The San Francisco Call

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MONDAY.....APRIL 1, 1895

After the rest, work.

Talk straight business to-day.

Start the week with your best foot foremost.

Bond the property of the city and set its energies free.

Bismarck has used a sword in writing the history of Germany.

Talbot Clifton's coach assures the building of the San Jose boulevard.

About as fast as enterprises take shape in these days, they get a move on.

Pioneers of enterprise are worthy successors of the pioneers of the State.

The residents of Hayes City, Kans., have to burn down their city to keep warm.

Every new industry in a community adds to the value of all the other industries.

Whenever you go shopping this week keep your eye open for California products.

Make no purchases until you have read the CALL and know where the bargains are.

Don't forget that this is a good week to subscribe to the stock of the San Joaquin road.

It seems queer that so many stage robberies are committed in the neighborhood of Angels.

The silurian who builds him a ship of cobblestones can have a glorious sail up Salt River.

While big enterprises are engaging public attention, a whole lot of little ones are coming to the front.

Perpetual motion is not so badly needed as a perpetual injunction on foolish attempts to discover it.

The first pledge to ship over the valley road comes from Modesto, and it is a Dedley blow at monopoly.

The sum of $250 is a good deal to the average man, but some of our whole-souled musicians think it ought to go for a song.

Silurians ride over cobblestones simply because they are not furnished with a nice, soft rail with a fine edge on the upper side.

It needed the decision of the valley road directors to run the line by way of Stockton to determine San Jose to have a road, too.

The man who owns property in San Francisco and does not favor public improvements has a very poor head for business.

It is better to be in the rear rank of a procession marching forward than to have a front seat in a crowd that isn't going anywhere.

Every proposition made to shippers to keep them from pledging their support to the valley road should be subjected to a close examination as to its paws.

While Nebraska was having the heaviest snowstorm of the season yesterday San Francisco was bathing her soul in summer sunshine and twining roses in her hair.

The young men who are going about with smashed noses and black eyes have a large, easy, debonair way of explaining that they took a header from a bicycle.

The farmer who pledges himself to ship by any road other than the people's might profitably inquire whether those who requested such a pledge have been conspicuous for keeping pledges.

The Nineteenth Ward in Chicago expects to see the dust fly and the garbage go this year, for an old maid has applied for the contract for street-sweeping, and the general belief is that she means business.

Because he told the New Yorkers that San Francisco is bound to be the largest City in America, the Nawab Imad Nawaz Jung Bahadur of India deserves a bigger name as a prophet than he has as a Prince.

That every stride in civilization brings out some new order of crime has been proved at San Jose, where a small-minded knave took the wind out of a bicyclist's conceit by puncturing the tire of his machine.

If the Supervisors intend to get the best bituminous rock at the cheapest price for street paving, they must leave the way open for free competition and not put a joker into the specifications that will practically exclude it.

The Ventura *Advocate* complains of what it calls "government by boodlers and by injunction"; and rightly so, for unfortunately there is no way of putting the injunction on boodlers and establishing a balance of power.

Commenting on the efforts to make San Francisco a musical center, the Hanford *Sentinel* says: "They have got lots of foghorns there, surely"; thus leading the world to believe that our success in music is a foghorn conclusion.

The frightful snowstorm that is raging in Colorado reminds us that people who commit the sin of living in Colorado while there remains room in California for every one of them may discover, after they have frozen to death, that there is such a thing as too hot a climate.

The most interesting feature of the train robbery near Wheatland Saturday morning was that the robbers were bicyclists. The fact that the bicycle is not only straining to drive the locomotive from the field by competition, but has actually taken to making it stand and deliver, is an eloquent evidence of the march of progress.

The boom for William C. Whitney as Democratic candidate for President in 1896 is assuming large proportions in the extreme East and some of his supporters have launched the absurd prediction that he can carry not only New York, but California, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and perhaps Michigan. It will be noted from this that old Democracy is getting fresh with the springtime and turning green.

AN INGENIOUS PLAN.

According to the reports from Bakersfield, published in yesterday's CALL, the Southern Pacific Company is employing an exceedingly ingenious plan for checking the desire of the farmers thereabout to pledge their freight to the San Joaquin Valley road. It is this: The Southern Pacific claims that its grant entitles it to a right-of-way of one hundred feet on each side of its track. It fenced and used only fifty feet on each side, and the remainder has been occupied by the contiguous farmers for many years. Their occupation and use of this strip have never been questioned, and the county authorities have established roads over it without opposition.

