

The San Francisco Call

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SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1895

Don't be a silurian.
Get in with progressive men.
Good enterprises are always good investments.
When you talk street improvement you talk business.
To-morrow Sacramento will draw a long breath of pure air.
The noise of the cobblestones is a continual protest against their existence.
It was a cold snip in California of course, but the S. P. was beaten in the Legislature.
Talk that helps to form public opinion in favor of home industry can never be called idle talk.
It is an easy prediction that by the time our cold wave gets East it will be magnified to a blizzard.
If Japan annexes Manchuria she will plant a bigger thorn in her own flesh than she will put into that of China.
We are sorry for Vacaville, but it must be admitted that her cherries were crowding the season a little too close.
There are said to be seventy-two women's clubs in Los Angeles, and hence the men insist on calling the place elysium.
A boulevard to San Jose at any cost ought to be accounted a bargain, for it will be the biggest drive in the country.
This week we finish with the Legislature and next week we have the Manufacturers' Convention. Times are improving.
"Thank God the Legislature has adjourned" will not be said in Sacramento this year until it gets out of hearing.
The bribery investigation must not be permitted to get into a pocket unless it is prepared to turn the pocket inside out.
Representative government is good as a general thing, but it seems to be in a bad condition at present all over the world.
Another lying-machine crank has come to grief and an abraded outside by trying to fly with internal instead of external wings.
With something more than \$2,500,000 already in sight the San Joaquin river is in a position to overlook the silurians, but the people won't.
The decadence of the political power of the Southern Pacific destroys none of its power to help the business of the State if it desires to do it.
The Cubans have got far enough along with their revolution to form a Provisional Government, and will now take to the woods for provisions.
When the Legislature adjourns, the Sacramento Grand Jury should take a firm grip on the bribery scandal and hold it down so it won't get away.
Oakland cyclists who are demanding the right to ride bicycles on the sidewalk evidently don't care how much they increase the use of profanity by pedestrians.
The members of the Legislature who do not want to have a bridge over East street will probably be the first "Rubes" to be killed when the new ferry building is completed.
If Spain apologizes for the act of her gaud in firing on the Alliance, Gresham will plume himself on his foreign policy with nothing but that apology for a feather to do it with.
Mrs. Lease liked California well enough to leave Kansas but not to quit her position on the State Board of Charities; so she stays with the blizzards and says they agree with her.
With her new public building building resplendent in marble, affecting the minds of her people, we may expect to hear Stockton refer to Athens as the Slough City of the ancient world.
It is a signal proof of the weakness of California as a commonwealth that we cannot build even a few hundred miles of railroad without sending three thousand miles for the rails.
If a halt is not called on the process of tinkering with our election laws and customs, a citizen will not be able even to go to the polls hereafter without consulting an attorney to find out the way.
Men who opposed the bill providing a terminus for the San Joaquin road solely because they thought it unconstitutional will please take notice there is nothing unconstitutional in their subscribing to the road.
There may be a great many people interested in the bill for the regulation of primaries, but we believe that the Governor would not hit it a hard one with a veto he would not knock out any brains nor hear anybody holler.
A strong league has been formed in France to decentralize the Government, and some of the leaders are said to be in favor of going so far as to give the provinces the rights of States and make France a Federal republic like our own.
As Germany is reported to have purchased nearly \$3,000,000 worth of American oleomargarine last year and less than \$2,000,000 worth of American butter, it appears that the men who are seeking to prevent the manufacture of the stuff are trying to kill a goose that lays a golden egg.

NEW SUGGESTIONS.

In his interview with the Secretary of the Interior on Thursday Mr. Huntington made a strong plea for the issuance of patents for those granted railroad lands which are occupied by settlers under contracts with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to buy when the patents shall be issued. The two main grounds upon which he based his plea are, first, that the amount of the company thus would be in a position to pay for the settlers would be an important element in the settlement of the Government's claim against the company, and second, that the lands would thus become taxable and the revenue of the State increased thereby. All this has reference to Secretary Smith's declared intention to order that no patents for granted lands shall issue until the railroad debt to the Government is adjusted.

