



CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: DAILY CALL—\$6 per year by mail; by carrier, 15c per week. SUNDAY CALL—\$1.50 per year. WEEKLY CALL—\$1.50 per year. The Eastern office of the SAN FRANCISCO CALL (Daily and Weekly), Pacific States Advertising Bureau, Rihelmeier building, Rose and Duane streets, New York.

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.

FRIDAY.....MAY 24, 1895

Eager to win, easy to sin.

The bicycle laughs gleefully at the street-car.

Every day is a picnic in this kind of weather.

San Diego is organizing a local hello company.

Santa Cruz takes a little water with her jubilation.

Every home should be a home market for home goods.

Enterprise in California never lacks for a bright sky and a fertile field.

People who go to Europe for a change spend big money in getting it.

This is the kind of weather that makes the heart sing and the pockets ring.

Pulling together in all sections of the State has produced about as much taffy as a candy-pulling.

While the East is discussing money theories the Pacific Coast is starting enterprises to make money circulate.

It is an encouraging sign that silurians have not only quit proclaiming themselves but have called off their apologetics.

Progress has taken to the road to such an extent that every county demands a railway and every city a boulevard.

On June 11, when the water carnival opens, Santa Cruz will burn torches by the light of which the whole world may see its beauties.

The climate of San Francisco is the factory of feminine beauty, for after the sunshine, which brings peaches, it sends fogs, which add the cream.

When one hears the goldbugs talk about "sound" money one cannot avoid the conclusion that the adjective refers more to noise than substance.

The newspapers that are howling over the death of the income tax will howl worse when the people get a whack at the party that tried to establish it.

There is only one Sacramento Valley and there can never be another, but the members of the newspaper league evidently intend to make it double up on progress.

The satisfactory settlement of the China Basin lease is another evidence that Californians have learned how to put an end to differences, get together and go to work.

The latest novelty in the way of an exposition has been started at Amsterdam in a proposal to hold an international exhibition of appliances for hotel equipment and travel.

As this is the last week of the exhibition at the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art those who fail to see the pictures will confess themselves blind in more ways than one.

There are some of the elements of tooth-pulling in the "extraction" tax which Mexico has imposed on the products of Mexican mines owned by residents of the United States.

When there will be a grand row at Washington when those who paid taxes under the income-tax law of 1864 demand a return of their money, and what will Grover do then, poor thing?

For two weeks now the frost has been killing all kinds of crops in the Northwest and the Middle States, and hence it will be no fault of natural conditions if people prefer hard times there to an easy life in California.

The action of Judge Stalleup of Tacoma in giving notice that by reason of a lack of funds in the county treasury no more jury trials shall be held discloses that peculiar sort of punctiliousness which invites felonies by avoiding misdemeanors.

The increasing use of bicycles in England has led to a revival of highway robbery, and several instances have been reported recently of robberies by men on bicycles along the road where Dick Turpin and Claude Duval used to ply their trade.

It is noted that while the number of naval reserve battalions is rapidly increasing in the seaboard States there has been no attempt to organize one in perhaps a larger number of sailors in proportion to population than any other in the Union.

Suisun is to have a new weekly, the Solano County Courier, which has just been established by D. H. McDonald, and judging from the vigorous tone of the ably written salutory, it will prove a potent assistance to the progressive elements of the county in every enterprise undertaken for the general good.

After having enjoyed for many years the possession of one of the best opera-houses in the country, and after having seen it pass under a long lease as a theater because it was not supported as an opera-house, we are now grieving because we cannot adequately house such a company as Damosch would bring.

An English newspaper—the Manchester Courier—claims to have assurances that the next President of the United States will be a Republican and Chauncey Depew will be Minister to the Court of St. James. If these statements had been made as guesses they would have been very good; but coming as assurances they have a serious defect in not naming a President.

The "traveling man" who informed the Baker City (Oregon) Democrat that the prevalence of bicycles in San Francisco has so alarmed the street-car companies as to induce them to sprinkle the streets "in order to make them muddy and impassable for wheelmen, has that sort of imagination which may win admiration in Oregon, but which in California is spelt with only low letters.

LIBRARY CONSOLIDATION.

The discussion concerning the consolidation of the Free Library with the Mercantile Library has reached a point where the project may be fairly considered one of practical importance. It is no longer a mere suggestion of something theoretically desirable. A feasible plan of consolidation has been proposed, valid arguments in favor of it have been put forward and a considerable public sentiment has been worked up to sustain it.

