HIS CAREER CLOSED.

Death Comes Calmly to Ex-Secretary Hugh McCulloch.

LEAVES A FINE RECORD.

Eminent Services of the Noted Statesman for the Nation.

SAVED THE COUNTRY'S CREDIT.

The Only Man Who Served Two Terms as Head of the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—Hon. Hugh McCulloch, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, died shortly before 2 o'clock this morning. Death was calm and peaceful, the patient being for some previous time in a comatose condition. Mr. McCulloch was over eighty years of age.

Hugh McCulloch was born in Kennebunk, Maine, December 7, 1808. He entered Bowdoin in 1824, but leaving on account of illness in 1826, taught until 1829 and then studied law in Kennebunk and Boston. In 1833 he went to the West, and settled in Fort Wayne, Indiana. In 1835 he was elected cashier and manager of the branch at Fort Wayne of the State Bank of Indiana, and at the expiration of its charter in 1856, he became the president of the Bank of the State of Indiana, which post he held until May, 1863.

He then assumed the office of Comptroller of the Currency, which was tendered him by Secretary Salmon P. Chase, undertaking the organization of the newly created bureau in putting into operation the National banking system. His own reputation for conservatism promoted the conversion of the leading institutions of the commercial cities into National banks.

In March, 1865, on the resignation of William F. Fessenden, Mr. McCulloch was appointed by President Lincoln Secretary of the Treasury, at which time the Government was in grave financial embarrassment. It was still incurring enormous expenses, and heavy demands were pressing upon a nearly empty treasury. His first and most important duty, therefore, was to raise by further loans what was needed to pay the large amount due to 500,000 soldiers and sailors, whose services the Government was in a condition to dispense with and meet other demands.

This was successfully accomplished and in less than six months from the time of his appointment all the matured obligations of the Government were paid and the reduction of the debt begun. The next important work was the conversion of more than $1,000,000,000 short-time obligations into a funded debt. This was quietly effected and in a little more than two years the whole debt of the country was put into a satisfactory shape.

In his annual reports he advocated a steady reduction of the National debt, the retirement of the legal-tender notes and a speedy return to specie payments, urging that permanent public debt might be dangerous to republican institutions.

He believed, also, that it was not the business of the Government to furnish us with a paper currency, that it had no power under the constitution to make its own notes legal money, and that the paper currency of the country should be furnished by the banks. His views upon the subject of the debt was sustained by Congress, as were also for a short time those in regard to the legal-tender notes. Secretary McCulloch held office till March 4, 1869.

In 1871 till 1878 he was engaged in banking in London. In October, 1884, on the resignation of Walter Q. Gresham he was again appointed Secretary of the Treasury and continued in office until the expiration of President Arthur's term, March 4, 1885, being the only man who had held that office twice. Since his retirement he has resided in Washington, D. C., and on his farm in Maryland. Mr. McCulloch has contributed articles on financial and economical questions to the magazines and public journals. A series of letters written by him in London for the New York Tribune in 1875 were extensively copied and were used by the Republicans in 1875 for political purposes.

STAPLES GETS THE MINE.

An Important Decision in the Bassick Property Dispute.

DENVER, Colo., May 23.—In the suit over the celebrated Bassick mine at Quiride, near Silver Cliff, in Custer County, in the United States Court, Judge Riner has found for plaintiff, Joseph Staples, and held that the defendant, Dennis Ryan of St. Paul, now in possession, was not entitled to hold the property. The mine formerly belonged to the Bassick Mining Company. The last year it was in operation it produced over $900,000. The stockholders became involved in a row among themselves, and the result was that in 1887 the property was sold under executions. The plaintiff in the suit, James Staples, claimed the property under one judgment, and the defendant, Ryan, now in possession, under another judgment. Judge Riner's decision places the title in Staples' name. The mine is now under 1900 feet of water, and it is estimated that it will cost to put the property in operation between $100,000 and $150,000. The decision leaves the property still in the hands of Mr. Ryan upon his filing a bond with the court, which will be done as soon as possible. The case will be appealed.

UNION PACIFIC EARNINGS.

A Statement Showing a Great Decrease in Profits.

