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TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1895

Think progress, talk progress, act progress.

Bonds that provide for public improvements will fall none but silurians.

Sunshine, prosperity and happiness are the portion of St. Helena's residents.

There is many a man in the swim who can hardly keep his head above water.

If the bicycle has its way, dress reform will go from bloomers to tights in a single whirl.

The competing road will start across the country just in time to be considered a picnic.

The best thing in San Francisco is the public sentiment that tends to make it better.

A sentiment in favor of home manufactures is one of the best things a farmer can cultivate.

Every voice that makes itself heard in these days is in favor of advancement and improvement.

Improving the streets is one of the best ways of inducing capitalists to improve their property.

If you wish to add to the signs of revival just sign the pledge of your business to the San Joaquin road.

While we are talking of sunshine and business the people of the East are still absorbed in bizzards and politics.

Beyond all question, San Francisco at the present time is the most enterprising and progressive City in the Union.

If either beer or praise has any effect on Bismarck, he will probably arise this morning with the biggest head in Europe.

Nebraska swept by snowstorms and Indiana by forest fires is the way the reports from the East blew hot and cold yesterday.

Since 1823 the Cubans have made five attempts to throw off the Spanish yoke, with no other result than that of making the island dearer to Spain.

If Uncle Sam has read the proceedings of the various State Legislatures this winter he will know where to go for fighting men when he wishes them.

Do not lose sight of the fact that the purchase of California goods means the retention of thousands of dollars within the State to help local business.

Now that Harvard is practically out of the intercollegiate football games, a proposition has been started there to get up a whist tournament with two or three leading colleges by way of keeping up the fame of the university.

The Stockton Mail strikes the keynote of the wonders which the Valley road will work when it declares that Stockton is "in the center of a region of magnificent resources not one-hundredth part of which has been developed."

Three good things are to the front this week: subscribing to the stock of the San Joaquin road, giving the right of way and signing the pledge to give business to it. Some people have it in their power to do all of these things and nearly everybody can do one of them.

By the census of 1890 the population of Cincinnati was 296,908. Since that time, however, the city has incorporated several suburbs and now claims 353,000. This is the way Eastern cities extend themselves and manage to keep ahead of their Western rivals, where there are no opportunities for increasing population in that way.

The suggestion of a French savant to test the theory of boring to ascertain if the earth has a molten interior raises the question of what would be the best material out of which to make an auger that would withstand the heat. Ice is pretty hard, and it might prove efficient till a subterranean temperature of 600 degrees is reached, when beeswax might be used to advantage.

A curious political imbroglio is reported from Lexington, Ky., where a Chinaman, Sam Wei Tai, has been denied the right to file a petition as an independent candidate for Mayor. Sam, of course, is not a citizen of the United States, and it is hard to understand how he got signers to his petition, but he got them just the same, and is now posing as a reformer eager to put the city through the laundry process and wash all the political dirt linen in sight.

In a poll of the Massachusetts Legislature taken by the Boston Post, as to the Presidential preferences of the members, out of 90 Republican members 82 voted for McKinley, and only two votes were given for Reed; while out of 52 Democrats, William E. Russell received 21 votes and Hill 13. These straws are interesting at this time only as an exhibit of the way the New England States are amusing themselves with politics while the great West is attending to business.

Speaking of railroad chances in an interview the other day, Chauncey Depew said: "I have known a case where a pass industry friend rescued a man from environments of total depravity and placed him where he now has a fair chance to become President of the United States." This is the best story Depew ever told. The railroad pass as a means of political advancement is well understood, but as a means of redemption from depravity it is a novelty. We have all elements of a rousing romance here and Chauncey should write a book.

The latest idea in the way of canal engineering is a proposal to dispense with the twenty-four locks in the Welland Canal leading from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, and to make the whole drop of 326 feet between the two lakes in two pneumatic balance locks, built of steel, operated by compressed air, and large enough to admit vessels of ocean draught. It is rather curious that in an age which projects feats of this kind, there should be people able to read and write, who deny that modern engineering is capable of building a dam that will impound the debris of an ordinary stream, or of constructing a canal to carry it off.

