

The San Francisco 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. Do not let it miss you for you will miss it. Orders given to the carrier, or left at business office, 710 Market street, will receive prompt attention.

Everything goes well. The bitumen job won't stick. Perhaps Grover is writing his confessions. A civilized city ought at any rate to be clean.

Money saved in May will make a June holiday. The Woman's Congress is something of a festival itself. The Supreme Court is all right and the people are with it.

Money saved for a rainy day is a kind of change for the worst. It will pay you to read the discussions at the Woman's Congress. Carlisle has told more about gold than he ever learned about silver.

Every cobblestoned street in the City will be envying Folsom street to-night. This has certainly been a grand year for formal fetes, but next year will eclipse it. Men will soon be talking through straw hats, but there will be no difference in the talk.

Cleveland's slur will not hurt Admiral Meade, for the people will consider the source. England demanded a wide awake Premier and has got one troubled with insomnia. The San Diego and Salt Lake railroad project is rapidly taking a shape that looks like business.

The National Guard of California is polishing its arms and preparing to add a new luster to its fame. The overthrow of the income tax removes another Democratic shackle from the arms of thrift. Day by day the Democratic blight upon the country grows less and Republican prosperity reappears.

Now that Parnell, the man-killing lion, is dead, the heart of Texas tears yearningly to the prize-ring. If it be true that "beauty is goodness perfected," Nature has given San Francisco a big start to the good. The garrison of Corinto marched up the hill on the landing of the British, and now has marched down again.

Let us thank the fathers of the constitution for making unjust and inquisitorial taxes impossible in this country. The overthrow of the income tax will require a revision of the tariff. Fortunately this time it will be in safe hands. The rebuke that Harvard has given to Yale will probably tend to reduce the number of broken college bones this year.

For the people of the interior there is no other holiday resort that will be so pleasant or so profitable as San Francisco. If there is any town in California with no enterprise on hand, it is not only behind the times, but behind the scenes. The Cuban insurgents, after months of insurrectionary warfare, have at last decided to publish some reasons for their playing hooky.

There is plenty of room in Portsmouth Square for the erection of a whipping-post as a monument to perpetuate the memory of the old City Hall. The people who are struggling for land in the Kickapoo Reservation are separated from happiness by the distance which lies between them and California. Four great games of Eastern football—at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville and Cleveland—have telegraphed the following: "No game. Wet grounds."

A Brooklyn woman fell four stories from a window and then calmly walked upstairs, while a boy who fell only forty feet from a Seattle apple tree was killed. It is the height of folly for Democrats to talk of what they intend to do in regard to the money problem when they are going to have no chance to do anything. There are people in Chicago who assert a belief that by science, energy and the aid of the Government, they will be eventually able to furnish that city with a good climate.

Texas is determined to secure the honor of being the battle-ground of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize-fight, probably preferring to be the shadow rather than the torch of civilization. We are having another revolution in Central America, this time in Ecuador, but it requires such diversions as these to remind us that the Monroe doctrine is not a North American fetish. American correspondents having been warned by the Spanish authorities not to visit the camp of the Cuban insurgents, the followers of Gomez can no longer live in the gore of newspaper war.

Under the poignant inspiration of her art Mrs. James Brown Potter sent a portrait between certain two of Kyle Bellw's ribs, rousing intercostal pains that have girdled the earth with a groan. It is not surprising that Rear-Admiral Meade should have preferred a court-martial, with the opportunities of defense and vindication which it offered, to President Cleveland's insulting recommendation that he be retired from the service. Folsom-street enterprise will wear a cockade and bear a torch this evening, when a grand parade of public spirit and bicycles will be held in protest of the present bad pavement and in favor of a smoother highway to pro-perity.