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 23.—A preliminary report of the Union Pacific system for the year 1894 shows:

Gross earnings, $23,234,054; decrease, $4,605,991; operating expenses, $16,758,128; decrease, $1,126,078; net earnings, $6,474,927; decrease, $3,479,913; total net income, $6,389,169; decrease, $3,308,607; charges, $10,397,395; decrease, $324,179; deficit, $4,008,226; increase, $2,984,428.

The percentage of operating expenses and taxes to gross earnings was 75 per cent, against 68 per cent in 1893. The gross earnings per mile decreased $926 in 1894, operating expenses decreased $297, and net earnings decreased $629 per mile.

LEGISLATORS GET ANGRY.

Noisy Men in the Missouri House Disgust the Speaker.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 23.—A disgraceful incident occurred in the House to-day when a resolution was introduced censuring the citizens of Jefferson City for the failure of certain parties who gave a banquet last night to invite the members of the House in a body. The discussion waxed hotter and hotter until Speaker Russell in disgust ended the scene by putting a motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Roads and Highways and declared it carried. The objectors would not down, however, and appealed. The appeal was laid on the table.

The disturbance was caused by the failure of the Jefferson City Club to invite the members of the House to a banquet given to a few friends.

SCHOFIELD DENIES IT.

Reports Indicate He Is After the Presidential Nomination.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 23.—The special representative of the Journal sent to Houston to report the Confederate reunion wires the Journal that the visit of General Schofield has developed a political sensation. It is stated at Houston that General Schofield will be a candidate for President, and his visit first to the military encampment at Memphis and his going thence to the Confederate reunion at Houston is in the interest of his candidacy.

Generals Wheeler and Joe Johnston, free-silver leaders of Alabama, are said to have planned this affair. It is said to be a scheme to capture the soldiers' vote and will result in General Schofield's nomination on the free-silver ticket. This is denied by General Schofield, but talk in Houston has become so open and general that there appears to be much foundation for the report. It is now believed that Speaker Crisp referred to General Schofield when he alluded to the "Western man with a war record."

MONUMENT TO JEFF DAVIS

Confederate Veterans Collect Considerable Money to Build It.

Dr. Jones, the Fighting Parson of Virginia, Declares That He Never Was a Rebel.

HOUSTON, Texas, May 23.—At the encampment of Confederate Veterans to-day, General Stephen D. Lee, chairman of the Committee on Constitution, reported a new document similar to the old Jackson Constitution. This was unanimously adopted.

General L. W. Campbell made the report of the committee of the Davis monument fund. It stated that despite hard times, good progress had been made, and the cornerstone would be laid in Richmond, Va., in the spring of 1896. The cash balance on hand was shown to be $13,681, with thousands more promised.

Rev. Dr. J. W. Jones, the fighting parson of Virginia, made a rousing speech in favor of the monument movement. In conclusion he said:

"Let us make sure of this monument before we pass away. We fought for principle; we thought we were right then; we know that we were right now. Now, don't anybody go away and say I made a rebellious speech. I am no rebel: I never was a rebel. George Washington was a rebel, for he fought against constitutional authority and if he had failed he would have been executed. We fought to establish constitutional authority. If there were any rebels they were north of Mason and Dixon's line."

Camps were called upon to subscribe to the monument fund. Robert E. Lee Camp of Richmond headed the list with $1000, and in a few minutes $10,000 had been added to the fund. It was decided to hold the next encampment at Richmond. Officers will be elected to-morrow.

KILLED BY THE OFFICERS.

An Escaped Murderer Fights His Last Battle.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 23.—A battle to the death occurred at the farm of Fritz Knute, near Rockport, this afternoon, in which James Owens, an escaped murderer under sentence of death, was shot to death. Owens escaped from the St. Joseph jail on New Year's morning at the time Rob Crow, the notorious train-robber and bandit, liberated two murderers and a half dozen other criminals. Owens murdered Seneca Noble in cold blood last fall. His wife lived at Knute's house and he made his way there last Wednesday night. He was betrayed by a neighbor and when five deputies surrounded him he opened fire and only stopped when riddled with bullets.

HYPNOTISM HIS DEFENSE.

Brusseau Compelled to Commit Murder by the Victim's Wife.

DETROIT, Mich., May 23.—A jury was finally secured to-day to try the case against Mrs. Nellie Pope, who is charged with the murder of her husband, Dr. Horace E. Pope.

