

The Call
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THE SUMMER MONTHS.
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FRIDAY.....JUNE 7, 1895

Picnics are in full blast.
It is only hungry fish that snap at bait.
Patience is often only a form of laziness.
In some respects the whole world is a chestnut.

Every day at this season is a holiday for somebody.
The European war cloud has begun to hover again.

The only way to take time easy is to take it by the forelock.

These are the days when we are proud of the trade winds.

Nothing is so amusing to the murderer as our jury system.

There is prosperity in the air even when a hot wave strikes us.

In Illinois, at any rate, Altgeld is a bigger man than Grover.

Kentucky promises a straight fight between silver and gold.

The four hundred thousand are now eager to get in the swim.

The best citizens are those whom the public schools are producing.

Democrats are not saving wood so much as splitting up their platform.

Even the peacock is wise enough not to spread his feathers in a storm.

Jim Corbett has now an opportunity to try to knock out a divorce court.

The weather inclines everybody to pleasant thoughts of the Santa Cruz swim.

Enterprise is the sunshine that puts a rainbow of promise on every prospect.

Although the oyster is not noted as a sport, it keeps pretty close to champagne.

There is nothing profane about the damning which the people of Santa Cruz are doing.

The New Woman would convince us that there is no bifurcation of intellectual habits.

Since Wall street has become a bull market the people are more willing to bear with it.

By and by you will be able to drop a nickel in a slot anywhere and get an answer to Coin.

If Turkey persists in roasting Armenia she may get all Europe in the fire before she knows it.

The revival of California mining industries will go a long way toward settling the gold question.

It will be hard for California to do without new comets when Professor Barnard goes to Chicago.

It appears the Japanese think they can invade California as easily as China and get more loot by it.

Perhaps Oscar Wilde consoles himself on the treadmill with the reflection that he is trapping on Philistinism.

As most of our desires are purely artificial, it is unfair to complain of the woman who puts rouge on her cheeks.

Until the European powers learn to agree with one another the Sultan can hardly be expected to agree with any of them.

A grand hotel near the park will be exactly the thing needed to complete the attractions of the City as a summer resort.

One of the strongest proofs of returning prosperity is the fact that the Republicans have good prospects of carrying Kentucky.

The most unfortunate men are those who will not be able to seek the society of the Summer Girl at the coast or in the mountains.

It is doubtful whether the discussion of the money question this year will take the edge off the campaign of '96 or sharpen it up.

There is said to be a widespread belief in Europe that France and Russia have agreed to whip England at the first opportunity.

Now that the miners of Colorado have become quiet the sheepmen have broken loose and begun to advertise the State as a fighting center.

It is true that the rumors of Oscar Wilde's insanity are unfounded, the poor wretch is denied his only possible claim upon humanity.

It is as much the duty of merchants to inform purchasers what desired articles are produced in California as it is for Californians to buy them.

It is hard to find a man in these days who does not see an advance toward prosperity in every step taken in the construction of the San Joaquin road.

In sending a leading citizen to the penitentiary for malfeasance in office, Alaska shows a tendency to violate the customs of the Republic and set up for herself.

The Brentwood (Contra Costa County) Enterprise has issued a special edition which ably pictures the resources of one of the most attractive sections of California.

The queen of the Santa Cruz water carnival is going to wear a gown imported from Paris for her coronation, but even that will not be sufficient to conceal the lowliness with which the sunshine of California has clothed her.

The fact that the loss of the Colima was coincident with the presence of a load on her deck recalls the other fact that few of the small steamers plying between San Francisco and northern points fail to sin against providence in this regard.

GOOD FOR MINERS.

The announcement of Irwin C. Stump, published in the CALL yesterday, that a company is soon to be formed in New York to exploit American mines in ways similar to those employed by a London syndicate in developing the mining wealth of South Africa opens another vista of coming prosperity to the State. There are good reasons for believing that California is still the richest field for gold mining on earth, and now that sufficient capital to undertake the work of development is about to be provided, it would seem to be fairly certain that this industry of the State will once more become one of the most profitable within its borders and by its yield advance the prosperity of all the others.

