

**SAN FRANCISCO**

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Editor and Proprietor.

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FRIDAY.....MARCH 8, 1895

Wake up, Supervisors!  
Why not bond the city?  
We must have street improvements.  
Now is the time to get in good work.  
Sunshine and flowers are always with us.  
When you find a good thing push it along.  
Where and when does Tulare intend to get aboard?  
Third street is not an attractive picture but it is an impressive one.  
It is about time for Napa to come forward with a big enterprise.  
Governor Budd has a good chance to blossom out with a daisy veto.  
There isn't a cobblestone in town that doesn't suggest an improvement.  
There is economy in all progress except in the progress of the Legislature.  
The only right place for silver men is in the ranks of the Republican party.  
It would be premature to begin getting out railway ties for the new road.  
County division fights will continue as at present to divvy with the statesmen.  
By organizing a third party the bimetalists would simply sidetrack themselves.  
Idaho might at least abstain from any further Senatorial ballots until after Lent.  
The silurian makes more noise in snoring than the wide-awake man in blowing his trumpet.  
Asphalt pavements with concrete foundations are what we need and what we must have.  
The Republican party will not forget the men who have broken its platform and betrayed its pledges.  
There is a growing suspicion that the Legislature is ready to sacrifice itself on the bargain counter.  
There is more or less oratory for re-entrenchment at Sacramento, but the people are watching the vote.  
River improvement is one of the things we may expect from the next Congress provided we fight for it.  
Republican patriotism and intelligence will solve every problem of the country in the interests of the people.  
The prosperity under Republican rule in the past is a guarantee of prosperity under Republican rule in the future.  
It is not the howlers against the octopus but the shouters for the competing road that have the ears of the people.  
In the politics of a free country there must be parties, and no man can be a non-partisan without being a nobody.  
The evangelists who are denouncing Congress for meeting on Sunday have strangely overlooked the fact that it did no work.  
It would be profitable for the Republican statesmen at Sacramento to look around a little and see what the people desire and the party demands.  
There is a seeming possibility that Japan and China may make peace on terms that will bring about a fight between Russia and England for a change.  
George Gould says the Count de Castellane is to receive no cash from the bride, but neglected to add that the bride will receive no credit from the husband.  
European nations that undertake to exclude American products should be taught that this country can play a good game either at reciprocity or retaliation.  
Get the WEEKLY CALL that appeared yesterday morning, and see what a good thing it would be to send to your Eastern friends by way of advertising California.  
The rapid development of Cleveland's skill as a fisherman since his election to the Presidency is a proof that every man can learn something by being a statesman.  
The thoroughfares between the depot and the center of the city should be cleaned up so that visitors will not feel as if on a slumming expedition every time they come to town.  
San Jose and Oakland are showing one another how to attend to a city election without losing sight of the competing road or permitting the fight to interrupt the harmony.  
Legislators who fondly imagine their records will be forgotten before the next campaign, overlook the fact that they will be in the files of the CALL and handy for reference.  
While there is much discussion as to the western terminus of the competing road, it would be more interesting to consider whether the other terminus is to be fixed at Fresno or will keep moving East until it strikes the Atlantic.

**A WORD TO THE STATESMEN.**

The Republican members of the Legislature have evidently forgotten three things. In the course of their legislation they have considered neither the platform to which they were pledged, the party that elected them nor the people to whom they are responsible. There have been a few noteworthy and noble exceptions to the rule, but most of them have ignored their pledges, defied the party and mocked at the people with a degree of insolence that argues an extraordinary misconception of their position.

If the gentlemen who enjoy the high honor of representing the Republican party in the legislative council of the commonwealth will look around them, they will see that the great mass of the party is dissatisfied with their conduct, and, if they reflect at all, they will discern the further facts that they are to be statesmen for only a little while, but the party is going to live a long time. These things being true, it would be profitable for the distinguished temporary statesmen to pay some attention to what the party demands through its platform, its press and its leaders. They have a little brief authority which they are using in such a fantastic way as to make the angels laugh, but the party, through its press and its leaders, is going to have authority later on to pronounce its verdict on these capers and deal with the capers.