The doctor's skull was smashed by a hatchet while the victim was seated at his home on the night of February 2. William Brusseau, who lived with the Popes, confessed that he himself actually dealt the fatal blow at Mrs. Pope's instigation, and the theory of hypnotism will enter into Brusseau's defense. Over 300 talesmen were summoned before a jury was secured in Mrs. Pope's case.

SHOT HIS OWN SON.

Fatal Mistake of a Wealthy Farmer in Indiana.

LEBANON, Ind., May 23.—Thomas Irving, a wealthy farmer residing three miles west of here, upon hearing footsteps in the adjacent room to-night, secured his revolver, and without saying a word, shot the supposed intruder, inflicting a fatal wound. When upon examination he discovered that he had killed his eldest son he attempted to kill himself, but was prevented.

Women Cannot Be Ordained.

MERIDIAN, Miss., May 23.—The woman question, which above all others troubled the Cumberland Presbyterians during the past several years, was finally settled in the general assembly to-night by the decision that women cannot be ordained into the ministry of the church.

To Investigate Bribery.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 23.—Judge Shackelford of the Cole County Circuit Court to-day charged the Grand Jury to investigate the charges which have been made as to members of the Legislature having accepted bribes.

Death of Dr. Thornton.

BOSTON, Mass., May 23.—Dr. William Thornton, widely known as the author of a number of works on medicine and allied sciences, died at his home in this city today, aged 49.

Committed Suicide in Jail.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, May 23.—Guy Archer, an insurance agent, was taken to jail last night, charged with embezzlement. He committed suicide to-day with morphine.

The Sicilia Did Not Arrive.

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 23.—The reported arrival last night of the steamer Sicilia from Hamburg was a telegraphic error.

MAKE THE MAD RUSH,

Wild Scramble for the Rich Kickapoo Lands.

HOT RACES FOR CHOICE.

Twenty-five Thousand Men Go After Four Hundred and Fifty Claims.

BOOMERS BUILD A BIG TOWN.

During the Opening Two Whisky Peddlers Are Killed by Federal Officers.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., May 23.—Sharp at noon to-day at least 25,000 men, with a large number of women, made a grand rush from all sides into the Kickapoo reservation for 450 odd claims open to white settlement. In less than an hour there were scores of contestants on each of these claims, in addition to sooners who had already taken possession of the lands.

Sweeney's bridge, on the north fork of Canadian River, in township 12, was one of the principal points of entrance to the new land. There were three hundred men gathered and just before noon there was suppressed excitement as the minutes ticked off nearer and nearer the hour. Watches were held in one hand and the lines tightly grasped in the other.

The scene that followed the shout "Go" was intensely exciting. The first man to dash across the bridge was in a little buggy drawn by a pair of bays. The driver brought his whip down, shouting at them, and the horses bounded across the bridge and off up the road with a good start, running away. Following eight horsemen jostled one another on the narrow bridge, trying to pass one another. They whipped their horses and struck at them, and at each other, and at last got across and scattered, racing like mad.

The recklessness of the drivers whipping their horses down the bank and across has seldom been equaled. Horses would go down to be dragged to their feet again. Men were hatless, their faces set and their foreheads wrinkled with the strain.

As the yard became clear the wagons and horsemen in the road came on behind, rushing pellmell, and in fifteen minutes the last wagon had passed over. The air was full of dust, and the sound of shouting men and the rumbling wheels got fainter and fainter up the road.

About half a mile northeast from Sweeney's the road passed through a narrow lane of trees. Here an awful jam occurred, delaying the racers for ten minutes. The jam was finally straightened out, however, and the men were off again.

Last night it was evident to many of the boomers that all could not get claims, so it was resolved to organize the towns. About midnight a big crowd left Sweeney's for Daley and as this procession went along large additions were made to the ranks. Two towns have already been projected—Olney and Aurora. A council was held, but the projectors of both towns were interested in a consolidation of interests. The new town is to be called McLord, in honor of the general solicitor of the Choctaw road. The procession, 5000 strong, then took up the march to Douglass Mills, at the section on which McLord was to be. At the head of the enterprise is Dr. J. W. Gillett of Perry, who was chosen Mayor. Green R. Raum Jr. of Washington, son of the ex-General Pension Agent, is a leading member of the town organization. The site of the town is a sandy bank, covered with cactus and underbrush.