THE UTAH CONSTITUTION. The Constitutional Convention of Utah has prepared and submitted to its people a form of State constitution to be ratified or rejected by their votes. It is in many respects an admirable document, and in some respects a remarkable one. Among its commendable features, the one to be first noted is the brevity of the document as compared with other constitutions which the various States have during recent years adopted. It is much shorter than the constitution of California, for example, and in this respect at least is superior to it. In its essential articles, however, it follows closely the arrangement and language of the constitution of this State, and to that extent its framers have acknowledged the influence which California exerts upon the laws and institutions of the States which are being formed west of the Rocky Mountains.

In some particulars the Utah constitution departs radically from the provisions of earlier organic laws. For example, it abolishes the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and provides that the Secretary of State shall perform his functions, and in the event of the death of the Governor shall occupy the chair of the chief executive until the next general election. An important inroad is also made upon the jury system by the provision that in all save capital cases the jury shall consist of eight persons, three-fourths of which, in civil cases, may find a verdict. The result of this experiment in reducing the number of jurors will doubtless be watched with interest by those holding both sides of the contention that the jury system is outworn.

The remarkable features of the Utah constitution are those in which it boldly claims to be a departure from the precedent of the dominant in Utah of a particular religious sect. The declaration of rights in the proposed constitution expressly provides that the rights of conscience shall never be infringed; that the State shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; that no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust; that there shall be no union of church and state, nor shall any church dominate the state or interfere with its functions, and that no public money or property shall be appropriated for or applied to any religious worship, exercises or instructions, or for the support of any ecclesiastical establishment. These are bold words to be uttered in Utah, and the fact that a constitution containing them is to be submitted to its people for adoption indicates the confidence of its makers that the day of religious prejudice and discord is past in Utah, and that there, as well as elsewhere, the principles of American liberty of thought, speech and action and worship shall henceforth prevail.

There is another section of this constitution which challenges admiration in a peculiar sense. It is that which gives equal suffrage to women. It has been claimed by those who argue that Utah is unfit for statehood that a domestic condition exists there which degrades its women and against which their spirit revolts, though their concurrence is compelled by the laws which deny women the right of suffrage. The makers of the Utah constitution have been brave enough to offer the ballot to the women of Utah and at the same time to prohibit forever polygamy or plural marriages within the State.

This privilege and this prohibition show that the people of Utah have an honest belief in their ability to solve every social problem which is presented to the new State through the ballots of its best citizens of both sexes, and this confidence the country at large can well afford to share. It is safe to predict that the Utah constitution will be adopted with an immense majority by the votes of its people, and that under its banner of broad and liberal privileges, of express and specific guarantees, and of no less explicit prohibitions, the new State of Utah will enter the National sisterhood with every hope and prospect of becoming one of the most important of the growing cluster of commonwealths which control the destinies of the Western slope.

THE DISSENTING OPINIONS. Considering the source from which they come, the dissenting opinions of Justices Harlan, White, Jackson and Brown on the income tax cases afford curious reading. One expects from the Supreme Court only declarations of the scope, meaning and intent of the law, but these Justices in dissenting from the majority of the court have seen fit to give us politics. They appear to have considered the question under any aspect rather than that of the law and to have written opinions not upon what the constitution affirms, but upon what in their judgment it ought to affirm. Justice Harlan included among his objections to the decision the fact that in denying the income tax to be void it would deprive the country of a large revenue and defeat the purpose of Congress in enacting the Wilson tariff. He also thought the decision would seriously hamper the Government hereafter in case we should have a war, and moreover that it gives to certain kinds of property a position of favoritism. Justice Jackson objected that the decision relieves citizens having the greatest ability, while the burdens of taxation fall most heavily and oppressively upon those having the least ability. Justice Brown asserted the decision involves the surrender of the taxing power to the money class and expressed the hope that "it may not prove the first step toward submerging the liberties of the people in a sordid despotism of wealth." Justice White expressed similar opinions and rested his objections to the decision on the same grounds as his dissenting colleagues.

