

The San Francisco Call

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THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1895

THE RIGHT MOVE.

The announcement that Governor Budd will call a convention of county Supervisors to take action on the proposed exhibit of California products and resources at the Atlanta Exposition will be received with general satisfaction. It seems that only through such a convention will it be possible to obtain sufficient means to make a display adequate to the occasion or of value to the State. Each county has a right under the law to devote a certain amount of money every year to advertising purposes, and if the counties of the State can devise some means of co-operating the money needed for an effective exhibit can be readily obtained in this way.

There can be no doubt that the Atlanta Exposition offers the best chance of the year for making a good advertisement of our products. The exposition is to be no ordinary affair. Even if we discount the reports sent out by the managers as advertisements there would still remain sufficient proof of the genuine greatness of the undertaking. The leading journals of the Eastern States have had special correspondents in Atlanta, and their reports are in confirming the statements of the managers that the exposition will in almost every respect compare favorably with that in Philadelphia in 1876, and surpass it, of course, in everything in the way of industrial improvement that has been accomplished since that time.

It should be borne in mind the special object of the Atlanta undertaking is to attract immigration to the South. In this design the promoters of the exposition have the co-operation of the great railways from the North to that section, and also several societies which are trying to encourage immigration from crowded portions of the East to the sparsely settled South. Every inducement will therefore be given to home-seekers to go to Atlanta and see what the different States can offer to intending settlers. California ought to meet this class of people with a full display of her products and resources, thus giving them reason to come West instead of going South. The benefits likely to be gained will accrue to all the counties, and it would seem therefore that when the Supervisors meet in convention they ought readily to agree upon a plan of action that will give the State the money needed to meet the demands of the occasion.

MARCUS D. BORUCK.

The State of California has no journalist more thoroughly known at home or more widely known abroad than Marcus D. Boruck. He was one of those editors whose personal force and influence are too great to be merged and lost even in absorbing a creation as a great journal. There are not many such editors in the nation. The great majority of American weeklies and dailies are to the public purely impersonal things, and very few people either know or care who their stands back of them. The exception to this will hardly exceed half a dozen, and it is an evidence of the strength, originality and vigor of Mr. Boruck's character that he was one of them.

Marcus D. Boruck came to this State in 1850, and at once began to take an active part in journalism and politics. He was one of the earliest organizers of the Republican party on this coast, and from its foundation continued to be down to his death a stalwart supporter of all its principles, and one of the most active and aggressive among its leaders. Journalism and politics is a combination in which no American has ever achieved a double distinction. Each of these, and especially the latter, is sufficient to tax the energies of even the greatest minds and most vigorous frames, and sooner or later every one who undertakes both comes to a point where he must choose between them. Mr. Boruck chose journalism. He held but few political offices, and these were not of a rank equal to his abilities or proportionate to his political services. It is by his work as a journalist, therefore, that he has been mainly known to the people, and through which his influence in the upbuilding of the State and the advancement of its prosperity has been chiefly exerted.

The *Spirit of the Times*, created by his enterprise, maintained by his energies, directed by his judgment and owing a large part of its prestige and popularity to his force, fluency and versatility as a writer, remains as the chief monument and memorial of the arduous labors of his life. He made it one of the greatest weeklies on the Pacific Coast and gained for it a wide repute throughout the Union. It was no ordinary man who achieved so important a success as this and yet won a personal reputation not inferior to that of his journal, and his name will be long remembered.

In the career of journalistic and political warfare waged by him with so much aggressiveness and incessant activity Mr. Boruck of course may have become private enemies. His battles were fought openly and honorably. None disputed the sincerity of his convictions or the honesty of his methods, and in his death many of those who were classed as his life-long opponents will be found among those who mourn him most.

WHEN WOMEN WILL.

In two recent instances have California women stepped forth to exercise their power in the promotion and protection of local attractions. One was that in which the women of Los Gatos organized with the men an improvement club, and the other is the firm and successful stand which the women of Santa Rosa have just taken to prevent the destruction of shade trees by the contractors who are engaged in laying new sidewalks.