There may be some of the statesmen who are indulging the belief that in the two years that intervene before the next campaign the people will either forget their actions or arrive at a mood sufficiently forgiving to accept their apologies, excuses or explanations. That belief is vain. The Republican party keeps faith with the people, for it is itself the better part of the people. It has made a record in the Nation for honor and fidelity to every pledge, and it does not propose to forfeit that record for the sake of the Sacramento statesmen. The press has told the story of each day's proceedings of the Legislature and that story will never be blotted out. It is printed for keeps and will be ready for reference by the party when the time comes to choose candidates for the great campaign of 1896.

It is high time in fact for the statesmen at Sacramento to be looking after their fences and to give a little attention to what the party wants. There has been too much consideration shown heretofore to useless attaches, non-partisans, blottators and every sort of people except the people. There are, for example, a whole lot of bills providing for primary elections before the Legislature and among them is one that has been approved by the Republican State Central Committee. That is the bill to be adopted. The people have no time to fool away with non-partisans. In a representative government parties must rule. There is no other way to carry on a popular government, and if the statesmen at Sacramento think otherwise they will have a good chance to see how they can get along without the party at the next election.

**BUILDING THE NEW ROAD.**

Having incorporated and organized, the directors of the valley railroad now come to the consideration of practical details of building and stocking the road. Of course there will be a lively competition among eastern rail-makers, car-builders, etc. What, if anything, has been heard from local manufacturers?

As a matter both of business and sentiment the road should be ironed and equipped, if possible, by California industry. The feeling of the management of the road is to that effect. It rests with our shops to come forward with proposals to do the work. No doubt they will be offered a liberal margin over Eastern figures in the competition. The cost of transportation from Eastern manufacturing points to this coast will cover a considerable part of that margin. Rails would naturally make the long trip round the Horn unless they can be furnished here. Rolling stock would come over the continental roads. We can make locomotives and cars here and our manufacturers and the directors of the road should get promptly together in an effort at co-operation.

Not a dollar should go out of California that can be kept here in putting this enterprise in operation. The rails should be rolled at the Potrero. There are half a dozen plants in this city and vicinity capable of turning out locomotives. Let our car-builders and other woodworkers put in their bids for freight, baggage, express and passenger cars. If they have the originality and ingenuity to devise any features that will be an improvement on the output of Eastern shops, so much the better. This popular railroad enterprise should be a stimulus to both head and hand work.

But our shops and foundries are not alone to profit by this work. A million things will be wanted and our woodmen should be making their preparations to get them out ready for delivery. Trestles and bridge timbers must be provided. Stations must be built. All these things will call for a great deal of labor skilled and unskilled. It is the business of our captains of industry to have their forces in hand ready for the emergency.

There is also the work of grading. It is very likely that the farmers along the line of the road will have the opportunity to do a large share of that work. They have the teams and the tools. If any arrangements can be made between them and the directors so that they can do the work at such times as they are not confined to their farm labors it will be to the convenience and interest of both parties.

It is time now to be making preparations and organizing the industry that is to go to the building and equipping of this road. The coming season should see the work well advanced.

**OUR ECONOMIC POLICY.**

The scheme now afoot in German official circles for a customs union of Europe against the United States is no new idea. It has been a favorite plan with statesmen of Germany, France, Austria and some other Continental states ever since America came into the world. It is a scheme to compete with their home products. England has taken little stock in such a movement because she depends too largely upon importations to feed her people, nor has Russia because she is a large exporter of such products. The other countries mentioned occupy middle ground. In seasons of plenty they can nearly or quite feed themselves or each other. Under less favorable circumstances most of them become food importers. They probably expect by a customs union against us to so stimulate their own agricultural and pastoral industries as to become independent of us.