If these utterances had come from stump speakers little or no attention would be paid to them. They cannot be overlooked, however, when they come from members of the Supreme Court, and they are sure to excite no little adverse comment from all citizens who believe our constitution is just and who are in favor of preserving it as it is. The assertions of an inequality in our system of taxation, of the exemptions of the rich from public burdens, of the power of wealth to control the Government, and of danger to the liberties of the people through a defeat of the income tax, are more like the harangues of demagogues than the grave utterances of men whom the people delight to regard as the wise and just guardians of the dignity of the law.

Even if it were true, as Justice Harlan said, that "if the decision is justified by the fundamental law, the American people cannot too soon amend their constitution," he would have done better to leave that consideration to the politicians. The Supreme Court has nothing to do with amending the constitution. The duty of the court is fulfilled when the intent of the constitution is declared and its effect upon the point at issue made known. The income tax has been an abomination in every way. It was an offense to the people from the start. It has left an evil trail over every department of the Government that has had anything to do with it, and it now

appears that even the dignity of the Supreme Court could not altogether escape the traces of its pernicious influence.

ORACLE ON MONEY. The address delivered by Secretary Carlisle at Covington on Monday can be considered only as another effort on the part of the administration to hold the Democratic party to the present gold standard. Mr. Carlisle expressly stated at the beginning of his speech that he is a candidate for any office in the gift of the people or their representatives, and is not in the State in the interest of any candidate. This puts an end to the report that he seeks an election to the Senate and renders it certain that he has taken the stump not in his own interest, but in that of the administration.

The speech has the merit of being clear and unequivocal in its terms. There are in it none of Cleveland's vague and meaningless phrases about "honest money" and "sound currency." Mr. Carlisle defined exactly what was meant by these terms. He declared honest money to be the present gold standard money, and spoke of the advocates of "sound currency" as being opposed to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. It is advisable to maintain not only the debt-paying power of money, but the debt-paying power of the products of the people. It is only by the products of their labor that men can obtain money to pay their debts. If the money of ultimate redemption be restricted to gold, and the hoarding of that metal in the warehouses of the European nations so limits the amount of it available for currency that the organized money powers of the world can practically control the supply and juggle with it between Europe and America at their will, then certainly the debt-paying ability of the people is rendered hazardous and uncertain.

By honest money the people mean a money whose value practically remains standard. By sound currency they mean a currency founded upon a basis so broad and so strong it cannot be shaken to and fro by any possible syndicate of capitalists. This basis for money can be found in bimetallic. With the free use of both gold and silver industry and commerce would not be liable to disturbance and loss at every returning gold stringency. The debt-paying power of the products of industry would be fairly secure from year to year, and when thus secured there would be neither any fear about the debt-paying power of money nor about the ability of industrious men to get the money to pay their debts.

ALIGNING THE GUARD. The interesting and instructive interview with Adjutant-General Barrett of the California National Guard, published in yesterday's CALL, gives an idea of the radical measures which are to be adopted for the reorganization of the body. The appointment of this efficient officer, following so closely upon the selection of W. H. Dimond as Major-General, shows that Governor Budd had given very close attention to the needs of the National Guard and the proper measures to be taken for placing it upon an efficient footing. It is only of the members of the National Guard have come to deem the organization a serious matter. For young men who liked to wear a uniform, shoulder a rifle, march behind a band, win the admiration of their sweethearts and have a pleasant summer outing, all at the expense of the State, enlistment in the Guard had its allurements. For years this pleasant order of things proceeded so smoothly that the wits and satirists of the country found the National Guard a delicious source of merriment. This was unfortunate; and without considering the reasons for it or the proneness of the American mind to make light even of the gravest matters, the fact remains that so long as the fighting instinct exists as a characteristic of all the nations, there must be a body of men trained in the use of arms as a resource in the times of danger.