This introduces a new and unexpected element into the controversy between the Government and the railroad. Formerly the issuance of patents was denied on the ground that the company had not completed its lines within the time specified in the grant. No sooner had this question been settled by the courts (generally in favor of the railroad) than this new question of the original subsidy is raised. The result is that the settlers who have contracted to buy the lands, and who in those instances have established homes upon them, are prevented, principally by the Government itself, from enjoying the security, comfort and other benefits of a home founded upon sufficient title. This is really the most serious phase of the whole case, and yet it is one that has received the least attention.

Mr. Caminetti's laboring with the Secretary has been chiefly in the interest of miners, his contention being that before patents are issued the granted lands should be carefully inspected, so as to ascertain and exclude mineral lands. This is well enough, but it is only a part of the matter; and to make all the other interests involved in the subject wait upon the solution of that branch of it is unjust and unstatesmanlike. The four kinds of lands involved are mineral, timber, grazing and agricultural. The two first have hardly more than a transient value, however great that may be; and as for the third, it does not, in the absence of cultivation to produce forage, contain an element of home-building. It is an important fact that the timber, mineral and grazing lands are remote from the agricultural regions, and generally unfit for cultivation. Our argument is that the man who makes a home and feels secure in its possession is a strong, essential and peculiar factor in the stability of a people and its Government. Why not issue patents for those agricultural lands on which settlers have made their homes and lived for many years, and thus give them the right to enjoy security, freedom and the rewards of their labor?

Mr. Huntington appears somewhat divergent from the Secretary in his view of the Government's duty. He says that if the Government should issue patents to him he could then give deeds to these homes, and receive the money for them and pay this money to the Government on account of the railroad's debt. Would it not have been fairer for him to suggest that he would relinquish his claim to these lands, step entirely out of the matter, let the Government issue patents directly to the settlers, and let the settlers themselves pay the money into the Federal treasury, where it may be either placed to the credit of the railroad's account or held until the railroad's debt is adjusted? This would be cutting across lots and avoiding numerous legal circumlocutions and dangers without in any way affecting the equities existing between the Government and the railroad.

Possibly Mr. Huntington is influenced by the consideration that the settlers have paid one-fifth of the purchase price and are paying annually an interest of seven per cent on the remainder, while he can borrow money at six per cent. Perhaps this consideration has caused him to refuse to issue quitclaim deeds to the many settlers who were willing to accept them and take their chances with the Government on the score of a patent, and thus be relieved of paying the interest and in addition acquire titles which will give their homes permanency and a market value.

It is hoped that these suggestions, which we believe put a new phase on the subject, will receive serious attention from those who have a stronger desire to protect individual rights and foster the prosperity of the State than to "worry the railroad."

A SPLENDID IDEA.

The scheme set forth in yesterday's CALL to construct a grand boulevard between San Francisco and San Jose is one of the most cheering of recent evidences that the pride of our people is roused. San Mateo County, which has fine roads and some of the most beautiful towns and homes in the State, gave birth to the proposition; Santa Clara County has cheerfully accepted it, and no doubt San Francisco, which would enjoy the greatest benefit of all, will join in the enterprise. The scheme contemplates skirting the bay from San Jose to Colma, and then swinging westward to the ocean beach to meet the ocean boulevard now being constructed by the Park Commissioners. This will give access to San Francisco through Golden Gate Park and Golden Gate avenue.

The scheme is alluring. Bicyclers are the keenest judges of good roads, and to the shame of San Francisco it must be confessed that in making the run to San Jose they almost invariably cross the bay and use the splendid road maintained by Alameda and Santa Clara counties. The San Mateo and Santa Clara parts of the road down the western side of the bay are kept in that perfect condition for which the highways of those counties are famous; but when the San Francisco County line is reached one encounters dust in summer, mud in winter, and ruts, hummocks and chukholes in all seasons. With the exception of Golden Gate avenue San Francisco has not a single decent means of vehicular exit, and even that thoroughfare is permitted by the authorities to be crowded with drays and hucksters' carts.