That San Francisco needs a better library is beyond question. That which we have is far below the requirements of the people and is altogether incommensurate with the dignity of the City. American communities have become noted for their libraries, and among the larger cities there has been a generous and noble rivalry as to which should have the best. The result of this emulation has been to provide every community of a size anything like equal to San Francisco, with a library far superior to ours, not only in the number of books, but in the accommodations afforded to patrons. We cannot be content to remain below the standard set up by our sister cities in this respect, and ought therefore to profit by every opportunity that offers to attain at least an equality with them.

The proposed consolidation seems to afford a most excellent opportunity for such an improvement. There may be some legal difficulties in the way, but otherwise every aspect is favorable to the project. The Free Library has 80,000 volumes, badly accommodated in the City Hall, and the Mercantile Library has 70,000 volumes in a commodious building. To combine the two would be a benefit to the patrons of both. If this chance of obtaining a large, substantial, well-located edifice together with a noble collection of valuable books is lost, the City may have to go for years without a proper library. If advantage is taken of the present opportunity, however, the results are sure to be good. There will develop a civic pride in the institution which will be helpful to it in many ways, and in the end will render it a most worthy rival to the great Public Library in Boston.

JOURNALISTIC AMENITIES.

The reception which the CALL under its new management has received from the interior press of California has been so cordial and appreciative as to constitute one of its chief incentives to pursue the plan so happily begun and so full of promise for the future. Knowing as we do the high character and earnest patriotism of those who, through the interior press, represent all that is best in the State, we progress which animates the State, we were not surprised, though none the less gratified, at the heartiness of the commendation which the CALL has received. This generous reception was all the more pleasing because it was evidence of the fact that the interior press respects manliness and generosity, and that it has at heart the broad principle of Pacific Coast progress which the CALL is laboring so earnestly to advance.

So far as we have been able to observe, there has risen but one dissenting voice, and it comes from the Republican, published at Jackson, Amador County. Here is its attack in full:

"The CALL has inaugurated a new departure in City journalism. Under its new management this daily seems to have contracted a bad case of mania for flattery. It is not only engaged in slobbering over itself daily, but even bidding almost in every issue for a puff from some country paper on the if-you-tickle-me-I'll-tickle-you principle. Last Saturday's issue contained nearly a half-column article puffing of the Amador Record, the editorial clearly showing that the writer knows absolutely nothing concerning the subject on which he was endeavoring to enlighten his readers. Such crude methods to ingratiate itself into favor with the country districts are nauseating to the general reader. We do not believe the CALL will forge ahead of its City contemporaries by such methods. Country folks take a metropolitan paper for news, not to be dosed with taffy and molasses."

The reference which the CALL made to the Record, published at Sutter Creek, Amador County, is quoted by that paper as follows:

"The advancing prosperity of Amador County is manifest by the fact that the Amador Record has expanded to an eight-page quarto and records a bright and hopeful outlook for Sutter Creek and all the mining interests."

This was merely a just recognition by the CALL of the Record's enterprise and prosperity in enlarging its size, and in regarding this as an evidence of Amador County's advancement the CALL saw an additional special reason for the small kindly notice of the Record. We shall be glad to pursue a similar course in the case of every one of our interior contemporaries which gives so tangible proof of its own enterprise and of the prosperity of its community.

In other words, the CALL stands for the great issue that all the forces which can direct the advancement of California should work harmoniously to that end, and that if there are any among us who are moved by small jealousies they are inimical to the cause. We have as kindly a feeling for the press of San Francisco as for that of the interior, and have not spared commendation where it was deserved. Our reward comes in the form of evidence that this spirit of progress and manliness abides among the editors of California, and that they agree with us on the broad proposition that harmony of purpose and a friendly co-operation offer the highest means for accomplishing the ends which we all desire.

NAVAL CADETSHIPS.

The policy of the American Government in recruiting its armed defenders is to pay no heed to the Nationality of men who present themselves for enlistment. This policy is of very general application, and one phase of it is seen in the fact that the parentage of cadets admitted to the Government academies at West Point and Annapolis is never taken into consideration. The only recommendation of the applicant is his personal worth as a cadet, and this is his personal merit.

These remarks have been suggested by a card published in the Santa Barbara Press of the 21st inst. It is signed by Lewis Alfred Kempf, an ensign of the navy, and James McDonald, a naval cadet. These gentlemen say in this card: "It is a great mistake to suppose that the parents of the candidates for admission to Annapolis Naval Academy must be citizens of the United States. The candidate becomes an American citizen as soon as he receives the appointment to the academy, and this is all that is required by the Navy Department. Over one-third of the cadets at the Naval Academy are native-born Englishmen and Germans, and make quite as good officers as native-born Americans. We merely wish this in behalf of our country, who has received the appointment as cadet, to said Naval Academy, and who has been very badly treated since by a few persons in Santa Barbara."

