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THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1895

Visalia will next crown a queen.

Cobbles are the monuments of decay.

Enthusiasm is having a fine Santa Cruise.

When a fool is against you it counts for one for you.

Hunting a soft snap is the surest way to find a tough time.

Carlisle's gold speeches are delivered with an English accent.

Well-directed improvement pays a dollar for every cent that it costs.

The great contest of the day is between the camera and the bicycle.

The majority of cranks can turn on almost anything except light.

The suburban never takes anything more than a cursory view of progress.

In the development of any community one leader is worth a dozen critics.

The good citizen keeps his financial ideas to himself and circulates his money.

Bad luck is the implement of iron that opens up the hidden resources of a man.

Whoever goes to the extreme on any great question is in danger of getting off.

Many a man has been started by a kick into a movement that led him to fortune.

This year's fruits are already beginning to blush at the compliments which they receive.

Since California has got into a state of enterprise there is no longer any talk of State divinity.

It will require a good many kings to marry all the queens that the carnivals are producing.

To make California a home market for home goods every man must begin with his own home.

The sword which Carlisle is using was worn out by Sherman in his old battles with windmills.

When "South of Market street" begins to show pride we may be sure that slumianism is doomed.

Never before in her history did California offer so many opportunities to capital and industry as at this time.

Fresno is determined again to unfold the wings of progress on which it soared so grandly a few years ago.

A great many of the tragedies committed in the name of love owe some of their blame to the black bottle.

The goldbugs should remember that honest money deals as fairly with the creditor as with the debtor.

There is danger that the country may have too much of the free and unlimited coinage of financial theories.

Judging from reports that come to us, there is nothing so deceptive as Eastern weather except their strawberries.

It is fortunate for Democracy that the Supreme Court prevented them from rubbing the income tax in on the people.

The report that a Chicago woman recently became insane from novel reading seems like a warning against mystery stories.

No matter what success Cleveland may attain with his book, he will be remembered mainly as the author of the great depression.

It is a queer form of loyalty in which a rascal elected to office is truer to the corrupt than to the worthy influences which elected him.

Until Pacific Coast manufacturers make their products known all over the coast, they cannot rightly expect the people to ask for them.

And now Santa Barbara has joined the grand procession by starting to build a railroad which shall connect its rich interior valleys with the coast.

According to the London Chronicle British experts believe that if Russia and Japan should go to war in the Orient, Japan would get the best of it.

The voice of the conservative elements of the country will be heard on the money question when the Republican convention meets, and that will be time enough.

New Yorkers are complaining that before Mrs. Paron Stevens had been dead a fortnight the furniture was stripped from her house, sold at auction and a new deal had begun.

Having pledged the right of way to the Valley road through the city, together with forty acres of land within the city for machine shops, Fresno's task in achieving the ambition of the One Hundred Thousand Club is vastly simplified.

Taking all things into consideration, the ocean and the bay with its islands, the parks and the buildings, the hills and the valleys, the variety of the architecture and the changing illusions of fog and mist, San Francisco is perhaps the scene of a greater diversity of the picturesque than any other locality on earth.

THE LEASE IS SETTLED.

As might have been expected from sensible business men, who have the good of the State at heart, the Harbor Commissioners and the Board of Directors of the San Joaquin Valley road have finally agreed on the terms of the China Basin lease, and the execution of the instrument is now all that remains to secure a terminal in San Francisco.

The Commissioners and the Directors all along have been under the controlling influence of a desire to secure the same end—competition in transportation. The only point of difference between them has been as to the method. The Commissioners offered a lease which prohibited a transfer of the property to any other transportation company having a terminal in the City. The Directors had already guarded this point completely in the scheme for pooling shares. They held that while they hoped to be able to build the road with California money, they might not raise sufficient, and that in case of the necessity for selling bonds abroad in order that they might complete the work, the restriction imposed by the Commissioners would render such sale impossible, inasmuch as a mortgage to secure bonds cannot be made on property which cannot be transferred. The correctness of this ground has been at last accepted by the Commissioners. On their part there was never any fear that the present promoters of the road would prove unfaithful; it was only the fact that the lease is to run fifty years, and that the present owners will be succeeded by others, that made the Commissioners hesitate. Realizing, however, that the safeguards created by the Directors themselves are amply sufficient to secure the end which they desired, they have taken the broader ground in the interest of the State.