Under the operations of the proposed company, as outlined by Mr. Stump, any mine-owner, upon the payment of a small fee, can have his mine examined by an expert of the company. If the expert's report is satisfactory, the company will either buy and develop the property for itself or endeavor to sell it, charging a commission. If, on the other hand, the mine-owner wants enough money to run a mill, the company will do that and take a share of the returns. Or the company will take a property, with a view of opening it up to see what it contains. If it is not satisfactory after a certain amount of work has been done, it will be dropped and the loss accepted. It will be the aim, also, of the company to list the stock of mines on the exchange and offer it for sale to the public.

With a company having ample capital ready to undertake work of this kind, the mining industry ought certainly to experience a marked and rapid advance. It is only because abundant capital and the highest mechanical appliances have been employed in the work of development that the mines of South Africa have been made profitable. When the mines of California have been exploited to an equal depth with an equal thoroughness, the results will, in all probability, surpass those which have so profusely repaid the enterprise of the London syndicate. Up to this time we have hardly done more than scratch the surface of our ore-ribbed mountains, and therefore the highest expectations of what will result from a more exhaustive system of mining are hardly likely to prove too sanguine.

THE COLIMA DISASTER.

The arrival of the steamer San Juan with the survivors of the ill-fated Colima will revive public interest in the disaster and strengthen the desire to investigate fully the causes which led to it. This desire will be largely gratified by interviews with the survivors which we publish this morning, but it is possible that a satisfactory decision cannot be reached until an official investigation is made and the testimony of all the witnesses is compared and tested under a thorough examination. It seems to be the general opinion that the loss of the steamer was due mainly to the overload of lumber on the upper deck. On this point the statements of the survivors made yesterday are in accord with the dispatches received at the time of the wreck. It remains to be determined, however, whether the overloading was one of the errors of judgment that occurred despite the utmost care, or whether it was the result of a culpable indifference to the safety of passengers and a reckless disregard of the conditions under which the voyage was to be made. Men of good judgment will not hastily condemn the steamship company, but there certainly seems evidence of bad management somewhere in the loading of the ship, and now that to all, except the relatives and the near friends of those who perished, the first shock of the tragedy is over, it is to the determination of that problem that public interest will be mainly directed.

Strangely enough it appears that under our laws, whether the Colima was carelessly loaded or not, no damages can be recovered from the company by the sufferers. The liability of ship-owners for any loss is limited to the value of the ship, and any collected freights, provided the loss, though caused by negligence, was not done or suffered with the knowledge of the owner. In the present case this practically amounts to depriving the victims of the disaster of any possible redress, for their claims would lie only against the Colima, and she is at the bottom of the sea, and is worth nothing.

We publish in another column an interview with the eminent admiralty lawyer, Charles Page, in which all the material points of law applying to the case are tersely presented. A careful reading of his opinion will make it evident that some change is needed in the maritime statutes in this respect. Navigation is not the hazardous thing that it was when our laws justly exempted a ship-owner from responsibility for perils of the deep. At the present time, with our comprehensive knowledge of the sea and its coasts, our improved methods of navigation and superior construction of ships, there is no reason why the owner of a steam vessel should not be as responsible for damage done by negligence as the owner of a railroad. If the Colima disaster leads to an agitation which brings about a revision of the law on this important subject, her loss, which has been so heavy in property and in precious lives, may result in making ship-owners more careful and ocean voyages safer for all who travel hereafter.

THE SPRINGFIELD CONVENTION.

In calling the Illinois Democratic Convention to order on Wednesday, Chairman Hinrichsen stated the convention had been called for two reasons. First, to forestall the action of the National silver party, which might otherwise carry away from the party a good many Democrats, and second, to open up the discussion of the money question long enough before the meeting of the National Democratic Convention in 1896 for the party to arrive at a basis of agreement on the issue, and thus avoid the discord that now threatens to hopelessly divide it during the Presidential campaign.