We know nothing of the facts beyond the foregoing statement, but while the spirit of Americanism is admirable there are different ways in which it may be manifested. One of the most interesting facts in the history of our army and navy is that foreigners adopted into the service are invariably as reliable on the score of loyalty as native Americans. Whether this is explainable on the ground that the simple matter of discipline transforms a man from an individual of any Nationality into a mere fighting machine, or there is some essential quality in the conduct of the service that makes a loyal American out of any foreigner who embraces it, is not pertinent to the issue. The fact alone is sufficient, and the amplitude of its demonstration leaves no ground for dispute. As the Government's only consideration is the personal efficiency of the men, without reference to their Nationality, Americans can do nothing more grateful than accept the situation that offers an understanding of the wisdom which is behind it.

foregoing statement, but while the spirit of Americanism is admirable there are different ways in which it may be manifested. One of the most interesting facts in the history of our army and navy is that foreigners adopted into the service are invariably as reliable on the score of loyalty as native Americans. Whether this is explainable on the ground that the simple matter of discipline transforms a man from an individual of any Nationality into a mere fighting machine, or there is some essential quality in the conduct of the service that makes a loyal American out of any foreigner who embraces it, is not pertinent to the issue. The fact alone is sufficient, and the amplitude of its demonstration leaves no ground for dispute. As the Government's only consideration is the personal efficiency of the men, without reference to their Nationality, Americans can do nothing more grateful than accept the situation that offers an understanding of the wisdom which is behind it.

A CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION.

In a communication to the CALL Mr. Ray of the W. S. Ray Manufacturing Company makes an earnest plea for an exposition of California goods exclusively, and supports it with arguments which merit the careful consideration of the directors of the Mechanics' Fair. The suggestion is directly in line with the efforts now being made to foster California industries, and if it were carried out would doubtless be of great assistance in making known the full extent and variety of our manufactured products.

Mr. Ray says such an exhibit at the present time would be not only a curiosity to old residents of the State, but would be instructive to the masses, as not more than one in five know what is made in California. He is sanguine that State exhibitors could completely fill the Pavilion with a good display and that it would be remunerative. He goes further and suggests that such an exposition should be held once every five years as an encouragement to local development and a stimulus of course, solely for the purpose of advancing California interests and in no spirit of antagonism to Eastern manufacturers, though, as Mr. Ray says, a large portion of the goods now coming to us from Eastern prisons and from Oregon prisons might as well be consumed in the States that make them.

Whether it would be advisable to have an exposition confined exclusively to California goods this year is a question which must be left, of course, to the decision of the directors of the coming fair. It would seem, however, to be desirable under any circumstances to put a special emphasis on the California exhibitions. Earnest efforts should be made to obtain as large, varied and complete a display of State industries as possible, and where these are placed side by side with the exhibits from the East particular attention should be called to them so that the most casual observer might be impressed with the number and excellence of our home goods. The suggestion of an exclusively California exposition every five years certainly deserves consideration. Even if it is not found desirable this year it would be well to undertake later on. Mr. Ray is right in saying such exhibitions every five years would materially encourage our industries and that in itself is a sufficient reason for undertaking them.

RETURNING PROSPERITY.

While we are watching the development of new enterprises in all parts of the State as evidences of the coming of better times, Eastern people are finding similar evidences in the upward tendency of the stock market and the increasing investments of European capital in American securities. Of two kinds of evidence ours is much the best. Both are good, and taken in combination they afford an almost complete assurance that the depression is over and a renewal of prosperity is at hand.

With this revival it is not too much for us to expect that the Pacific Coast will enter upon a decade of progress unparalleled in its history. We do not look forward to a renewal of the booms of the southern part of the State and of Puget Sound. We anticipate a development of mining and of manufacturing industries rather than of land speculations. Instead of trying to found a metropolis by laying out a town site in a desert, the enterprise of the coming decade will content itself in founding new industries by establishing factories in some advantageous center of population. We may look forward also to considerable activity in railroad building. The San Joaquin road is only additional line needed in the State, nor the only project of the kind that would yield good profits. Los Angeles and San Diego are looking forward to the completion of a line to Salt Lake City, and Northern California may, before the decade is half over, find itself enjoying the advantages of competing lines toward the north.