VETO THE ORDER.

The bituminous rock order, which, under the circumstances, may be rightly called infamous, was passed by the Board of Supervisors yesterday by a vote of eight to four. The infamy of the order lies in the fact that it deprives the City of the advantages of competition in obtaining asphalt, gives to a combination of dealers a monopoly in furnishing the material and to the Southern Pacific road a monopoly of hauling it. Such a job is so bold a defiance of the people, and so open a fraud upon the City, that it might be fairly called highway robbery if it had not been carried out under the forms of law.

It is the duty of Mayor Sutro to veto the order. His veto will be sufficient to kill it, for it would require nine votes to pass it over the veto, and he can count on four members of the board to stand firmly with him. These four—Joseph I. Dimond, C. L. Taylor, A. B. Spreckels and J. K. C. Hobbs—are men upon whom the people can rely in this emergency, and if the Mayor unites with them the cunning plan to rob the taxpayers will be foiled, the job will be smashed and the ring, despite its brass and triple steel, will be broken.

In the play of this scheme to serve the monopoly at the expense of the people, Supervisor King has made himself particularly conspicuous by his shifty showing first on one side and then on the other. When King voted with the true representatives of the people we gave him credit for being in good company, but were not too sanguine that he was going to stay there. We knew his record. There was no surprise when he dodged the second vote, and still less when he voted with the ring yesterday. The man is one of the worst specimens of boodle politicians whom boss rule ever raised to power in an American municipality. A short time ago he was a hotel runner at the ferry and there acquired the impudence and the lungs that constitute all the stock in trade his venality has to offer in exchange for money either in politics or in business.

If Mayor Sutro does his duty, the vote of yesterday will be comparatively harmless and will serve only to give the people a lesson in the importance of electing good men to office. Men who vote for such politicians as those who are now seeking to surrender the interests of the city, hardly deserve a better government. The lesson should be learned thoroughly in order that better men may be elected hereafter. In the meantime the people have but these three words to say the Mayor: Veto the order.

CONCENTRATED EFFORT.

In yesterday's issue of the CALL, it was urged that all attempts to create "booms" along the line of the San Joaquin Valley road be promptly suppressed by the conservative residents of each community. This caution was suggested by the information that property values in Stockton had risen immediately upon the announcement of the decision to include that city in the route. As yet there is no evidence of an undue advance in prices, and it is sincerely hoped that no such misfortune will befall the State.

But there is a vast amount of stored energy among the people, for until the inception of the Valley road enterprise there has been no great movement upon which this energy could be expended. Now that an occasion for its exercise has arisen there is danger of its taking a wrong course in some particulars. Not only that, but hanging upon the skirts of every such movement as this are hundreds of restless spirits, some honest but visionary, and others professional schemers, who invariably do harm by misdirecting the energies of those who can be swayed by them. It is these that must be looked after carefully and kept constantly repressed.

Concentration of effort is the one great factor in achievements of every kind. The Valley road is now the great thing before the people and all the efforts of all good citizens should be centered upon it. The many other things which the State so sorely needs will come naturally and easily after that great and overshadowing work has been done. No matter how greatly other improvements are desired, any scattering of effort upon them now would not only fail of its purpose but will tend to prevent the accomplishment of the one great thing that will make them all possible.

Hence, speculation in land and all things else that distract the attention which it is necessary that the Valley road should receive would be a hampering and pernicious waste of energy. The things upon which all efforts should be concentrated now are these:

Securing signatures to the pledge by which shippers agree to throw their business to the people's road, as advocated by the CALL.

Subscribing for shares in accordance with the plan of the Examiner, by which the proprietor of that paper has agreed to give \$1000 for every \$10,000 subscribed by the people.