The Southern Pacific, according to the report, has recently announced to the farmers its intention to move its fences back so as to include the whole width which it claims, but as an alternative proposes that if the farmers will sign a contract to ship all their produce over its line they may have the strip at a nominal rental.

The validity of the Southern Pacific Company's claim to this strip will be inquired into in good season. Assuming for the present that the grant does call for a strip two hundred feet wide, and temporarily waiving such legal considerations as are involved in undisturbed adverse possession for a number of years—waiving everything except the bold assumption that the company can take possession of this land—let us consider the position of the farmer to whom this threat has been made. It would be idle to blame the Southern Pacific for trying by all means in its power to hold the traffic of the San Joaquin Valley, but it is very encouraging to observe that it regards the people's road as a formidable prospective rival; and as it is fully aware of the bitter animosity which the people in Tulare and Kern counties cherish toward it, it naturally assumes that the people's road will receive the generous support and sympathy of the people.

This alone ought to be a sufficient indication to the farmers who have been threatened that their support of the people's road would be a serious matter for the Southern Pacific, and that whatever they do in aid of the Southern Pacific will be an injury to the people's road. It is not difficult to imagine that we shall hear of many other plans of the Southern Pacific for hindering the prosperity of the rival line. One of the plainest things in the world is that the benefits which the new road will bring to the people will at first be at the expense of the Southern Pacific, and it is more than likely that the increased prosperity and settlement of the San Joaquin Valley that will in time result from the building of the new line will be of great benefit to the Southern Pacific. But the interests of the Southern Pacific, or the fact that it will be either injured or benefited, has no place in the discussion.

The simple problem with the farmer, if he is inclined to take a strictly selfish view of the situation, is whether it is more to his interest to accept the proposition of the Southern Pacific than to decline it. In declining it he has all the chances of benefit from the uncertainties involved in the legal phases of his occupancy, but he has something far better and more tangible. It is that the people's road is to be built for the main purpose of reducing charges for transportation. Of course the Southern Pacific may shrewdly offer to make a contract binding itself to meet any cut in rates that the opposition line may make. In this way it would be holding its traffic and the farmer would be paying no more than the rival line would charge. But it is not likely that the Southern Pacific would make any such written contract, and if it should, it would probably be worthless and easily evaded. As for verbal promises, it would be foolish to pay any attention to them.

That the farmers thus threatened would be doing better for themselves directly by refusing to accept the Southern Pacific Company's offer, and that they would receive an additional benefit indirectly from the greater prosperity and denser settlement of the community, no rational person would think of denying. The question beyond this, which affects a man's individual pride and his regard for the welfare of his neighbors and the progress of his State, need not be discussed. The CALL as yet is unwilling to believe that any considerable number of these threatened farmers will be found lacking when their manhood and patriotism are called upon.

AN IMMEDIATE RESULT.

The first local effect that has been produced by the decision to run the valley road by the way of Stockton has been to create a sudden rise in the prices of real estate in that city.

Stockton's subscription to the road was $100,000 in cash for shares and $100,000 in land. The subscription for shares was a business-like investment in valuable securities which undoubtedly will yield a comfortable profit. The land was a gift, but this also was an investment in which no sentimental considerations had a place. From these business-like investments in an enterprise in which none of the elements of a speculation appear, and from which there can be no immediate returns, the city has already reaped a profit in the advancement of realty values. We are assured that at the beginning of the agitation for the new road a number of negotiations for the transfer of real estate were begun, the determination of which depended on the decision of the railroad directors, and these are to be closed at once.

An estimate of the percentage of increase in values has not yet been made, but it is a simple matter of arithmetic and can be determined in a few days. We feel confident in asserting that this increase is already many times as large as the amount of Stockton's subscription, and that it will continue to increase steadily. In other words, without taking into account the direct prospective profit from the investment itself, or that which will come hereafter in the increase of traffic and from the prosperity of the country contributory to Stockton, there is the additional and immediate gain in the enhancement of property values in the city, and this will be followed quickly by an influx of money from outside investors and by generous expenditures in local improvements and enterprises.

It need not cause surprise that this advancement in prices has come so quickly. It was inevitable, and it will be the same with every city, town, village and settlement through which the road shall pass. Every one of these which offers an inducement sufficient to secure the road will receive in the enhanced value of its property much more than it may expend in securing the road. The matter may be regarded merely as an investment, and the example and experience of Stockton may be taken as the criterion. The three forms in which aid may be extended are by subscribing for shares, by giving depot facilities and the right of way, and by soliciting shippers to sign the pledge to patronize the people's road.