The people have cause for rejoicing and congratulation, and the Commissioners. The leasehold will be at the best only a very small part of the Valley Railroad's property, even though the line should be run no further than Bakersfield. But China Basin would be an excellent terminal for an overland road, and if the present undertaking do not lead to this in the end the indications are misleading. Every mile of road added to the system will be strengthening the freedom of the people from monopoly and will be an addition to the State's protection against an unfriendly ownership of the China Basin lease.

WHERE TERROR STRIKES.

It is instructive to read that the people of Sacramento are preparing to reorganize their Citizens' Safety Committee, which a few months ago cleared that city of the evil characters who were disturbing its peace. We are assured that "the rough element is again coming to the front, attempting murders and committing burglaries and other robberies." It is added that "directly after the murder of the Webers, when there were almost nightly burglaries and highway robberies, when the city was overrun by tramps and other worthless characters, the committee came into existence and soon cleared the city of that very undesirable element."

This means that the machinery of the law is inadequate for the purposes of its creation and that it has to be strengthened by the voluntary interference of private citizens. That is no reflection upon the law officers of Sacramento in particular. It is a condition of affairs that may arise at any time in any American city; that often does arise, and that sometimes, in its fullest demonstration, constitutes a more violent breach against the law than the evils at which it is aimed. There is nothing in the suggestion from Sacramento that indicates any approach to lynch law, but only a desire to assist the established law. Still, it does proclaim the inadequacy of the law, and where that feeling exists there is but a short step to the violent setting aside of the courts and the dealing out of that justice which every good citizen knows should be the rule.

It has been a long time since movements allied to lynchings and vigilance committees have been known in Europe. When some great criminal, as a recidive, is captured, there is often a wild rush to lynch him, but that is solely because the desire for vengeance is rife, and not through any fear that the courts will be lagged or unreliable. Every movement of American citizens looking to the bringing forth of a power which is lacking in the law is a protest against the inadequacy of the courts and an appeal for their reformation. Mexico, the other day, passed a remarkable law, making it the duty of officers to execute on the spot, without trial or a moment's delay, all train-robbers who take life in the pursuit of their robbery. This was done with an understanding of the fact that the swiftness with which punishment is made to follow the crime is a vital part of its exemplary effect.

In other words, Mexico has not only legalized lynching under certain circumstances, but has made it a binding duty; and this in recognition of the fact that lynching is the most formidable of all checks upon the commission of capital crimes in America. Nothing strikes so deep terror as a mob of earnest, upright citizens sweeping aside the law, breaking down its jails and leading forth its prisoners in the dead of night to a fearful doom; and it is a most instructive fact that these men, themselves greater violators of the law than the knaves they put to death, are supported by popular sentiment.

It is an unwholesome and incongruous state of affairs. Our laws are weak enough, and running through them is a thread of fictions that a man is presumed to be innocent until his guilt is proved; but their weaknesses are magnified by the Judges, who in the exercise of their discretion give criminals an advantage against which the law must struggle. There is no terrifying effect of punishment following quickly after the deed, and so the essential part of punishment is lost. When a man at last is hanged the newspapers have to refresh the public memory by printing a history of the crime.

PALMER'S QUESTION.

Senator Palmer of Illinois has contributed to the study of the Nation the problem: "Is the Democratic party worth maintaining?" The Senator did not ask the question in any idle mood, nor did he intend it to be considered as a matter of abstract speculation. It is to him a problem of political policy. He has been considering the subject of it for some time, and finding the party to be hopelessly at sea on the issue has put to his fellow gold standard men the query whether the party under these circumstances is worth keeping.

The question having been asked in all

seriousness by a statesman of Senator Palmer's rank and ability, it merits serious consideration. There never can be in any country having a representative Government more than two great parties, and there must always be two. At the present time in the United States there is such a condition of affairs that the only parties having any consistency are the Republicans and the Populists. These parties differ radically in aims and methods, but each of them has a definite policy and a basis for unity of action. On the other hand Democracy has no policy, and is incapable of uniting to take action on any measure. This fact was clearly shown during the last Congress. It is evident also in the wrangling among the leaders of the party to-day, and will be even more conspicuous when the National Convention assembles.

