

Call CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE, Editor and Proprietor. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: DAILY CALL—\$6 per year by mail; by carrier, 15c per week. WEEKLY CALL—\$1.50 per year.

THE SUMMER MONTHS. Are you going to the country on a vacation? If so, it is no trouble for us to forward THE CALL to your address.

The mill-wheel will work a revolution for us. Some people favor an enterprise only to head off another.

Spending money is natural, but to spend it well is a fine art. Let your coin manifest your public spirit as well as your tongue.

Money has wings, but it is only a fool who neglects to clip them. If this is an off year for politics all the money theorists must be off with it.

It is surprising how many troubles there are in the East that don't trouble us. The path of individual enterprise soon becomes the highway of public progress.

The only motive-power of a good many people is derived from the force of habit. Manufacturing enterprises will take the place of land booms in the coming revival.

Only men who have resources in themselves can make use of the resources of nature. To a man who knows how to profit by it even a disappointment may be a good investment.

The injurious insects now in California are those that have two legs and talk about hard times. It is difficult for a braggart to talk of anything except himself without losing his eloquence.

The busiest man is half an idler if he works which he is doing accomplishes nothing for the race. If the excitement of enterprise continues even the raw material will be worked up after a while.

The man who is too wise to learn from Miss Anthony must have cut an extra set of wisdom teeth. About the hardest and least profitable way to kill time is to take a hurried trip round the world.

Some people use the longest pole to reach the persimmon, and some use it to reach the sour grapes. Stockton will soon be laying its ear to the rail and listening for the rumble of approaching good times.

"How to be happy though rich" is a problem that most poor men would like to assist millionaires in solving. If the racket in the Democratic party keeps on their next National Convention will be suppressed as a prize fight.

The horse might be jubilant over the prevalence of the bicycle did he not reflect on the propinquity of the butcher-shop. The Fourth of July ought to present an opportunity for San Francisco to have the grandest festival ever seen in the West.

Perhaps Cleveland may seek revenge by sending his book in as a Presidential message and make the Government publish it. European investments in American securities may make a bull market, but it looks too much like a John Bull movement.

All over the State the demand is for factories, and those localities that desire them had better start in before the rush comes. The German Kaiser is at that point in his career when kings discover that their words may not prove as hard as their deeds.

Carlisle has opened his campaign for what he calls "hard money," which is a deliciously appropriate name for gold these hard times. Senator Palmer's question, "Is the Democratic party worth maintaining?" has the defect of assuming that somebody wishes to maintain it.

This is the time of the year when birds are building nests and a young man's fancy lightly turns to contemplate the cost of a summer outing. The Cuban insurgents have not yet exhibited that devotion to principle which transforms patriots into martyrs and martyrs into torches of liberty.

It is now the season when, as Bobby Burns would have said, "the wind doth blow," but it is not blowing dust into the eyes of people who live on clean streets. Montreal proposes to hold an international exposition next year at the same time with that of Mexico, and Uncle Sam will probably have to take them both in.

Calamitous as has been the Cleveland administration the Supreme Court decision annulling the income-tax law tears the last wisp of straw from the distended body. If it be true as reported that the yacht Defender is to cost \$200,000, it would seem that international yachting races will have to be carried on after a while at the cost of the nations.

If the frost-ridden people of the Western States do not see in their affliction a providential notice that California is the best place to live in, their intellects are impervious to wisdom. The grin on Bismarck's face as he beholds the rebellion in the Reichstag has less of sympathy for humanity than of amusement at the weakness of a Chancellor whom history will never accuse of being a man of blood and iron.

There must be something wrong with a domestic restraint that makes it possible for boys to organize in bands of burglars, and it might be profitable to inquire into their home lives and ascertain to what extent ignorance is the cause and who is responsible for the ignorance.