At noon the crowd passed over the ford in a very quiet way and drew lots for positions on the town plat. A corps of surveyors were on hand and at once laid out the town. Wagons with liquors, groceries and cots came in, tents were erected and soon stores, restaurants and hotels were opened and a new town had been born.

The Kickapoo opening was much in the nature of a huge farce. At 12:10 o'clock nearly all the claims had from ten to twenty claimants on them, and those farthest from the line were reached from the border in thirty-five minutes. In one section 100 claimants who had run in from both borders are fighting for their claims.

At Shawnee the crowd got restless before the noon hour arrived. At three minutes to twelve by some watches and precisely noon by others there was a break here and there in the line, a wavering, and then all broke into a run. The race across the level plateau was a very pretty sight.

WHISKY PEDDLERS RAIDED.

During a Battle With Marshals Two of Them Are Killed.

GUTHRIE, O. T., May 23.—Late last night half a dozen deputy United States Marshals raided a camp of whisky peddlers on the line of the Kickapoo reservation, four miles north of Shawnee, and in a fight two peddlers were killed and two wounded. A special to the Kansas City Star from Oklahoma City says:

All last night the road to Sweeney bridge on the edge of the Kickapoo country was crowded with horsemen and vehicles. The dust was stifling as the horses dragged through deep sand and stumbled over roots of trees in the road.

The crowd had filled up the yard at Sweeney bridge road house and extended back a mile. When day broke every one got out to cook coffee, and hitched to await the race at noon. Down the river for miles the boomers were camped on the edge of a bluff leading down the North Canadian River. The rush was most dangerous, down an eighteen-foot embankment across the river, in many places too deep to ford, and up the bank to the opposite side through a belt of timber and then across the famous Kickapoo flats for the claims. There are many wire fences around the allotments, which will have to be cut or jumped. Before noon many crowded over the river and entered the country and their names were jotted down by honest home-seekers, who obeyed the law and waited.

Governor Renfrow this morning issued a proclamation offering 80,000 acres of school land in the Kickapoo reservation for a lease for five years from October 1, 1895, bids to be received until June 10. This will give the disappointed boomers a chance to get some fine land.

MINERS LOSE THEIR FIGHT.

Leaders Advise Them to Return to Work at the Old Rates.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 23.—The miners' officials gave up the strike to-night and advised the men to go to work for the 60-cent rate if they could get it. In the Panhandle district a mass-meeting was held of 2000 miners. They were divided on the matter of continuing the strike for the 69 cents rate, and the officers then told them the strike was lost and that they had better return to work before they were forced to sign ironclad agreements such as were made on the Wheeling division.

As a result, all the mines within a radius of ten miles of Carnegie will resume tomorrow at the 60-cent rate. About 8000 men are employed in that district.

A BIG RAILWAY DEAL.

Three Eastern Lines to Gain an Inlet Into Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 23.—The Times to-morrow will say: One of the biggest deals in railway circles consummated in the West in years and of the greatest moment to Kansas City is to be completed to-morrow when articles of incorporation of the Kansas City and Northern Railway Company will be filed in the Recorder's office.

The new company is being organized, it is claimed, for the purpose of securing an inlet into Kansas City for three Eastern railways, two of which are believed to be the Baltimore and Ohio, Southwestern, and the Chicago and Northwestern.

HANGED BY A MOB.

Punishment Swiftly Dealt to a Fiendish Negro.

HENDERSON, Ky., May 23.—Claude Thompson, colored, tried to assault Mildred Gray, a 13-year-old white girl, at De Koven, Union County. The child's screams brought assistance and the negro fled. He was captured, and at 12 o'clock last night was hanged by a mob.

WAS DUE TO TREACHERY.

Jose Marti, President of the Cuban Party, Killed by a Guide.

At the Time He Was Addressing His Followers, Revolver in Hand.

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 23.—The World's special from Havana says: Jose Marti was shot by a Cuban guide named Antonio Olivia, who was with the Government troops. Marti at the moment was addressing his followers, revolver in hand. He was hit by two bullets, the first wounding him in the chest, the second in the neck.