No one who has paid the slightest attention to the condition of the Democratic party can doubt that these reasons are a sufficient justification for the convention. That party which once with some show of reason called itself a conservative party has in later years been following the leadership of men who take extreme views of every issue. The rank and file of the party has, of course, felt the influence of this leadership, and as a consequence the majority have also become extremists. Not a few of them are inclined to go over to the Populists or to the proposed silver party, while others are ready to follow Cleveland and Carlisle into the camp of the extreme gold-standard men and open to the possibility of a possible return to a government with all the zest that so natural a conception of government inspires. It is important, therefore, that the public school system shall represent only the purest and most wholesome idea of republican sovereignty, and that those directly charged with the responsibility of inculcating ideas of American citizenship should be themselves the highest type that can represent the idea. Between the neces-

sities should be brought together. On the contrary, the convention was dominated by extremists, whose speeches were directed more toward driving the other faction out of the party than inviting them to an agreement of mutual compromise.

Governor Altgeld's statement: "You have sympathy—a President who will be willing to stand by the great American people and not by the bondholders of Europe—was a blow at Cleveland that Altgeld had never had him. Surely there is nothing in that statement suggestive of harmony, and yet it was greeted with applause. Moreover, it fairly expresses the general tenor of the speeches that were most applauded. The thing verges on the absurd. Here was a convention of Democrats in one of the greatest States in the Union, called for the express purpose of providing a means of saving the party from discord, and yet applauding most tumultuously when the man who represents it as Governor of Illinois denounces its National chieftain as an agent of European bondholders. With such harmony as this in the ranks it will hardly be worth while for the Democrats to hold a National Convention. Indeed it is doubtful if such a convention could be held without becoming liable to suppression as a riot.

AN INADEQUATE SYSTEM.

There will never be a cessation of the outcry against the absurdities of our criminal jury system until its imperfections have been eliminated. Like many other things which we have borrowed from England instead of having the originality and independence to create standards better suited to our needs, this feature of the English common law is so absurd in its application here as it would be ridiculous in the criminal procedure of the Continental nations. The fact that the English law requires a unanimous verdict of twelve jurors to convict means nothing more than that the law seems to suit Englishmen; and yet in all the things that go to make up the National life of America there is hardly a country of Europe which is not harder on the National temperament is not more closely allied than that of Great Britain. Had it not been for a series of peculiar accidents, including our partial descent from the British, the heritage of the English language and of the written laws of England, a nearer geographical contact and certain business relations, the salient temperamental differences between Americans and the English would have made them natural enemies.

The American criminal jury system is one of a series of absurdities which operate to shield the criminal, discredit the courts, encourage crime and make lynch law the final resort of justice. Equally as absurd is that grotesque fiction of the common law that the accused is deemed innocent until his guilt is proven. In these two absurdities lie the beginning of the inadequacy of our criminal courts.

If the Federal Government should set the example of reform, the individual States would quickly follow the lead. In the June number of the American Magazine of Civics Horace P. Cutter calls attention to and gives the history of a bill introduced by Senator Perkins of California in the United States Senate in August, 1894. It provided that in civil actions and cases of misdemeanor, under the Federal laws, the jury may consist of twelve, or any less number upon which the parties may agree, but that in felony cases there must be twelve jurors; that in civil actions three-fourths thereof may render a verdict; but in criminal cases below felony grade the jury may be waived by consent of both parties, and in civil actions by consent of the parties in the manner prescribed by law.