KNOCKED OUT. The income tax, which was mangled to the verge of being unrecognizable by the first decision of the Supreme Court, has now by the same court been killed utterly. The court declares it to be unconstitutional, null, void and of no effect. Thus are we rid of a scheme for establishing a system of class taxation, a plan to burden thrift and industry with unjust exactions, an attempt to introduce an inquisitorial method of raising revenues, an effort to make even the folly of free trade seem wise by substituting for customs duties another means of providing the Government with the money needed to carry it on.

Chief Justice Fuller in delivering the opinion of the court stated that the previous decision was confined to the consideration of validity of the tax on an income from real estate and on an income from municipal bonds, but that in the present case the court was able to broaden the field of inquiry and take the whole subject into consideration. Thus the decision affords the entire law and declares all of it equally unconstitutional and void. Nothing, therefore, remains of this supreme blunder of the Democratic party except the unforgettable memory of it that will continue in the public mind as a constant warning against the folly of trusting such a party with power.

The decision of the court will be accepted by the people not only as a vindication of the constitution but as a triumph of justice and equity. During the stress of war for the preservation of the Union our people submitted to this form of taxation as they would have submitted to any other burden to raise revenues to maintain the army in the field. None the less, however, the tax felt even then to be unjust, and American in fact and in spirit. In its results, and accordingly, as soon as the condition of the treasury permitted, the law was repealed. The attempt to re-establish it in a time of profound peace was one of the greatest follies that even the Democratic party was ever guilty of, and can only be understood on the basis of the old saying, that "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

One of the effects of the decision will be to diminish the revenue of the Government. This will require an immediate change in the tariff, but, fortunately, that work will fall to the hands of a Republican Congress, and we may look for such an alteration as will not only increase the revenues but afford more protection to our industries than they now have. Thus the overthrow of the income tax will be doubly beneficial and the country will profit by it in more ways than one.

TO BE CONGRATULATED. As one of the first and one of the very few leading newspapers of the country to denounce the income tax law, the CALL justly experiences a sense of gratification in knowing that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided the law to be unconstitutional. It is still more gratifying to know that the very legal grounds upon which the CALL based its opposition were those upon which the Supreme Court made its decision. These are already familiar to the readers of this paper. The people are to be congratulated on the decision. Taxation is one thing, and taxation which violates the rights guaranteed by the constitution is another; and no method of raising revenues is safe or wise that departs in the slightest degree from constitutional methods.

An interesting incident of this decision is the fact that the Supreme Court did not "leak." The dispatches recently have been announcing that this and that Justice would surely make a certain decision. These blind guesses have proved utterly at fault in this case, and this is much to the credit of the Supreme Court's machinery. It might happen that a few hours' foreknowledge of a Supreme Court decision might mean thousands or millions of dollars to interested parties, and it has been charged in the past that such leakages have occurred. Certainly in this case there has been nothing of the kind, and that is another matter for congratulation.

Those who have not made statements or paid taxes under the law have nothing to fear, and those who have will receive back their money in good season. This closes one of the most wretched episodes of the present administration.

AN EXAMPLE TO THE CITY. The water carnival which Santa Cruz has in preparation bears the promise of being one of the most beautiful spectacles that California has ever witnessed. It is eminently to the credit of this charming seaside city that, while it will employ all the flowers, pageantry and tournaments that might be devised for an inland city, it will, in addition, avail itself of the advantages for picturesque effects which the Pacific Ocean and the San Lorenzo River offer. We are to be shown, for instance, the gathering of a brave fleet before the city, and a furious bombardment of roses, capitation must follow, and then the invading queen will take possession. Besides, what charming effects are to be secured from the decoration and illumination of the vessels in the harbor (and we may be sure that there will be a generous number on this occasion). The wide, sheltered and placid mouth of the San Lorenzo River is to be utilized for aquatic sports and spectacular effects.

Santa Cruz, in this entertainment, will be setting an example for San Francisco. The imagination is inadequate to conceive the splendors of a water carnival on the bay of San Francisco. From all the eminences of the City the bay may be seen, and in addition to that the possibilities of Goat Island for illumination are alluring. A carnival, which should include fireworks and illuminations at night and races during the daytime, with all the opportunities for pleasure which would be offered by trips on barges and boats during the progress of the festival, could be made as brilliant as the former carnivals of Venice.