General Gomez and Marti had set out with 700 men to attempt an invasion of the Camagnay district of Puerto Principe Province. The rebels had charged the Government troops fifteen times with machetes and when the guide, Olivia, shot Marti, they made desperate efforts to secure the body.

Gomez fell off his horse. The rebels carried him off. Fourteen rebels were killed. One was an American. The Government losses include one sergeant, one bugler and five private soldiers killed and six wounded.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—Official confirmation has been received here of the death of General Marti, the Cuban leader, in a battle with the Government troops.

Marti's death is regarded as the most important event since General Campos began his campaign. Marti is personally known throughout the United States, as he had long served as president of the Cuban party in this country. He passed much of his time in Washington, his last service here being as a delegate to the Pan-American Monetary Congress.

WILDE'S SECOND TRIAL.

Marquis of Queensberry and Son Are Both in Court.

LONDON, Eng., May 23.—The old Bailey Court was again crowded to-day when the trial of Oscar Wilde was resumed. Wilde, looking haggard, stood some time at the foot of the jury-box conversing with Rev. Stewart Headlam, one of his bondsmen. They were joined by Lord Douglas of Hawick, whose eye is still discolored as the result of his encounter with his father in Piccadilly.

The Marquis of Queensberry was also in court, looking jaunty and confident. He watched Wilde closely and paid great attention to the evidence. Wilde, it was noticed, carefully avoided the gaze of the Marquis. The evidence given at the previous trial was given in detail.

Sir Edward Clarke, counsel for Wilde, reviewed in full the evidence furnished by his client when the latter was examined upon the occasion of the trial of the Marquis of Queensberry on the charge of libel. This occupied several hours, at the expiration of which time Sir Edward addressed the jury on behalf of Wilde. At the conclusion of the day's proceedings the trial was adjourned until to-morrow.

PEKING WAS MENACED.

China Gives Her Reasons for Yielding to Japan.

LONDON, Eng., May 23.—A dispatch from Tientsin to the Times says that an imperial proclamation has been issued announcing the ratification of the treaty of peace between China and Japan. It is declared that the Government deeply pondered the advice which has been offered to it to continue the war rather than surrender, but the crisis demanded a decision, as no victory had been obtained on sea or land owing to the incompetency of the leaders, who had only been able to recruit the rabble. The enemy, the proclamation says, were menacing Peking. The country was in a terrible condition. The proclamation then goes on to say:

"Could we permit alarms to disturb the dwelling of her sacred Majesty? Heaven had not withheld his augury. The sea overflowed the coast and the camps were submerged."

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, May 23.—It is stated that the Russian Government has declined to agree to the military occupation of Korea by the Japanese forces and demands that the Government at Tokio recall the garrisons stationed there.

CINCHING HER SUBJECTS.

Colombia Collecting Money to Pay for the Recent Revolt.

COLON, Colombia, May 23.—As exclusively cabled to the Associated Press today, the Government of Colombia is preparing to set forth in detail the claims of this republic to the Mosquito territory.

Under a royal order of the King of Spain in 1813 his Majesty annexed the Mosquito coast to Santa Fe de Bogota, and when Colombia gained her independence, in 1810, she became the rightful possessor of the Mosquito coast, assigned to her by the principles of possidetis, and exercised dominion over that territory up to 1824.

Even in the treaty between Colombia and the Central American States the former did not relinquish her claim to the Mosquito territory.

The Colombian Government is busily occupied in collecting a forced loan of $1,000,000 to cover the expenses of the late political troubles and to prepare for emergencies.

THE STREET COMMITTEE.

Dohrmann's Interesting Report on the Art of Sweeping Clean.

WRESTLES WITH ASHWORTH.

Appropriations for Paving Folsom Street and Sweeping the City.

President Dohrmahn of the Merchants' Association appeared before the Street Committee of the Board of Supervisors yesterday and gave an account of his stewardship as an apostle and guardian of clean streets.

Mr. Dohrmnan reminded the committee that the time was approaching when arrangements must be made for keeping the streets clean for another year, and that the merchants must not be depended upon to pay for the work by personal subscriptions. In other words, sufficient provision must be made for it in the tax levy to be made.