Securing the right of way. Letters have been coming to the CALL since the pledge was first mentioned asking where it may be found. Many of the pledges were started out yesterday, and in a short while the CALL will announce the places where they may be had. It is the duty of every shipper not only to sign, but to induce others to sign. There are possibly some who would neglect so important a service, but who would readily sign if requested to do so. Those who are friendly to the new road and yet have special reasons for not wishing the fact to be known are earnestly requested to sign nevertheless, and are assured that the fact will be kept a secret. The statistical information which the pledges will furnish will be of great value. The names of those who are willing openly to declare themselves the friends of the people's road will appear in the CALL's published roll of honor.

We have heretofore shown how the donation of a right of way will prove a profitable investment to every one who makes it. Apart from this consideration is the one of a sense of patriotic duty, which should indicate to each property-owner the course he should take.

The CALL will be glad to publish the names of those who desire to inform it by letter that they will give a right of way through their lands free of charge.

LEEDS' RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Manager Leeds of the Traffic Association, which was read at the meeting yesterday, was not unexpected. As was stated in the letter of resignation, the assurance of the construction of the competing road left him nothing to do, and the logic of the situation was too plain to be mistaken.

The people of San Francisco do not need to be reminded that under the manage-

ment of Mr. Leeds the Traffic Association has done good work for the City. The conditions that called it into being, however, no longer exist. A wiser and more progressive spirit prevails among the people. Instead of railing against the Southern Pacific and making futile appeals to a useless Railroad Commission, the people, headed by enterprising capitalists, have undertaken the work of constructing a competing road, thereby putting an end to the monopoly of transportation in this State, not only for the present, but for all time.

In the arduous of the new enterprise, however, it would be unjust to overlook the work done by the members of the Traffic Association. They devised a project for a competing road, have co-operated cordially with that now under way, and subscribed liberally to its stock. They can look with gratification upon the work done in the past, and see in the near future a realization of their plans for the emancipation of the City from the evil effects of a monopoly in transportation. In all this work Mr. Leeds has taken a prominent part, and on his retirement from office may justly be congratulated.

Whether the Traffic Association itself will continue to exist much longer is problematical. At the present time there seems to be little need for it. The main duty of our merchants and all business men at this time is to press forward the San Joaquin road. When that is once in operation traffic questions will be settled in accordance with the law of competition, and there will no longer be cause for complaint. Let our merchants who can afford it subscribe to the stock of the new road, and let all take the CALL pledge to give their business to the road, and the future welfare of the State will be assured.

REPUBLICANS, ATTENTION.

The call issued yesterday by the Republican National League for a convention of league clubs to meet in Cleveland, Ohio, in June, is one that should receive careful attention by the Republicans of the Pacific Coast, and particularly by those of California. We ought to have not only a full delegation at the convention, but a strong one. Business of importance will be transacted, and it is not improbable that the proceedings will have much influence in determining where the National Convention of the party will be held in 1896 and what will be the tenor of its platform.

Under the terms of the call, the ratio of representation will be six delegates at large from each State and Territory, four from each Congressional district, and one from each college Republican club in the United States represented in the American Republican League at Grand Rapids, Mich., April 5, 1896. In addition to these, there will be a number of ex-officio delegates, consisting of the president, secretary and treasurer of the league, one vice-president and one executive member of the national organization from each State and Territory, and the president and secretary of each State and Territory league, making four ex-officio delegates from each.

This gives each State practically ten delegates at large in addition to the four from each Congressional district. The total representation will exceed 2000 delegates, with an equal number of alternates.

As San Francisco is an active candidate for the honor of entertaining the next Republican National Convention, the State should have a delegation of able and influential men at this great assembly of league clubs. A good deal of effective work can be done there in the way of convincing leading Eastern men of the advisability of holding the National Convention on this Coast, and such work will be found useful upon the question of selection of a site for discussion in the National Committee.

In addition to this issue, which, of course, will only be indirectly before the convention, there will be the direct issue of discussing party politics, organization and the formation of a plan of campaign with special reference to the Presidential year. In the discussion of these matters the voice of the Great West must be heard clearly and decisively. The vast plans of irrigation of arid lands, the improvement of Pacific Coast rivers and harbors and National assistance in providing a means for the revival of hydraulic mining, should be made prominent parts of the great policy of internal development for which the Republican party stands.