One interesting lesson taught San Francisco by the festivals of Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Santa Rosa, Oakland, Healdsburg and Santa Cruz is that the true metropolitan spirit which has enabled Chicago to achieve such wonderful tasks is more prevalent in these California cities than in the metropolises. It is by working together that the people of the interior cities have been able to give their brilliant festivals. This spirit has not yet been developed in San Francisco, and hence we have not yet acquired real metropolitanism. It is true that the greater size and variety of the population make the accomplishment of such an undertaking more difficult, but it is true also that the difficulties of organizing the public spirit are immeasurably increased by petty jealousies and a narrow view which discourage such leaders as may offer themselves. The sneer is in the weapon and refuge of incompetency, and its use has been amply developed here.

There are abundant evidences, however, that San Francisco is waking. Although its neighbors of the interior are holding carnivals that put it to shame, it is turning an earnest face to the more serious lines upon which its salvation is to be

worked out. The old complaint that it is withholding its money from the needed development of the interior is becoming fainter under the movements that have lately gone afoot. It is common now to read of important enterprises in the interior which are "backed by San Francisco capital." The greatest undertaking ever made for the relief of the people is the development of the State—the San Joaquin Valley Railroad—was undertaken by San Franciscans, and there are other important ways in which the capital of the City is finding useful outside employment. Besides this we have an awakening of local pride in the appearance and management of the City, and in good time we shall be educated by our interior cities up to the point of holding those carnivals which are the most graceful expression of a fine public spirit.

THE WOMAN'S CONGRESS. The proceedings of the Woman's Congress will rightly engage a large part of public attention this week. Such gatherings have now become a characteristic feature of American life, and constitute an important force in our National development. Among the delegates are some of the most notable women in the country, and even among those less widely known are many earnest and able thinkers and workers, whose words well deserve all the attention that may be given them.

The proverbial saying, "Woman's work is never done," is as true of her wider labors in the world as of her duties in the household. One reform accomplished compels the beginning of another as surely as the eating of one meal requires immediate preparation for that which is to follow. The old familiar phrase, "Woman's sphere," has long since grown to include well-nigh every department of human endeavor, and there is scarcely any form of advancement in civilized lands that does not depend largely upon the wise counsel and active aid of women for its accomplishment. With the widening recognition of this truth there has come a more earnest interest in all that women undertake to do, and, as a consequence, the proceedings of every convention they hold are watched with careful attention by the intelligent public.

It is not easy to determine the exact value of conventions of this kind. The influence they exert is too subtle and far-reaching to be accurately estimated. It is certain, however, they afford an intellectual stimulus to the public mind and render it more receptive to new ideas and new aspirations. That much good has come from those held in times past cannot be questioned, and it is equally beyond a doubt that benefits will continue to flow from them as long as humanity is capable of improvement and advancement. Out of the present congress, therefore, we may surely count upon the emanation of a wholesome influence upon the social organism and a stimulus helpful to improvement and reform in many ways.

While the congress as a whole may be thus looked to for good results it is a particular satisfaction to have present at it Susan B. Anthony. This venerable woman, who has survived to us from a former generation when such a woman's congress has been held, has been met with ridicule and revilings if not with hatred and derision. Her own experience of the many benefits that have come to woman only but to the world at large from the labors of such conventions. Her presence can hardly fail to infuse all reformers with a true optimism in the cause of human welfare, for her career has been an epitome of the progress of that cause. Within her lifetime the American people have made a great advance toward purer manners and juster laws, and it will be with no light or transitory feelings that our people will take occasion to show forth their delight to do her honor.

AN ILLEGAL RESOLUTION. The majority of the Board of Supervisors yesterday passed a resolution adopting specifications concerning the kind of bituminous rock that shall be used in paving the streets. The manifest purpose of this method was to prevent the Mayor from defeating the action by the interposition of a veto, which he would have done had the measure been adopted in the form of an ordinance. The only change in the resolution from the ordinance which the Mayor already had vetoed was the insertion of the word "course" before "gravel and sand" in specifying what substances shall not be contained in the rock. This was clearly done because one of the objections which Mayor Sutro had made in his message vetoing the ordinance was that all our bituminous rock contains gravel and sand and that the insertion of such a specification would prohibit the use of the material.

