The Call
San Francisco

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THURSDAY.....JULY 25, 1895

THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL.

Eastern cities are in a flutter of fear that their ice isn't pure.

The Free Labor Bureau is an education as well as a convenience.

We shall probably not hear of car-fenders again till the next victim is killed.

Money put into a San Francisco sand bank will pay good interest in a few years.

Democracy is not only without a candidate for '96 but hasn't even a platform to put him on.

Forty favorable decisions on any law seem to count for nothing against one that knocks it out.

California never offered a better inducement to investors than that of her undeveloped gold mines.

Those who apply for a reduction of their assessment on buildings should first look up their insurance policies.

The body and the soul of Stambuloff are doing the John Brown act amid immense applause in Bulgaria.

The State Bureau of Highways is shaking an ominous finger at the stupid extravagance which bad roads represent.

Chicago with two Aldermen indicted makes a greater splutter about reform than we do with eight on the hooks.

If all who praise and pity Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague would put up a dollar for her relief, they might save their pity.

Better wages for the people and better revenues for the Government will be the monetary reforms most demanded in '96.

The Grange School of Instruction at Camp Roache offers an outing for pleasure and an inning for learning at the same time.

The South Side Improvement Club's proposed brilliant street parade will shed a strong light on one of the greatest needs of the City.

Now comes the report that England has swallowed the island of Trinidad with no fear of an internal scalding by the boiling lake of asphalt.

Judge Ross' decision that irrigation is not a public benefit would be quickly overruled if the facts were left to the verdict of an intelligent jury.

A church in Whitechapel, London, is said to be drawing sinners from the street by offering a free cup of tea and a smoke during the service.

Cloudbursts in Pennsylvania and New Mexico are leaving alive a sufficient number of the population to come to California and begin life anew.

Although the ladybug that is devouring so much does not wear bloomers, it is offering its industry as evidence that it appreciates the new responsibilities of its sex.

The prospects of an electric railroad from the Corral Hollow coal mine to the bay has set all Oakland wondering what will be the next piece of good luck that falls its way.

If it be true that the fashionable people of the East will spend $35,000,000 in seeing Europe this season they should be made to see sights in a different way when they get home.

We are enabled to form an estimate of New York's morality from the declaration that the enforcement of the anti-liquor Sunday law will restore Tammany to power.

While the silver men are appealing to the people with the idea of controlling the next House of Representatives, it is said the gold men are on a still hunt for Senatorial seats.

Buckley must feel pretty certain that San Francisco's professions of a desire for a clean City government are not altogether sincere, or he would not seek to regain his old control.

If the consolidation of Philadelphia's street railroads prove as powerful as that in San Francisco we shall probably soon hear scandalous complaints of that city's municipal governing board.

There is a nimble story going the rounds that Cleveland has had a small door cut in a far corner of his house at Buzzards Bay so that he can sneak in without being observed when he has had bad luck at fishing.

In view of Judge Ross' decision against the constitutionality of the Wright law, it might be wise to have the validity of laws passed on by the courts in advance to prevent such a catastrophe as that which this decision involves.

Buckley's trip to Canada and the cause of it are not forgotten, and hence those of our Democratic friends who have some pride in the City and desire to build it up might reflect that by assisting in the restoration of Buckley to power they are bolstering such ruinous obstructions as the Solid Eight represent.

STUDY THE MAPS.

We publish this morning two maps to which the attention of the public should be given, for they relate to matters which gravely concern the people. One of these shows the streets on which it is proposed to give the Market-street Railway Company a franchise to operate a series of railways, and the other shows the streets to be traversed by the Sutro line. They are to be studied in connection with one another, for there is a lesson in them.

The majority of the Board of Supervisors pretend that the franchise asked for by the Market-street Company is no more than an extension of the present system of that company, and in advertising it for bids they require that the proposed roads shall be operated as "extensions of and adjuncts to and in connection with said line of railroad." This requirement of course excludes any bidder for the franchise except the Market-street Company itself, for what other individual or corporation could operate the road as required?