The convention, in short, will be one of great importance, not only to the Republican party, but to the whole Pacific Coast. It is certain that the Democrats will be swept from power in 1896, and that for many years thereafter the destinies of the West will be controlled by Republicans.

The Pacific Coast must look to her Republican representatives for weight and influence with the National Government. It behooves the party in California, therefore, to put its strongest men to the front. The league clubs of the State should begin the work this year. Let us have a delegation at Cleveland that will nobly illustrate California and advance the welfare of the West.

THE HOME OF THE VINE.

The description of St. Helena, published in yesterday's CALL, was practically limited to the wine-making industry, upon which is based the wide fame of that delightful part of the Napa Valley. In a recent editorial in the CALL, written with special reference to the natural charms of this wonderful valley, ground was covered which included the whole. St. Helena lies above the point in the Napa-River where navigation ends, and hence its industries, the products of which are dependent on rail transportation, are of not so general and commercial a character as those of Napa; but what is lacking in variety is fully compensated for in quality.

The Napa and Sonoma valleys run parallel, being separated by a low range of picturesque mountains. For years there has been a pleasant rivalry between them as to which should produce the best wines. This rivalry, as well as the superb natural conditions which exist, has resulted in the production of high quality wines, some of the most efficacious of the causes for the fame of California abroad. For these wines are now regarded by connoisseurs everywhere as being among the best that the world produces.

The wine-growers of France and Italy would be amazed if they should see the splendid scale upon which the enterprise is conducted in the vicinity of St. Helena. Where, in Europe, a vineyard of ten or fifteen acres is deemed a generous possession, a few hundreds of acres often constitute a vineyard at St. Helena. On an equally noble scale are the wineries, vast structures of stone, of artistic architectural design, and constituting the exterior closings of immense tunnels run into the mountains, where the wine ripens in a perfectly even temperature and free from all the disturbances which may occur in surface vaults.

The splendor of the massive pile of stone which constitutes the winery is sure to be seen the mansion of the owner—a noble villa, likely set in a park of native oaks, environed with a dower garden of exquisite beauty. All this means that these great enterprises are conducted by men and women of large means and refined tastes,

which in turn means that the growing of grapes and the making of wine constitute one of the most fascinating occupations known to man. Of course there are many small growers, whose profits are as good as those enjoyed by the larger growers, for wealth has no monopoly of this alluring industry.

The wine-producing regions of the State, and particularly the section of which St. Helena is the center, have recently become objects of particular interest by reason of the combination of wine-makers. Up to that time the profits of the industry had been comparatively small, and as a consequence the business was languishing. The wines were well worth the producer double the prices at which they had been selling. A lack of proper organization for marketing the product worked a benefit to the brokers at the expense of the producers. Under the new organization the producers receive double the price to which they had been accustomed, without any addition to the amount which the consumer pays. Thus very generous profits to the producer are assured; and hence St. Helena, with its splendid and profitable wine industry, has suddenly engaged unwonted attention.

While wine-making is the prominent industry of St. Helena, fruits which in other parts of California are grown to so wonderful perfection thrive equally well there. The recently started enterprise of olive-planting is highly commendable, for St. Helena is as well suited to olives as to grapes.

It is an easy inference that occupations so delightful naturally attract the most enlightened people. This is sufficient to explain the high intelligence and refinement of the population of this beautiful gem of the valley.

COMPLEX PROBLEMS.

The problem of our relations to Central and South American States will soon have to be solved by the adoption of some definite policy. Every year new complications arise. Most of those countries are half lawless, and all of them are exposed to incessant disturbances and frequent revolutions. Their short-lived governments are continually involved in controversies with some European power, and in most cases the Europeans are the aggrieved parties and have just causes of complaint.

It is useless to expect these complications to cease. On the contrary, they are likely to increase from year to year. Expanding commerce and industry, forced forward by the restless impulses of ever-improving machinery, are by a constant pressure bringing all parts of the world into closer contact with one another. The dominant races are impelled to go forward in spite of themselves. American enterprise leaps forward to Hawaii. British commerce and German emigration go everywhere. Then darkest Africa has been invaded, can the indolent people of Central and South America hope to escape?