Without discipline and without a policy no party has a reason for existence. Democracy can justify its presence in our politics only on the grounds of tradition and descent. It may have been a party in times past, but it certainly has no element of party vitality to-day. It is divided on every issue before the country. There is no agreement even among the leaders on the tariff, on the money question or on Cleveland's foreign policy. No severing things have ever been said about either of the wings. Why should sensible men attempt to keep up an organization when they are not agreed as to what the organization is to do? Why should they persist in trying to act together when they have not a single aim in common and cannot discuss a single political issue without wishing to fight?

It has been written, "a house divided against itself cannot stand." The Democratic party has long been divided against itself and is now falling asunder. The strife between the Gorman faction and the Wilson faction over the tariff bill split the organization, but for the time being the leaders were able to patch it up by a compromise. Clevelandism and the money question, however, have created divisions too great to be healed. No one would be surprised to see the National Convention of the party break up as it did at Charleston in 1890 and put two candidates in the field. Certainly Senator Palmer's question is timely and the answer to it is simple: "It is not worth while to maintain the Democratic party."

WHEN OTHER RESOURCES FAIL. A few months ago a printer in Oakland lost his position and could not secure another. He was a cripple and had a small family and was poor. He disappeared for a few weeks, and when seen again on the streets he had a basket on his arm and was selling eggs. He had gone into the foothills of Berkeley, and by the exercise of tact and ingenuity had got possession of a little land and had put some kind of a house on it, and he had a few chickens, and now he is happier and more prosperous than ever he was in the dreary years when he "worked at the case."

It is not given to all men to have this sort of luck, but the most discouraging question that an unemployed city artisan or laborer asks when advised to go into the country and make a home is, "How is that possible when I haven't a cent?" It is wonderful what things are possible when men are determined to accomplish them.

We have in mind a penniless German with a wife and some young children. They were dropped from the train at a town in the San Joaquin Valley, practically penniless. The man had all the sturdiness and courage of his race. He was too wise to stop in the town, but he had a plan. He crossed the plains, he and his family bearing all their worldly goods upon their backs. Of course they were given shelter and food that night, and of course they paid for it in honest labor. By patient plodding he found a man who would sell him some land, agreeing to accept a part of the annual crop as payment from year to year. He had no house, no horse, no cow, no pigs, no chickens, no furniture—hardly anything with which to begin the struggle.

But the spirit of a man was in him. People lived thereabout, and there were many things which he and his wife could do and ends that were worth pursuing. It was a poor cabin indeed, but it was a home for all that, and a blind chicken makes a poor house comfortable. A horse, a cow, pigs and chickens came in time by hard work, thrift, frugality, tact and all the other good things that go to make a successful man. He worked for the neighbors, and preferred almost anything above money—an old chair, which he needed; a discarded plow, which would serve him at home for the present; a chicken, which would lay eggs and multiply after its kind; food of any sort that was to spare. Ten years afterward this poor German was out of debt, lived in a good house and had a happy, well-clad and well-schooled family. Nor had the wife been dragged down and made hard and old and ugly. She had been wise in handling her strength, and her calm blue eyes and rosy cheeks told the story of how a hope for better days had sustained her.

It is wonderful what pluck will do for the poor man in the fertile fields of California. Almost everything that he may need for food he may produce on his little farm; and as for clothing, that does not cost much in the country. We have known Italians, many of them, to get a start in this wise: They would find a man who had just planted an orchard, and who expected to bear the expense of its cultivation for three, four or five years, when it would come into bearing and then pay its own way. They would offer to cultivate and prune the orchard for the privilege of their only payment being the fruit of the raising annual crops—such as peas, beans, or what not—between the rows. This would be advantageous to the owner, for the young trees would not be hurt by the annual crop. The Italians meanwhile were growing on the soil what they needed for food, and were selling the remainder for a cash profit.

It is in the development of the art of small farming that the best prosperity of our people is to be found. They can always produce sufficient to sustain life in comfort, and most of the things which are consumed; and it must be extraordinarily bad management that does not permit of a surplus. The life is not hard. There is no biting cold weather to harass and depress. And there is always something that the wife and daughters can be raising to earn some money for themselves. Farming in California on a small scale presents a perfect picture of completeness and comfort.

