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Good-by income tax.

Prospects are pleasing all around.

All games are progressive in these days.

They were wise men who established the Supreme Court as a check on Congress.

Grover may have to call an extra session of Congress to provide a revenue.

Silver conventions are getting to be as numerous as picnics.

The people who feel the strain of progress most are the silurians.

Oakland wants a boulevard to meet us at San Jose and complete the circuit.

The famous incubators of Petaluma have hatched prosperity as well as chickens.

No citizen can do the best for himself unless he does the best for the community.

The Supreme Court left just enough of the income tax for the next Congress to bury.

The San Jose boulevard will be as noble a feature of California as was the Appian Way of Rome.

What is left of the income tax will hardly provide revenue enough to pay for the incision.

Petaluma's new centrifugal cream separators are the next thing to the perpetual motion of industry.

It appears that Oscar Wilde was not alone in his guilt and doesn't like to be alone in his misery.

The accidental killing of a Parisian in a duel has awakened all France to the dangers of the sport.

A silurian's eyes have as dead a luster as two obeliskons mounted in the orbits of a dead donkey's skull.

The bed occupied by Norway and Sweden is so narrow that when one of them turns over the other grows.

The shippers who sign the CALL's pledge to patronize the people's road will be the makers of California's history.

So long as there are vacant lots in the cemeteries it cannot be claimed that there is no earthly use for silurians.

The person who buys a lottery ticket not only depletes his own purse, but deprives the community of the use of his money.

If the tariff tinkers ever come into power again they will probably have sense enough to pay some attention to the constitution.

Even the frost is kind to the Santa Clara Valley, for it has only served to save the farmers the trouble of thinning their fruit.

From the way that bimetallic leagues are being organized in the East it appears the silver tide will be at the full flood in 1896.

The decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax may be taken as another proof that whatever happens in these days happens right.

The only monopolies that California desires are those which she will always have, and they happen to be the ones that the Almighty has created.

Admitting that the press and the pulpit are the two great moral forces of the time, to what extent and in what direction are they exercising their power?

In asserting that he has never been drunk Cleveland deprives himself of his only forcible explanation of the appointment of Gresham as Secretary of State.

The engineers have begun work at Stockton on the Valley road, and it will not be long before the shriek of the locomotive will exult over the downfall of monopoly.

Colorado is not ahead of California, for while that State can boast of ten feet of snow we are blanketed with a layer of gun-warmed atmosphere forty miles thick.

The CALL is receiving letters from its subscribers praising its course in the matter of lotteries, and this shows that there is a large element in the community to which vice is not attractive.

In deciding that a tax on incomes derived from rents or from State, County or Municipal bonds is unconstitutional, the Supreme Court has left the present measure a plain tax on thrift and energy without a single redeeming feature.

If real estate owners could know that one of the best evidences of silurism is the demanding of higher prices than property is worth, and that silurism is fatal to progress, they would probably be less willing to appear in the catalogue of tertiary remnants.

According to the Railroad Age there were only twelve train robberies in 1890, but they have been rapidly increasing in number. In 1892 sixteen were reported and last year there were thirty-four. The industry has revived briskly this year and by the aid of the bicycle it is believed that the robbers will soon be able to make an average record of a hold-up for every day of the year.

Dr Maturier has suddenly risen infinitely above the other popular authors of the day, for in speaking of the "Tribby" boom, he says: "Indeed, this 'boom' rather distresses me when I reflect that Thackeray never had a 'boom,' and I hold that a 'boom' means nothing as a sign of literary excellence—nothing but money." This is the humility of the true artist, and would not be conceivable in the case of the Marion Crawford.

The Brooklyn Eagle acknowledges the receipt of a letter from an indignant citizen declaring his intention to sue the proprietors of a local hotel for not supplying the table with stewed prunes. It is to be regretted that the name of this worthy gentleman is not given, for he is a true benefactor and deserves honor. The Eagle should at once procure his name, not as a guarantee of good faith, for none is needed in a case of this kind, but for publication among the immortal patriots of the land.

THE INCOME TAX.

While the decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the income tax does not make clear a way out of the tax, it does not make it any more desirable, at any rate, than it has been. It is a measure which the remnants will hardly be allowed to linger long on the statute-books, and at the next session of Congress we may expect to see it ended.