Santa Rosa is one of the very few interior towns in this part of the State that appreciate the value of shade trees. This is partly because it is old for a California town and partly because the residents are possessed of a superior order of refinement and intelligence. With a desire to protect the shade trees one would expect to find excellent streets, a good sewage system, a perfect lighting system, tasteful homes and beautiful flower gardens, and it is just these and many more indications of taste and pride that one finds at Santa Rosa and misses in so many places capable of maintaining attractions so inviting to strangers.

One of the first impressions experienced by a resident of the East who visits California in the summer is one of depression at the unaccustomed aspect of barrenness which the larger features of the plains and valleys present. At his home, from whatever place he may hail, he has been used to an abundant and refreshing greenness, expressed in forests, grass and flowers. Instead of these exquisite charms he finds in the plains of California a broad treeless expanse of arid, with never a brook and rarely a shrub or tree to relieve the dreariness of the scene. It is hard to understand that the absence of summer rains with us constitutes one of the unique excellencies upon which the superiority of the State is based, and that the artificial application of water can be made to produce a luxuriance of vegetation surpassing

his experiences at home. He is accustomed to an environment of greenness, and its absence in California deprives him of a pleasure which from his birth has been a constant and wholesome influence.

To him and to the more refined Californians themselves such a spot as Santa Rosa appears exceedingly attractive by reason of the beauty and luxuriance of its flowers and foliage, and the fine intrinsic charm of these attractions receives an added value by contrast with places whose residents have not exhibited a similar pride and understanding. The women of the California towns should be the ones best to understand the value of these attractions and the wisdom of promoting them, and we trust that the example set by the women of Los Gatos in the promotion of new attractions and by those of Santa Rosa in protecting those which their city already has will be heeded by the women of all the State.

COST OF GOVERNMENT.

The current number of *Harper's Weekly* contains an elaborate article by Edward Atkinson on "The Cost of Our Government," which affords a good illustration of the author's ability to make a compilation of statistics interesting to the general reader and his apparent inability to draw a conclusion from them that is justified by any fair and unbiased study of them.

In the present instance he points out that the political charges and counter-charges about "billion-dollar appropriations" for the maintenance of the Government, while in one sense true, give an utterly false impression. Both in the case of the Republican and of the Democratic Congress that have been charged with this large expenditure, the "billion dollars" was made to include the gross cost of the postal service, the greater part of which is recovered from the sale of stamps, river and harbor improvements and other public works, the expenditures for which are to be paid out over a long series of years, and therefore do not rightly come under the head of the cost of government for a single year.

Eliminating these expenditures, the true annual cost of supporting the Government, including civil, naval and military service, the construction of public works and improvements, miscellaneous expenditures, interest, pensions, sugar bonuses and other charges has been from 1880 to 1894 inclusive, on the average, a fraction over \$282,000,000. The average revenue during the same period has been a little more than \$365,000,000, and the surplus, mainly applied to the reduction of our national debt, has averaged \$83,000,000. This estimate gives us a per capita tax of about \$5. The expenditures for pensions and for interest may be expected to decrease, and assuming that the population will continue to increase with a ratio equal to that of the past decade, at the end of fifteen years the cost of the United States Government will not exceed \$250 per capita.

From this very satisfactory array of figures Mr. Atkinson concludes the country needs nothing to maintain its prosperity except the silencing of the agitation for bimetalism and the firm establishment of the gold standard. The relation between the statistics and the conclusion is not clear. The bimetalists point to the fact that in the midst of our prosperity our gold was shipped to Europe, and as our whole financial system was based upon that metal, a panic followed. What has happened once may happen again. We may agree with Mr. Atkinson that the cost of government is not excessive, that the people are not overtaxed, and at the same time remain unshaken in the belief that to maintain our prosperity we need a broader and surer base for our monetary system.

PERSONAL.