He explained to the committee how the Merchants' Association in an effort in behalf of cleaner streets had undertaken to experiment in the work of cleaming them; how they had secured the contract by bidding lower than cost, relying upon a fund to be raised by them by subscription; how, without any practical knowledge or data they had induced the preceding board to postpone the letting of the contract until they had worked out their problem; how they had prepared specifications on a basis of square yards instead of lineal miles, and that the streets were not only to be cleaned but kept clean.

To do this—the system in vogue in sixteen out of eighteen cities with which they had corresponded—hand labor had been introduced in a great measure, and the men were kept employed all day. As a result of their experience of these seven months it was found that the cost of cleaning the streets in this way would be about $450 a day.

Unfortunately, the city had been unable to meet the obligations involved, even by the low bid, and they had been able to work only five days a week in consequeuce. They had also been compelled, upon the Street Superintendent's advice, to neglect certain portions of the city.

Now the time had come to report their experience for the benefit of the board. If the City desired to improve and perpetuate this system it must appropriate sufficient money for the purpose.

The Merchants' Association had lost money on their bid, as they expected to, and if it was to be let to a contractor who hoped to make anything by it not less than $500 a day, or $150,000, must be provided to meet the expense.

The City had enjoyed the greatly improved condition of the streets and would not tolerate the old order of things, but the Merchants' Association, organized as it had been to co-operate with the City officials in advancing the interests of the City, and successful beyond its best expectations in that line, would nevertheless not again attempt to subsidize the City to secure the contract. The figure given of the cost of their work was, he said, exclusive of superintendence and the interest on capital invested—it was simply the cost of doing the work.

He explained, further, that their experience had produced some astonishing results. Their bid had been 30 cents a square yard for the less frequented streets; double that in Montgomery and other streets in that district, and treble that for Market street. They had depended in this bid on $30,000 to be subscribed by citizens.

Their estimate had been so close upon the cost—had they got all that the City agreed to pay, which they had not—that it would look like a fixed-up job if he named it. But this was a net result and not an average following of the bid. For while they had made a profit on Market street, they had lost greatly on some other streets.

For instance, three cleanings of Kentucky street, at Railroad avenue, had cost $272 30. They had removed from the street—it had never been cleaned before—268 loads of dirt. For this work they were allowed under the contract price $41 67, their loss being $230 63 on this one street. A number of similar instances were cited.

The all-day sweeping was found to reduce the cost greatly, for the street once thoroughly cleaned it became easy to keep it clean. The corps of sweepers numbered about 211.

"We have not employed the best men for the work, either." explained Mr. Dohrmann, "but rather have taken those who seemed most to need the work. Our foreman has often said that if he could select his men with a view to their capacity, he could get better results at less cost."

Superintendent of Streets Ashworth here began to state some views on the matter. He thought $150,000 was a big sum to devote to street cleaning. He thought $100,000 was above the limit.

"It can be done for that sum as good as you do it," he said. "I have seen men sweeping on the streets where it was perfectly clean, and we have to pay for that labor. I don't believe in this system at all. I believe in having the streets swept by the mile, then you know what we are getting. There is a lot of machine work done now and I don't see that it is done a bit better than it was before; besides it will take half a dozen deputies to go after these sweepers under this system."

"The difference between the two systems," said Mr. Dohrmann, quietly, "is just the difference between the streets as you see them to-day and the streets as they were a year ago—the difference between cleaning 40 miles and 140 miles. I have been actively engaged for seven months in keeping the streets clean. Am I to be told that I know nothing about it? We never had clean streets before. Under our system they have been measurably clean. You talk about sweeping by the mile. By that plan Market street is subjected to the same treatment as is Minna street. If you cannot understand or appreciate this difference or the difference between the streets as they were and as they are, there is no use arguing about it.

"But I have this to say, that the merchants of this City and the people at large will not stand it. Our system is that employed in almost all the cities of the country. We have been behind all other cities in this matter and it is time we were catching up. You have seen in the figures that I present here how much it has cost to clean up streets that have never before known a sweeper, and you ought to know how much these stoop-shouldered old sweepers look like angels to the people who live on these streets. You have said that the City is paying for sweeping streets that are already clean.