But these two shrewd devices to outwit the Mayor, evade his interference and create a monopoly in bituminous rock will be found unavailing. It has been about thirty years since the Supreme Court of this State, in deciding a case sent up from San Francisco, ruled that such attempts to abridge the power of the Mayor cannot stand; that where the municipal charter (as it does in this case) provides methods by which orders shall be made by the Supervisors, these methods must be adhered to with the most strictness, and that any orders, resolutions or ordinances passed in violation of them are void; that the veto power of the Mayor was created for wise purposes as a check upon the conduct of the Board, and it shall not be abridged. In this case the Supervisors have violated the terms of the Consolidation Act in passing the order as a resolution instead of as an ordinance, and their adoption of the resolution, therefore, is of no effect.

A case of a similar kind was tried in the Superior Court of Santa Clara County a few years ago. The City Council, by resolution, dismissed the Chief of the Fire Department and appointed another man in his stead. The resolution was a method of procedure not authorized by the charter. The court, basing its decision on the old case from San Francisco to which we have referred, decided that the action was illegal. The deposed Chief who had sued for his salary for the full term of his office, was awarded judgment for the entire sum, and the case was never appealed.

There need be no uneasiness on the score of the resolution, which our Board of Supervisors has been so desperate as to pass. No monopoly in bituminous rock has been created. The only effect may be a delay of much-needed street improvements, but the people are not to blame for that.

A FIGHT FOR TRAFFIC. James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, has quite lately developed a power of which his operations in the Northwest gave promise years ago. Added age and experience have increased his store of wisdom, and it is not unlikely that he will become one of the strongest factors in transcontinental railway business.

He has just returned from Europe, and is saying some very interesting things.

One of them is the recent agreement between the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern will reduce the business of the Canadian Pacific and divert it to these two lines. Until recently the United States transcontinental lines have been unable to compete with the Canadian Pacific, by reason of the great liberality of the Dominion Government to the lines which traverse its territory. The interstate-commerce law, which is a wise measure in most particulars, has been largely instrumental in directing transcontinental traffic from the States to the Dominion. In addition to these matters the Canadian Government is offering inducements to settlers far superior to those that may be had from the United States. It gives certain parts of the land free to settlers, and if they have not means with which to buy seed and farming implements it supplies them to settlers on five years' credit. As a result the Canadian Northwest is receiving a large number of settlers from the States, and as these are establishing homes along the line of the Canadian Pacific our roads are suffering under that disadvantage.

Until very recently the States' roads, including the Southern Pacific, were unable to devise a scheme for offsetting the advantage which the Canadian Pacific enjoys. They were compelled to sit idle and see the Canadian Pacific, by means of a line of steamers to the Orient, take nearly the whole of the oriental trade away from the States. San Francisco has suffered most severely from this deplorable condition of affairs. Now, however, by means of a pooling arrangement between the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, in which certain Eastern connections working against the Canadian Pacific are concerned, much of this transcontinental traffic is to be taken away from Canada. A fortunate circumstance is the fact that the settlement of peace between China and Japan will at once increase the foreign commerce of those two countries. Since San Francisco is the gateway to the United States from the Orient, the prospect of an enlarged commerce which shall be of a direct benefit to California are brighter than they have ever been in the history of the State.

MR. HEARST'S TOUR. The departure last Saturday of W. R. Hearst, editor and proprietor of the Examiner, for his tour around the world, with the prospect of being absent for two years, may well serve as an occasion for paying him a deserved tribute for his services to San Francisco, to the Pacific Coast and to journalism. That which he has accomplished has been no ordinary success. To a man of many millions it is indeed easy to print a newspaper every morning, but to establish a paper like the Examiner is not easy. It cannot be done by money alone. Keen observation, careful thought, tireless energy, an ability to understand men and to lead them, and finally an unerring judgment in the selection of the right men for special lines of work, are necessary to attain such a success as Mr. Hearst has accomplished; and that he is now able to go abroad for two years is a striking proof how complete that success has been and how firmly his paper has been established.