There is very little probability that they will get this scheme into operation for several reasons. Agricultural production cannot, like the manufacturing industry, be expanded at will. It is governed by necessities of soil, climate and density of population. Furthermore, these nations are competing with each other and with Great Britain in supplying the markets of

**THE WORLD WITH MANUFACTURED GOODS.**

In that competition they need cheap food. But even if they could bring about such a union we need care but little if we will be guided by sound, business-like views in our domestic policy. The longer we go on exporting foods and raw material and taking our pay in European manufactured goods the longer we delay our own industrial independence and prosperity. The more we pay for foreign freights, both ways, the less profit we have in our trade. A man's best customer is his neighbor engaged in some other business. The factory is the best neighbor for the farm. The bulk of the crops of the great West would rot in the fields but for the demands of our manufacturing population. The surplus only is exported. On the other hand we of California export the bulk of our breadstuffs because we have not the manufacturing population to consume it. When we have an urban industrial population to take up the surplus of Eastern and the bulk of Californian farm products what shall we care if Europe combines to shut them out?

The Republican party by its tariff policy was in a fair way to bring about this required development of our manufacturing industries when the disaster of November, 1892, literally threw the country on its beam ends. Since then we have been struggling to right ship, with but little success. But now the skies are clearing, and the prospects are better. Republicanism will again be at the helm in a short time. The day of economic experiment is about over. We are going to get back to the sound doctrine of protection and encouragement of American industries. Republicanism will also revive the principle and practice of reciprocity, originated by James G. Blaine, and made a cardinal doctrine of the party. So long as that prevailed we had no trouble about European markets. All ports were opened to our trade. It was the simple proposition of "give our goods a chance and we will do the same by yours." Triumphant Democracy threw aside that policy, and in trying to win the markets of the world lost those we had. Republicanism will get them back. With reciprocity re-established we shall have no more of European combination against us.

**THE LICK TRUST.**

The Lick trust, after twenty years of most successful management, is in a condition to be closed and its remaining assets delivered to the residuary legatees. It is no flattery to speak in terms of the highest praise of the trustees in whose hands James Lick placed his vast property, charged with the many benefactions to which he had devoted it. The manner in which this trust has been administered merits for the men who are about to be relieved, an immortality of remembrance on the part of the people of California equal to that accorded the men who conceived the philanthropy and created the trust.

An examination of the instrument by which the eccentric millionaire made final disposition of his wealth will show the extraordinary difficulties which surrounded the trustees of the Lick trust in their effort to execute its terms. The property itself was mainly in the form of real estate scattered all over California. A considerable portion of it was involved in litigation with the State about certain mortgage taxes which it required an act of the Legislature to adjust. The son of James Lick also invited the trustees into court in an attempt to set aside his deed. This matter required the most delicate attention to bring about the compromise which was finally effected.

The next difficulty arose out of the nature of the trust itself in the variety and novelty of the objects to which its funds were to be applied. An observatory, the most extensive ever yet conceived, was to be constructed upon a mountain top, and within it was to be swung the largest telescope in the world. Baths were to be built, stately designed and made, asylums and educational institutions of various sorts to be endowed or erected, and all with property which had yet to be turned into money, and not only into money but into enough of it over and above these expenditures to satisfy the claims and expectations of several residuary legatees.

It has taken twenty years of constant and faithful service to execute this trust, and that the work of the trustees has been done nobly and well is matter of history. During the first decade of their service there was occasional cavil at the policy of hastening slowly which the trustees adopted. These murmurs, however, died away as the vastness of the undertaking and the excellence of its performance became impressed upon the minds of men. The great Lick Observatory excited worldwide admiration. The lesser benefactions gave increasing blessing. The funds devoted to the School of Mechanical Arts, the Free City Hall, the Key Monument and the City Hall. To these purposes the trustees have devoted about two million dollars, and yet, so prudently they have managed and conserved their trust properties that there remains about a million dollars for the Academy of Sciences and the Society of California Pioneers, who are the residuary legatees.