The Court decides the law to be unconstitutional in so far as it taxes incomes derived from the rent of lands; from National, State, County and Municipal bonds; and also in the provisions discriminating between one set of taxpayers and another by granting exemptions to individuals and corporations having similar incomes derived from like property values.

The first of these features of the law is declared to be unconstitutional because it involves a direct tax not properly proportioned, and the second because it violates the uniformity of taxation which the constitution requires. With these exceptions, the court allows the law to stand, simply because the Justices being divided on the proposition, there was not a majority to rule against it as a whole.

Under this decision, the law is even worse than it at first appeared. Excepting from the operation of the tax all incomes derived from rents and from the stocks and bonds of the Nation, States, Counties and Municipalities, there will be little else to tax except incomes earned by thrift and energy. The vast Astor fortune will pay no tax on the income from the rent of the family holdings in real estate, which embodies the bulk of it, and the wealthy holders of bonds will be equally exempt. It is the merchant, the doctor, the lawyer and the host of successful tradesmen and professional men who will have to pay the tax, and it thus becomes more than ever a tax upon industry rather than upon property.

It remains to be seen whether the law will now yield a revenue sufficient to pay for the machinery of the incision required to collect it. It is certain it will not yield anything like the amount which those who favored it so fondly expected, and there is not likely to be much opposition to its repeal. The CALL has fought the law from the beginning as an infamous socialist class tax, as well as an unconstitutional one. The unconstitutional features have now been stricken out by the Supreme Court, but the iniquity of the measure still remains. It is to be regretted that the court did not agree with those of its members who held the whole measure to be unconstitutional, and thus put an end at once to a system of taxation so unjust, unequal, inquisitorial and un-American.

TOO MEAN TO GIVE.

It is reported from Stockton that some of the rich of that city are refusing to subscribe anything toward the competing road, notwithstanding the fact that they will derive more benefit from it than the poorer and more progressive men who are so liberally working for the general good.

These reports are not surprising. Such men exist in every community, and Stockton in confronting their greed and meanness has no more exasperating problems than other cities of the State. Humanity has not yet devised a proper and effective method of dealing with men of this character, though the evil of their presence in a community has long been recognized. They are not only useless themselves, but they discourage usefulness in others. It takes a great deal of public spirit in some men to go forward, invest their money, take risks and work hard and faithfully for the welfare of the community, when they see these rich, lazy, selfish, grasping, narrow-minded, greedy scallions hovering around to share all the profits while doing none of the work. It is not in human nature to submit patiently to this kind of robbery, and it is not to be wondered at that in all lands and in all ages the stingy, sneaking, avaricious landlord has been the object of the denunciations of all who live near him.

When too many men of this character get together in a community they kill it. They are a species of parasite that not only absorb the life-giving sap of a tree, but also wind around it with a force that crushes every branch that reaches out for the sunlight. By one means or another a community must shake itself loose from the throttling grip of such parasites, or the throttling grip of men or perish. Their blighting effect, felt everywhere, must be everywhere counteracted, or it will blight every enterprise, thwart all efforts for the common good and put an end to progress. It becomes important, therefore, for vigorous, brainy, public-spirited men to be always ready to shake off the parasite and prevent the blight. They must keep alive in the community the spirit of progress by setting before others the example of zeal, energy and liberality in all public undertakings.

No city in California can at this time afford to stop in its career to wrangle with meanness. Progress is the order of the day. Stockton, as her progressive citizens well understand, must go ahead with the work of raising the promised bonds for the competing road even as San Francisco has gone ahead to raise the millions necessary to launch the enterprise. The rich men and big property-owners who are too mean to give any help to a work that will benefit them so largely must for the time being be ignored. Sooner or later, however, they should be made to feel that they are the objects of popular scorn and that their names are subject everywhere to derision and contempt.

ELEMENTS OF REVOLUTION. The Cuban revolt is no more than a revolt—it has none of the elements of a revolution. In its scheme for freedom it shows only the restiveness of the slave under the whip of the master—not a moral rebellion against iniquity. Its aim of reformation looks only to freedom, without a definitive idea of what that freedom shall mean or bring.