It would be wise, however, for the cool-headed men of these cities and towns to repress any tendency toward the development of a "boom." There is a safe and proper enhancement of values that comes legitimately from the many circumstances attending the valley road enterprise. This will come in spite of silurians and croakers, for it is a natural, wholesome and necessary result. But the danger lies in the possibility of over-enthusiasm and the cultivation of a recklessly speculative spirit. This should be kept down by all means. Some parts of California have suffered grievously from "booms," and men have lost their heads in the scramble. We have learned wisdom from the follies of the past, but it is better to put our wisdom to active use than to be content with its possession.

A GIANT'S BIRTHDAY.

It is not difficult for a student of human nature and of the trend of ideas in these days to believe that not all of Germany's heart is in the celebration of Prince Bismarck's eightieth birthday, which occurs to-day. The news that we receive is of those spectacular demonstrations, which constitute news. If any bitterness lurks in the shadow it is close-housed and voiceless, and the news-gatherer's function ceases at its threshold.

Carlisle has shown us the force and value of hero-worship, and the fact that, in one sense, Bismarck is one of the greatest heroes that the world has produced, is alone sufficient to explain why even some of those who may not like him will toss their caps in air under the prevalent infection of adoration.

For having been the moving spirit in shaking off Austria's domination and in the consolidation of the German empire—the two most important and beneficent events in the history of the Teutons—and for having organized and maintained a military force which has been the most powerful of the agencies for securing the stability of Germany and of the whole of Europe, Bismarck deserves the gratitude of every German citizen.

At the time when his power began to be felt the disciples of Prudhon were spreading the doctrines of socialism, which had invaded Germany from France by way of Russia, and it was Bismarck who, with the aid of his royal master, William I, outlined the idea of collectivism—the organization of the producing classes into vast industrial enterprises conducted by the state. This was a modified socialism—in reality paternalism—and it seemed to indicate the great statesman's desire in his younger days for the happiness of the individual, as well as the strength and prosperity of the nation.

As time passed on and his power increased the idea grew stronger and stronger with him that instead of the ruling power being an instrument for securing the happiness of the people the people were an instrument to be used in securing the strength of the crown, and this idea was given direct expression in his recent speech when he declared that the security of the dynasty was the paramount consideration. During these years socialism had taken formidable strides in Germany and had secured a bold voice in the Reichstag. Against its encroachments the Iron Chancellor opposed the whole weight of his character, and as in its higher and more intelligent form it embodied not only the sentiment of political liberty but also of those gentler humane considerations which lie at the basis of Christianity his iron methods of repression struck at the heart of many things which humanity the world over regards as sacred.

It was doubtless this that estranged him and the great-souled Frederick, whose heart beat for his people as a brother's as well as a king's, and who loved kindness better than the sword. The pettish anger of the present Emperor, which drove the giant from the Chancellor's chair, was the act of a boy jealous of his new and mighty power. For, immeasurably different from his royal father, he is the embodiment of Bismarck's idea of the divine right of kings, and now that experience and reflection have taught him wisdom he raises a storm among Bismarck's old enemies by taking the great statesman again to his heart.

There will not be unanimous glorification in Germany to-day, and whatever depression of spirit shall exist will be as much through dismay that the young Emperor has virtually proclaimed his acceptance of Bismarck's idea as through bitter reflection upon the course of Bismarck himself. The crown first, the people next; that is now what Germany must face, and in part that is the meaning of the great celebration to-day.

It is interesting that two great men, Bismarck and Cavour, born nearly at the same time and both engaged in the same grand work—Bismarck in the unification of the German States and Cavour in the regeneration of Italy—should have proceeded on lines that stretched in so opposite directions. Both succeeded—Bismarck by the use of blood and iron and Cavour by the employment of those broad, masterful and everlasting principles which govern the minds and morals of men. Bismarck was the rapier and Cavour the star. If an invincible Government, by whatever means invincibility be secured, is the best thing for humanity, Bismarck will be remembered as the greatest statesman in history; but the memory of Cavour will be treasured in the hearts of men.

SAN JOSE IS AT WORK.

Instead of being discouraged over the selection of the Stockton route for the San Joaquin Valley road San Jose has been roused to greater exertions than ever. In view of the fact that the directors of the road have not yet determined the route by which the road shall enter San Francisco San Jose has excellent grounds for hope, and is redoubling her efforts to offer sufficient inducements.