R. B. Saffold, an attorney of Napa, is at the Lick.
J. M. McGea, an attorney of Orville, is at the Grand.
Congressman Charles F. Joy of St. Louis and Mrs. Joy are at the Palace.
A. C. McLean, a railroad contractor of Monterey, is a guest at the Lick.
Fred Erickson, a railroad contractor of San Luis Obispo, is at the Grand.
F. G. Menifee, an attorney of Santa Cruz, registered at the Lick yesterday.
George S. Patton, a big lumberman of Los Angeles, is a guest at the Palace.
F. S. Wickersham, a banker of Fresno, was registered yesterday at the Lick.
John Thomann, a wine man of St. Helena, registered yesterday at the Grand.
Bryant Howard, a well-known capitalist of Los Angeles, is a guest at the Lick.
Drury Melton, a contractor from Oak Knoll yesterday and is staying at the Palace.
W. Murray, a stock trader of Pleasanton, came in yesterday and is a guest at the Grand.
Police Commissioner M. A. Gunst will leave to-day for a protracted visit to the Eastern States.
Professor B. L. Ryder of the State Normal School at San Jose registered yesterday at the Grand.
Warden Charles Aull of the State Prison at Folsom came down yesterday and is registered at the Grand.
A. S. Smith of Marysville, who is about to resurrect the Standard of that city, is in the City and staying at the Lick.
H. M. La Rue, president of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, came down from Sacramento yesterday and registered at the Occidental.
W. H. Alford, a leading attorney of Visalia, who was the Democratic candidate for Congress at the last election, was one of yesterday's arrivals at the Grand.
L. F. Dick and J. P. Turner of Galveston, Tex., are at the Palace and will remain in the City about two weeks, after which they will go on to British Columbia.
Baron and Baroness von Schroeder, with their children, arrived from Europe yesterday and went direct to the Hotel Rafael, where they will make their headquarters this summer.

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

Passadena finds itself with a good many oranges that are unsalable this year. Why? One reason is that the tariff on oranges is so low that the Mediterranean ports have no difficulty in filling the Eastern market with a poor quality of fruit, selling it for almost twice as much as the other is that our fruit men held their fruit too long. There is, however, a demand for oranges and other productions if we can be protected. It is a question whether the country is to be run for Americans or foreigners.—*Passadena News.*

The new department of the Salvation Army in chartering electric-cars and going over the lines with brass bands and a crowd of Salvation soldiers, stopping at convenient points to hold brief services, shows the possibility of the electric railway in a new direction. It not only serves us wonderfully well in the material affairs of the world, but on occasion it performs a conspicuous part in helping along toward the world to come.—*Alameda Argus.*

Let freedom reign. Let Americans stand shoulder to shoulder for free institutions. Give your neighbor the right to do as he pleases, to worship as he pleases, to labor as he pleases, to rest as he pleases, to enjoy himself as he pleases. Only and always bearing in mind that the other fellow has as much right to work, rest, enjoy himself and worship as he pleases as you have to do these things.—*Redlands Citronograph.*

When we remember that the number of pleasure-seekers who use the bicycle is rapidly increasing the wisdom of providing good roads by people of pleasure resorts like Santa Cruz

becomes very apparent. It will not be long before the success or failure of the season at resorts of pleasure will depend upon whether or not there are good roads for wheelmen in the locality.—*Santa Cruz Sentinel.*

The Stockton and Lodi Terminal Railway Company has done a clever thing in giving the farmers along its right of way an opportunity to use their spare horses in grading and preparing for track-laying. Horses are a drag on the market at present, and a man who has several head to feed will be glad of the chance to make them earn him a little something.—*Lodi Review-Budget.*

The American Republic, by reason of its resources, its wealth and its strength, is its one big nation to take the lead in the money question. When Uncle Sam declares his financial independence of John Bull, then and not till then will his greatness be recognized among the nations of the earth.—*Eoscondido Times.*

Yes, the man with a start will outrun his fellows, but the start that is wanted is not a cash start, though the first thousand dollars does come hard, but habits of industry, frugality, patience and the "know how" to do some useful thing which the world wants done and do that one thing well.—*Tulare Register.*

If the New Jersey man who claims to have discovered a method of producing light without heat wishes to put it to an extreme test he had better try it on the money question.—*Roseburg (Or.) Plaindealer.*

The San Francisco CALL says the bicycle is creating a revolution in clothes and highways. It is creating a revolution among the victims of reckless and inexperienced wheelmen.—*Berkeley Dispatch.*