A MODEL WEEKLY PAPER.

The WEEKLY CALL of this date is a model weekly newspaper. All the most important events of the past seven days—local, State and National—will be found in its pages. Appreciating the absorbing interest throughout the land in the great financial issues, the WEEKLY CALL furnishes a complete report of the debate of the gold and silver standard in Chicago; and, recognizing the deep concern of the people in the income-tax decision, the findings of the august tribunal at Washington are presented in detail. Thus, with the leading questions of the time the rural reader may readily familiarize himself by a careful perusal of the WEEKLY CALL.

Today's issue contains an illustrated article descriptive of Visalia, Tulare and Bakersfield, and the productive and rapidly settling regions around those prosperous places. The best ideas advanced in the Pacific Coast Women's Congress are reproduced in a pithy manner, and will be found full of food for thought. The WEEKLY CALL furnishes not only a summary of the coast news, latest telegraphic dispatches and carefully prepared papers devoted to agriculture and mining, it makes itself doubly welcome to the home by its literary attractions.

Business never was in a condition to suit everybody. Legislation can't help the man who won't work or the man who prefers to haggle. Several of our best men are honest industrious effort themselves. Legislation cannot prevent the daily demand for bread and butter, and the first duty of every man is to earn that. The times always improve when all go to work with a will, stop grumbling, hunting for the bright things of life rather than their unpleasant features.—Inyo Independent.

Just because we are assured of a flourmill, don't sit back and think the future prosperity

of the town is assured. Sit around and get several such industries. We need them.—Eugene (Or.) Guard.

If our boys and girls would leave the cities and scatter among the hills and mountains and fields and orchards to till the soil and herd cattle and sheep and horses; to redeem the deserted lands and open up the new, stronger, healthier and more intellectual road would soon disappear.—The Whittier.

In proportion to its age and population California stands at the head in the educational facilities afforded its young men and women. With a State University that occupies a high rank among the educational institutions of the country and the magnificently endowed university founded by Stanford, besides normal schools and numerous preparatory schools for the universities California offers educational opportunities that leave nothing to be desired.—Haywards Review.

Officers should make distinctions. They have no moral right to subject decent citizens to indignity and humiliation because they are guilty of petty misdemeanors. Neither the law, the needs of society nor the demand of the new school edifice ought to be good, strong structures at the end of the next half century. It is worth saying also that there has been such an advance of the public taste that it will no longer tolerate flimsy public edifices.—Oakland Tribune.

It is creditable to the city of Oakland that it has ceased erecting board schoolhouses, and with one exception of a poor foundation has made such a wise use of its funds that most of the school edifices ought to be good, strong structures at the end of the next half century. It is worth saying also that there has been such an advance of the public taste that it will no longer tolerate flimsy public edifices.—Oakland Tribune.

Santa Cruz County never makes a failure, and we are going to have the grandest celebration next month that ever took place on this coast. It is confidential, of course.—Santa Cruz Record.

The warmed-over Bible which the ladies propose to exploit in the interest of the new woman is likely to find soap on the rails.—Los Angeles Times.

PERSONAL. Charles H. Culp of San Felipe is at the Grand Southern. General Charles Cadwalader of Red Bluff is at the Lick. Frank Cronin of San Jose is at the Grand Southern.

Rev. A. L. Mitchell of Salinas is a guest at the Occidental. C. W. Towner, a mining man of Nevada City, is at the Grand Southern.

San N. Rucker of San Jose registered at the Palace yesterday. J. A. Blossom, a merchant of Virginia City, Nev., is at the Grand.

Dr. J. H. Bryant of Los Angeles is in the city, en route to Newport, Oregon. C. R. Mason, manager of Byron Hot Springs, registered at the Palace yesterday.

Dr. Joseph O. Hirschfeld has returned to the city after a two weeks' vacation. James O'Brien, a hydraulic miner of Smartsville, registered at the Rues yesterday.

Ex-Governor James H. Kinkead of Nevada arrived from Virginia City yesterday. G. L. Delano, proprietor of large quarries at Rocklin, was one of yesterday's arrivals at the Lick.