Since the terrible days of the Molly Maguires the National Guard of many of the States has been called upon to face death and take life. These emergencies have arisen with increasing frequency in recent years. "Playing soldier" is no longer an idle pastime, and there is not a member of the National Guard in all the country but now regards himself as a responsible part of the armed defenses of the Nation. The time has about passed when the soldiers of the regular army may laugh at the Guard. However efficient as fighting machines the "regulars" may be, and how high the esteem in which they are held, the fact remains that the motives for their bearing arms in defense of the country will not bear comparison with that of the men who wear the uniform of the National Guard. These young men of the Guard—all necessarily possessed of intelligence and in command of the respect of worthy citizens—occupy a singularly conspicuous position in the management of the Government. They stand above, beyond and apart from politics and political parties, and represent the sole idea of Government support. They have renounced the right to decide, in their fighting capacity, upon any of the questions which may rend the people asunder. As citizens they may ever wish they please, whether for or against the Government under which they serve, but when called to arms they must fight for the Government, whether it be good or bad. He who fails to see in this apparently anomalous the highest incentive urging them forward, as citizens, to accomplish all that, as soldiers, they may be called upon to defend, lacks the right understanding required to regard the National Guard as a double bulwark of liberty and peace.

A SAN DIEGO ROAD. The prospect for the building of a railroad from Cedar City, Utah, to the Needles seems safe. It is a small affair thus far, even though it presents an opening for the iron of Iron County into the market of California; but it is in the promise that, instead of stopping at the Needles and then connecting with the Santa Fe system, it will be extended to San Diego and Salt Lake northward, that the brighter prospect lies. San Diego has suffered from being side-

tracked under an agreement between the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe that neither shall invade the territory of the other. The marvelous resources of this extreme southern end of California are hardly dreamed of by those who have not inspected them. Had it not been for this agreement it is likely that the Southern Pacific long ago would have run a line from Salton, in the Colorado Desert, south-westwardly to San Diego. It would have had to traverse some sixty miles of desert before striking the old Fort Yuma stage-road to Los Angeles, at the eastern base of the Volcan range of mountains. East passes through the range could be found, and thence to San Diego the route passes through one of the richest stretches of country in the State. The Julian mining district, with its abundant auriferous slates, is on the route, together with vast resources of timber and an undeveloped empire of splendid fruitland.

San Diego has no very kindly feeling for either the Southern Pacific or the Santa Fe, and no doubt would contribute generously to any enterprise which would offer it an opportunity for development. It deserves far more than it has ever received. The fact that it has the best harbor on the coast south of San Francisco offers a special inducement for making it the western terminus of an independent overland road which would have the means to accept the advantages which the ocean affords.

THE "BULLETIN" MOVES. Although the Bulletin and the CALL parted company when the CALL passed under the present ownership, the sturdy old afternoon paper continued to occupy its quarters in the close neighborhood of the CALL's editorial and mechanical rooms on Clay street until Monday, when the Bulletin left its old associations and issued its first number from its new quarters on Wash street, near Kearny. Our old neighborhood move has taken on a new dress and form and looks exceedingly attractive therein. In thus seeking a home in the direction of the City's growth the Bulletin has given but another evidence of its determination to keep in step with the march of recent events. It seemed to be sufficiently prosperous before, but if this change should add to its prosperity and extend its usefulness, none of its friends could be found with better wishes for it than the CALL.