There are many famous drives in America. The one that most nearly approaches our contemplated boulevard is the shellroad at Mobile, which stretches for miles along the bay shore. It is made of broken oyster-shells, which form a smooth, white and perfectly clear road. Great magnolias line it on either side, their branches mingling overhead, adorned with those graceful tufts of Spanish moss that lend so exquisite a charm to the forests of the South, and when the trees are in bloom the delicious odor of the blossoms completes the fascination. The climate of our peninsula is blander even than that of Mobile, and the opportunities for the arboreal and floral adornment of our boulevard are vastly wider.

It is inevitable that in the years to come there will be a continuous city from the Golden Gate to San Jose. That part of the wealth of San Francisco which seeks means for an outing always has selected and always will select a country resting place on the western side of the bay. It seems strange that the vast wealth already settled along

this charming strip has not exercised an influence sufficiently strong to have caused the construction of a magnificent driveway long ago. The movement now afoot is evidently the delayed exercise of this force, and we shall all hope and strive for the fulfillment of its worthy ambition.

AN OLD COMPLICATION.

It does seem somewhat anomalous that our Government, by treaty with foreign powers, binds itself to protect their subjects living among us, and yet cannot interfere with the power of the States in dealing with infractions of their laws. It is an old problem and has been revived by the recent demand of Italy that the assassination of her subjects in Colorado be stopped by Federal authority. It seems impossible for foreign powers to understand that the Federal Government is principally a machine created by the States for the purpose of protection and of harmonizing their interests. It is true that the power thus delegated to it is enormous, but none the less restricted to specific functions. The exercise of the power which it is invested the Federal Government may override and even suspend the authority of any State, but it has not been armed with the power to interfere in the enforcement of any State's laws.

The theory upon which the Government may pledge itself by treaty to protect aliens is that it does so on the implied pledge of each State to enforce its own laws, none of which are permitted to be in conflict with treaty stipulations. It is only when a State clearly exhibits a lack of power to enforce its laws that the Government may come to its rescue, and then only to re-establish the State authority. In this procedure there is no distinction affecting the safety of aliens. If it were not that the question of compensatory damages is generally inseparable from that of violation of State laws in the perpetration of outrages on aliens, the policy of the Government would be clear and easily followed. That is where the real anomaly exists. In the case of the assassination of Italians at New Orleans a few years ago, the Government, though lacking the power to punish the assassins, paid the damages demanded by Italy. Other instances of this kind have occurred. Manifestly there exists here an incongruity. If the States reserve the privilege of enforcing their own laws, they should bear all the burdens which belong to that privilege.

It is difficult to see how the Federal Government could assume the protection of aliens. Of course, Congress might by statute assume jurisdiction and employ the Federal courts distributed throughout the United States to exercise it. The difficulty in that arrangement would be that as the worst outrages against foreigners are of a riotous character, sudden in inception and of a mob-like character, the machinery of the Federal courts, far weaker than the local constabulary, would be wholly inefficient. To increase the number and strength of these courts, or to enlarge the standing army to serve as a patrol, is utterly out of the question. Instances in which the State authority has proven inadequate in the end have been too rare to be considered in this connection. Every State has a well-drilled and highly efficient National Guard, which is able to suppress any riot that has gone beyond the control of the local authorities. It is only when National concerns are threatened—as in the case of the stoppage of the mails during the great railroad strike of last summer—that the Government interposes its power.

The strength of the law and the popular love of order and justice are a great deal stronger in the United States than our friends over seas seem willing to believe. For the matter of that we are ready to compare records with them on this subject. It happens that American laborers are never involved in these European riots and hence that we never have occasion to demand reprisals on their account. On the other hand, a large proportion of laborers in America are foreigners. The antagonism of American laborers toward them is often provoked by the foreigners themselves in many ways not related to the mere matter of competition. This is a lesson that every foreign power should learn.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS.

The stately building, noble in architecture and beautiful in the glow of stainless marble, which has been erected in Stockton for a public library by the munificence of the late Dr. W. P. Hazleton, ought to be a lamp unto the feet and an inspiration to the minds of the millionaires and of the people of every city in California.