If these prospects are not deceptive the system of advertising most effective in attracting settlers and capital to California during the coming decade will be that which is devoted mainly to making known the advantages it offers for manufacturers of various kinds. Building boom towns is not so attractive as it was, and planting orchards on a speculation will not yield the big profits it did of old. There are, however, big opportunities for profit in working up the raw material with which every county abounds, and it is in the task of making that fact known to the world that outside advertising can be best employed. Of one thing we may be certain, California now offers investment for capital more numerous and more promising than any other section in the Union, and it will not be long before enterprising men find it out.

HIGHWAYMEN IN ENGLAND.

English papers are noting with a pained surprise that the increasing use of the bicycle for long journeys has brought about in that country a revival of the old trade of Dick Turpin and Jack Sheppard. The road from London to York, along which the highwaymen of old held up stagecoaches, has been the scene of two or three robberies of late, the victims being bicycle-tourists who were riding after dark, and the robbers being also knights of the wheel. In one of the instances, the tourist, having confidence in his "safety" undertook to outrun the robbers, but they reached for him successfully with a revolver, and got him with a bullet in the hip.

This enterprise of British highwaymen is, of course, far below the level of the California cyclers who held up a railway train, but in consideration that they have only an island to operate in, and are therefore subject to insular influences, it is not to be overlooked. Indeed, the British rural police are looking after it with great care, being vigorously urged thereto by the press of the country, which sees in the apparent ease of such robberies a great danger to the pleasant custom of cycling. It is known, of course, that where there is an opportunity for thieves there will be thieves, and as there have never been

AROUND THE RIVERS.

Garret McEnerny and Collector Welburn discussed some very important points on politics and bacon while conversing in the Palace Hotel parlors last evening. They had finished a sumptuous meal and both were in a mood to revert to the days of long ago.

"Welburn," said Mr. McEnerny twirling his thumbs, "what do you think of politics, anyhow?" "More recreation; nothing else. It's nothing but pastime. Every year spent in the political whirl is thrown away. Why, Garret, I would not pass through another official term for anything. It is a losing game. No man can afford to enter political life when he is engaged in a legitimate business. In order to succeed in one the other must be sacrificed. Naturally a man who is a servant of the people feels it a greater duty to serve them than himself and his own business suffers in consequence. It is like all other pleasures, to engage in it you like to neglect something else."

"Then you would not accept honors from the party again. Do I understand you rightly?" "Most certainly you do. I have lost more in

A TARDY ABRAIGNMENT.

It was about two weeks after the preliminary examination of Theodore Durrant that an information was filed charging him with the murder of Blanche Lamont in the name of Williams. Considering the fact that the result of the preliminary hearing of Durrant for trial, and that the filing of the information was a simple clerical function that might have been discharged within twenty-four hours, a delay of two weeks seems inexplicable. Both Durrant and the people are entitled to as early a trial as possible.

We may expect in this case a long string of other delays, beginning with a demurrer to the sufficiency of the information, followed by the setting of a day for argument on the demurrer, a probable postponement to suit the convenience of attorneys, the intervention of the judicial summer holidays, and then the more serious and determined business of delays which shall precede the trial. If the jury is empaneled before October the jury will have been amazingly expedited for these parts, but we shall be surprised if the trial begins before December. By the time of its conclusion the public recollection will be dim as to its cause, but in case of conviction the really earnest task of making delays will be begun, for the Supreme Court presents possibilities in this direction that are a pleasant solace to the guilty.

PERSONAL.

Herbert C. Nash is registered at the Lick. James T. Rucker of San Jose is at the Palace. Dr. J. A. Dawson of Woodland is a guest at the Occidental. Andrew Brown, a merchant of Kernville, is a guest at the Grand.

Senator Thomas Flint Jr. of San Juan is registered at the Grand.

E. May of the Meat Company of Portland is staying at the Lick.

J. R. Trainor, a fruit grower and shipper of Marysville, is at the Grand.

A. E. Putnam, a leading lawyer of Santa Barbara, is in the City on business.

James D. Hoge Jr. of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and Mrs. Hoge are at the Palace.

W. H. Alleridge and Z. W. Reynolds of the navy registered yesterday at the Palace.

Barney D. Murphy came up from San Jose last evening and registered at the Palace.

Frank Dickum, a wealthy property-owner of Portland, registered at the Grand yesterday.

A. C. Rogers, a big rancher of Los Angeles, was one of yesterday's arrivals at the Palace.

F. C. White, a prominent vineyardist of Fresno, was one of yesterday's arrivals at the Lick.

H. M. La Rue, president of the Board of Railway Commissioners, is down from Sacramento.

Frank H. Gould, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee and a prominent attorney of Stockton, registered yesterday at the Occidental.