PERSONAL. H. W. Wright of Chicago is at the Pleasanton. L. Gerlach of Stockton is a guest at the Grand. F. M. Murphy of Prescott, Ariz., is at the Palace. S. G. Little, a banker of Dixon, is registered at the Rialto. A. W. Riley, a Santa Rosa capitalist, is at the Lick House. Charles M. Dobson of New York is a guest at the Palace yesterday. E. J. Burke of Dublin is in San Francisco at the Palace. Supervisor E. McGittigan of Solano County is at the Rialto. Colonel C. W. Griggs of Tacoma is registered at the Palace. O. B. Barber and wife of Butte, Mont., are at the Russ House. L. T. Hatfield, a Sacramento lawyer, is stopping at the Lick. State Senator C. E. Locke of Colorado is registered at the Rialto. Jules Levy, the renowned cornet-player, is registered at the Lick. F. A. Kruse of Heidelberg registered at the Russ House yesterday. James Jordan, Deputy Sheriff of Humboldt County, is stopping at the Rialto. Charles F. Joy, wife and maid, of St. Louis, registered at the Palace yesterday. Colonel J. A. Hardin, a Sonoma County cattleman, is registered at the Rialto. I. Kahn, a well-known merchant of Plymouth, Cal., is registered at the Grand. Mrs. Mary C. Havens, and maid, of New York, registered at the Palace yesterday. State Senator Frank McGowan of Humboldt County is sojourning at the Russ House. Hugh Butler, a prominent citizen of Denver, is in San Francisco, registered at the Palace. Charles H. Hatcher of San Jose, a leading real estate and insurance man, is in the City. George A. Smith, an orchardist of Sacramento County, was at the Grand last evening. J. L. Holland and wife of Nevada City are guests at the Lick. Mr. Holland is a mining man. F. A. West, vine-grower and wine-maker of San Joaquin County, is stopping at the Occidental. J. A. Cooper of Ukiah, one of the best-known lawyers of Mendocino County, is registered at the Occidental. E. Casseman, a member of the Board of Supervisors of Yolo County, is a guest at the Hotel St. Nicholas. H. C. de Wolfe of the firm of De Wolfe & Co., manufacturers of clothing, New York, is a guest at the Pleasanton. H. E. Rice of Stanton, Pa., a retired capitalist who acquired his riches in oil, is sojourning at the California Hotel. H. L. Collier of the United States Surveyor-General's office, Washington, D. C., is registered at the Hotel St. Nicholas. Commodore O. V. Matthews, U. S. N., registered at the Palace yesterday. Forenoon, and later in the day, went to Mare Island. Sol Runyon, one of the widest known fruit-growers of California, came down from Courland yesterday and registered at the Grand. William Freeborn of New York, who is well known in California, is visiting San Francisco after an absence of ten years. He is stopping at the Hotel St. Nicholas. Lieutenant A. Morey, cashier of the People's Bank of Santa Cruz and commanding officer of the company of the Naval Reserve recently organized in that town, is at the Grand. Dr. D. Maclean, president of the California Medical College, left the City Sunday night to attend the Oregon State Convention of Eclectic Physicians and Surgeons, which convenes on Tuesday, May 21, at Salem, Or. William Lyle, who is well known in mining circles as an expert, left this City for Mexico last Sunday. He expects to be away for two months or more, and during his absence to extend the Oregon State Convention with a view of effecting a purchase in behalf of interested capitalists.

SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS. Landsman (at yacht race)—What's that craft out yonder? Riverman—That's the stakeboat. Landsman—Row me over to it. I'm hungry. Riverman—That's the stakeboat. Turpin Walker—Oh, Willie, Willie, what a row you are making! Willie—That's the stakeboat. Willie Walker (with dignity)—Hollow, hollow, Mr. Walker, but not the other—Detroit Free Press. Miss Wellington—I think I made quite a sensation in my antique costume at the levee last evening. Miss Marketmade—Oh, decidedly! Every-body exclaimed, "How appropriate!"—Boston Transcript. "Have you heard that the big sleeves are going out, George dear?" "Yes, my love, I have, but I don't believe it." "Why not, pray?" "I don't believe they can get through the door."—Harper's Bazar. "You see I came bright and early this evening, Miss Pinkie," smilingly observed Cholly, laying his cane and gloves on the center table. "I see you came early, Mr. Lightpayte," guardedly replied Miss Pinkie.—Chicago Tribune. Miss Antique—How dare you kiss me? Jack Gallant—I don't know. Must have had a temporary fit of insanity.—New Rochelle Life.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS. The recent death of Frederic A. Worth, the man-maker of Paris, recalls the fact that nearly thirty years ago San Francisco had a man dressmaker. Carl Limaruty was the man who introduced the novelty of a man making dresses for women to San Francisco. His place of business was on the south side of Washington street, between DuPont and Stockton, at a time when Washington street was the leading thoroughfare of the City. Mr. Limaruty's establishment was a little shop, and when the people who passed up and down the street first saw the sign announcing that he was a man-maker, they smiled. Then they stopped to look through the window at the man who fitted ladies' dresses. Then some of the fair sex made bold to visit the man dressmaker to examine his work, and it was long before Limaruty dresses and Limaruty dresses and Limaruty riding habits, became the craze. Mr. Limaruty is a small man with blonde mustache and light hair and light blue eyes. He is about 50 years old, and is still a resident of this City. When seen a few days ago he said: "The late death of the World of San Francisco is putting it rather too strong. While it is true that mine was the first dress-making establishment conducted by a man in this City, I was not in it with Worth. His reputation was a universal one, mine only local. When Worth was in the city, it was necessary to choose a trade or profession, it became my desire to be a tailor for men. My father suggested that at the same time it would be well to learn the art of making dresses for ladies, as in Austria, where I came from, the very custom for men to be tailors and fitters of ladies' garments. Acting upon his advice I learned the two trades in Wolsberg, my native place, and when told that I had mastered both trades, started out for myself. Reaching San Francisco in the early part of the sixties I worked for a time for a cloakmaker, and then started out on my own account. The man dressmaker was a novelty, and there was soon so much work that I had to engage a number of men and women to help me. Before going out of business these numbers were about 100 men and women. Then I had a forewoman. "Was there any delicacy on the part of my customers? Well, at first there appeared to be; but when they understood my methods, they were the same that were followed by Mr. Worth, there was no trouble on that score. My forewoman, under my directions, took the measurements, which I noted, and during the time I offered suggestions as to what would suit the patron as to color, class of goods and style. When a suit was ready to be fitted the lady went into the dressing room with the forewoman, and when it was on I passed judgment on it and decided whether changes or alterations had to be made. I want to tell you that in those days it required a great deal of material for a lady's dress, for it was the days of hoop skirts. "Prices? I charged high prices, but I never turned out any but first-class work. My price was from \$40 to \$75 for a suit. While I charged high prices, I am proud to say that I always paid my journeymen and women the highest wages. The men never earned less than \$25 a week, while the women made from \$9 to \$15 a week. "Among my customers there were many of the leaders of society, and you can well understand that when I was in the city, I was not only a man who would find them now. As the Chinese quarter increased in size and the City spread out toward the west, and new and more favored avenues were chosen, Washington street began to decline, so a change of location became necessary. I took the upper floor of a new house on Post street, near Kearny, which I fitted up at an expense of \$2000, and, if I do say so, had the finest establishment in the whole City. Business was flourishing and I felt that I would make an independent fortune, when suddenly sickness laid me low, and a man I trusted to take care of my business went down so that when I recovered it was not what it had been. Then I debated whether I should resume the business or work at my other trade. It occurred to me that many had told me that it was wrong for me to engage in a business which was so uncertain, and that with increasing years I believe that I gained wisdom, so concluded that those who had urged this upon me were right. I gave up the idea of starting a new place and took up tailoring for men, and as you see I am still in that business." A well-known newspaper man of this City has a wife who is very sympathetic and whose love he trusts whenever she is with him, he is inflicted on human being or animal. One of the evenings during the early part of the month, when there was moisture in the air, the husband went home to his supper and during the evening meal was informed that "those people across the way are very cruel." To the question, "How is that?" this wife answered: "Why, during all the rain this afternoon their parrot hung out at the window, and with the rain coming down on it all the time it looked like or worse than a wet hen. I plucked the parrot and at the time it was being plucked it gave out a noise as if it were going to have gone over to notify them, but maybe it is just as well that I did not."