In the past we have met these complex problems by an easy appeal to the Monroe doctrine. That, however, is too indefinite for the present and is wholly inadequate for the future. The issue before us is not the simple one of preventing European powers from establishing dominion in America, which confronted our fathers, but the more complex one of how we can make trade and commerce secure in Central and South America and give the expanding energies of civilized men a chance to make those countries as orderly and prosperous as the rest of the world.

So far as Nicaragua is concerned, the problem is an easy one. We are going to construct a canal there, and we ought to establish a protectorate. Our flag should float there and our law should be enforced there. We should keep the peace in Nicaragua and prevent any complications with foreign powers by making ourselves responsible for law and order and the protection of property in all the region round about the great canal. In Venezuela prevails a different condition of affairs. It is to our advantage to have that country developed and improved. We are not prepared, however, to undertake it ourselves, and the question that confronts us is whether we shall, under the circumstances, prevent Europeans from doing it, and be ready to go to war in defense of a people who will neither work themselves nor permit others to work.

PERSONAL.

Frank J. Moore of Marysville was at the Russ yesterday.

Dr. H. W. Taggart of St. Louis is a guest at the Grand.

E. H. Clarke, a wool merchant of Oregon, is at the Lick.

P. McKee, a contractor of Hanford, is a guest at the Lick.

Judge J. C. Daly of Ventura registered at the Callahan yesterday.

R. A. Carter, a mining man from Angels Camp, is at the Russ.

Lyman Stewart of Los Angeles registered at the Palace yesterday.

S. M. Martin, a merchant of Volta, Cal., was at the Lick last night.

Marie Burroughs, the actress, registered at the Baldwin yesterday.

Thomas F. Parr, a grain man of Salinas, is registered at the Occidental.

H. W. Langenrich, the Assemblyman from Woodland, is at the Callahan.

J. A. Hasbrouck, a prominent rancher of Ross, is a guest at the Callahan.

J. A. Blossom, a mining man and merchant of Nevada, was at the Grand yesterday.

John T. Normile, of Marshall, Field & Co., Chicago, is at the Baldwin with his wife.

R. A. Thompson, editor of the Santa Rosa Democrat, is at the Occidental yesterday.

Captain O'Connell, First United States Infantry, is in the city with his wife and daughter; they are guests at the Callahan Hotel.

Frank M. Nye, brother of Bill Nye, and a prominent attorney of Minneapolis, Minn., who prosecuted Harry Hayward, the murderer, is at the Grand.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

The Archbishop of York has sent out a letter enjoining on his clergy a "greatly diminished and self-discipline during the Lenten season. Simultaneously with this letter the papers have published a paragraph, from which it appears that, while the clergy are fasting, the Archbishop himself will go abroad "for a somewhat longer period than usual."—London Truth.

The family of Harriet Beecher Stowe has received numerous inquiries as to her condition, owing to the publication of a sensational story in the Boston Herald, that she is to be confined in an asylum. Her son, Dr. Edward Beecher Hooker, states that she is in better health than usual. She spends much of her time outdoors, visiting freely her friends and neighbors.

Allen G. Thurman, the "Old Roman," is living in retirement in Columbus, Ohio, at the age of 72 years. Since the death of his wife he has kept to his library. He reads all night and sleeps all day. He prefers high-class fiction and Greek dramas in the original to political literature.

The leonine countenance of Prince Bismarck at 80 years is different from the features of the Prince forty years ago. A thick beard and mustache then covered the lower part of his face, which, his effort to have it, looked on his eyes, resembled Charles Stewart Parnell's.

All of the property in Italy of "Ouida," the novelist, has been sold to pay her debts and she is almost penniless.

UP-TO-DATE IDEAS.

A horseman in Hartford, Conn., according to the Courant of that city, has devised a sulky that may accomplish wonders in the development of speed in trotting horses. It is a rather odd-looking arrangement, but its conception is based upon several very important considerations.