Such a record of success in the management and application of a great trust property devoted to the public well is something of which the State of California has good reason to be proud. When, therefore, the eulogist of James Lick shall speak or write of his practical wisdom as displayed in the selection of his beneficiaries it will be none the less fitting and just to add as a convincing evidence of that wisdom, the most fortunate choice which he made in his trustees.

**NO THIRD PARTY.**

It is not likely that the proposed silver party will find much favor among the trust friends of bimetalism, or cut much of a figure in politics when the next campaign begins and party lines are strongly drawn. A few Populists, wearied of the cranks who have forced a way to the leadership in that party, may join it as a means of escaping from an association they abhor. Some of the members, disgusted with the Cleveland administration and seeing no hope for Democracy in the near future, may ally themselves with the new movement; and perhaps some silver men who can see no other issue in the country may give support to a party devoted exclusively to silver; but all these even in the aggregate will amount to little. The people are Republicans, the future belongs to Republicans, and certainly every intelligent man can see if bimetalism is to be restored in this country, it must look for that restoration through the medium of Republican statesmanship.

What Republican can hope for any support for silver outside the ranks of his party, or of other parties who takes a broad view of politics would leave his party to seek for such success elsewhere even if he could hope to find it? A great party is in a certain sense a great National institution. It is charged with the responsible duty of organizing those citizens who think alike concerning the fundamental principles of government in order that

**AROUND THE CORRIDORS.**

Although Senator Seymour is said to be in a way to succeed Warden Hale as the chief executive of San Quentin, the latter gentleman does not think any less of the governor on account of the report that he will favor his possible successor.

"I believe," said Mr. Hale to a CALL reporter in the Palace Hotel yesterday, nodding to Jacob Neff, who sat next to him, "that Governor Budd will do just about what he thinks best in the matter. In fact, I think Budd has set out to be a very capable official, and means to do what he thinks right. When he comes to make his inspection of the prison I will be there to receive him."

"You bet Hale will," ventured Mr. Neff; "and they'll find things straight as a string. Am I right, Hale?"

"I hope so, Jake. I have been Warden of the penitentiary four years, and find that the essential feature to understand your men and treat them with humanity, which I have tried to do. All those men are susceptible to at least a little reformation, but I think it would be a good idea to separate the younger criminals from the older ones. Say, for instance, send all the prisoners under 22 to the Preston Reform School, and the others to the State prisons. Above all things, however, treat them as kindly

as possible, and they are more easily handled."

"That's right," chimed in Mr. Neff again. "You wouldn't treat a horse unkindly and why should you treat men so? Kindness is a great thing, Hale, a great thing."

"That's my belief, Neff, and I have always tried to practice it. I never let myself give any marked attention to any of the convicts, as it is necessary to breed jealousy, a very bad thing in such cases. I have no doubt that Senator Seymour ought to make a very excellent official and will be."

"But he ain't appointed yet, Hale, so what is the use of talking about it?"

"Mr. Neff was becoming impatient, and when Mr. Hale tried to recur to politics again Mr. Neff took the conversation into his own hands and talked mining statistics till his auditors threw up their hands as if they had been stage passengers and Black Bart was in front of them with a cut-throat shotgun."

Such questions answer themselves. The hope of silver, like the hope of every other interest and industry of the country, is inseparably bound up with Republicanism. The dead statesmen who solved with such consummate wisdom all the complex problems of the past have transmitted to living statesmen a lore of patriotic policy that will solve all the problems of the present. To talk of division in Republican ranks at this time is folly, and to attempt to put it into effect would be a political crime. We are confronted by a condition which is rapidly becoming a crisis. At this time more than at any other since the close of the war, it is necessary to close up the ranks and standing together for the union and for the people, fight the good fight and keep the faith.

**SPURT OF THE PRESS.**

Have the legislators considered the advisability of passing an anti-cookbook law to take the place of the old one? It is a very bad thing to have a law along the death-to-big game statute? Every married man knows what a home-destroyer and pulveriser is the modern cookbook. This great, broad land of ours, kissed by sunbeams and bathed in life-giving showers, is dotted with homes ruined and desolated by the devastating cookbook. Out of this grows much of the divorce crop, although we suspect it not. An anti-cookbook law would naturally be a little twin sister to the anti-big game statute.—Fresno Republican.