The man who would vote to repudiate a public debt would as readily repudiate a private obligation, which is to say, in plain words, that the repudiator is a thief.—*Spokane (Wash.) Times.*

Some men cultivate the whisky habit; others have worse vices, but the most incorrigible sinner is he who persists in going to law with or without cause.—*Albuquerque (N.M.) Citizen.*

Some one has said that the stepping-stone to wealth is economy. Tuolumne can certify that a stepping-stone to wealth is a Tuolumne quartz mine.—*Sonora Democrat.*

Pittsburg journalism is now leading in sensationalism—the papers there announce that a reporter was robbed of \$500.—*Salt Lake Herald.*

It costs considerable money to build first-class roads, but it costs considerable more to get along without them.—*Benicia New Era.*

UPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS.

The pretty girl was lavishing a wealth of affection on her mastiff and the very soft young man was watching her.

"I wish I were a dog," he said languishingly.

"Don't worry," she replied, "you'll grow."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Jinks—You don't mean to say your wife wants to sell that prize midget canine you bought her?

Winks—Yes, she does.

Jinks—Why, that dog is noted. It's the smallest dog in the city.

Winks—That's the trouble. It's so small she keeps mistaking it for a mouse.—*New York Weekly.*

"Does your sister know that I have called to see her?" the young man inquired, after waiting uncasily for an hour.

"I guess she does," replied the small brother.

"She doesn't generally take more than five minutes to come down when she has a caller."—*Washington Star.*

Her husband—What's the matter now?

Comic Opera Singer (sobbing)—I lost my diamonds and the mean clerk found them before I could notify the newspapers.—*Syracuse Post.*

Foggy—Riches, after all, are but a relative matter. There's Squeezepenny, for instance—He hasn't more than \$10 to his name!

Foggy—Very likely; but just think how highly he values it!—*Boston Transcript.*

"Young man," said the fond father, "in giving you a bicycle for your birthday, I have taken liberty to come down on your birthday and find that your wife and her mother-in-law have taken lessons in secret, and will henceforth go with him always and everywhere."

RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The Oakland and Haywards Electric Company protests that it is exempt from supervision.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners met yesterday in this city but had little of general interest before it for consideration this month.

A letter from A. L. Stone, secretary of the Oakland, San Leandro and Haywards electric line, in a reply to a request from the commission to submit a financial statement, was read. The board held that this company was a transportation company, and not a street railway concern, and as such should have come under the control of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners. Attorneys Reed & Nusbauer for the company gave an opinion that the company was strictly a street railway company, as all the ordinances and franchises under which it has been operating describe it as a street railway and operating under the street railway laws of the State of California.

The franchises without exception gave the company the right to use the streets along the route of the road and to carry passengers and freight for hire. The first subdivision of the franchise was the defining the powers of the Railroad Commissioners especially exempted street railways.

The attorneys, therefore, could not see

by what authority the Railroad Commissioners claimed that the company was a transportation company within the meaning of the act, and they advised that it was not subject to the jurisdiction and control of the Railroad Commissioners.

The matter was referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion.

On account of its bearing on a question now before the commission involving different electric street railways in California that operate beyond corporate limits and carry freight and passengers, the Attorney-General's decision is awaited by railway men with much interest. The Commission believe that they should have the power to adjust rates on all freight carried by such companies, and are desirous of obtaining control over them.

A complaint that rates on freight and passenger tickets on the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad Santa Rosa are too high and do not seem equitable in comparison with those of other local lines was taken up for investigation. The commission made some comparisons, but as they did not have the necessary data the matter was postponed until the next meeting.

THE ORDER OF WORKMEN.

Peculiar Suit Brought Against It by One of Its Members to Prevent Legislation.

A rather peculiar suit, which involves the right and power of beneficial societies to change their minds oftener than once, was filed yesterday by Theodore Grownay against Unity Lodge No. 27, A. O. U. W., and against J. Block, Peter A. Smith and A. Montgomery, trustees of the exempt fund of the lodge. The suit is to have the lodge enjoined from passing by-law which will divert the fund to recognized uses, and to prevent the trustees from obeying any such order should it be passed.