Already she has pledged $153,000 for shares and proposes to increase this to $250,000. As Mayor Austin has pointed out, however, the most important consideration is the right of way. The holdings through San Mateo and Santa Clara counties are generally small and valuable and if the people's road has to bear the expense of securing a right of way through them the cost will be very heavy. Hence an energetic committee was started out from San Jose yesterday to ascertain what could be done by the citizens themselves in this most important branch of the work. An opportunity is thus presented to the landowners to show how much they value their own prosperity and that of their splendid county. A similar committee from San Mateo will probably be put into the field at once. But the work should not be left entirely to these committees. Every property-owner has an opportunity to come forward voluntarily and offer the strongest inducement in his power for the road to run through his land.

THAT BITUMINOUS ROCK.

It is to be hoped the controversy in the Board of Supervisors in regard to the purchase of bituminous rock for street-paving will be settled at the meeting this evening, and settled right. The discussion has been prolonged and, so far as the public can see, there is no reason why it should continue.

The issue involved in the question is a simple one. It is conceded that an asphalt pavement when well laid is about the best street paving devised up to this time. It is admitted the people desire that kind of paving. It is not denied that it is economical, durable and convenient. It is not questioned that the supply is abundant, near at hand, easy of access, and of a quality whose excellence is not disputed. All of these things are agreed upon by both sides. The only issue between the parties is whether the rock is to be purchased under conditions that allow free competition or under restrictions that will allow no competition at all.

It is to be presumed the Supervisors desire to obtain for the City the best material at the lowest price. If this presumption is well founded, a free field should be given for competition, since all human experience shows that prices are lowest and goods are best, where the action of competition is allowed the fullest and freest play. If, therefore, the Supervisors do not open a way for competition in the bids for supplying this material to the city, it will be evident that either they do not wish to get the best or they do not wish the lowest price. That is the situation in a nutshell. The people understand it that way, and they are going to draw a straight and strong conclusion as to the motives and the reasons that may impel any Supervisor to vote against free competition.

It will avail nothing to juggle with words in a plain case of this kind. The Supervisors can, in advertising for bids, require the bitumen to be of good quality, suitable for the work; they can have inspectors appointed to examine every bit of it and to reject all that is not up to the standard. When this has been done to protect the City, there should be no further restrictions. The introduction into the specifications of any conditions that would shut out all bidders except a single combination, and prevent the delivery of the material in the City by any system of transportation except that of a particular railroad, will not be lightly judged. The day for jobbery of that kind has gone by; and as we have said before, if any Supervisors have formed a ring for carrying out such a job, they had better see that it is composed of brass and triple steel before they expose it to the force of public indignation.

PERSONAL.

D. R. Cameron of Hanford is at the Lick.

Charles A. Jones, a lawyer of Reno, is at the Baldwin.

John F. Kidder of Grass Valley is stopping at the Palace.

C. H. Phillips, a banker of San Luis Obispo, is at the Palace.

A. J. McGilvray, a lumberman of Wisconsin, is at the Palace.

L. L. Gale, a merchant of Healdsburg, is registered at the Russ.

Levi Radcliffe, the State Treasurer, is registered at the Grand.

G. W. Gibson, a landowner of Williams, is staying at the Russ.

D. J. Flanagan, a lumberman of Eureka, is domiciled at the Grand.

J. D. Colby, a mining man from Trinity, is stopping at the California.

P. M. Loubrie, a prominent merchant of Bordeaux, is at the California.

J. Gambetta, a merchant of Stockton, registered at the Lick yesterday.

John D. Thomann, a wine man from St. Helena, is registered at the Grand.

A. Towle, the lumberman of Towles, and Mrs. Towle are stopping at the Grand.

A. W. Simpson, a lumberman of Stockton, registered at the Occidental yesterday.

S. Layar and Charles Rippirdan, mining men from Madera, put up at the Lick yesterday.

John T. Lane, son of one of the owners of the Utica mine, came down from Angels yesterday and put up at the Palace.

C. W. Hunt, a lumberman of Fort Bragg, and H. Whitney of New York, who is interested in lumber there, are at the Russ.

E. B. Cassatt and Mrs. Cassatt and Gordon Voorhies and Mrs. Voorhies, who came down with the polo team from Walla Walla, are registered at the Palace.

Byron Waters, who was lately appointed claims adjuster of the Southern Pacific, arrived from San Bernardino and registered at the Occidental yesterday.