It is not sufficient in these days that he who rebels against constituted authority shall assert the bald right of liberty and urge oppression as his excuse. Ireland does not ask for that. Her showing is that of a subjugated nation, intelligent, rich and powerful, jealous of order and respectful of the law, willing to acknowledge the greater physical force of the nation that holds her in subjugation, but retaining an intelligence and a love of order and peace equal to that of the dominating nation, and demanding only that she may enjoy the fullest blessings of Christian civilization by being permitted to institute such a home rule as shall best serve her own ethical aims without in the smallest degree impairing the sovereignty of England over her.

It is not so in Cuba. The insurgents there have failed to show to the civilized world that they might be the better for the success of their revolt. They stand simply in the attitude of an oppressed race that desires freedom. It is not sufficient to assume that liberty they might work their own salvation. They have not stated their case fully and intelligently to the world, and seem to be in ignorance of

the fact that lying all about and completely envying them is a vast world that with the last century has learned the necessity of moving on established lines without a definite plan of an old edifice shall take its stand no longer has a place in the architectural scheme of nations.

Let us suppose that the ruling spirits of the Cuban revolt were men of high character and substantial means; that in some way—secretly if need be—they had organized themselves into a band of patriots determined to liberate their country; that thereupon they had formulated their grievances against the Spanish Government and placed them in the hands of all civilized countries, with an appeal to Christendom for aid or interference; that in the absence of possible aid from the nations a scheme of government had been planned and at least put on paper, including, say, a constitution and laws providing for a form of government. In that event the respect, sympathy and possibly assistance of some great nations might have been secured.

The absence of all these things is observable. No appeal has been made, no scheme of government proposed, no benefits of freedom suggested. Revolutions, in order to be successful, must be based on an alternative higher than that of a slave who resists being beaten and robbed by his master. Even temporary physical success would not mean a moral victory. Whatever wrongs she may have practiced in the government of Cuba, Spain must receive the moral support of the world in the absence of a better overthrow on the part of those who aim to shew her authority.

A SUBSTANTIAL CITY.

There is now at work at Petaluma—so quiet that the importance of it has been nearly overlooked—a United States dredger enlarging the navigation facilities of Petaluma Creek. Next to Napa River this is the most important of the navigable streams flowing eastwardly into San Pablo Bay from the mountains of Napa and Sonoma counties.

Like Napa City Petaluma enjoys the advantage of both water and rail transportation, for besides being at the head of navigation of Petaluma Creek it is on the main line of the North Pacific Coast Railroad. The fact that steamers ply regularly between it and San Francisco creates a wholesome competition, which has contributed substantially to the prosperity of the flourishing city and its vicinity.

Petaluma has successfully demonstrated the fact that poultry-raising in California can be made one of our most profitable industries. To the shame of California, it must be confessed that we annually ship hither from the Eastern States large quantities of eggs and butter, and yet the poultry and dairy business of Petaluma furnishes convincing evidence that these two partly neglected industries in California can be profitably conducted. It was the great success made by Petaluma in the poultry business that led to the invention and manufacture of the Petaluma incubator, which is produced by that city and used in every part of the Pacific Slope.

It was only a year or two ago that Petaluma made another great stride forward. Up to that time her immense dairy business had been conducted on the primitive lines—not too clean—which had always prevailed in California. When the inadequacy of this method became clear to the dairymen of Petaluma they organized into communities, and each community provided itself with the latest improved machinery for treating milk. Under this system the milk, warm from the cow, is placed in the separators, which in an instant, by mechanical means, separate the cream from the milk and in another instant manufacture it into butter. Uncleanliness and the deleterious effects of sour milk are completely avoided. It is for these reasons that the butter of Petaluma is so popular in San Francisco and brings such excellent prices.

These are the leading industries, but, in addition to them, are others of great importance. One of them is the carriage business, which with 1900 spindles and over a hundred operatives, transforms the cocoons into thread for all purposes. Besides an extensive steam saddle-tree factory, shoe factories, a pickle and preserve factory and numerous others, the lumber and milling interests of the city are important. Sonoma County is very proud of its southern extremity as thus developed in the region of Petaluma, and is justly expecting a further increase of its prosperity from that source.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

The Boston Standard is a new daily started two weeks ago by Major Alfred R. Calhoun, who has hitherto been known as the author of "Marching Through Georgia" and of some excellent stories. He has gathered about him a corps of men and women who are distinguished, as he also is, for an intense love of their country and for their elevating influence upon the morals of the people. In his salutary Major Calhoun announced that he would publish all the news that the people ought to have and suppress none that they should know, "and without fear of or favor to any party, creed, sect or society it will endeavor, with God's help, to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, let the consequences be what they may."