One of the great evils of the day is excessive legislation. A few simple laws, rigidly enforced, would do more for the people than a mass of crude legislation, more than half of which is a dead letter on the statute-books. One of the reasons for the growing disrespect for law is undoubtedly the large number of laws passed which are scarcely worthy of respect.—Los Angeles Times.

The Senate has passed Mr. Withington's pure-food bill, and the Assembly should hasten to do likewise with Mr. Kee's bill. The measure is a simple, just and honest one. What man can possibly object to a law securing us unadulterated food and still claim that he is in favor of fair dealing and common justice?—Sacramento Record-Union.

It will take Southern California ten years to recover from the coyote scalp steal. The rabbits have been so rapidly that they are a serious menace to farmers. During the past year over 400 have been killed on one ranch alone near Pasadena. In previous years the coyotes did the killing.—Pasadena News.

The San Francisco CALL says: "There are some men so selfish that they will not help themselves for fear of helping some one else." Yes, we regret to say that we have just such a man in our community, and he is not an exception. Such men are in the way of the car of progress.—Merced Express.

Perhaps it is not generally known, but it is true, nevertheless, that the State pays \$1,710,000 annually on its roads, and that good expense is mainly to keep bad roads in existence. It is well, however, that the taxpayers of the State should be informed of such matters.—Los Angeles Herald.

The people of California seem to be waking up to the fact that the State is in its infancy and has a future far greater than that they dreamed of. When they begin to act on the realization of the development of the State will be very rapid.—Stockton Independent.

Oakland has taken hold of the new railroad project in good earnest. It may well do so, for it means a great deal for that city, provided the terminus should happen not to be in Alameda.—Alameda Argus.

All of the people who want office cannot be satisfied by the organization of new counties. The State is not big enough to support so many people to the square mile.—Santa Cruz Sentinel.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Berry, lately the hangman in England, was summoned recently for not paying a very small sum. He explained that his lectures on hanging had not proved attractive, that he had unsuccessfully tried to get work as a commercial traveler, and that none of his six children could find employment on account of his former calling.

Rudyard Kipling is not as prolific a writer as he was some years ago. His success early in his career made him conservative with his pen. He polishes his work with much more care than he used to expend upon it, and regrets that he cannot call back certain rather crude productions that bear his name.

Henry Labouchere recently received a letter from Barcelona, Spain, written by a merchant in that city, who asks that, as an opportunity of testifying to his admiration of the public career of the member for Northampton, he may be permitted to pay Mr. Labouchere's expenses at the next election.

There has been more lying by the reporters of some of our contemporaries about the Gold-Castellane wedding than on any other recent subject, incredible as it may seem.—New York Sun.

James Tyson is the richest man in Australia. He commenced his working life as a farm laborer, and his wages were \$150 a year.

**COMEDY IN COURT.**

BY L. R. STOCKWELL, ACTOR.

I have seen comical scenes on the stage, but never anything so funny as the late Corbett-Mitchell trial was. At that time I was playing through the South with Brady's "After Dark" company, and we got to Florida just when the trial came on. Corbett and Mitchell were then with their managers, and Richard K. Fox, the proprietor of the Police Gazette, invited the whole of us to stay at the best hotel as his guests. I never knew and appreciated Jim Corbett till I got thrown with him so much during those precious legal proceedings.

The whole State was in a ferment over the trial, and the best advocates in Florida were represented on one side or the other. The Attorney-General led the prosecution and the Governor presided. I forgot the name of the man who defended Corbett, but, like all the rest of them, he was a highly educated gentleman, although he spoke with a rich Southern accent—called a "door" a "do". I suppose it was the heat of the climate that made them too lazy to pronounce the whole of their words.

It seems there was no law against prize-fighting in Florida, but there was a statute against agreeing beforehand to meet at any place for a duel, or a fight, and to get the last word on this



NEFF RESTRAINS HALE'S REMARKS ABOUT POLITICS.