"That is the strongest argument in behalf of this system. We want such streets. We want our men, although constantly on guard, to be practically idle in the middle of the day as evidence that they are really always at work. Take the men off Market or Kearny street for half a day and see how the street looks."

Clerk John A. Russell dovetailed one of his timely and telling remarks just here. "The difference between the old system and the new is just this: The specifications in the one required that the streets be swept and cleaned; in the other that they be cleaned and kept clean."

"Exactly. What are the standard objections forever urged against San Francisco?" resumed Mr. Dohrmann. "They are the fog, the winds and the dust. We are helpless as against the fog, but if we can remove the dust—and we can and should remove it—then the wind, instead of being a plague, will be referred to as a blessing that comes to San Francisco in summer. Now, I say that this is something that San Francisco should do, and that it should therefore prepare to meet the expense. The Merchants' Association has presented the City with $30,000 in this experiment and demonstration, and the City should be willing to pay its own way in the future."

Superintendent Ashworth — Is this money represented in the daily reports submitted to me by the association?

"Yes, sir."

"I cannot discover it—never have seen it. I have the figures here,"

"That is because you don't understand them. They are there, nevertheless. Would you like to go over the items with me?"

"I have them here. I will just read them to the committee," and he began to do it."

"What is the purpose of this, sir?" inquired Dohrmann a little hotly. "Is it to show that my figures are not correct?"

"Oh, no, not at all," and the Superintendent dropped his papers and tried to yawn.

"Now," continued Mr. Dohrmann, "I simply want to advise the committee that the City must be prepared to take charge of this work on June 31. The Merchants' Association has no more money. I have to say that the Superintendent of Streets has given us full latitude in our work. He has said that he would not interfere with us, but that if he was doing it he would not do it our way. Now, with the first of July he will have to take charge of it. We have still a month to work, and I will make this proposition. He may conduct the work for this month with our cordial co-operation. Where he tells us to go we will go; we will work under his order, with only the stipulation that the City shall pay us our contract price of 30 cents, which it has not done heretofore. If there is a profit at the end of the month the Merchants' Association will give the City double—yes, treble—the amount. Now is his chance. There seems to be an impression that the Merchants' Association has been making money. We have been hard at work for seven months at this thing, and we think we know what we are talking about. When we bid 30 cents a square yard on this contract, the bid next nearest to it was 52½ cents."

"And you have discovered that that bid was nearer the mark than your own?" said the man who offered it, who was sitting by.

"To our sorrow, yes," said Dohrmann, "but we counted on that."

Ashworth puffed a cigar and was silent.

"In considering this contract it must be taken into consideration that the law fixes eight hours as a day's work," remarked Clerk Russell.

"There is nothing of the kind in our contract," said Dohrmann. "Our men have worked ten hours."

"It is the law," said Russell.

"I begin to feel that we have been outlaws all the time," said Dohrmann, ruefully.

Ashworth now undertook to show that while the association lost money on some parts of their work they made it up on others.

"The figures here show that, besides contributing $30,000 to this fund," said Dohrmann, "we have donated $5000 outright, which the City has not paid on the contract price, and it seems very strange that the superintendent seems incapable of understanding that, in order to save the City $8000, it has cost us over $4000."

"Then the Merchants' Association must be out of pocket on the job," said Ashworth.

"Exactly. We have been trying to make it plain to you for seven months that we started in with the idea of losing money. Everybody in the City knows that. The papers have been full of it."

"What you want," said Mr. Benjamin, "is to see that enough money is appropriated to pay for cleaning the streets under specifications that will secure it. Is that it?"

"That is just it."

"And you won't bid?"

"We don't want the contract; we only want clean streets, and will bid only if we feel that it is necessary. It is not our business and we want to make no money out of it. If we don't bid we may exercise such supervision as is deemed advisable by the association."

The question of sprinkling was discussed, and it was deemed best to recommend that it be separated from the cleaning contract.

Clerk Russell remarked that if a levy was made for $150,000 and all of the sum was not used the remainder would serve as a fund for the improvement of streets, and money was needed in that direction, so it was unanimously agreed that $150,000 would be called for for street cleaning.

The petition for the paving of Folsom street came up early in the day, and was assented to with a rush. The proposition is to put down the best possible bitumen pavement from East street to Nineteenth.