In many things are the cities and towns of California equal or superior to those of similar size in the East, but in respect to libraries and art galleries they are vastly inferior. Art galleries, indeed, must wait for a fuller development of wealth and culture, but for library buildings there is no need of waiting. We are a reading people. Even the New Englanders do not read more nor a better class of books than the Californians. The demand for books on the part of the people has been sufficient to cause the establishment of libraries in every part of the State. These libraries, however, in nearly every instance are badly located or insecurely housed. We need everywhere library buildings stately, noble and as beautiful as the one at Stockton, and for these we ought to be able to look, as the Eastern States have done, to the millionaires who, having made their money in the community, are willing to erect for themselves monuments that will keep their names in honored remembrance forever.

Much as might be expected of millionaires, however, it would be nobler in a community to erect a suitable library building for itself. New York, Philadelphia and Chicago have magnificent libraries erected by the generosity of millionaires and these are civic ornaments of which the people are proud. Boston has no such evidence of the public spirit of her millionaires, but she has a just cause for pride in the great public library building recently opened, which was erected at the expense of the city in response to the enlightened demand of the people themselves.

San Francisco alone, among the great cities of the Union, has no library building of any note or importance. Much has been done here by private munificence, but in this respect there is a sad lack. Like nearly every other city in the State we lack a noble edifice for storing the volumes that contain the memorials of history, the records of science and the imperishable thoughts of genius. The building at Stockton is not only a monument to one man's wealth, but a suggestion to the whole State. What city in California will be next to house its library in halls of marble?

John D. Spreckels, in an interview published in this issue of the CALL, gives the pleasing information that Governor Budd has assured him of his intention to sign the San Joaquin terminal bill. While nothing else could have been expected of the Governor, a great many public-spirited citizens have feared that the bulldozing,

persuasion and other kinds of pressure that have been so fervently brought to bear on him might cause him to swerve. Nothing short of a miracle can now prevent his performance of a plain duty. The moment is so critical, and the interests involved so far-reaching, that a popular feeding of security will be assured only when the bill has been actually signed. So far as the CALL is concerned, it has never entertained the slightest fear on the subject. The only feeling we have in the matter is one of sympathy for a man placed in the Governor's position, in which he is called upon to resist the most powerful appeals to which any man could be subjected.

A ROASTED RALPH.

The amazing audacity of Julian Ralph in attempting to discuss so profound and various a subject as transportation in California is ably exposed in this week's issue of the *Week*. *Harper's Weekly*, which published this absurd product of Mr. Ralph's fecund imagination, is the first periodical, so far as we know, that has ever commissioned him to write upon any profound subject, and the dismal result of the experiment will probably be a sufficient warning against its repetition.

While Mr. Ralph has touched the truth at a few points, the general effect of his contribution discloses a perception so shallow, a bitterness so vindictive and a draft upon sources of information so clearly antagonistic to fairness, that the loudest demagogue in California may reverently lift his hat to the superior genius of Mr. Ralph. The editor of *Harper's Weekly* may be superbly indifferent to the fact that such an article as this, written by a man the least qualified to discuss it intelligently, may hurt California, by reason of its misrepresentations, and he may be content to take his chances on punishment in a future life for wrongs committed in the flesh, but it is somewhat hard to realize that the courtesies of a generous welcome have been repaid with the peculiar form of appreciation which gentlemen do not mention unless they are willing to fight.

Between the danger of inflicting a severe punishment on an Inspector of Election, who was convicted of a felony in neglecting to sign the returns, and the other danger of establishing a precedent of leniency that may prove mischievous in the future, Judge Wallace has a choice with no pleasant alternative.

The Oakland clergymen who want the privilege of riding their bicycles on the sidewalk pay a poor compliment to the superb streets of that city.

A SERMON THAT DID SOME GOOD.

As emigrants from Wales at the tender age of 12 months it was not to be expected that I could preach in my mother-tongue as one to the manner born when I went back to the old country a full-blown preacher in 1882.

The worst of it was that I was consumed with the desire to preach one sermon in Welsh before I died. When I was a divinity student I preached in my own tongue, but when I was preaching I had put finishing touches to it, and on the boat going I embellished it every day. Perhaps some people will think this an unnecessary amount of labor, but let them try to throw off gems of oratory in the same time and degree as I did, and they will understand then why I wrestled so long with that sermon.

I happened to reach my native village just in time to celebrate the eighty-second anniversary of the United States, and when they invited me to preach I said I should say, "This is my chance for using the sermon."