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

Make the conditions so that every man who wants to eat shall have a chance to work.—Seattle Call.

How would it do to have a debate between the Carlisle of 1875 and the Carlisle of 1895?—Ogden (Utah) Standard.

People do not have to worry over the mean temperature in the East. It comes without solicitation.—Los Angeles Express.

The Spanish Government, being unable to suppress the rebellious Cubans, has taken to the easier task of suppressing the news.—Portland Sun.

There is no way in which a town can be made to look handsomer than for the residents to be contented where praise is due.—Alameda Telegraph.

While the people in the Mississippi Valley are being frozen to death the people in Yacaville, in this county, are paying a high price for ice to preserve their cherries until they can ship them to gladden the hearts of that benighted country.—Benicia News Era.

We need more manhood, more vigor, more upright and honesty of purpose in public and business affairs. There is plenty of the profit in the East, but it will only manifest itself to drive the stragglers to cover and make the city the pride of its people and the envy of the State.—Tacoma Union.

Stability exists again, firm belief in our future has been re-established, and no one now doubts that the new promise which spans Seattle's horizon in very fact means that the storm has passed, and peace, plenty and tranquility are the order of the day. The struggle has consorted in the past with the ill-omened raven and the bat.—Seattle Times.

With cheap power, cheap transportation and plenty of raw material for certain lines of manufacturing, there is no reason why Fresno should not in the next decade become as well known for her factories as she now is for her raisins and dried fruit. The elements from which important cities are built are all to be found in Fresno.—Fresno Republican.

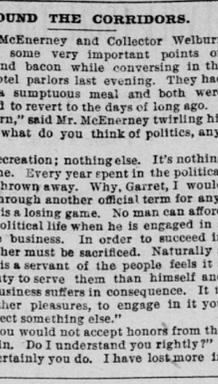
The American people are too good-natured, and they suffer cheerfully to an imposition that would not be tolerated in the older countries. The average tramp professes an inclination to work, and when questioned always has the same pitiful story—hard times and no work. Let the experimenting citizen provide for his own support, and he will not desert that neighborhood.—San Benito Advance.

A country newspaper conducted with a spirit of vim and go-ahead-itiveness can do much for the field in which it is located. A live newspaper travels; it goes among the people and is read; it leads folks to inquire more closely into the surroundings of the section from which it hails; it reaches the desk of the metropolitan editor and its spirit of progressiveness imbues him with a desire to "stand in" with his country contemporary and assist in advancing the work of improvement.—Amador Record.

In promoting the prosperity of the city pluck is the order of the day, and the message to tell the truth about that which threatens to retard the other quarter of the first half. Pluck and courage, then, with natural resources and good government and good localities, there is in the building up. Those persons who wish to see their city prosper whisper "don't" when a courageous voice warns the people of impending danger are of the class who are content to live in the present and take no thought for the morrow.—San Luis Obispo Breeze.

A Military Concert.

The Relief Society of the Alameda Woman's Exchange will give a military concert and a confederate in Kearney the day after tomorrow, corner of High street and Centre avenue, next Saturday from 2 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.



"BUDD KNOWS HOW TO COOK BACON," SAID MR. WELBURN.

(Sketches from life for the "Call" by Nankivell.)

my own business than I have made in politics. Mind, Garret, I am not displeased. Quite the contrary. I am glad of an opportunity to stand up to work and pastime is too much in the nature of idleness. I can't stand it. Why, when I was a boy, say in the seventies, I was a cattle-ranger in Texas. There was the period of my life when I was at home. Plenty of hard work, plenty of open-air exercise, plenty of work. Another thing which used to make life worth living was the horseback-riding we did every day and the frequent necessity of making a small canteen of tepid water last us twenty-four hours. That was the part of my existence that I would like to go through again. There was something to it besides luxury. There is no use talking, Garret, I have seen plenty of hardship and prefer it to politics every time."

"You're nothing like that, Garret; nothing like it. Give me decent coffee, properly cooked bacon and a few pounds of jerked meat across the back of my saddle and it beats politics all to pieces."

"It was of the late Peter H. Burnett, while he was Justice on the Supreme bench, that it was said, 'He gave the law to the North and the people to the South.' Justice Terry was the Chief Justice on the bench when the case of ex parte Arctich came up. Charles A. Stovall, who had come out from Mississippi, had petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus for the recovery of his slave, Arctich. It was shown that Stovall had no claim that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett wrote an opinion setting forth the facts in the case and concluding that he was simply traveling through the State or on a visit, but that he had been here some time and had engaged in teaching school, and so, under the laws, he could not hold the slave. Justice Burnett