The advertisement of an advertiser which would have a tendency to deride the readers, no advertisements of lotteries or other robbing and swindling enterprises are admitted to its columns. On the contrary, every agency having the moral and material welfare of the people as its object is encouraged.

The most interesting feature of this daring venture is its immediate success. It leaped at once to a circulation almost, if not quite, equal to that of the old dailies. This was not because it contains more news, for it deliberately suppresses or barely mentions those kinds of news which are the richest morsels of ordinary daily journalism. Like the CALL it refused to publish the inconceivably vile details of the Wilde-Queensberry "sensation." Its policy evidently is to publish only that which is cultivating and then pandering to whatever vicious tastes may exist in the community, newspapers are a power for immeasurable evil; that no newspaper has a moral right to publish that which is debasing; that in every community there is a large uncorrupted and incorruptible element that is eager for decent and helpful journalism, and that the financial rewards of journalism must manifestly be greater if the community is lifted up by manly and wholesome journalism than if lowered by degrading newspapers.

The innovation of the Standard has delighted while it has startled all a city. A week ago the Rev. Dr. Brady, a clergyman of that city, preached a sermon on that paper before an audience composed of thousands assembled to hear what he should say about it. His sermon was a memorable one. Among other things he said: "There are some features about the Standard's beginning that do not exist in regard to any other daily in Boston, or, indeed, anywhere else for that matter. Its policy was not hatched under a mercenary incubator in a counting-room. It was commenced to foster righteous

principle and character and virtue. It must not be allowed to surrender to any special clique, party or person who is out of harmony with absolute equity. No journalist, living or dead, ever had a more magnificent opportunity than Major Calhoun. Let us hope that God may put his best into the gifted gentleman and that he shall take his stand through the Standard to every Massachusettsian, and through every Massachusettsian to every American. And above all, I trust the Standard will herald the truth in bugle notes about those fundamental ethical principles without whose corporate national grandeur the most illustrious nations fall into decay. Let the Standard do this on the platform it has chosen and Boston will want it, and New England will read it, and the other States will copy it, and the world will follow its example.

That a leading clergyman should have the courage to denounce the leading papers of his city and hold up their young rival to the admiration of his hearers is both an evidence of a revolt on the part of a great moral agency against an evil and an example for other clergymen to follow.

The policy of the CALL is identical with that of the Standard, and the fact that the people here are ready to welcome such an innovation is shown in the great accession of new subscribers which the paper is receiving. We do not desire to dictate any course to the clergymen of San Francisco, but if they do not find in the Rev. Dr. Brady's attitude a high expression of one part of a clergyman's duty to the community our conception of a minister's obligation must be revised.

PERSONAL.

Judge C. O. Clarke of Mott is at the Russ. Rev. J. Reynolds of Virginia City is in town. Dr. R. S. Markell of Cloverdale is at the Grand.

Dr. A. J. Chesey of Portland, Or., is at the Grand. S. F. Gell of Salinas is staying at the Occidental.

T. W. Patterson of Fresno is registered at the Baldwin. G. L. Holland, a Nevada City mining man, is in the city.

Andrew Markham, a Santa Rosa capitalist, is at the Lick. D. Lubin, a wealthy Sacramento merchant, is at the Grand.

Attorney E. H. Willey of Monterey is in the city business. H. Schwab is registered at the Occidental from Germany and Hawaii.

Dr. Thomas Flint, a prominent surgeon of San Juan, is visiting in town. Railroad Commissioner W. R. Clark of Stockton is staying at the Baldwin.

J. D. H. Chamberlain, a leading Eureka attorney, is registered at the Grand. I. C. Steele, a wealthy resident of Pescadero, is at the Russ House.