The exempt fund of the lodge was one formed by a by-law adopted in June, 1885, and its object is to pay the assessments of those members of the lodge who are over the age of 60.

The complainant is 62 years of age, and is entitled to have the fund pay assessments levied against him. He alleges, however, that, incited by younger members, the officers and members of the lodge threaten to pass another rule by which the exempt fund now amounting to \$300, will be abolished and the money distributed equally among the members. It is the passing of the rule or by-law which Grownay wishes to prevent, and hence his suit.

Mrs. Lucie Faure, daughter of the French President, writes the Paris artist criticisms for the *Journal du Havre.*

A carpenter sent to make some repairs in a

private house entered the apartment of the lady of the house with his apprentice.

"May," the lady called to her servant, "see that my jewel-case is locked at once!"

The carpenter understood. He removed his watch and chain from his vest with a significant air and gave them to his apprentice.

"John," said he, "take these right back to the shop. It means that the house isn't safe."—*Youth's Companion.*

Perhaps one of the most constant patrons of the pawnshop was the late King of Naples, who died a short time ago, and whose silver plate and jewelry have, during the past twenty years, spent much more time in the vaults of Messrs. Attenburgh in London than in the table of the central figure of Daudet's "Kings in Exile."

General Renfro, Charge d'Affaires of Colombia, has received official information from his country stating that complete tranquility existed and that the Government troops assembled to put down the recent rebellion were now disbanded, as there was no further need of them.

Consul-General Karel, at St. Petersburg, in a dispatch to the State Department, says the Russian Government has granted a concession for salt-catching on the coasts of Sarghalin, St. John Island and other parts of the Sea of Okhotsk to a Russian company.

Alfred de Musset's sister refuses to have any of his works in her possession published, as she says they will not add to his fame as a poet. She likewise refuses to let his letters be seen, among which is the correspondence between the poet and George Sand.

It is a fact well known in his village that Governor Morton can pitch a decent curve at baseball and manage rather frisky horses, and is a fine bowler. With gun and rod he has always been and is quite expert, unless his duties have resulted in loss of practice of late.

The Rev. Dr. W. T. Moore, the editor of the *Christian Commonwealth* of London, England, who is now making a tour of this country, was born in Kentucky, in 1832, and was for a number of years pastor of churches in Kentucky and Ohio.

D. K. Bearson of Chicago, who has already given Beloit College \$200,000, announced at the close of the commencement exercises yesterday that he would give another \$50,000, provided \$200,000 could be raised for endowment.

Onehunga, in New Zealand, had a woman Mayor last year. She wiped out the floating debt of the town and added to the sinking fund, but was not re-elected.

THE NEWEST OPERA.

"Guernica," the long-talked-of opera by Gailhard, the director of the Opera Comique, and Paul Vidal, the youngest of the young composers, has at last been produced at the Opera Comique, and its success was instantaneous.

It is the fashion to-day to write operas with local coloring—Spanish, Russian, Bohemian—any nationality, in fact, which gives the composer chance of singling his work from the mass taken from folk songs and characteristic peasant dances. "Guernica" exploits the local coloring of that wind-swept strip of seaboard on the Bay of Biscay known as the Basque country. The Basques are a peculiar people, the only true Spaniards, the people of the past, whose betrothal is being celebrated with brilliant pageants in the Spanish army. There is the captain, loving and ardent, beside his tender and dreamy fiancée, there is also Juan, Nello's brother—Juan, the patriot, who is devoted to some cause, though he is not the secret chief of a brewing insurrection, aims at arming the Carlists and the Basques against the Spanish domination, and Juan shudders at the thought that perhaps the war will bring him face to face with his sister's fiancée. Nello, who has dreamed of the absent-mindedness, tries to argue the case of his preoccupation, which the joyous songs of her companions fail to dissipate.