The next evening when the husband was at his evening meal the wife said: "I really do believe that those people across the way have been imposed upon by whoever gave me the parrot that I spoke about last night. I happened to look across the street and there was the parrot at the usual place, but the beautiful green wings I noticed before were white. I suppose that they had been dyed and when they got on the bird the dye ran off, and the color was washed off. It was a mean trick, but it does not justify the people in leaving parrot polly out in the rain all day." The following morning the husband, while looking out one of the front windows, saw a sight that caused him to call his wife. When she appeared and asked "what was wanted he simply pointed across the way, and she saw two cages at the window, each containing a parrot. One had dark green plumage without another shade of color and the other had dark green plumage and white wings. The wife retired without saying a word and had an allusion to parrots, particularly one with dyed wings, makes her angry. William M. Houser, superintendent of the blood horses at the Vina ranch, is down with some horses belonging to the Santa Cruz estate that are to be auctioned off this week. The profits of the Vina ranch go toward the support of the university at Palo Alto, and Mr. Houser thinks that a good sum will be realized this year—much more than ever before. "I have been in the Vina ranch for six years," he said last night at the Grand, "as so much money was used in making improvements. Now everything is in good shape and the prospects are that there will be very good crops this year. Then the ranch is being managed by a man who understands the profits will be much larger than ever before. They have a new man at the head of the winery department, and more wine—dry wines principally—will be made. "Yes, it is an immense ranch—some 56,000 acres. In the way of stock alone there are about 40,000 sheep, 200 well-bred horses, about twice as many work horses and 1200 head of cattle, mostly Holsteins. "They raise more fine cattle of this breed than anywhere else in the State and they are very successful as milk obtainers. The herd was started with premium Holstein cows from East Europe, some of whom cost \$1500 or \$2000 apiece. For those that are sold the prices obtained vary from \$100 to \$400 each. The farmers, even the small farmers, all over the State are beginning to take a great interest in improving their stock. The Holsteins they get from the ranch are used for crossing with the domestic animals and improving the breed. There is a good profit in well-bred cattle in this State."

There are sixty members in the Santa Cruz company now applying for admission to the Naval Reserve of the National Guard of California," said Lieutenant A. A. Morey yesterday. "And we feel reasonably sure that our application will receive favorable consideration." Lieutenant Morey had been reading the interview with the adjutant-general published in the CALL yesterday, and was wondering whether the adjutant-general understood that uniforms for sixty men had been procured. "The people of Santa Cruz," continued the lieutenant, "are deeply concerned in this enterprise. The subject has been discussed with Governor Budd and Major-General Dimond, and it is understood that the law was passed adding another company to the naval battalion in order to admit

the Santa Cruz organization. We cannot believe that the claims of any other town can be considered, yet the interview with Adjutant-General Barrett leaves the question in doubt. Santa Cruz is not represented in the National Guard, but the people of the town desire that one company should be accepted. It is proper that our city, situated as it is on the bay of Monterey, should have a naval company. Our young men are earnest and enthusiastic in the enterprise. They manifested much spirit and progress in recruiting the company and being the first to apply in the regular manner for admission to the guard their application should receive the approval of the military authorities."

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT. The Chinese Emperor rises at 4 o'clock every morning and studies English and Manchu until 5, when he breakfasts. Victor Hugo sold his "Han d'Islande" for 300 francs. The manuscript of "Rose et Blanche," by George Sand and Jules Sandeau, was sold to the publisher for 400 francs. Judge Howell E. Jackson of the Supreme Court is an admirer of "Coin's Financial School." The youngest Deputy in the French Chamber is a Venetan, M. Marchegay, who is only 25 years old. He was elected as a Republican on April 28 by 9245 votes, against 7304 votes of his opponent, M. Verger, Republican Catholic. Though the Empress of Austria can procure anything edible that a most fastidious palate might desire, she relies mainly for sustenance on milk. Her taste for that seems exacting enough, for she will not take any kind but that furnished by a cow from Corfu.