Mr. Hearst's methods in journalism have been original in a marked degree. The Examiner has features and characteristics of an attractive and impressive kind that are peculiar to itself. In a certain sense this is true of every newspaper, for no two editors of course produce exactly the same results, but in the case of the Examiner the originality is so distinct and eminent that the paper takes rank among the very foremost in America, and its particular field of journalism has no rival. While the excellent staff which Mr. Hearst has gathered around him makes it certain the management of the Examiner will lack nothing during his journey, his absence from the City will be none the less felt as a loss. Many enterprises and movements of a public or charitable nature will miss the influence of his cordial co-operation. However, he has well deserved his holiday and his rest and the people of the City and State he has served so ably will unite with his friends in wishing him a pleasant journey.

THE NEW ADJUTANT-GENERAL. The new Adjutant-General, A. W. Barrett, distinctly announces his purpose to make the National Guard of California one of the best military organizations in the United States. He seems to comprehend the work ahead of him, and being a soldier of practical experience ought to be able to accomplish much more good than a simple student of military affairs could bring about. General Barrett perceives that vast sums of money voted by the people of this State to maintain the Guard have been squandered in armory rents and other expenses. He will check this extravagance, and judging from the tone of an interview elsewhere in the CALL he will demand at once a strict accounting for all military property in the keeping of the various regiments of the Guard.

PERSONAL. SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS. "Editor make any collections lately?" "No, poor fellow. He borrowed a shotgun, but nobody would credit him for buckshot."—Atlanta Constitution.

"A-way—how you make your own cigarette?" "Editor ordered me some light exercise."—Pall Mall Budget.

"The Wife—One half the world doesn't know how to make a good half lives." "The Husband—Well it isn't the fault of your sewing society, anyway."—Lie.

"Wealth is measured by cattle in the Soudan." "I have only one stein of beer in the world." "Whispered the Arab youth." "Will you be in spite of my poverty?" "Yes," came the affectionate answer from the maiden; "I, too, have only one—it is horse and horse." They took each other's hands. One shake settled it.—New York Herald.

"Every season has its dark side, and many a loving husband will have his temper ruined for months to come by having to hang the cat over the back fence and put in a few hours beating the dust out of it, when he would much prefer to put in the same time at the office beating his creditors."—Nebraska Journal.

Princess Mathilde is one of the few Catholics who are entitled to eat meat during Lent by a special decree of the Pope.

A large picture by M. Munkacsy, called "Les Heros du Village," was sold the other day in Paris for 18,600 francs, while M. Schreyer's "The Battle of River en Hongrie" went for 8000 francs.

George Allen proposes to issue an edition of photo-engravings after the steel engravings of the "Discovery of Gold" by the English. It is twenty years since the last edition was published.

General Stanton, paymaster-general of the army, has received from Fort Washburn, Wyo., a magnificent war-bonnet made by the Shoshone Indians. It is one of the finest of the kind ever seen by officers of the army.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS. Washington Porter of the great fruit-shipping firm of Porter Brothers in Chicago, who has been out here some weeks looking up the crop prospects, leaves to-morrow for the East. Speaking of this year's fruit crop at the Palace last night he said: "I am sure we will be about half the usual product. The apricots in the valleys have been killed largely, and the crop will be light, while that of the Bartlett pears will be only about one-third a good crop the State over. Of plums there will be a fair quantity. Prunes are rather light. Peaches are the only thing of which there will be a full crop. Of grapes there will probably be a full crop if they are not burned before the leaves get out. "But still the fruit-growers will come out better this year than in an ordinary season. Last year, with the strike and heavy crops and low prices, they were working for nothing and paying their board. This year they will get high prices. The heavy frosts they have had in the East along Lake Erie will help California a great deal. Yes, the California growers will have a good year, and will come out better on the season than usual. "The railroad has arranged to put on fast trains to put the fruit through to Chicago in 120 hours. This will be done as soon as there is enough fruit moving to make up trains of cars more and will be of great advantage in getting the fruit to market in good condition."