C. E. Thinkham of the Sierra Lumber Company of Chico is staying at the Grand. Caleb Dorsey, an extensive stock-raiser of Oakland, is staying at the Grand.

James O'Brien, a wealthy mine-owner of Smartsville, is staying at the Russ. A. Clark is a guest of the Lick. He is an extensive mine-owner of Forest Hill.

T. C. Law, a Merced attorney, brother of Superior Judge Law of that county, is at the Lick. F. J. Thomas, the superintendent of the noted Great business in Calaveras County, is at the Baldwin.

Alexander B. Bates, chief engineer of the Yorktown, is at the Occidental with his wife and child. D. T. Smith, an extensive manufacturer of barbed-wire in Worcester, Mass., is staying at the Baldwin.

Richard Commissioner La Rue came down from Sacramento yesterday and registered at the Occidental. Gus Gumpert, treasurer of the new telephone company at Stockton, is registered at the California Hotel.

Cadets E. H. Campbell and G. L. Holsinger, of the United States cruiser Baltimore, are staying at the Occidental. H. L. Debits of Chicago, chief clerk in the passenger department of the Rock Island Railroad, is a guest at the Occidental.

Frank H. Gould of Stockton, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, is at the California, accompanied by his daughter. I. L. Delano, the owner of the large quarry at Rocklin from which granite stones for the Lick monument, is in town and makes his headquarters at the Lick House.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Provisions should be made at once to equip all detectives and police officers with high-grade bicycles of the best possible make. The "cop" who chases a cycle-mounted robber on foot, on a handcar, or even on the back of a racehorse, is sure to be distanced.—Wheatland Four Corners.

The San Francisco CALL advises silurians to use substitutes for life-preservers when they go swimming. The silurian is never in the swim, but many of them will be drowned by the tidal wave of prosperity which the new railroad will bring about.—Stockton Independent.

A good citizen will support the town he works in. Stragglers seldom do. They struggle in vain against the struggle on forever. Give consideration for others who live to enjoy the same privileges you do, namely: Peace, happiness and prosperity.—Vallejo Chronicle.

All maritime nations spend money freely for the removal of derelicts from the seas of commerce, but nobody seems to take the trouble to remove the numerous derelicts from the sea of politics.—Hanford Journal.

A man who can meet misfortunes as they come and continue on in the even tenor of his way is sure to prove his moral worth to his fellow man without effort on his part.—Albuquerque Citizen.

A Federal Judge has decided that a corporation can be restrained from selling too cheap. The farmer with a surplus of wheat ought to invoke the aid of such a genius.—Woodland Democrat.

Supposed to be humorous. Spring poeas and hens are alike in some ways. They both have their pens. And they give us their lays.—Philadelphia Record.

Father—So you wish to make my daughter your wife? Suitor—Well, it's the only way I see of becoming your son-in-law.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Old Man—What! You have 10,000 thalers in debts and want to marry my daughter? Would-be son-in-law—Why, ain't your daughter going to have as much as that?—Fleegende Blätter.

Determined Citizen—Surrender, you (bang!) infamous scoundrel, or (bang!) I'll blow you (bang!) full of holes. Cool Burglar—Hold on! In the interest of humanity, I ask ye to wait a minute: "Humanity, you beast!" (bang!) "Humanity, you family. Give 'em a chance to escape afore ye hit some of 'em." And he coolly walked away to the time of the second pistol.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

"This is Nevada's session at the Palace Hotel," said Colonel K. B. Brown last night, as he put his feet up on one of the painted columns left by the late Sharon and Ralston as monuments to their ideas of architecture. "I am always glad to see spring come, for with it comes hundreds or so of the leading citizens of the sagebrush State. They take up their residence in the Palace Hotel court as naturally as the people from Sacramento drift toward the Grand. This accession of Nevadans is particularly noticeable after the close of the Legislature.



COLONEL K. B. BROWN.

For then half the politicians of the State come down to thaw out after the cold winter. The true Nevadan makes it a point of honor to stick around the zebra notch, but as soon as the buds on the sagebrush begin to swell and the birds commence to make the hillside vocal with delicious music the silver State denizens desert their homes for California. At this season of the year Nevada is inexpressibly delightful so far as climate is concerned, but there are very few up there to enjoy those advantages. The greater portion of the population may be found in California, Chicago or New York.