E. P. Colgan, the Controller, and C. M. Colgan, the Secretary of the Board of Equalization, came down from Sacramento yesterday to join the board on its southern trip. They are at the Lick.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

There is a lesson in one of Santa Clara's arguments in favor of the railroad route being laid through that county. That is, the large number of small fruit farms. San Joaquin County is increasing the number of its small orchards, vineyards and farms and the large grain ranch is doomed. To bring the railroad to Stockton will only hasten the change which only began a few years ago but is already marked.—Stockton Independent.

Alaska, which is a Territory of the United States in name, should be made one in fact. Its mines and fisheries yield $16,000,000 a year, yet it has never had a topographical or geological survey, and land cannot be purchased or pre-empted. The climate in many thickly populated States in Europe is more severe than in many parts of Alaska.—Yreka Journal.

All Napa needs is an introduction. A man who had decided to change his residence from Nevada to California was with his family in San Francisco Tuesday. He read all about Napa in the CALL and concluded to see this valley for himself. He came up, liked the looks of things, telegraphed for his wife, and will probably buy himself a home here.—Napa Register.

Marriage by contract is a thing of the past in California, and hereafter the man and woman who would enter wedlock must marry in the face of the world. Such a law ten years ago would have done much to check the blackmail that has swept over the State like a tidal wave.—Pasadena News.

One public-spirited business man with a capital of $1000 is worth more to a community than a dozen millionaires who are dead to the demands and opportunities of the times.—San Jose Mercury.

Patriotic organizations threaten to become more plentiful than patriotism.—Hanford Sentinel.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Anna Dickinsons's suit for alleged false imprisonment in a Pennsylvania asylum in 1889 is again on trial at Scranton. She seeks to recover $125,000 damages.

James G. Fair proved his right to be called the great American will-maker, and seems to have left his testamentary instructions scattered around in every corner of California.—Philadelphia Times.

Jules Verne is 78 years old. His first novel was published when he was 35, and he has been producing them at the rate of nearly two a year ever since. Verne is very fond of English literature, and he thinks Charles Dickens the greatest of all British novelists.

In an interview on the prospects of the Republican Presidential candidates, Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll says that the nomination in 1896 will go to an advocate of free silver, and that no candidate nominated on a single issue can hope to be successful.

Miss Dora Wells is owner and purser of the Puget Sound steamer Delta, which runs from Whatcom to the San Juan Islands and Victoria, B. C. She makes contracts for freight, collects fares and sometimes takes a hand in navigating the vessel.

An English newspaper states that President Cleveland has made arrangements for a yachting tour around the world as soon as his term of office expires. Mr. Benedict is said to be building a large yacht to carry a distinguished party, including Cleveland and Lamont, on a circumnavigating tour. The further statement is made that the tour will begin in 1897, and that the yacht will first go to England and from there to the Mediterranean.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

Among the friends of ex-Chief of Police T. G. Cockrill there are few who know that he was the hero of a famous bloodless duel, and was instrumental in keeping two old friends from slaughtering each other on the field of honor. The Chief happened to relate the story himself in the corridor of the Palace Hotel while chatting with some friends, and he remarked that it was the first time that the story had been told in this State. The scene of the affair was one of the banks of the Osage River, near Ministers' Bend.

"There were two neighbors there—Pat Stanton and Billy Schandler—who had been leik

EX-CHIEF OF POLICE COCKRILL.
[*From a photograph.*]

David and Jonathan," said Mr. Cockrill, "until they had a falling out about a horse. The lie was passed and a challenge followed. Preliminaries were arranged, although general regret was expressed that two old neighbors should seek each other's blood. I knew them both so well that I determined to do something to prevent the meeting. An idea occurred to me, and I talked the seconds over into acceding to it. It was to fill the gun barrels with pokeberries, which have a dark purple juice resembling blood, and let the contestants blaze away.

"The eventful morning dawned, and our party stood on the bank of the placid Osage and made ready. It was one, two—fire, and they let go. Each saw the other drenched with what he supposed was blood, and then, feeling what he thought was his own blood dripping about him, fell over on the sward. Friends carted them away, and when they came to, no more remorse-stricken men could have been found on earth.

"'I have killed my best friend,' wailed each.

"By agreement their friends kept them under this delusion. Two days later arrangements were made for them to meet accidentally at the tavern. Pat stood bewailing his unfortunate act, when Billy walked in.

"They gazed in stunned amazement at each other for a moment, and then embraced. The two were united in friendship again until Schandler came to California. He was pretty well known here for years. The affair was known through Kansas and Missouri for many months as the famous pokeberry duel."