Joseph Champion, who has long been one of the owners of the Silver King in Arizona and knows the mines all over the coast, has great expectations of the future of gold-mining in California. "I understand that the bullion coming in to the refineries here is 25 per cent greater in amount than it was a year ago. At the same time," he said yesterday, "I have no doubt that in a very few years, with all the developing there is being done in quartz-mining, the output from our mines will be doubled. "There is one district, that of the mountains of Trinity County, which has not yet been opened up at all, where, I am sure, there will be developed some of the best mining in the State. The ledges opened are all rich, both in free gold and sulphurets. There is not an acre of ground in Trinity County that will not pay for a full year's work. I have been to the French surface of it is being worked off by the French company. I understand that they are now letting a contract for cutting a tunnel 9500 feet long. With all they have done in the way of building ditches, that means a big hydraulic enterprise."

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS. There is a fertilizing agency vast enough to make every acre in Vol. County fruitful, that traverses it from west to east and runs to waste for want of intelligent application to the soil. This agency carries with it a power which, if generated into an electric current and applied to the soil, would be sufficient to furnish a motor for all agricultural and horticultural implements necessary to cultivate and harvest our crops; that would furnish light and fuel for a home upon every 100 acres of land; that would turn the spindles and wheels of a thousand factories and workshops; that would propel an electric car upon all of them; that would give public thoroughfare as an electric road.—Woodland Democrat.

Now Japan has forced Western progress on China and to San Francisco is open the rich trade of the Orient—of 600,000,000 people—a trade over which European monarchs dreamed and treated and warred for generations and centuries. San Francisco is the nearest point to the Orient, and the course is direct, the way clear and there is no reason why the richest products of Japan, India and China should not find their best markets in the City and be transported in American ships commanded by San Francisco merchants.—San Francisco News.

The next Republican National Convention should be held in California. It is so, and it appears to be within our grasp if we only make the effort to secure it. In fact the East is apparently only waiting for an invitation to come. We suggest that Republican Convention clubs be formed throughout the State, the object of which would be to boom the convention question. Remember, that if we work hard and work in the right direction we stand a good chance to get the convention. It is an opportunity that may not be presented to us again soon.—Auburn Republican.

President Cleveland threatens to afflict the country with a book of his own writing. It will probably deal heavily with "sound money," water, duck shooting, etc., and touch lightly, very lightly, on Hawaiian, Nicaraguan and other foreign politics of his administration.—Ventura Free Press.

To pave our streets and supply plenty of lights means to increase valuations and to bring in settlers. A backward, sleepy town has no charms for the man with capital to invest, but the wide awake town has.—Riverside Enterprise.

If the extraordinary attitude of Admiral Mahan toward this administration shall be proved justifiable, it will go far to make the Secretary of the Navy in the next—Portland Oregonian.

If the Valley railroad could be finished in time to move this year's crop it would be a saving to Tulare County of at least one-half-million.—Porterville Enterprise.

The latest want of Pasadena is a first-class brass band. None but those who can play sacred music need apply.—Los Angeles Times.

The simple truth is, too many people selfishly shirk the concern which they ought to feel for the common welfare.—Woodland Mail.

An Oakland girl was driven insane through love. This is another argument in favor of State division.—Los Angeles Express.

strange buildings called Resis, according to Dr. Orsi, are not dwellings-places, but dome-shaped prehistoric tombs. Queen Wilhelmina will not celebrate her fifteenth birthday until a few weeks to come. She is to marry at 17, and now it is reported that the bridegroom will be the hereditary Prince of Coburg. This will involve changes in the royal family of England. If the hereditary Prince Albert becomes King Consort of the Netherlands he will surrender his rights of succession to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, so that his throne will ultimately fall to the Duke of Connaught.