As Mr. Cutter very truthfully declares, the civil jury system of California providing for a verdict by nine of the twelve has proved most successful and satisfactory. Even a verdict of ten out of twelve in criminal cases, as proposed by Senator Perkins, while giving a defendant in a criminal action an advantage not enjoyed by the defendant in a civil case, would be a great improvement on the present plan. In a country whose whole system of government is based on the will of the majority we find the requisite of a unanimous verdict in criminal cases a gross anachronism. Even the Supreme Court of the United States, deciding as it does questions which may affect the welfare of the whole Nation, is permitted to render a simple majority verdict, and that is very much looser than a five-sixth verdict by jury. Mr. Cutter rightly declares that there is nothing in the Federal constitution requiring a unanimous verdict, and he leaves the clear inference that such a verdict is contrary not only to the principles upon which our Government is founded, but also ignores a universal knowledge of the fact that unanimous concurrence is foreign to the mental processes of our race.

We are to hope, therefore, that Senator Perkins' bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, will be revived at the next session of Congress.

FOR HOMOGENEITY.

The closing exercises of the public schools, now proceeding, draw the attention to one exceedingly important result which these schools are accomplishing—the creation of a civic solidarity among the young. In a community like San Francisco, which is singularly cosmopolitan, it is most interesting and instructive to observe that all the strange, alien and naturally unsympathetic elements of the City are brought into harmony by the schools and steadily led into the broad highway of a uniform American citizenship. And this is not all that the schools are accomplishing in this direction. Above all things else they are democratic; and even though the lives of the pupils widely separated by social conditions may never again unite, they can never widely diverge, and must run parallel; each has learned something of his strangely different fellows, and such knowledge as this is wisdom and tends to a strengthening of the common civic bond which the schools have laid upon all alike.

All this, of course, is totally distinct from the purely educational feature which the schools represent. It is true that the training and development of the mind and the storing of it with some kinds of knowledge that may be useful in after life are the main considerations of the system; and while these are certainly good, perhaps the incidental feature of civic homogeneity is even more important. This being evident, it is clear that the schools themselves, being the very fountain from which citizenship is drawn, should represent citizenship in its highest form. Children are wonderfully sharp. They take to the republican idea of government with all the zest that so natural a conception of government inspires. It is important, therefore, that the public school system shall represent only the purest and most wholesome idea of republican sovereignty, and that those directly charged with the responsibility of inculcating ideas of American citizenship should be themselves the highest type that can represent the idea. Between the neces-

sity for a discipline which shall insure the efficient working of a complicated machine and that form of repression and terrorizing which makes a teacher appear helpless, ridiculous and devoid of individual character, there is a generous interval for the exercise of patriotism on the part of the school authorities, and for the giving of proof that the schools are probably the most important of all the things which constitute the substructure of our people and their government.

PERSONAL.

Dr. W. P. English of Vacaville is at the Grand. L. Rosenthal, a merchant of Stockton, registered yesterday at the Grand.

S. H. Lashless, a real-estate dealer of Biggs, registered yesterday at the Grand.

Frank J. Brandon of San Jose, secretary of the State Senate, is a guest at the Grand.

J. Cooke Caldwell, an attorney of Bakersfield, was one of yesterday's arrivals at the Grand.

John T. McCall, who lately sold his mines at Grey Eagle Bar, in Placer County, to San Francisco capitalists, is at the Baldwin.

Rev. Joseph Cook of Boston, the noted lecturer, registered at the Palace yesterday. He is expected to appear on the lecture tour and will sail for Honolulu by the next steamer.

A. E. Welby, the general superintendent of the Rio Grande Western, arrived from Salt Lake yesterday in his private car. He came to visit his wife, who is staying in this city for a short time, and will remain only a few days.

Wiley J. Tinnin, who was Surveyor of the Port during Cleveland's first administration, and Secretary of State while Stoneman was Governor, came in from Fresno, where he is a leading attorney, yesterday, and is staying at the Grand.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

How the gold men prate of honest money! They prate of honest money with the same gibberish that honest Jago talked to Othello of Desdemona. And they are honest as Jago, and no more so.—Salt Lake Tribune.

Balm breezes freighted with the perfume of the tropics; above, a sky and a sun that surpass the most far-famed beneath, a smiling violet sea—who can say that Berkeley is not favored of the gods?—Berkeley Dispatch.