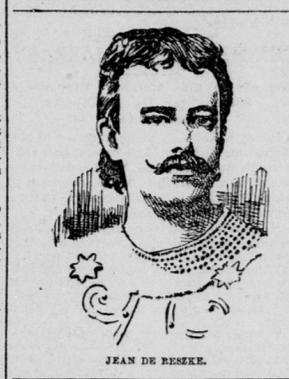
The second act is the sensation of the new opera. It is supposed to take place on the public square of Guernica, between the City Hall and the convent of Santa Clara, where the nuns are heard reciting the rosary. The Countess Nello's brother, Juan, who, from a rostrum, harangues the people, has assembled round the tree of liberty, and the nuns, in the meantime, are reciting the rosary. The Countess Nello's brother, Juan, who, from a rostrum, harangues the people, has assembled round the tree of liberty, and the nuns, in the meantime, are reciting the rosary. The Countess Nello's brother, Juan, who, from a rostrum, harangues the people, has assembled round the tree of liberty, and the nuns, in the meantime, are reciting the rosary.

Unfortunately the last act is not so far with the superb opera. The opera commenced, and Juan and his partisans occupy an elevated plateau in the mountainous Elbarrio. Most of the dramatic persons begin to put in their appearance and then the termination, which the audience has foreseen, happens. The Spanish troops, commanded by Captain Mariano, find themselves face to face with the Basques and the Carlists. A charge of rifles follows, which Juan, low, Nello and her father rush on, at the sound of shooting, in time to see Juan die. Mariano thereupon swears that he will seek death in the next skirmish, and Nello declares that she will end her days in a convent.

Pedro Gailhard, the librettist of "Guernica," is as well known as the Opera Comique of which he is director. Vidal, the composer, has not been many years out of the Conservatory. Less than a decade ago he won the Prix de Rome, and it is six years since he sent "Joan of Arc" home to Paris, as the fruit of his studies in the Italian capital. Vidal's last opera, "Maladetta," which was played last winter at

Music and Musicians.

No man in the world has been more idolized than Jean de Reszke, the great Polish tenor. The mere announcement last winter that he would sing was always sufficient to crowd the Metropolitan Opera-house, and he shared with Madame Melba the honor of being the drawing card of the Abbey and Grau management. The news came from Chicago only a few weeks ago that Jean de Reszke had contracted with an architect there for a palatial residence in Poland, which was to be named "The American Cottage" out of compliment to American admirers and friends. This bit of information started a good many of the great tenors speculating as to what was to be the result of the arrangement. They knew that the Metropolitan Opera-house had already had a fine castle on its country-seat. They knew that the great singer was a confirmed bachelor, although 42 years old, and sought after by the cream of two continents, but the luxurious



JEAN DE RESZKE.

villa seemed to point to prospective matrimony. "Will Jean de Reszke marry an American?" was the next thought that suggested itself to his friends. They knew that there was scarcely a city in the United States that did not possess admirers of the great singer, and it was an open secret that ambitious mammas had lured him to teas and tea-tetes in the hope of capturing him as a son-in-law.

If the statement of those who know Jean best is to be believed, however, the tenor's prospective bride is a beautiful Parisienne. She is known in society as the Countess Maile, and has had more or less romance in her life. She and Jean have loved one another for years, but fate prevented their union up to the present time. It is not known yet whether the wedding will take place at once or be postponed till the American cottage is completed.

All the correspondents, says *Le Temps*, agree in announcing the perfect success of Rubinstein's "Christ," at Bremen. One musician writes: "I have just returned from the performance, and the impression it has brought away with me is grandiose. The work is stamped with an inexpressible nobility. Tableaux 1 and 3 and 5 are the finest, the third, with its sublime 'Sermon on the Mount,' being best of all. The aspect of the theater was most imposing. It was draped in violet, and above the stage a white cross adorned with gold laurels. The bust of Rubinstein, crowned with laurels, stood in the foyer, which was a mass of flowers. The programme requested the audience to refrain from all applause, and the fulfillment of this desire, which was the only true sign of the dead composer, gave the assemblage a grave and almost religious aspect. Dr. Munc, the chapelmaster of the Imperial chapel at Berlin, was the conductor. The chorus consisted of 350 singers—all amateurs."