Sunday morning arrived, and the people came from far and near to the service in traps and dogcarts, waggonettes and even hay-wagons, till the churchyard was surrounded by vehicles and the church was thronged with people.

It was with considerable trepidation that I went up the pulpit steps with my Welsh sermon in the right pocket and an English one in the left, wondering whether I dared preach to these people in their own tongue. However much of little English they knew they all understood Welsh and could criticize it.

But would they be critical? A glance at the simple, kindly folk—the men in smock-frocks and the women in quaint pointed hats—was so reassuring that I felt at once that I could have bought two more acres facing on Market street for a bale of hay is nothing at all, and is now being used as a common phrase among the 'has-beens.'

Somebody asked Colonel Brazell if he remembered when the stock market used to boom.

"Do remember when the stock market was booming? Well, rather. Now you are talking about something that touches on fact. Why, wasn't the Stock Exchange a seething mass of millionaires, piling one on each other and sending the shares up into the several hundreds? Isn't it a fact that the entire coast was clothed in an opulent atmosphere, and didn't the people reap the harvest of the wonderful gold and silver output from the Comstock mines? Was there a proposition that did the country some good, and it would cost the same way today if we could get free coinage. Don't I recall without an effort the fact that men who hadn't a dollar when they struck the town were made rich in a week speculating in stocks, and didn't the extra money they made go to the benefit of the poor who were allowed to play jackstones with gold nuggets? A man could get \$5000 any time for expending a claim, and do it in less than a week. Everybody knows of the time."

"Say Jim," chimed in a voice, "ain't you giving us a little bit of the early-day variety of romance yourself?"

J. A. Yerrington, late commissioner from Nevada to the Midwinter Fair, was the Pacific yesterday, and gave an interesting account of the late rich strike in the Silver Star district in that State. "The mines referred to are located in Esmeralda County," said he, "and the location of the vein illustrates the probability of some men. Some time ago, when the mills at Soda Springs, on the line of the Carson and Colorado road, shut down owing to the low price of silver, seven or eight of the boys who had been working there went out in the hills about eight miles from that point and took up sixteen claims in a locality which showed surface indications of gold. There was one piece of ground which had not been located by the party but which attracted the attention of one of their number, Ed Brown. A pathway ran into it which had been made by the men which were used to pack wood to the mill and Brown found spots where the hoofs of these animals had uncovered rich quartz. He quietly made a location and by working a few feet found the ledge, upon which he started to sink. He first took out fourteen tons of ore, which he milled as a test and got \$10 a ton. He then went down on the ledge ninety feet and ran a tunnel in to connect with the incline and then sank a shaft to a depth of 160 feet, where he found the ledge fifteen feet thick. By drifting through the ledge he succeeded in extracting 120 tons of ore, which netted \$10,000. A shaft was sunk thirty feet deeper, or 190 feet in all, and the developments showed it rich, without stopping, \$300,000 in ore. The claim seems to hold out in depth both as to size of vein and quality of ore, and it is impossible to estimate its worth until it has been fully developed."

E. F. Hall, an official of the Chicago City Railway Company, who was at the Baldwin yesterday, gave an interesting description of the methods adopted by a great system of street railways to keep its lines open during a severe snowstorm. "In Chicago and other large Eastern cities we are confronted by conditions which do not prevail in San Francisco," said he. "Snowstorms are frequent in the winter time with us, and the heavy ones cost us from \$2000 to \$5000 each, besides the loss of traffic, which amounts to \$2000 a day. We are notified of the approach of a storm some six or eight hours before, and we notify the local weather bureau, and this message is sent out to the chief engineer and his main subordinates, so that every precaution may be taken. It is frequently the case that we employ 250 men for snow work. Up to a year or two ago we had been using the same kind of machinery of tons of salt every winter, but this plan has now been abandoned, because we believe it tends to keep the earth moist at rail points, allowing them to go down, so that the pounding of the wheels on the rails is so injurious to the iron parts of the car equipment. We maintain seven week wagons, the general use of which corresponds to that of a fire department, as the horses are kept hitched ready to respond to a call at any moment."

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Bishop Andrews of the Methodist Episcopal church said at the Baltimore conference that Dr. Parkhurst had accomplished a great deal of good, but that the trouble with his success lay in the fact that he would induce a great many weaklings in all parts of the country to attempt to imitate him.