"I have heard it remarked many times in the East by people who have returned from California, that you folks of the land of gold are not as reckless with your money as you were in the days when stocks were booming and everybody jingled gold-pieces in his jeans, and that, furthermore, you could squeeze a nickel as hard now as a Nantucket man," said H. C. Middleman of Chicago yesterday to a group of friends.

"But," he added, "when I go back I'll combat any such statements. As to recklessness I won't say, but I have seen several instances in the past few days that convince me that the same old disregard for money still exists in the Californian's nature. I was on a cable-car Friday and a stout, ruddy-faced man stood hanging on to the rail of the dummy. He had a ten-cent piece in his hand waiting for the conductor to come along. In some way an adjoining passenger jogged his arm just as he was about to hand the money over and the piece fell in the street. Did he have the car stopped or jump off? No. He only glanced back and then dived down in his pocket and fished up another coin.

"Yesterday I saw two instances. One of them was on a cable-car of the Powell-street line. A man got on holding a transfer in his hand. He seemed buried in thought about something and when the conductor came along shouting 'Fare, please,' I was surprised to see him go into his pocket, bring out a nickel and hand it over to the conductor, who promptly rang it up. Two blocks further on the man realized that he had a transfer. He muttered something and then threw the transfer away and went on thinking. I know many a man in the East who would have hauled that conductor out and raised a din about the nickel.

"Another case was that of a woman who stood in front of a store window on Montgomery street. She had stopped to buy a knick-knack from a street vender, and in taking money from her purse dropped a coin, which fell through an iron grating into the basement of the store. She only peered down once, and then taking her purchase went on. But the vender was a thrifty mortal. Waiting till she was out of sight he went in the store, and soon I saw him come out smiling. Out of curiosity I asked him how much he got. It was a quarter. Those are only three instances and in contrast to what I have seen elsewhere. Though I am an Eastern man, I must say that Californians have not come down to an economical basis as regards handling money."

SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS.

"But," observed the visitor politely, "I wish a practical education for my daughter."

The preceptress smiled and turned to her school.

"Class in domestic economy, attention," she said. "Ready for revolt of hired girl—half-Nelson—grapevine strangle—angle of jaw—duck—land—out. Practical? Yes."

The terms would be $500 a year in advance.—Detroit Tribune.

"Yes," the literary boarder was saying as the Cheerful Idiot entered the dining-room. "It had a remarkably dramatic flavor."

"What had?" asked the Cheerful Idiot.

"A novel I was reading last night."

"Oh! I thought you were perhaps speaking of the omelet."—Indianapolis Journal.

VASSAR PIE.

Give me a spoon of oleo, ma,
And the sodium alkali,
For I'm going to make a pie, mama,
I'm going to make a pie.
For John will be hungry and tired, ma,
And his tissues will decompose;
So give me a gramme of phosphate,
And the carbon and cellulose.

Now give me a chunk of caseine, ma,
To shorten the thermic fat;
And hand me the oxygen bottle, ma,
And look at the themostat;
And if the electric oven's cold
Just turn it on half an ohm.
For I want to have supper ready
As soon as John comes home.

Now pass the neutral dope, mama,
And rotate the mixing machine,
But give me the sterilized water first
And the oleomargarine.
And the phosphate, too, for now I think,
The new typewriter's quit,
And John will need more phosphate food
To help his brain a bit.

—Chicago News.

"I think," said Mr. Bluestreak, "that if I could choose a mode of dying I should select poison."

"And I," murmured Miss Gushfit, "would like to be killed with kindness."

"That's all right," returned Mr. Bluestreak, gloomily, "but it's easier to get the poison.—Smith & Gray's Monthly.

Friend—You still employ Dr. Hardhead, I see.

Mrs. de Style—He's just lovely. My husband and I both like him. When we are ailing he always reccommends old port for my husband and Newport for me.—New Haven Palladium.

Langley's Directory has 2594 more osnam han the opposition. Out Monday.

AN EPISCOPALIAN ON INDULGENCES.

REV. W. W. BOLTON DEFINES HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD PENANCE FOR SIN.

IS GROSSLY MISUNDERSTOOD.

A WORD WHICH ECCLESIASTICALLY MEANS REMISSION AND FORGIVENESS.

Rev. W. W. Bolton, preaching yesterday morning at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin on the subject of "The Granting of Indulgences and the Episcopal Church," stated that the subject of "Repentance" necessarily entailed a consideration of "Indulgences," a matter grossly misunderstood by the world, denounced root and branch, and assumed by many an Episcopalian as finding no place in the economy of that church. It was said to be repugnant to Protestantism; to have been cast out forever at the times of the reformation, and the Twenty-second Article of Religion, as was to be found in the prayer-books of the Episcopal church, was said to condemn it altogether.