Estimates of the cost of the work were submitted by A. B. Maguire and by the Superintendent of Streets. Maguire's estimate was $71,866 and Ashworth's was $73,768 82.

Maguire appeared on behalf of the property-owners, and set forth the necessity of the improvement, which necessity is very well understood. He was supported in his remarks by George D. Shadbourne and George L. Center.

It was also understood by the speaker that there is no money to proceed with the work at once, but what they wanted was a provision for it in the tax levy to be made, and it was agreed that it would be recommended to the sum of $80,000.

Ex-Supervisors Dundon and Denman and others occupied a large part of the afternoon in an appeal for the granting of the right to the property-owners to cut down the grade of Beale and Harrison streets, at their junction, twenty feet. The committee decided against the petition, but in favor of paving and sewering the street.

The petition for the extension of the franchise of the San Francisco and San Mateo Railroad, which had another of its occasional hearings, was not acted upon, the matter being postponed for another three weeks.

THE TAXATION OF BONDS.

Judge Daingerfield Decides an Important Point for Holders.

Judge Daingerfield yesterday rendered a decision in a case of taxes paid under protest by the estate of Theresa Fair, involving the return by the City of about $19,000.

About one and a half or two years ago suit was commenced by the estate of Theresa Fair, deceased, against the City and County of San Francisco to recover about $30,000 of taxes paid to the City and County under protest as provided and permitted by act of Legislature of this State. The assessment was on some bonds belonging to the estate. The bonds were issued by a corporation incorporated in a State other than California, the company issuing the bonds doing business in the State in which it was incorporated. The bonds are what is known as mortgage bonds of a railway company.

The legal representatives of the estate contended that those bonds being bonds of a corporation organized in another State could not be taxed in the State of California. After the assessment the State Board of Equalization raised the assessed value of all property in the City and County of San Francisco 20 per cent. The representatives of the estate also contended that the taxes due on this increased value made by the Board of Equalization was also illegal.

Judge Daingerfield held that the bonds owned by a resident in this City are part of the property of this State for purposes of revenue, and consequently were assessable in this State, and that inasmuch as the constitution of this State provided for taxation purposes that a bond should be assessed at its face value the Board of Equalization had no power to make the raise of 20 per cent on such character of property when the assessment was made as the constitution required at its face value. Consequently, the bonds being taxable in the State the taxes thereon could not be recovered by suit against the County, that the raise of 20 per cent being unauthorized and in conflict with the constitution was illegal. Judgment was accordingly rendered for plaintiff for the amount of the 20 per cent raise, about $19,000.

An Independent Barber.

Here is an interesting story about a Frenchman who was too proud to do things which were against his principles. The story is vouched for as an actual fact by the man to whom the incident happened. While traveling in Europe he stopped over night at Caen, and noting that his hair was unduly long, he went to have it cut by the local barber. He told the barber to take off very little, but before the scissors had been at work many seconds, he noticed a favorite lock fall on to the calico jacket in which he had been arrayed. Whereupon he reproved the barber for not following his instructions, upon which the man observed in mingled tones of reproach and dismay, "Monsieur must permit me to do my work in the way which seems best to me, and what is more, I shall take off some more."

"Not at all," said the traveler; "I tell you I want very little taken off, and must insist on your doing as I direct you."

The barber, however, was not to be put down in this way and said: "Monsieur, it is possible that this is how things may be done in England, but here in France we are not slaves. I shall cut off as much as I please."—Harper's Round Table.

TAKE STEPS

in time, if you are a sufferer from that scourge of humanity known as consumption, and you can be cured. There is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its early stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but *a large percentage of cases*, and we believe, *fully 98 per cent.* are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

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UP AND DOWN THE COAST.

On Land and Over Sea It Flies With Healing in Its Wings.

From far away Peru, where the soft, benignant stars beamed on the bronze-faced Incas and their ingots of glittering gold; where Pizarro founded his city of Lima and stocked it with his treasures of yellow ore (but overlooked the greater treasure of Peruvian Bark), has come to us the wonderful Cinchona Rubra, which, combined with other rare ingredients—principal among them pure old California Brandy—becomes the well-known commodity, Peruvian Bitters. These have gone up and down the coast and all over the United States for many years, performing cures that, without it, would have been deemed miraculous.

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