General T. W. Sheehan of the Sacramento Record Union came down yesterday and is at the Occidental. Colonel D. B. Fairbanks, a banker of Peatuna and commander of the Fifth Regiment, N. G. C., is staying at the Lick.

L. C. Morehouse of San Leandro, a member of the State Board of Education, and Mrs. Morehouse were among yesterday's arrivals at the Lick.

A. C. Hamilton, one of the leading Stockmen firms, arrived at the Palace yesterday. Santa Monica, where he has been for some months for his health.

Mrs. Charles Denby, wife of the United States Minister to China, arrived in the city yesterday from the East to join her son, Charles Denby Jr., the secretary of the legation at Peking, and his wife who sail on Saturday.

Henry J. Haskell, Attorney-General of Montana, arrived yesterday at the Palace. He has come to marry Miss Ella C. Knowles, who has been in this City some little time, and in 1892, a candidate against him for the position he now fills.

John T. Sullivan, manager of the Sea Beach Hotel and chairman of the committee on promotion of the Santa Cruz Venetian Water Carnival was in town yesterday busy about the arrangements for the festival to be held between the headquarters at the Grand Hotel and the railroad offices, where he was to consult about the rates.

John G. White, a Cleveland authority on chess, has a library of about 5000 volumes devoted entirely to the game.

Senator Peffer has opened an office at Topeka. A local paper says: "It is not a law office, nor an editorial office, nor a capitalist's office. It is a chess office, and let me say, a good man it would be called headquarters."

Dr. von Stephan, head of the German postal service, has celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as Postmaster-General. He was master of the Postmaster-General of the North German Confederation in 1870. The doctor is a poet of ability.

One result of the escape from captivity of Slatin Pasha has been the death of the merchant, Achmed Wotegegel, who helped him to escape. Achmed has been executed, his house burned down and his wives and children made slaves.

"Bulldog" Douglas is one of the best-known men in Washington. He has earned his title in a novel way. His business is to rent bulldogs to house-owners who go away for the summer. The watchdog is chained up in the backyard with a long chain, and when Mr. Burglar comes about in the night there is a scene.

They say Secretary Gresham's illness is due to excessive smoking. His fondness for the pipe is something to be noted. He has been on his way to his office puffing away at the premier of disregard of the conventionalities that are supposed to obtain in the State Department more than anywhere else.

SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS. The meek boarder was busily engaged dissecting the slug of steak lying supinely in the plate before him as the landlady at the head of the table, who had just been pronounced an anatomy, physiology and hygiene.

"Food, you know, Mr. Starre," she said, "is the fuel of the body."

"So I've understood, ma'am," he replied, "and I was just wondering why you didn't have the fuel put up before serving it," and once more he ran at the steak with his case-knife.—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Smallwood—Dear, I wish you could let me have a little money now. Mr. Smallwood—Great heavens! This is too much. I have been hearing nothing at the office and all the way home on the car but the discussion of the money question, and now that I get home here you begin it again. Change the subject and let me have a little variety.—Cincinnati Tribune.

"You have an early spring here, do you?" said the gentleman from the north.

"Yes, sir, right about the time you always tell when spring's come for good by the snakes. That one you're standin' on now is a ground rattler, and this one here you're a-jumpin' to is a spreadin' adder."—Atlanta Constitution.

"And what is this?" asked the sightseer, picking up the cold-water flag.

"Don't you know what that is?" asked the boy who had been left temporarily in charge.

"Certainly." "It's a flag." "It's a flag," said the man who had been left temporarily in charge.

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Music and Musicians.