The preacher pointed out the gross mistake as to the very meaning of the word.

It is asserted to be a license granted by the church to commit sin. This comes from the change in the general use of the word. Nowadays it stands for the giving way to men's passions, but of old, and ecclesiastically, it means remission, favor and forgiveness. What Catholics mean by the word is the remission by the authority of the church of a part of the temporal punishment due to sin. This punishment the church gives in penance. All sin has to be suffered for. All sin finds us out and recoils upon the head of the sinner.

In the early days of Christianity the Catholic church, both publicly and privately, laid penance upon persons. These were regulated by canon law. When these were lessened or wholly remitted this was done by an indulgence. The original indulgence affected only what the church under the power of the Keys laid as by way of penance on a soul. It is a part, and an absolutely necessary part, of that godly discipline which the Episcopal church desires greatly to see restored.

Quotations were made from the prayer-book to prove this point and special reference was made to the Thirty-third Article of Religion as showing that such claims as there are made, both to punish and give penance and lift that penance, evidence that the Episcopal church holds fast to the matter of discipline, which, as a matter of necessity, curtails a power of granting indulgence of such discipline.

Bishops of the preacher's church had all down the ages used their inherent power to cut off sinners from the congregation and to lift or indulge such punishment.

Reference was made to the Jewish church, where no indulgence was allowed of God to be given. But by reference to the later Scriptures it was shown that St. Paul certainly used the power to grant indulgence upon seeing clear evidence of repentance.

The power to grant indulgences lies with the Bishop, and not with the priesthood. This is not because it is a greater matter than anything that a priest can do, but simply a question of order and what would work best for the church at large.

An inculgence is not, then, as so many ignorantly surmise, either a pardon of any sin or a license to commit sin. It has to do with canonical punishment, not with sin. It must ever be preceded by confession.

Should a Bishop excommunicate a party and assign a penance, and before that penance was completed the party was fully repentant and it was felt that readmission should be allowed, the Episcopal church claims the power to lift the remainder of such penance through the Episcopate. And such is an indulgence granted.

The preacher showed where the main differences on this matter lay between his own church and that of Rome and stated that he only mentioned the differences because the modern development of the ancient doctrine had caused men to throw the whole subject over. He condemned members of his own church for refusing to scrutinize their prejudices on this head. Touching on the history of indulgences, he asserted that never were they sold for cash by the authority of any church. Sordid men trafficked in them. All that was asked was a voluntary offering from a grateful heart, such as is now given at weddings and christenings. In the thirteenth century those who sold indulgences were held up to scorn and were the butt of ridicule.

He concluded with an an appeal to accept punishment for sin in a proper spirit.

Men fret and fume and grumble at their lot when they ought to say that such was but the due reward for their deeds. We suffer now that our souls may be saved in the day of the Lord. Justice demands that we shall be punished, but the infinite pity of God reaches out even as he lays his rod upon us, and the punishment becomes a glorious benediction if in it our faith can but see his hand.

FRENCH CHRISTIAN UNION.

RECEPTION GIVEN BY THE YOUNG GIRLS' SOCIETY OF THE NEW HOME.

AN APPEAL FOR AID TO CARRY ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION.

The first reception of the Young Girls' Society of the French Christian Union was given yesterday at the home, 1120 Powell street. The house was crowded with French people and leading members of the different evangelical churches of this city. The reception was really the inaugaration of a new society formed by young ladies who have joined the union, those who have been placed through the union's employment bureau and those who follow any of the classes at the home. A very pretty programme was given by the young girls of the home and members of the union. It was as follows:

Opening prayer, Rev. Dupuy; hymn, by the assemblage; reading of the Word, Madame Marie Marshall; address, Marie Marshall, president of the union; solo, Miss J. Sistermans; recitation, by one of the pupils; hymn, by the assemblage; recitation, by one of the pupils; hymn, by one of the pupils; trio, violin, violincello and organ, by the Misses Ames; recitation, "Stretch It a Little," by one of the pupils; closing words, Mrs. J. G. Clark; doxology; benediction.

At the close of the programme there was a social chat on the work of the new union.

The home was founded last November by Mme. Marie Marshall, who after having done much missionary work in Paris came to this city to labor among her own people. She has met with considerable aid from the charitably inclined among the French citizens of San Francisco and from the members of the different evangelical churches, but much more is needed to carry on the good work.