"The history of this last Legislature," remarked Julius Kahn, a local attorney, in the Baldwin yesterday, "reminds me strongly of my actor days. You see, when we used to start on the road at the commencement of the season everything seemed of a rosyate hue. The men were the finest fellows you ever met. The ladies were all beautiful and their voices were incomparably sweet.

"It never was long, however, before something happened to mar the scene. The leading lady was making up to the manager, the heavy man monopolized the sourette or the singing chambermaid favored the comedy man. Soon the members of the company were not on speaking terms and at last one felt, 'Oh, Lord! will the season never end!'"

"So with our last aggregation of law-makers. When the Legislature convened the remark was frequently heard that it was an exceptionally fine body of men. Dodge of Alameda and others said to me that the session would be an historic one because of its purity. But we all know how it ended—extravagance, attaches, bugs in bills and then Biggy's bomb-like charges of bribery.

"There was one result of those charges which amused me vastly. I never had been spending my time in the city, says that the go-ahead spirit which pervades this part of California is beginning to act in his section. San Luis Obispo is making and planning numerous improvements. Mr. Ange was for years editor of the Times in that town, and to his energy and persistence is largely due the construction by the Government of a breakwater in Port Harford Bay. He is author of a history of his county, and has perhaps done more than any other one man to advertise its advantages abroad.

"The CALL has taken some tremendous strides in the past few months," remarked Mr. Ange. "It has all the elements of a great newspaper. By the way, it is fortunate for our part of the country that the ordinance relative to the use of bituminous rock on the San Francisco streets, lately passed by the Supervisors, has been vetoed by Mayor Souton. San Luis Obispo County has whole mountains of bituminous rock, and the material is shipped up north by sea, having to be melted before shipment. If the rock melted before shipment were to be legislated against, why, then, one of our industries would receive a severe setback."

"The forward march on the road to prosperity appears to have been resumed with renewed spirit and vigor from one end of California to the other," observed J. J. Humphrey, president of the Bank of Farmington, Wash., who is on his way to his northern home after a month's sojourn in Los Angeles. "We of the far Northwest must be content for the time to profit by your example. In Eastern Washington we have a good climate and a fertile soil, but we have been putting in the whole acreage to wheat, and now wheat has fallen so low as to render it unprofitable to plant. Now we are setting out orchards in every direction, and movements are on foot to establish sugar-beet factories in various localities, the farmers promising to raise the requisite quantity of sugar beets, which give excellent results. The Northwest has gone through a siege of hard times, like all the rest of the world, but the sun of good times is driving off the clouds, and the State of Washington will show up well in the procession."

"We have got everything we could possibly wish for down here," said T. G. Law of Merced in the lobby of the Lick last night, "except prices for our produce. We could not have ordered the seasons better if we had had the directing of their courses. Everything that has been planted in our county this season will yield a crop, and a big one, too. All we want is a market. If you give us that we will ask for nothing more."

"The valley railroad? Yes, that is going to benefit us greatly, no doubt; and, by the way, we are particularly fortunate in our position in respect to that. The railroad has got to come to Merced—that is, it must pass through that county to reach Fresno and the south. Of course, we are going to do our part, but we are not dithering with anxiety to know whether or not we get a main line, as are our friends over in Stockton."

Lee Fairchild, poet and politician, has received overtures from General John M. Clarkson of the Republican National Committee, looking to his selection as one of the orators of the party of protection for the campaign of 1896.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Senor Mendonca, the Brazilian Minister at Washington, has the Napoleon craze, though it dates back long before the present fad. He possesses articles of furniture used by the Emperor, his snuff-box and various household belongings, some ornamented with the imperial bees and collection is a very valuable one, as it contains several unique pieces.

The late Lionel Mores of New York City was born and reared in the house erected by his great-grandfather early in the eighteenth century. His grandfather and father also first saw the light in the same mansion.

Although it can hardly be said that Queen Victoria edits the Court Circular, her Majesty as a rule glances through the proofs and freely cuts out anything which does not meet with the royal approval.

It is a curious coincidence that Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Randolph Churchill should leave personality to the same amount. Lord Randolph left \$375,000 and Beaconsfield only a few dollars more.