[Sketched from life for the "Call" by Nankivell.]

subject, Corbett's lawyer had agreed to call no witnesses for the defense.

"The trial took place in a little bit of a place, no bigger than an ordinary room. There were only six men on the jury, and two of them were colored citizens.

Witness after witness was called to prove how severely Corbett and Mitchell had fought. Then the Attorney-General's agent got up, a little bit of a man with red hair bristling all over his head, and when he came excited he spoke in the vernacular of the colored population.

"Gentlemen ob de jury," he said, "just look at dose two men, one from California and de other from England, comin' here and disgacin' our peaceable country. Der's no other State war prize-fightin' tolerated, so dey agreed to meet and fight here and brought a rabble with dem that's overrun our quiet town. Youse habbe heard what de witnesses hab said. Dey wore five-ounce gloves—and in de Northern States dere's no law against havin' five-ounce gloves. You have heard from the witness that Mr. Corbett gave Mr. Mitchell one blow that knocked him senseless—an' then they say they warn't fightin'. Warn't fightin', indeed.

"If they'd shot at each other with rifles loaded with slugs, I suppose they would have come here and said they warn't fightin'. But you know better, you know dey war fightin'."

After that the lawyer for the defense, a deft-looking fellow, who reminded one of Phil Sheridan, got up with the contract for the fight in his hand. "Gentlemen," he began, with a sarcastic drawl, "we have heard a lot of nonsense about slugs an' rifles an' five-ounce gloves. If they'd fought with steel gloves they warn't have been to the point. Here is the contract by which Mr. Corbett and Mr. Mitchell agreed to have a scientific contest—and remember, there's no law in Florida against havin' a scientific contest."

He read the contract, in which a purse was offered for a scientific contest at a place agreed upon, and, looking hard at the jury, said impressively:

"If they got into a fight when they went there, that's another matter. They did not agree to fight, and I leave it to the intelligent gentlemen of the jury to render a verdict of not guilty."

Which they did.

**PERSONAL.**

Governor Sheakley of Alaska is at the Palace. F. A. Briggs, a San Jose merchant, is registered at the Occidental Hotel.

D. D. Fairbanks, chief engineer, U. S. N., is now at the Occidental.

Molyn G. Winstock, City Attorney of Seattle, Wash., is at the Grand.

J. N. Besse, a merchant of Watsonville, is registered at the Grand.

Colonel J. L. Coles of Sonoma was a guest at the Occidental yesterday.

R. N. Knight, the owner of a large foundry at Sutter Creek, is at the Grand.

G. W. Trahern, an old-time resident of Stockton, was in the city yesterday.

A. C. Bassett, a wealthy resident of Menlo Park, is registered at the Lick.

Supervisor Thomas McElligott of Mariposa County is staying at the Lick House.

Thomas D. Lane, the wealthy mine owner of Angels Camp, is a guest at the Palace.

D. D. Fairbanks, chief engineer, U. S. N., is at the Occidental.

J. W. Cass, well-known newspaper man of Marysville, is in the city for a few days.

Chief of Police Samuel Henry of Stockton registered last night at the Baldwin.

Hugh Murchie of Nevada City is in the city for a few days prior to his departure for Mexico.

R. S. Cary, the builder of Sacramento's system of trolley-cars, is registered at the Grand.

Mark L. McDonald, president of the Santa Rosa Water Works Company, is registered at the Occidental.

Hugh McDonnell, the mining man, has just returned from a visit to the Rawhide mine, and is at the Palace.

Colonel J. L. Coles, the Sonoma mining magnate, is in the city, and makes his headquarters at the Occidental Hotel.

**THEY WILL VISIT YOSEMITE.**

**GOVERNOR BUDD AND THE COMMISSIONERS TO MAKE AN INSPECTION TOUR.**

**A CHANGE IN THE MANNER OF RUNNING VALLEY AFFAIRS CONTEMPLATED.**

The Yosemite Commissioners were partially successful in their attempt to keep the appropriation at the old figure. A committee, accompanied by Professor George Davidson of the Sierra Club, went to Sacramento, and the result of their visit was that the appropriation was reduced by only a few hundred dollars.