The object of the union is to advance the interests of the home, to provide protection for young French girls, though several of other nationalities have accepted the free benefits of the home. Children of all religions are received and treated alike.

The work of the home is divided into three classes: French kindergarten, every day except Saturday and Sunday; French primary classes, Monday, Wednesday and Friday; free industrial classes, providing manual training for boys and girls.

Boys are instructed how to make birdcages, paper windmills and the like, the idea being to give introductory lessons in the use of tools of all kinds. The girls are taught dressmaking, millinery and the like so as to fit them for practical work in those lines. A free employment bureau is connected with the home. Girls who have no home and are out of work are given board and lodging at the home until employment can be found. A charge of $2 a week is made to those who can pay it, but no one is refused admittance on account of being poor and unable to pay. The home is sustained by contributions from the different churches and charitable individuals. No similar French society covering all these branches exists in the United States. A move is being made to appeal to the charitably inclined people who are willing to contribute toward saving young girls, as the home is rapidly growing and the expenses are getting heavier.

The officers of the French Christian Union are as follows:

President, Madame Marie Marshall; vice-presidents—Mrs. J. G. Clark, Mrs. G. Barstow, Mrs. H. Beckley, Madame Herera; recording secretary, Mrs. W. M. Searby; financial secretary, Mrs. Hutchison; treasurer, Mrs. E. V. Robbins; board of directors, twenty-one ladies from the different churches.

There were several noted local philanthropic workers present to assist and congratulate Mme. Marshall, among them being Mrs. Emily C. Barstow of the Ladies' Protection and Relief Society, Mrs. Clarke of the Lick Old Ladies' Home, Mrs. E. V. Robbins and Miss Margaret Culbertson of the Presbyterian Chinese Mission, and Mrs. J. D. Thornton of St. John's Presbyterian Church.

Yesterday was also the first anniversary of the French Reform Church, of which Mme. Marshall's son, Rev. E. J. Dupuy, is pastor, and which holds services every Sunday at the modest home of Mrs. Marshall, 1110 Powell street, just a few doors from the school of the French Christian Union.

Pastor Dupuy's address was both retrospective and prospective and was in a most encouraging strain. Already the church has a membership of forty-eight. The floral decorations were lavish.

NO PRUNES FROM FRANCE.

THE CALIFORNIAN PRODUCT HAS NO COMPETITOR ON THE AMERICAN MARKET.

A FRENCH EXPORTER SAYS THEY SHOULD BE SOLD AS A NATIVE PRODUCT.

P. M. Loubrie, a member of the firm of Talbot Freres of Bordeaux, France, packers of peas, mushrooms, tomatoes and other vegetables and olive oils and prunes, is in the city. He said that his firm shipped no prunes to California and very few to the Eastern States, while a few years ago they did a large business in that line. "California prunes have taken the market all over the United States," he said; "where we exported large quantities a few years ago there is now very little sale and, of course, no French prunes come to California."

Speaking of the relative merits of California and French prunes he said that the essential difference was only in the appearance, which was due to the difference in the manner of packing and the care taken. It would be well, he said, for the Californians to insist that their prunes be sold as California prunes and get all the credit for their good name instead of allowing the dealers to pass them off as French prunes. The French pack all such articles much more neatly and attractively than the Californians. It was for this reason as much as anything else, Mr. Loubrie said, that they were enabled to compete here with the finest class of vegetables which they export. "We French say," he said, "that we eat as much with our eyes and our nose as with our mouth."

FERRY EMPLOYES PETITION.

The Deckhands of the Sausalito Steamers Ask for More Wages.

Recently the wages of the deckhands of the North Pacific Coast ferry steamers, plying between this city and Sausalito, were reduced from $60 to $50 a month.

The employes whose pay has been cut have petitioned President Stetson of the railroad company to reconsider his action stating that the men employed in a similar capacity on the Tiburon, Oakland and Alameda routes receive $60 a month for several hours' less work than is daily performed by the petitioners.

They also state that while the captains and mates of their steamers alternate in making the late "theater trips" they are required to work every night, never getting to their respective homes before 1 o'clock in the morning.

BACON Printing Company, 508 Clay street. *

CREAM mixed candies, 25c lb, Townsend's.*

J. F. CUTTER'S OLD BOURBON—This celebrated whisky for sale by all first-class druggists and grocers. Trademark—Star within a shield. *

NICE present for Eastern friends—California Glace Fruits in Japanese baskets. 50c pound. Townsend's, 627 Palace Hotel. *

The annual army expenditure of Greece is 18,000,000 drachma. A drachma is about 20 cents.

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