The new woman is just beginning to make herself felt in the new music. In bygone days women distinguished themselves musically in a gentle, unobtrusive way by writing some of the sweetest melodies that have ever appealed to the popular heart. "The Bluebells of Scotland" was penned by a British Queen; Josephine's daughter, Hortense, Queen of Holland, wrote "Partant Pour la Syrie," and endless other instances might be given of women who have touched the hearts of the people with their simple lays. The woman of to-day who writes music, however, does more than write little tunes; she becomes a professional composer, and frequently sighs to vie with men composers in the making of symphonies and grand operas. France, England and Italy are the countries which to-day have most woman composers. In England their woman composers, such as Maude Valerie White and Hope Temple, have not met with much permanent success outside the composition of songs, but in France women such as Augusta Holmes stand on no musical barrier. Augusta's symphonies, though marked by too much amateurism, bear marks of real talent, and her lyric drama, "The Black Mountain," must have ability, since it was accepted and produced a short time ago at the Opera, in Paris. The critics showed it little mercy because it was written by a woman—and the French woman is not yet emancipated. In order to prove to the people that "The Black Mountain" was well worth seeing the directors of the Opera, which is a state institution, recently gave a free performance of it. This means that Miss Holmes' work was put forward as an art treat donated by the state to the people. Such an honor in the case of a young composer was unprecedented in France. Hitherto "gratis" performances have only been given of standard works, such as Gounod's "Faust" or Thomas' "Mignon."

In Italy woman composers are just beginning to assert themselves. One of the most prominent and most artistic of them is Signora Mary Roselli-Nissim of Pisa. The current issue of the Scenes Illustrate, which is one of the most artistic papers in Italy, says of her: "Her many musical compositions are truly popular in Pisa, and are known and valued in Florence, Rome, Milan, Naples, and also abroad. Her style is clear and full of feeling, abounding with the exuberance of life and with the reality of the composer's own youthfulness. More than one of her works in the way of chamber music, is beginning to take a place among the compositions of standard masters. Her chamber music is distinguished by an originality which rebels against any conventionalism. Mary Roselli-Nissim has the soul of an artist, in the widest sense of the word, and she dedicates to every moment of time that the fulfillment of her duties as a loving mother leaves to her."

The London Musical Times says: "Du Maurier's 'Trilby,' as any attentive student of the American papers will readily bear witness, has, indeed, a more potent and startling influence on the great American people than any other work written in this century. It has given rise to a veritable cult, and has temporarily submerged quite a large section of sane average humanity beneath a cataclysm of balderdash. But even in America persons are to be found who have refused to bow at the shrine of Du Maurier's redoubtable heroine, and among these is to be reckoned Dr. Thomas Dunn English, the composer and author of 'Ben Bolt,' which forms the groundwork of the story. The grounds of his grievance against the story which Dr. English denounces are complex, but they are sufficiently set forth by Dr. English, and it was popular there were two vessels called the 'Ben Bolt,' and a racehorse was similarly named in England. But one of the vessels was wrecked and the other blown up, while the horse was shamefully beaten in every race. 'I never,' says Dr. English, 'received a cent for the song, and I shall attribute my going to an early grave—I am only in my seventy-sixth year—solely to the vexations which the renewal of the verses has added to my share of the work of life. I am daily in receipt of requests for autograph copies of the song, and one young lady has gone so far as to request a lock of my hair.'"

On the occasion of a "Humperdinck Night," recently given in Darmstadt by the Wagner Verein, much interest was created by the performance, from manuscript, of a number of choruses and solos from a new fairy opera, "Scheherazade" (The "Arabian Nights"), by Humperdinck, the composer of "Hansel and Gretel," who was present. The libretto is from the pen of Humperdinck's cousin, Fran Adelheid Wette, who also wrote the book of "Hansel and Gretel," and the musical treatment thereof was generally pronounced by those present to be fully equal to the score of that most popular work.

In Vienna a parody of Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel" is drawing full houses at the Grand Theater. The composer, under the pseudonym of "Flum Pundling," is Herr Gott. Herren Costa and Heinrich being the authors of the libretto.

In Bremen active preparations have been in progress for some months past with a view to the first scenic representation of Rubinstein's sacred opera, "Christus," which will take place on Saturday next at the Stadt-Theater. The scenic arrangements are under the management of Professor Bulthaup, while the musical directors are Dr. Carl Muck of the Berlin Opera and Herr Julius Ruthardt of the Bremen Stadt-Theater. The leading parts are in the hands of highly competent artists, and the chorus of 250 voices has been selected from among local amateurs.

Seigfried Wagner paid his first professional visit to Rome last month, and conducted a number of the Bayreuth master's works at a concert given at the Costanzi Theater in the presence of Queen Margherita. Dr. Joachim is expected to give a concert in Rome shortly before the first time next at the same theater. The event is being looked forward to with immense interest in musical circles. The eminent violinist, Herr Henselt, a nephew of Mendelssohn.