The Rev. Dr. Reginald H. Starr, rector of St. Paul's church at Dedham, Mass., who recently resigned, has been appointed professor of dogmatic theology in the theological department of the University of the South. He will assume his new duties early in the Lenten term.

When Lillian Russell was asked to sing "The Star-spangled Banner" in the new Carnegie Music-hall in Philadelphia to test its acoustic qualities, she said she did not know the words of the song. Name of the committee vice, and knew the words, so the song was not sung.

James Putty, 75 years old, and Mrs. Hester West, 70 years old, of Hopkinsville, Ky., were married. James Stamps, whose wife was a daughter of the groom and whose second wife was a daughter of the bride, was the best man.

Henry Gentrup of West Point, Neb., recently received a paper rescued from the mailbags of the ill-fated Elbe. He refused to sell it for \$5.

Ex-Senator Harrison is confined to his house in Indianapolis by an attack of the grip.

Elias Carpenter was elected treasurer of Rutland, Vt., for the fifth successive year.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

While a group of old-timers were discussing the early-day period in the Occidental Hotel yesterday Jim Brazell, a mining expert, dropped in, and after listening to the conversation said to a disinterested bystander:

"Do you know of anything quite so productive of full-grown lies as the period when the water came up on Montgomery street? Why, it seems to me, and I came here in 1873, that some 700 men were the first to land where the Postal Telegraph building now stands; and the worst of it was that they all got into a 14-foot whirlpool. I believe there are at least 10,000 men who paid 50 cents for an onion and twice as many who are still talking about fifty-dollar slugs being as thick as nickels are now. You bet, the opportunities for quick, appalling, iron-clad romances can be found in conversation regarding the early days."

"The other day I heard a man say that the street was paved here in 1865 with plug tobacco for a distance of eighty feet. They tell that a fellow sent three shiploads around the Horn, and when it arrived there was hardly anybody to eat it, so they concluded to use it for street pavements."

"About every tenth man you meet in San Francisco to-day shakes his head and refers,



COLONEL JIM BRAZELL REJECTS SOME PIONEER REMINISCENCES. (Sketches from life for the "Call" by Nankrell.)

with a sad expression on his face, to the time when he camped where the Palace Hotel now stands and that the spruce from the breakers splash in his face, to say that he could have bought two more acres facing on Market street for a bale of hay is nothing at all, and is now being used as a common phrase among the 'has-beens.'

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"Do remember when the stock market was booming? Well, rather. Now you are talking about something that touches on fact. Why, wasn't the Stock Exchange a seething mass of millionaires, piling one on each other and sending the shares up into the several hundreds? Isn't it a fact that the entire coast was clothed in an opulent atmosphere, and didn't the people reap the harvest of the wonderful gold and silver output from the Comstock mines? Was there a proposition that did the country some good, and it would cost the same way today if we could get free coinage. Don't I recall without an effort the fact that men who hadn't a dollar when they struck the town were made rich in a week speculating in stocks, and didn't the extra money they made go to the benefit of the poor who were allowed to play jackstones with gold nuggets? A man could get \$5000 any time for expending a claim, and do it in less than a week. Everybody knows of the time."

PERSONAL.

J. N. Agee, a fruit man of Grangeville, is at the Russ.

Dr. J. F. Crystal of Santa Cruz is a guest at the Occidental.

Colonel William Forsythe of Fresno is at the Occidental.

Ex-Judge J. H. Logan of Santa Cruz is a guest at the Lick.

Andrew Markham, a capitalist of Santa Rosa, is at the Lick.

V. Courtois, a large wine-grower of Calistoga, is at the Grand.

John J. Boyce of Santa Barbara is registered at the Adams.

E. A. Frenzel of Hollister was a guest at the Russ last night.

G. L. Turner, a fruit-grower of Los Gatos, was at the Grand last night.

V. S. McClatchy of the Sacramento Bee was at the California yesterday.

R. Van Brunt, superintendent of Mrs. Langtry's ranch, is at the Palace.

Norman Rideout and wife, of Marysville, are registered at the California.