In running against the time the horse should have as nearly absolute freedom of wind and limb as possible, besides being relieved of draft. In other words he should be as nature designed him, and the inventor of this sulky claims that it more nearly accomplishes that end than any device yet made known.

The driver's seat is over the horse's hips, and the wheels a trifle in advance of the middle of the animal's body. The central upright, extending from the wheel to the seat, is on a slight incline, and most necessarily help propel the wheels, thus reducing the draft to the minimum. A surcingle supports and steadies the shafts, and straps running from it to the pockets that inclose the ends of the shafts keep the sulky from running faster than the horse.

The only necessities in the way of harness are the breastplate, the surcingle and the



THE NEW SULKY THAT THE INVENTOR THINKS WILL DEVELOP THE TWO-MINUTE TROTTER.

bridle, leaving the utmost freedom to the chest and as to the lungs by reason of less tightening of the girth.

If the horse rears or otherwise misbehaves, the sulky must go up with him, and if he makes a sidewise movement, he must land the sulky where he lands himself, with no danger of dishing the wheel.

The inventor says that no "training down" of overweights will be necessary when his vehicle is used, as the heavier weight, within a reasonable limit, the more easily the vehicle will be propelled. He also says that a horse may be more easily controlled from the seat, and that when the driver sits back of and a trifle lower than the horse. One of these sulky is now building, and several horsemen who have seen the plans think very favorably of it.

MORE BANK LITIGATION.

P. F. Dundon Sues the Pacific for Creditors' Claims Amounting to Over \$2,000,000.

P. F. Dundon, the ex-Supervisor, is the latest one to take up the legal fight of the creditors and depositors of the Pacific Bank. He has filed two suits in the Superior Court, one against the officers and the other against the stockholders of the bank, each asking for the recovery of about \$2,000,000. This amount, he claims, is due to all the creditors and depositors and incidentally, \$2134 91 is due him.

In his complaint Dundon states that for a long time prior to the suspension of the bank the officers neglected to supervise its affairs, and gave practically no personal care to the institution whatever; they allowed the president and vice-president, he says, to run things just as they pleased, and the officers were allowed to use their own discretion in making loans, investments and mortgages, and they accepted as securities worthless notes and bonds, and other things which are not usually accepted in bank dealings. The officers also, he says, they say, took over \$1,000,000 for their own use, and no security for the same was ever given. As a result of all this mismanagement, he says, the bank was forced to close its doors. The bank is said in the complaint to owe the \$2,000,000 to about 1300 creditors and depositors. It is asked that each officer of the bank be made responsible for his share of the amount, and then in a supplemental bill he makes the two officers regarding the stockholders. The defendants in the suit against the officers of the bank are R. H. McDonald, R. H. McDonald Jr., F. V. McDonald, W. A. Grade, J. J. Bowen, H. Mabury, W. H. Sherman, A. R. Stevens, Columbus Waterhouse, and the Pacific Bank in its corporate sense.

SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS.

"There, my love," said the young husband, as he placed a large bundle on the table, "I've bought you a pair of sleeves."

"Oh, you darling," exclaimed the delighted wife, "I'm so happy. Anything will do for a dress."—Boston Home Journal.

"Up-to-day an' down-to-morrow." Engine off 'n' on the track.

Reason some men borrow sorrow is—don't have to pay it back."—Atlanta Constitution.

Mrs. von Blumier—Don't you have trouble, doctor, in collecting from some of your wealthiest patients?

Dr. Probe—Indeed, I do.

Mrs. von Blumier—I suppose it takes so long for estates to be settled.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

"No, my dear Mildred, whatever you do, don't marry a man on a morning newspaper."

"Why not? Because he comes home so late at night?"

"No, but because he doesn't have to go to work again in the morning."—New York Recorder.

Little boy—Papa, what is an inventor?

Papa—He is a man who invents something that everybody else manufactures and then spends all his money trying to stop them.—Good Words.