It is stated on good authority that Dr. von Muller, the Bavarian Minister of Public Instruction, has been in communication with Fran Cosima Wagner, with a view of obtaining the right of performance of "Parsifal" for the Grand Theater, the Minister offering in return the co-operation of the Munich orchestra and chorus in the Bayreuth festival. Frau Wagner, however, to the contentment, no doubt, of numerous admirers of "Parsifal," who consider it sacred to Bayreuth, has declined the offer.

The proprietor of a country store sells guns and musical instruments. "Strange combination!" remarked a visitor. "It's this way," explained the proprietor. "I sell a man a cornet or banjo or fiddle, or something like that, and by the time he has practiced a week his neighbor comes in and buys a shotgun or revolver or something like that, and I get a profit 'go in' and comin'." See?"

Le Figaro says: "Has any one reckoned how many lyric dramas Tasso's 'Jerusalem Delivered' has inspired? Just fifty; and among them are celebrated works such as Rossini's 'Armida' and 'Tancredi,' Lullii's 'Armida,' Handel's 'Armida' and Gluck's. The last work was the cause of the famous quarrel between the Gluckists and the Piccinists."

Sigrid Arnoldson has just had a great triumph at the Royal Theater of Buda-Pesth in "The Barber of Seville." She chose the waltz from the first singing lesson scene, and her rendering of it created such a furor that she recalled twenty-four times. Such an enthusiasm had never been seen in Buda-Pesth since the palmy days of Adeline Patu.

During last month the old Leipzig Gewandhaus, which contained the historical Concert-Saal, was razed to the ground, and with it has also disappeared the adjacent building, which had been the home, from its foundation in 1843 to the year 1887, of the world-famed Conservatorium der Musik.

A one-act lyric drama entitled "Selenita," by M. de Lillo-Lock, was brought out recently at the Grand Theater in Amsterdam, where it achieved a complete success. The composer, who conducted the performance, is an officer in the Dutch army.

A new society has been founded in Paris called "The Society of Ancient Instruments." Its directors are Diemer, Louis Delastre and Van Waesgheem. The first concert on ancient instruments given recently in the Salle Pleyel was a great success.

The season of Italian opera commenced in London on the 15th inst. with Verdi's "Otello," sung by Albani (Desdemona) and Tanagou (Otello) and Peddina (Iago). Tanagou sang the same role six years ago in London at the Lyceum.

The directors of the Paris Grand Opera will inaugurate a series of concerts next season with the special object of giving a hearing to the works of young and unknown musicians.

It is telegraphed from Florence that Gemma Bellincioni has had a great success in Massenet's "Manon." The public wanted to encore every aria that she sang.

The Dutch pianist, Edward Zeidenrust, has been engaged for a tour in the United States. He will sail for this country in October.

The Emperor of Russia has granted an annual pension of 3000 rubles to Rubinstein's widow.

An Election Aftermath. Judge Wallace ad a jury are trying the case of P. M. O'Connor, charged with felony in having as inspector of elections in the Tenth Precinct of the Thirty-first Assembly District last year refused to sign the ally-sheets of the municipal election. City and County Attorney Creswell and ex-Mayor Elliot testified to their recollection of the facts. It was shown that Mrs. O'Connor had refused to sign the sheets as they were afraid "something was wrong," and did not care to assume the responsibility involved. The case goes on to-day.

RACON Printing Company, 508 J street. GEO. W. MONTRETH, late offices, Crocker bldg. CRYSTALLIZED ginger, 25c lb, Townsend's.

There are employed in the sixteen-seven gold mines at the Rand, Transvaal, 5363 white men and 40,688 natives.

WINE-DRINKING people are healthy. M. & K. wines, 5c a glass, Molins & Kaltenbach, 29 Mr. FINE eye-glasses, 15c. 81 1/2 Fourth street, nr. barber. Sundays, 736 Market, Kasl's shoestore.

There are fifty-five cities in England which create their own garbage, any as they are not run by politicians they do really create something besides the taxes.

FRAT Tired Feeling which is so common