Dr. W. W. Ward, cashier of the bank of Heidelberg, is at the California.

A. C. Helman, manager of the Briggs ranch at Davisville, was at the Lick yesterday.

Dr. J. M. Flint, U. S. A., who has just returned from China, is a guest at the Occidental.

John F. Kidder, owner of the Amador County narrow-gauge road, is at the Palace with his wife.

George A. Wiley, superintendent of the Cook stock farm at Davisville, is registered at the Grand.

Phil L. Crovet, formerly with the Northwestern road in this city, is here on a visit from New York.

J. Charles Jones, Assistant District Attorney of Sacramento County, is at the Occidental with his bride.

The Misses Grace and Edith Conell, Miss M. Falconer and Miss M. Harkness, returned missionaries from Japan and China, are at the Occidental.

SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS.

I used to write the finest things That called my love an "angel fair," Lacking in nothing but the wings To fit her gently through the air.

And now she has the wings as well, For fashion is the best of boons; And when the wind their frounces swell, Her sleeves are equal to balloons.

—Town Topics.

A German baron was so deeply grieved by the rejection of an offer of marriage that he was on the point of suicide.

"Go to bed," said his bedroom window last night," he said to a friend, "I was barely restrained from throwing myself out."

"What restrained you?"

"The height from the ground," answered the baron.—*Youth's Companion.*

She—I wonder if those little district messenger-boys have any religious training. Do you suppose that boy is observing Lent?

"I hardly think so, the word 'fast' is not included in his ritual.—*Truth.*

Lipsy—Love is blind.

Crusty—Yes; but there is a suspicion afloat that he recovers his sight after he gets married.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"This passage," said the publisher to the great author, "seems ambiguous to me. 'What do you mean by it?'"

"I don't know," replied the great author. "I left it there for the commentators to work over when I am dead."—*Washington Star.*

"Do you remember the heathens in your prayers, Tommy?"

Tommy—Yes, I prayed real hard that the little boys in Africa might have a jolly snow for Christmas.—*Life.*

Landlady—Would you advise me to send my

sought wealth in many climes. Yesterday, while sitting in the Grand, he gave several gentlemen a short account of the life of a rubber tapper in the Amazon fields, a section of country visited by him about four years ago.

"The tapping season," said he, "extends over a period of twelve weeks on an average, and this part of the work is done in the morning. It requires a good deal of skill, as deep incisions will kill a tree, while if they are too shallow the sap will not flow. The sap runs about five hours and it takes about three pounds of it to make one pound of rubber. Little cups are used to catch the sap, and the principle is much the same as that employed in an Eastern rubber tree, however, the former is tapped in over three or four places, while the latter is literally covered with incisions at the end of the season. A thousand pounds of rubber is a pretty good season's work, but at the present price of rubber not many American workmen would care to follow this vocation."

"A first-class newspaper man was spoilt when Professor Kennedy of the Franklin Grammar School was asked to give a pedagogic," said Tom Mayne to a number of friends at the Baldwin Hotel last night. "I used to know Professor Kennedy in Santa Clara County, when for a time he edited the Santa Clara Tribune for John Sullivan. One of the burning questions at that time was whether the county should donate to the Southern Pacific Company about \$300,000 worth of bonds that had been subscribed for by the county in aid of the railroad. Professor Kennedy wrote a vigorous article in the Tribune against the donation to the railroad company. Sullivan was at the time, but managed to hop around to the office and said:

"See here, Kennedy, I don't want you to go too far on that, because I may have to flop, you know."

"Kennedy replied: 'Oh, that's all right, the paper can flop easily enough when the time comes.'"

"The next week another stirring article was printed in the Tribune against giving the bonds to the company."

"A day or two afterward Sullivan sent for his editorial writer and said: 'It's all right, Kennedy, give the paper the flop. The railroad has fixed it with me satisfactorily.'"

"The next issue of the paper contained the following:

"We have been paid our price and therefore we flop, and have nothing further to say against giving the bonds to the railroad company. We believe that is the best thing to be done."

"Kennedy was discharged, and from that day to this he has said that Sullivan's lack of appreciation of his ability as a newspaper writer shunted him out of the journalistic profession."