The hills of Calaveras County are seamed with gold-bearing rock and only an effort is required to reveal the treasure. The ledges within the boundary lines of this county contain enough of the precious metal to make a nation rich.—Angels Herald.

The prosperity house which will soon be built in Spokane will stand upon real, not fictitious values. Producing mines, well-tilled prosperous farms, and employing factories will form the foundation timbers of the new structure.—Spokane (Wash.) Times.

This is essentially an age of association, combination and co-operation, and the community that cannot work harmoniously for the common good must drop behind those that can, in the prosperity procession. Natural advantages will not do everything.—San Bernardino Times.

The man who is capable of earning a good salary, but who gets a very small one, need not be discouraged. Twenty-five years ago the president of the Great Northern Railway was a freight clerk on the steamboat docks at St. Paul, getting a salary of \$40 a month.—Fresno Republican.

When a proper tariff system shall be restored, as it will be under the next Republican administration, the exactions of the middlemen shall be obtained and proper protection to domestic industry shall be assured, commerce will be restored, business will revive, and the nightmare produced by "the change" of 1892 will pass away.—Oregonian.

Where there was one person ten years since to expatriate upon the merits of Southern California there are now a score, and the region that was once the exactions of the middlemen, and known only as being a place principally for grain-raising and cattle-ranching, is now famed in all lands for what it is really worth.—Los Angeles Herald.

If there could be a radical change in the methods of administering the laws, fewer persons of great criminals, more prompt and vigorous prosecutions and better wisdom in our courts, life would be made more secure and more worth the living, unshadowed by such atrocities as are growing alarmingly frequent in San Francisco.—Fresno Expositor.

The fact is there is nothing to-day that will give a greater impetus to trade and commerce; that will more quickly resuscitate the waning finances of the State; that will give employment to a larger number of men now idle and out of the State; that will make the entire State more prosperous, than the re-creation of hydraulic mining.—Nevada City Transcript.

To fully realize the rosy future for our fruit industry it is only necessary for the fruit-growers to effect a combination whereby they can handle their own fruit and thus free themselves from the exactions of the middlemen who interpose between them and the consumers. The question of shipping and handling fruit is one of the most important that demands the attention of the California fruit-grower.—Watsonville Rustler.

This is a peculiar world. One man is spending all he can make in taking a girl to the theater and sending her flowers, with the hope of making her his wife, while his neighbor is spending his money in getting a divorce. One man escapes all diseases that touch his body and gets killed on the railroad. Another escapes with a scratch and dies of pneumonia. One man stands off all his creditors, goes traveling and lives lavishly, while another stays at home, pays his debts and dies a pauper.—Redwood City Democrat.

SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS.

She had studied French—Have you any bon-vivants this morning? Butcher—What, mam? "Bon-vivant. Why, that's French for good liver!"—Lidie.

Colonel Clay of Lexington—What's that curious hole in the ground over yonder? "Ah, yes. For water, I suppose. What queer things one sees when away from home!"—New York Recorder.

Neighbor—How did your daughter's marriage with that count turn out? "Oh, before the wedding I let states that he has spent all her money and she is taking it washing; but then, I presume she washes only for the nobility."—Tid Bits.

Cholly—Say, Fwedyer, I had an awful scare last night. "Dead, dead boy! What was it?" "Cholly—By mistake I mistook a cuff saw a cello, and, doncherknow, it was so widdiculously—Buffalo Times.

"They say," said Mr. Jones, "that the Chinese Emperor gets up at 4 o'clock every morning." "In that case," said Mrs. Jones, sternly, "it is pretty safe to conclude that he's not in the habit of coming home at 2, hanging his shoes on the hat-rack and putting his hat in a bureau-drawer. Not much!"—New York Recorder.