The Duchesse d'Uzes is a great lady in France, in fact there is none greater, if we except Princesses of royal blood. Her escort when she visits the army of the premier dukes of France and of the ducal house of Rothenburg. She is wealthy, and she can afford to look upon the 3,000,000 francs she lent to the Comte de Paris at the time of the Boulanger boom as lost money. It is understood, however, that when the Duc d'Orleans becomes King he will pay off the debt.

CIGAR-MAKERS CONFERENCE. They Talk Over Plans With the Officers of the Manufacturers' Association.

The meeting of the board of directors of the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association called for this evening is likely to be a lively one, as the majority of the members have signified their intention of attending. The meeting has been called at the request of Directors Saroni, Sonntag and Castle, who have a number of important matters to present. Secretary Mead requested the cigar manufacturers to meet him last night and informally discuss matters relative to their business. Four factories were represented and the plans for securing patronage of California-made cigars discussed at length.

Mr. Mead suggested that the State of California firms practically controlled the sales in San Francisco in particular and the State in general, it would be a good idea for all the factories to unite on one brand and partition the market. This building up a trade which would force the Eastern goods out of the market. The manufacturers considered such a plan impracticable. Mr. Donnelly of the Pacific Co-operative cigar factory suggested a directory which would list the names of all the local factories and the dealers handling their goods. This plan, he thought, would be the means of causing the people to call for California-made cigars. Mr. Burns, who was present in the interest of the Cigar-makers' Union, suggested the adoption of the union label, which would be a guarantee that the cigars were made in California and by white labor.

J. D. Culp, an extensive tobacco-grower of San Felipe, Santa Clara County, exhibited several banks of tobacco grown on his place, which he said he had been shipping the bulk of his crop East, as the manufacturers of San Francisco did not patronize the home-grown product sufficiently to use up the entire crop. The tobacco was pronounced the equal of the best Pennsylvania leaf both for filler and wrapper. The entire subject will be taken up at the meeting of the directors to-night.

One of the important questions to be brought up in the work of the directors, regarding State prison and asylum buildings. A report will be made on this subject which will enable the association to obtain an insight into the amount of work done by the State in this line. This is considered a vital matter, as many of the supplies are said to come from outside the State.

THE STANFORD ESTATE. A Big Claim Against It Withdrawn by H. W. Carpenter and Mrs. M. H. Williamson.

In the matter of the estate of Leland Stanford, the claim of Maria Hall Williamson for \$50,000 and interest and the claim of Horace W. Carpenter for \$350,000 and interest, both of which were allowed and approved by the executors on May 25, 1894, and afterward approved by the court, have been ordered withdrawn.

These were claims on promissory notes and are the last against the estate excepting the Government claim of \$15,000,000. The consideration of the notes is not made public in the transaction, but it is evident that the obligation has merely been transferred. The release was ordered in accordance with the following telegrams.

H. W. Carpenter, 108 East Seventeenth Street, New York: Understand new notes have been signed and will be returned to you. Will you please instruct your attorney here to withdraw claims against the Stanford estate immediately? Answer.

WILLIAM J. WILSON, NEW YORK, MAY 17. Mrs. Jane Stanford, San Francisco, Mr. Crocker has signed the Carpenter notes this morning. THOMAS M. HUBBARD.

NEW YORK, MAY 20. George Leiston, 508 California Street: Please see me and withdraw your claims against the Stanford estate. H. W. CARPENTER.

COLONEL GIBSTING'S PLUM. General Warfield Appoints Him Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

General Warfield yesterday appointed Colonel J. G. Gibsting assistant adjutant-general. This is the first of some fifteen appointments the commander of the Second Brigade has in his gift. The new appointment will take the rank of lieutenant-colonel and will be chief of staff. Colonel Gibsting is a veteran of the war, having served in the One Hundred and Eighty Ohio Volunteers as a private, and is a member of George H. Thomas' Post No. 2, G. A. R. He has been a member of the National Guard since 1886, when he was appointed lieutenant and paymaster of the 10th Regiment. He afterward was appointed a major on General Dimond's staff, and later a lieutenant-colonel and signal officer in the same staff, a position he held until his appointment of yesterday. He is a Republican in politics, and has for twenty years been engaged in business as manager of the Herring-Hall-Marvin Company.