Emboldened by their success the Commissioners are now asking that a number of petty restrictions in regard to matters pertaining to the government of the valley be done away with. They want to leave the various buildings there, and thus place the responsibility of keeping them in repair on somebody else.

With this end in view a meeting was held a few days ago at which Commissioners Kipper, Sperry, Church, O'Brien, Field and Lowe were present and the matter was fully discussed. A letter to Governor Budd, setting forth all the facts in the case, was written and sent. A reply was received yesterday stating that the chief executive had given the matter due consideration, and that in company with the Commissioners he would visit the valley next month and see what was necessary to be done in order to secure a thorough and economical administration of the valley. The party will leave here the latter part of April and expects to be gone about two weeks.

"It is ridiculous the way things are at present," said one of the Commissioners yesterday. "We have to keep all the houses in the valley in repair. If a key is lost, or a hinge on a door is broken a requisition has to be sent to Sacramento and passed upon by us before that key can be replaced or a new hinge put on the door. It is the same with everything else, and in consequence the commission is kept in a constant state of annoyance over petty trifles that ought to be settled on the spot. I think the Governor will agree with us, and if he does we will leave the buildings by the year and not from month to month. In that way we would escape the responsibility of having to keep the places in repair. With our present appropriation I think that next year we will be able to carry out the suggestion of the Sierra Club and send out a landscape-gardener to report upon the best method of beautifying the valley."

**Stockholder and Secretary.**

T. A. Hays, 913 Fillmore street, is a traveling salesman and stockholder of the Sunset Manufacturing Company and F. W. Franklin is the secretary and treasurer. Yesterday Hays swore out a warrant in Judge Low's court for Franklin's arrest on the misdemeanor charge of refusing to permit him to inspect the books of the company without good and sufficient reason. Hays declared that he had several times asked to see the books of the company, but Franklin always refused, and he wants to know the reason why.

**VERMONT maple sugar, 15c lb, Townsend's.**

**BACON Printing Company, 508 Clay street.**

**J. F. CUTLER'S OLD BOBBON**—This celebrated whisky for sale by all respectable druggists and grocers. Trademark—Star within a shield.

**CURE-IT-UP!** heals wounds, burns and sores as if by magic; one application cures poison oak; it relieves pain and abates inflammation.

**THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE BUILDING can do so advantageously to themselves by entrusting their building improvements to Jas. E. Wolfe, architect, Flood building. Specialties in flats.**

In some fatal injuries the nerve that would carry the pain to the head is destroyed and such accidents are almost painless. Our sense of pain is greatest in the skin and the mucous membranes are, therefore, not more painful than shallow ones.

**Flood's Sarsaparilla** gives great nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength. Do not experiment with untested and untried medicines, but be sure to get Flood's Sarsaparilla. Try it now.

**"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup"** has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while they bring forth perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, relieves pain, cures Wind Colic, regulates the Bowels and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure you get Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

**"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES"** are the simplest, quickest and most effective remedy for Bronchitis, Asthma and Throat Disorders.

Bolingbrook declared that the most agreeable food he had ever eaten was a slice of boar's head served at a college dinner.

**NEW TO-DAY.**

**A TRUTHFUL STATEMENT**

Is made when we assert that we are the only Wholesale house in this city who has made the manufacture of fine clothing a specialty. With our clothing the largest Retail houses on the Pacific Coast have been permanently established, and we have made such rapid strides in the past few years that to-day we feel satisfied in saying that we manufacture the equal of any in the land. We place our productions within the reach of you all by selling to the consumer direct. Make your dollars do the service they were intended for—and buy Clothing for Man, Boy or Child from

**HYAMS, PAUSON & CO.,**  
25 and 27 Sansome Street.  
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS  
NOW RETAILING.