"Mr. Timmins," said the old-fashioned girl, "I hope you're not an admirer of the new woman." "Oh, but I am," confessed Timmins. "She is good for at least three jokes and a poem every week."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Why do you and Bobby quarrel so much? I hope my Willie is not a selfish little boy." "No, mamma, I'm not selfish, but Bobby is. He always wants to play the games I don't want to."—Harper's Bazar.

Blotbe—How is you are never troubled with tramps? You don't keep a dog, do you? "Slobbe—No, but my wife bakes her own cake, and she has tumbled to it."—Philadelphia Record.

Daughter—Frank said something to me last night. Mother—I hope it was a proposal. Daughter—It was more, mamma. It was a proposal.—Detroit Free Press.

UP-TO-DATE IDEAS.

A correspondent sends a sketch relating to the recent crossing of the English Channel on a tandem cycle boat by Mr. John Ruck, of Chislehurst, Kent, accompanied by Mr. R. E. Wicker of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Mr. Ruck and his companion put into Margate Harbor on Saturday afternoon, having made the journey in 10 hours on the new boat from Woolwich, says the London Standard.

The same afternoon they started for Dover, arriving there in the evening and starting on their voyage across the channel at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning. Perfect weather favored the adventure, and the boat reached Calais Harbor safely at quarter past 3. The "Securitas," as Mr. Ruck's new boat is called, is twenty-four feet long, and is built on gis lines, with a deck fore and aft. She has two cylinders, one on each paddle-box, and these help her buoyancy. She is fitted with tandem cycle fittings, and with her patent eccentric paddles will, it is said, attain a speed of over seven miles an hour.

Lord Charles Fitzgerald, a brother of the Duke of Leinster, lives in a small cottage on Simpson street, East Melbourne. He is married to a sister of the actress, Athenia Claudius.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle is living at Davos Platz, Switzerland. He declined a tempting offer for another lecture tour in this country, his principal reason being that American railway cars were so unendurably hot.

The Archduke Franz Ferdinand, his presumptive to the Austrian throne, who recently returned from a trip around the world, has given his diary to the public at the request of the Emperor. The first volume appeared a few days ago.

Monday, May 20, was the fiftieth anniversary of the departure of Sir John Franklin and his gallant comrades from England to find the north pole. It was observed at Greenwich by a ceremonial in which the few survivors of various search expeditions took part.

Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, the religious editor, was a college boy he was known among his associates as "Parvus Ager" (Little Field) from the fact that he was the youngest of the family of famous brothers. Dr. Field has been for forty years the editor of the New York Evangelist.

Dr. William Thornton, who has just died in Boston, was widely known as a student of philosophy, and he was the author of several medical works of value. He was the friend and co-worker of the late Professor Kingdon Clifford of England, who was regarded by many as the greatest intellect since Sir Isaac Newton.

The coal-black negro who recently had conferred on him the Victoria Cross was the first of his race to receive the honor. The recipient is a corporal in one of the West Indian regiments, which has been doing such splendid service on the West Coast of Africa. He saved the life of his commanding officer by throwing himself in front of the bullets and receiving his own wounds in the process. He had otherwise found lodgment in that of his captain.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

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HAPPENINGS AT ST. PAUL'S.

An Institution, an Ordination and a Marriage in Forty-Eight Hours.

The Rev. William Maxwell Reilly is now Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Parish.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, on California street, between Steiner and Fillmore, has been the scene of several imposing ceremonies during the past few days.

On Tuesday afternoon last the Rev. W. Maxwell Reilly was instituted rector of the church; on Wednesday, James B. Eddy, who had been Rev. Mr. Maynard's assistant in St. Paul's for a year, was ordained a deacon, and an hour later Albert N. Tucker, son of the senior warden of the church, and Miss Ellen Stewart were married by the rector.