The Rev. Mr. Psalmjones was not feeling as well as usual, the church was cold, and some of the big boys near the door undertook to enliven matters by coughing in chorus and throwing in now and then a startling imitation of a sneeze. The preacher stood it patiently a few minutes, and then paused in his discourse long enough to say: "If I hear any more of that noise back there, young men, I'll walk out of this building, one by one, or all in a bunch; I ain't very particular which. I've had dealings with fellows of your stripe dozens of times, and I know how to manage 'em. Now, you quiet down mighty quick, or there'll be trouble." A deathlike stillness pervaded the church. "He waited a moment to let it take effect. "I know I'm a little dry this morning, brethren," he said, "but I'm not so dry that anybody can rattle me. The text says in the third place"—Chicago Tribune.

Mayor Sutro Sued.

William Gardner, a representative of May B. Treat, has commenced an action against Alphonso Sutro to recover \$6000 rent for the Peshohe for the months of March and April in 1893. At that time, when the city threatened to remove the objectionable hospital to the Alms House, Gardner offered to pay two months' rent if it would be allowed to remain there that much longer, which, he says, he had done. Gardner's property is for the rent for these two months Gardner is now suing, for the city accepted Sutro's offer.

Langley's Directory has more pages and 2504 more names than the opposition and is less cumbersome.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

Senator John Torrie, formerly the Secalup of Nevada, has left the battle-born State and located at San Francisco. He was a controlling power in politics in Nevada while he was there and went to the Senate four consecutive terms. His stronghold was the elimination of noxious animals, and everybody who had a goffer bowed low to Torrie, and it went through. He formerly voted with the Democratic party, but since Cleveland declared himself as opposed to the white metal he has deserted the Democracy and declared himself a silver man for all time.

"The Democrats only broke their neck when they let that steal take place in the Carson mint," said the Senator in the Occidental yesterday. "Cleveland would close it down as soon as he could get it located. He only wants a chance. Do you think he would do anything to help the West get on its feet? No, sir. The mint is doomed for keeps, and they will be making bathtubs out of silver for everybody. It will be as cheap as iron. You can't give it away. Everybody wants gold. It makes my heart bleed when I look back to old Eureka County and see the idle mines and the rage

of the question underlying all this discussion is whether we, as members of a Christian church, are willing to meet and discuss the social issues which are pressing to the front, and require solution at Christian hands. If we shut off a man like Herron it seems like saying to the people, 'We are comfortably off ourselves and do not want to know your side of the social question.'"

It was in the discussion over Professor George Herron that Rev. M. J. Ferguson said the above words to the Congregational Monday Club. A professor of being an anarchist, and had implored the club not to include an incoherence in the invitation which it had extended to him to speak before it when he visits San Francisco. Yesterday Rev. Dr. Pullen, who believes the professor, read a paper—"A True View of Dr. Herron's Writings," in which the following views were expressed:

"I know something of the difficulty of seeing clearly while the scales of prejudice are still clogging the organs of soul-sight, or when the stream of error flows out of the eye, due to some misfortune in the past, has fixed itself as a habit upon us. Men appeared as trees walking, to our view, in process of growth and maturity. They appear as monsters now, at least Dr. Herron seems to look so to me.

Dr. Herron has been accused for pressing into English literature the language of the sermon on the mount, and at the same time showing no signs of a liberal obedience to it himself. He has been accused for his objection to Dr. Herron's writings is not upon his theological utterances or tendencies.

I am gratified at my understanding his affairs, looseness and illogicalities of theology has been worthy of exposure by some theological thinkers.

Dr. Herron believes in the awful fact of human sin, and he does not stop to make distinctions between individual sin and socialized sin; he believes in the sin of the church, as well as in the sin of the individual. He has thrust the pointed staff of his polished rhetorical thought into the slime that lies at the bottom of the muddy stream of social intolerance, which condemns him in the opinion of some so-called judicial minds.

The speaker concluded by stating that he had not become Herronized, although he had a profound admiration for Herron's writings. "I will say that should our action in inviting him to speak be rescinded there will be no severing of revered associations, but some of us will feel like saying and praying, 'God save the Monday Club of San Francisco.'"

In the discussion which followed this paper the members of the club showed the greatest diversity of