Alphonse Daudet believes in the notebook as a help to authors. He always carries one of these little books with him wherever he goes and jots down brief notes of his observations.

Lady John Scott, who gave "Annie Laurie" to the musical world, still devotes her time to relieving the troubles of veterans of the Crimean war.

MINISTERS' MEETINGS.

Baptists Listen to an Address on "Methodism"—The Congregational Club.

The Baptists Preachers' Association listened yesterday morning to a talk by Rev. F. D. Bovard of the First M. E. Church, Alameda, upon "Methodism."

The speaker gave an interesting history of the Methodist body on the Pacific Coast, supporting his statements with a number of statistics. He began with an account of the founding of the Powell-street Church in 1851 by Bishop Taylor, touched on the division of the State into two conferences in 1875, and gave a detailed account of the active work of these conferences. The property of the Methodist Episcopal church was also described, and its educational institutions.

"We desire," said the speaker, "to unite our two colleges of Napa and Santa Clara. So far we have no theological college."

Dr. Bovard also stated that the Methodist body had recently adopted a new plan with regard to old and disabled clergymen. Instead of being made to feel that they are objects of charity they are now given compensation in proportion to the services they have rendered in the days of their activity.

No discussion followed the paper, the ministers present merely asking questions of the speaker whenever they wanted a reply. At the conclusion of the meeting resolutions were passed against Sunday funerals.

The Congregationalists yesterday afternoon listened to a paper by Gilbert Bentley upon "A Consecrated Church and a Consecrated Ministry," in which he urged that every consecrated Christian should let himself be guided by the golden rule and the sermon on the mount. When church and ministry are truly consecrated they will be able to do their duty.

Rev. T. Kimball, Rev. William Tubbs and Chaplain Rowell were appointed a committee to draft resolutions of regret for the death of A. L. Rankin, for many years a member of the Congregational Monday Club.

Next Monday Dr. Herron will address the club on "The Christian Revival of the Nation." The auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. has been taken for the occasion and the members of the Protestant denominations have been invited.

Rev. Mr. Emery of St. Peter's Episcopal Church has been appointed by Bishop Nichols locum tenens of the Church of the Advent.

Sacred week will be observed all this week in the Grace M. E. Church. There will be special preachers every evening.

THE WIDOWS OF SOLDIERS.

Free Certificates of Their Husbands' Death Asked For. A rather unusual bit of manuscript with about sixty signatures was filed with the Board of Supervisors yesterday. It reads: "We, the undersigned, as citizens, have petitioned your honorable body in regard to a resolution made and passed by the honorable Board of Supervisors requesting the Mayor on behalf of all destitute widows of veteran soldiers of the late rebellion, who are unable to pay for the death certificates of their late husbands, that he give per cent certificates of their late husbands' deaths, and also of any deceased children that died in the rebellion, and also copies of marriage certificates, and that he request six years ago in those cases I have been refused until today, this 24 day of April 1895, when his Honor the Mayor to issue permits to destitute widows of a veteran soldier of the late rebellion to obtain from the Board of Supervisors a certificate of the death of her late husband. The widow was refused the permit. Her friends went and saw the Mayor, and he refused to issue a permit to the matter, and he said he would give her a certificate free of charge if she had a permit from the Mayor as he had the custom for years, and if his books were overhauled they would not show fifty certificates issued free of charge to destitute widows in the last six years."

The police telegraphed to all parts of the State in regards concerning the absconders, but without result. Finally a letter was received from a resident of Portland, who stated that he had read the account of the elopement in the CALL, and that he was convinced he had seen the couple in that city. Another letter was received by Secretary McComb on Saturday stating that Raymond had been identified, and that if it was desired his arrest would follow.

John Behan, the notorious burglar, announced his willingness yesterday to prosecute Raymond for bigamy in swearing at the marriage license office that she was of legal age. He swore out a warrant for Raymond's arrest, and it will be sent to Portland to-day to be served.

HYDRAULIC MINING PERMITS.

Favorable and Adverse Action by the Debris Commission. The Board of California Debris Commissioners met yesterday and considered a number of applications for permits and other matters pertaining to hydraulic mining. Several applications for permits were laid upon for investigation, and will be acted upon at a future session of the board.