A. J. Goodrich, an Eastern excursion agent who is in the city, in a conversation yesterday regarding the possibilities for securing emigration to California in the future, told some plain truths. He said that there were many farmers in Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and Missouri who would willingly sell out their holdings in those States and come to California if they would be assured that land could be secured here at a reasonable figure. "What is necessary," said Mr. Goodrich, "is to disabuse their minds of the idea that land out here is worth \$2000 an acre, which many of them believe to be a fact. Los Angeles has succeeded in doing this in part of the State out into small holdings and thus has been increasing the population tributary to that city, and San Francisco has an ample field in which to do the same. If the territory lying between the Siskiyou and Tehachapi mountains was filled up with producing and consuming farmers, this country would have taken a long step toward rendering hard times a thing of the past."

An excursion party from the Alma Sanitarium in Michigan will arrive here to-day, and rooms have been secured at the Palace for the members. They travel in the private car "Alma," which is specially fitted up for just such outings, which are one of the features of the institution. The excursion will visit Fresno and other points in the southern portion of the State, after which the East will receive attention.

The large dining hall of the Palace was thrown open to guests yesterday for the first time this season. This is looked upon as an indication that the expected flow of travel from the southern portion of the State has begun to materialize.

A Raymond excursion party, comprising seventy people, arrived from the south last evening and registered at the Palace. All the members of the party reside in Boston and that vicinity.

Joseph Shain, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff, proceeded to the racetrack yesterday, and, on an assigned claim for goods delivered, attached several horses belonging to Frank Van Ness, the well-known turfman. The amount of the claim was \$274.

PLAIN mixed candies, 10c lb. Townsend's.*

RACON Printing Company, 508 Clay street.

TOWNSEND'S famous broken candy, 10c a lb.*

TOWNSEND'S Cal. Glace Fruits, "our make," 50c lb. in Japanese boxes, 49¢ Market street.

CURTIS'; heels, wounds, burns and sores as if by magic; one application cures poison oak; it relieves pain and abates inflammation.

JAMES E. WOLFE, ARCHITECT, Flood building.—Plans, specifications and superintendence for every conceivable character of brick and frame buildings. Unexceptionable results guaranteed.

Plymouth Church, Worcester, is perhaps the latest to adopt the "individual communion cup."

Hood's Sarsaparilla positively cures even when all other medicines fail. It has a record of successes unequalled by any other medicine. Be sure to get only Hood's. It never fails.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are unrivaled for relieving coughs, Hoarseness and all Throat Troubles. Sold only in boxes.

MOTHERS give Dr. Siegel's Angostura Bitters to their children to stop colic and looseness of the bowels.

Attached Van Ness' Horses.

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REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE BY THOMAS MAGEE & SONS, Real Estate Agents and Publishers of Real Estate Circular. REMOVED TO 4 Montgomery Street, Union Trust Building, Cor. Market.

Post st., N. side, bet. Webster and Fillmore; 26-8 x137-8 and 2-story brick window house, 8 rooms and modern conveniences; \$6000.

\$2100—Kenny St., 377, 5 1/2 bds., 5 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, each; 25-7-8; Broadway, near Hyde st.; street bituminous.

Very nice, new home, large lot on Washington st., nr. Laguna; \$19,000.

Treat ave., W. side, bet. 23d and 24th sts., near cable cars; 2-story house; 12 rooms and modern conveniences; \$2500.

Bush st., bet. Polk and Van Ness; 55-1200 rear street; covered porch; 12 rooms and modern conveniences.

INVESTMENTS.

Sutter st. business property, near Kearny; 54-8-120 rear street and solid brick building; cash; 12 rooms and modern conveniences; \$1500.

Third st. rear street \$410; \$70,000; solid building in stores and rooms.

Post st., near Taylor; 23-68-9 rear street; old building; 2 stores; rents \$68; should be improved and will pay \$15,000.

Post st., near Grant ave., 25-foot front; rents \$155; \$29,500.

HOUSES AND LOTS.

Only \$2000 cash; balance easy payments; new residence on 2-story house; 12 rooms and modern conveniences; west side Buchanan, between Vallejo and Green; fine view of bay; \$7250 each.

Very nice, new home, large lot on Washington st., nr. Laguna; \$19,000.

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