The Scala, won him Italian popularity, and he recently finished the orchestration of the "Vivandiere," which poor Benjamin Godard had died without completing. It is sometimes hinted that Vidal deserves a share of the laurels for that last work, which were all laid on the dead composer's grave. He claimed none, however, and after the success of "Guernica" he does not need them.

The first act contains delicious serenades with accompaniments by mandolinists, tambores and flute-players. The duet between Mariano and Nello is very penetrating in melody. As for the hymn to "Guernica" in five-four time, the composer has shown great originality in varying it harmonically according to the situations. The whole second act is a masterpiece of realistic music, where Juan's inflammatory stanzas contrast with the monotonous litany of the nuns, the two finally blending in the grandiose chorus of the hymn.

"Guernica" was splendidly interpreted on its first production at the Opera Comique. Emma Calve had resigned the role of Nello because of her English engagement in July and the American contract to follow, but the Grand Opera lent a magnificent substitute in Mile. Lafargue, a young and beautiful woman and a superb singer. An odd fact is that the composer, the librettist and Mile. Lafargue herself come from the shores of the Bay of Biscay.—Translated from *Le Figaro.*

VALLEY ROAD WORK.

P. A. Buell Gets the Contract for Transportation of Building Material to Stockton.

The construction committee of the Valley Railroad met yesterday at the company's offices, 321 Market street, and settled the question of transportation of building materials from San Francisco to Stockton.

P. A. Buell of the Stockton Commercial Association and a lumber merchant on a large scale in that city was awarded the contract for carrying piles, lumber, ties, etc., from this port to the San Joaquin River to the Valley road terminus.

Mr. Buell was notified by letter and received instructions to prepare for immediate delivery of the first shipment of material which may be ready next week.

The engineers and bridge-building firm are figuring on the detailed drawings of the steel drawbridge for Mormon Channel and as soon as this portion of the work is completed the contract will be signed. The bridge will have to be delivered within ninety days from the date of the signing of the contract.

Infringement of a Patent.

Irwin J. Truman, as owner of the De Witt C. Putnam patent for a "breaking cart," has brought suit in the United States Circuit Court to recover damages for an infringement by the Carville Manufacturing Company. This is the second suit brought for a violation of the patent. On the first occasion the plaintiff secured a verdict of \$100 and the Court of Appeals sustained the lower court. Truman asks for an injunction and an accounting.

Bacon Printing Company, 508 Clay street.

CRYSTALLIZED ginger, 25c lb, Townsend's.

CASH BOXES, waste baskets, letter files and all office supplies at Sanborn & Vail's.

WE guarantee our pens and sherries to be pure. Mohls & Kaltenbach, 29 Market street.

BERKSHIRE typewriting paper is the best. Sanborn, Vail & Co., sole agents. Liberal discount to large consumers.

3000 patrons attest that Dr. Eddy's method of extracting teeth has no pain, no danger, no after effect. 822 Geary street.

SERRA note paper 56 per quire, Golden West and Del Monte note 10 per quire, letter size 20c per quire; in quarter-ream packages, note size 35c and letter 75c. These are the lowest prices made for good writing paper. Sanborn, Vail & Co.

Ocean Excursions.

Steamship Pomona, to Santa Cruz and Monterey, leaves Saturday, June 27, at 10 o'clock. 5 A. M. Ticket office, 4 New Montgomery street.

Lizet was first attracted to music by hearing his mother sing. He said that this turn to his life occurred when he was not more than 2 years old.

DECIDE to take Hood's Sarsaparilla now and do not be induced to take any other. There is no other kind "just as good" as Hood's Sarsaparilla, the only true blood purifier.

DR. SIEGHEI'S AGOSTURA Bitters possess an exquisite flavor and are a sure preventive for all diseases of the digestive organs.

NEW TO-DAY.

SPECIAL SALES!

Thursday --- June 27.

FANCY MILLINERY RIBBONS.

All desirable 1895 styles, ranging from three to five inches in width, pure silk, prices were, 45c, 50c, 60c, NOW AT 30c

LADIES' WHITE and COL'D LAUNDERED CHEMISETTES.

Assorted styles collars, price was 25c, NOW 12c

PLAID SURAH DRESS SILKS,

19 inches wide, was 75c, NOW AT 25c

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