General Warfield last evening, in speaking of the appointment, said that he believed that Colonel Gibsting would make a most efficient chief of staff. The new colonel was at the Union League Club during the evening with his chief and General Dimond, and was the recipient of many congratulations.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES. University Committee Still Considering Various Sites.

The university committee appointed to select a site for the affiliated colleges' building, for which an appropriation of \$250,000 was made by the last Legislature, held another meeting last evening at the office of Dr. W. F. McLaughlin on Sutter street. Those present were: Dr. W. F. McLaughlin, Major J. L. Rathbone, Otto Weibe, J. R. Reinstein and L. L. Dunbar. The members discussed in an informal way the various proposals for the building, and the nature of the property in the vicinity. It is twenty years since the last edition was published.

General Stanton, paymaster-general of the army, has received from Fort Washburn, Wyo., a magnificent war-bonnet made by the Shoshone Indians. It is one of the finest of the kind ever seen by officers of the army.

Dr. Orsi has finished his campaign of excavation in the island of Bantelleria, and reports the discovery of a prehistoric village of the Stone Age. Of special importance are the foundations, consisting of a colossal wall, the upper made of stones roughly heaped together.

tion as a necessity for clinical work. The medical students would like a location near the City and County Hospital. Four fifty-vara lots will be required for the buildings, which must be accessible to street-car lines and within a reasonable distance of the City and County Hospital. "There has been no proposition to lease the Mechanics' Institute block," said Dr. McEurt last evening, nor has the matter ever been discussed to my knowledge."

FARM WORK FOR SAILORS. The Question of Calling a General Strike Proposed in the Seamen's Union.

At the regular meeting of the Coast Seamen's Union, held last evening in their hall, corner of Mission and East streets, the question of advancing the wages of sailors from \$35, the union rate, to \$40 was proposed. A number of members expressed themselves in opposition to the increase at the present time, as they believed they were winning the fight and one victory at a time was sufficient. This called out an amendment from the \$40 advocates in the form of a proposal to call out the entire union and bring matters to a crisis at once.

They insisted that vessels were lying idle for want of crews, and only a strong movement on the part of the union would put an end to the wage war. This was also opposed by the moderate element, and the question went over till next Monday evening. The officers of the union are decreasing the supply of sailors in the port by procuring employment for seafaring men in the country. They sent away from ten to fifteen men a day, and over 100 men were deported for agricultural purposes last week.

NAPA TO CALISTOGA. All Parties Are Ready to Start Building the New Electric Road.

The article relative to the proposed electric road between Napa City and Calistoga, published in the CALL of last Saturday, has caused much favorable comment in both cities. W. C. McGeorge, the operator and promoter of the scheme, said last night that all parties are ready to go to work immediately. Great enthusiasm has greeted the project, and there is no doubt that it will result in the development of the valleys. It is also proposed to light all cities between the two points with electricity and to establish telephonic and telegraphic communication. Connection will also be made from Napa City to the Donahue line, which will bring within reach Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Petaluma and Ukiah, besides saving about one hour's time between San Francisco and the Napa Valley. The possibilities of the project are becoming a great commercial center are good on account of its being at tidewater and with facilities equal to any city of the interior.

BAY CONFERENCE TO MEET. Two Interesting Talks on the Congregationalist Programme.

The spring meeting of the Bay Conference of the Congregationalists will be held to-day at the First Congregational Church, corner of Post and Mason streets. Rev. C. O. Brown will be the moderator. Sunday-school Superintendent J. H. Moore will be the speaker, and will discuss the subject of "The Congregationalist's Program." At the evening session W. H. McDougal will speak on the "Changing Spirit and Method of Temperance Reform."

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