The institution sermon on Tuesday was preached by Bishop Nichols, while R. Tucker, as senior warden, handed over the keys of the church to the new rector. Mr. Tucker was supported by John I. Sabin, the other church warden. Among the clergy present on the occasion were: Rev. Dr. Spalding of St. John's, Rev. George E. Walk of Trinity, Rev. Mr. Lacy of St. Luke's, Rev. D. O. Kelly, and the Revs. Mr. Wilson, Mr. McClure and Mr. Maynard of the same church.

The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and after the services a bountiful lunch was spread in the Sunday-school room. The guests were waited upon by the ladies of the church, headed by Mrs. J. Tucker, Mrs. Eule, Mrs. Newlands and Mrs. Nion Tucker.

The new rector was for a number of years in Nevada, from which place he went to Grass Valley, from Grass Valley he came to St. Paul's, and after preaching there a year was finally elected.

For the ordination of Mr. Eddy the church was again beautifully decorated, and then lunch was spread. Before the guests sat down the bridal couple came in and the ceremony was performed that made Mr. Tucker and Miss Stewart man and wife. Mr. Tucker Jr. has been connected with the church from boyhood, so that his present took great interest in his marriage. After the lunch had been disposed of Mr. and Mrs. Tucker Jr. started for San Jose on their honeymoon, and Mr. Eddy left for Hayward where he will have charge of the Episcopal Church.

MAYOR SUTRO WILL ACT.

He Inspected the Old City Hall Thoroughly and Visited Coroner Hawkins at the Morgue.

Mayor Sutro paid a visit to the old City Hall and the Morgue yesterday. He wanted to see what progress was being made in the pulling down of the building and also to gain some knowledge as to what was to be done in the event of the quarters on California street not being ready when wanted. Sergeant Esola showed him around the structure and the Mayor came to the conclusion that the sooner it is vacated the better.

The quarters will be ready in a few days and then the police and the keepers can be moved away from here, and the sooner the better," said the Mayor.

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Mayor," said Sergeant Esola, "the quarters have not been ready for a month before the new quarters are ready for the men."

In the meantime all the windows have been removed and a good gale of wind will take the roof off the old rookery and perhaps save Jake Hansen's workmen the trouble of pulling the walls down.

As the Mayor was leaving the jail he ran

up against Coroner Hawkins. "When is the City going to supply the Morgue with proper appliances?" asked the doctor. "What is required?" in turn asked the Mayor.

"Well, here is a case in point. A man is supposed to have committed suicide last night and an analysis of the stomach has to be made. We have no chemical appliances here and in consequence we have to send out to get the work done. No part of the body should leave the Morgue until a decision has been arrived at, but I am

powerless in the matter because we have no laboratory. We also want a microscope and a number of other instruments. Our Morgue is the poorest equipped of any institution of a similar kind in the United States."

"Well, well," said the Mayor, "that is too bad. You certainly should have the appliances you mention, but there is a good time coming and the City will soon be in funds and I will bear your request in mind."

To-morrow his Honor will consult with the Board of Supervisors on the best course to pursue in regard to the removal of the police from the old City Hall.

The Board of Fire Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, when Chief Sullivan submitted the following estimates of the department for the next fiscal year:

Salaries.....\$422,000
Pensions.....15,000
Running expense.....80,000
Materials.....20,000
Repairs to houses.....20,000
Vacations of members as required by law.....17,410
New house, corner 10th and Battery.....20,000
New house, Francisco and Stockton.....12,000
New house, Mission and Divisadero.....10,000
New house, Pacific and Jones.....4,000
New house, Alameda and Point.....4,000
New house, Ocean View.....4,000
New house, Masonic and Point Lobos.....6,000
New house, Harrison and Divisadero.....6,000
New house, Engine-house No. 9.....5,000
New house, Engine-house No. 10.....5,000
One thousand new hydrants at \$28.....28,000
Setting of hydrants at \$45 each.....45,000
15,000 feet new hose (3 in.) at \$1.25.....18,750
500 first-class engines at \$400.....200,000
Six second-class engines at \$400.....24,000
Three new trucks at \$3000.....9,000

Making a total of.....\$830,740