SPRIT OF THE PRESS. If the United States were to adopt the bimetallic standard the rest of the world would get right in line.—Los Angeles Express. There will be an influx of people and capital into the San Joaquin Valley with the advent of the new road that will surprise the slow-moving people who have never looked for advancement.—Newman Tribune. It is an encouraging fact that the competing railroad desires a large tract of land in this city for terminal facilities. It shows that its promoters expect a big future for Fresno and their business here.—Fresno Republican. An Oregon paper says that "there are too many laws passed at each session of the Legislature." That's not the real cause of the trouble. The difficulty lies in the fact that the laws are drawn by the lobbyists instead of by the men whom the people elect for that purpose.—Los Angeles Record. It would be in the long run, worth while to have these hard times if they will only impress on Californians the superiority of old-fashioned farm ownership and farm living as compared with the speculative style of land cropping which we have been indulging in so freely for the last twenty years in California.—Menocino Beacon. The world is calling, loudly calling for more and more young men and women who have practical education, who know something practical and know it well, who are temperate and reliable. Parents, it is your duty to lend every effort and give your children every possible opportunity to come up to the standard of this demand.—Cloverdale Revue. We would like to see the waters of the Merced River dammed up at Merced Falls and wires run from there to Merced. Electric currents are making rapid progress everywhere and the power is being used to run all kinds of machinery. Merced has natural advantages for the accumulation of this new power, and it is worth to keep up with progress it is about time that we are taking advantage of the power which is within our reach.—Merced Express.

BAON Printing Company, 508 Clay street. STRONG hoarhound candy, 15c lb. Townsend's. WINE-DRINKING people are healthy. M. & K. wines, 5c a glass. Mohr's & Kaltenbach, 29 Mkt. PALACE sea baths, 715 Filbert street, now open for summer swimming season. PICTURE FRAMES with ornamented corners look far prettier than the plain miter joints. See Sauborn, Yall & Co. about them. Several Egyptian harps have been recovered from tombs. In some the strings are intact, and give forth distinct sounds after a silence of 3000 years. Hoo's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood; cures quickly it cures disease. It is the ideal and standard spring medicine. It is impossible to estimate its importance to the health of the community. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used for fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while Teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays the inflammation, and cures the colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC revives the strength, expels pain and gives restful sleep. PARKER'S HAIR BAZAM is life to the hair. In some parts of Japan at a wedding the bride, as a sign of her subjection, kneels and washes the feet of the bridegroom after he has trodden upon raw eggs.

HOME FOR THE CARE OF THE INEBRIATE (Incorporated 1863). 2000 Stockton St., S. F., Cal. A HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF Inebriety, including Alcoholism and Drug Habits and Nervous Diseases resulting therefrom, also for the temporary care and observation of persons suspected of Insanity. Terms \$10 to \$25 per week. Extracts from the report of the Grand Jury, filed December 8, 1894: "While not a public institution, in consequence of complaints made to us by the press and others, thorough examination was made of the conduct of the Home of Inebriates, and as a result of our investigations we are satisfied that the same has been and is being properly managed. The charges made to us of improper treatment of the patients were not sustained. For further information address The Superintendent and Resident Physician, Downtown office—Room 13, sixth floor, Mills building, 3 to 4:30 P. M. daily.

REDUCTION IN GAS. The Pacific Gas Improvement Co. will Reduce the Price of Gas to Consumers, BEGINNING WITH JULY. For illuminating purposes to .81 75 per M cu. ft. For heating, cooking and all manufacturing purposes, where a separate meter is used, at the rate of \$1.00 per M cu. ft. C. O. G. MILLER, Secretary pro tem. COAL COAL! Wellington.....\$10 00 Southfield..... 5 50 Genuine Coos Bay..... 00—Half ton 3 50 Seattle..... 8 50—Half ton 4 25 Black Diamond..... 8 50—Half ton 4 25 Seven Sacks of Redwood, \$1.00. KNICKBOCKER COAL CO., 532 Howard Street, Near First.

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