Study the map and see whether this claim of the Market-street Company and the majority of the Board of Supervisors has any foundation in fact. Is it not clear from the map that the franchise sought is for a wholly new system of roads? If this franchise is only an extension, would it not be possible for the Market-street Company to grab every street in the City under the pretense of extension? If, under such pretense as this, competition can be shut out, would not the law prove to be of advantage to the monopoly instead of to the public?

Compare the so-called "extension" of the system of the Market-street Railway as shown in one map with the route of the Sutro road as shown in the other. Sutro was required to pay $6000 for his franchise, but the Solid Eight propose to give the "extension" for $500. Why should the Market-street Company be granted a franchise covering such an extensive system of streets for less than one-tenth of the sum paid by Sutro for his franchise? A glance at the maps will show that the Market-street "extension" is really more valuable than Sutro's. Why should it be granted for the small sum of $500 under terms drawn in such a way as to nullify the law and exclude competition?

The City needs money. Every department requires larger appropriations than can be granted without resorting to excessive taxation. The City is in debt. Its creditors have waited long for payment. The City lacks many improvements. The people have been asking them for years. With this need of money, this debt, this lack of needed improvements, why has a majority of the Board of Supervisors decided to give this valuable franchise away for the paltry sum of $500 instead of conforming to the letter and the spirit of the law and selling it under terms of fair competition to the highest bidder?

The franchise applied for is well worth $50,000. Why give it away?

THE WRIGHT LAW DECISION.

The more Judge Ross' decision on the Wright law is considered the more disastrous it appears to the welfare of the State and the more serious is seen to be the barrier which it raises against the development of those localities in which there is not a sufficient rainfall to insure the production of crops. If the Judge is correct in his contention that irrigation is not a public benefit for the establishment of which the power of the law of eminent domain may be invoked, then it is difficult to see how a community can provide for irrigation so long as a single individual in it objects to the project.

It would seem that the issue involved is one of fact rather than of law. There are portions of California where irrigation is not a necessity, and might therefore be regarded as a concern of individuals rather than of the public. There are other sections, however, in which it is an absolute necessity. There can be no profitable cultivation of the soil without it. In such localities it is certainly a more important public concern than any other. What would be the value of highways or any other public work in a region where no one can live?

Another evil effect of the decision will be the unsettling of public confidence in the laws of the State. If a statute which, like the Wright law, has been repeatedly confirmed by the courts can be suddenly overthrown and declared invalid, what assurance have the people of safety in making any kind of improvement or investment which depends for security upon a statute of the State? If Judge Ross' decision should be sustained there would be doubt and hesitation everywhere, and it would be difficult to find capitalists, either here or in the East, who would be willing to loan the money which in so many of our growing communities is needed to lay the foundations of industry and prepare the way for prosperity.

The blow comes at a time when the State is ill prepared to receive it. We are on the eve of a great revival of industry and enterprise. Millions of dollars in the banks of New York and London are seeking for investments that promise safe returns, and there is apparent a new era of development at hand for communities that have been hampered by a lack of capital. The arid sections of California had the bright prospect before them of obtaining much of this money and advancing rapidly in prosperity. All these prospects have been clouded by a decision which, while dependent from so thin a hair as the contention that an irrigation ditch is not a public benefit like a highway, is still potent enough to check enterprise and put a stop to all development for some time to come.

THE SUPERVISORS' CONVENTION.

While the convention of Supervisors called to devise means of making a State exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition is not so completely representative of all the counties of the State as could be desired, there are yet a sufficient number present to undertake the work they have met to consider and by co-operative efforts carry it to such a degree of success as will be a credit to the State.

It is estimated by the State Board of Trade that for $6000 an exhibit can be prepared at this time that will be hardly inferior to the one which it cost $100,000 to make at the Columbia Exposition. The Atlanta Exposition Company has offered to California the free use of space worth $5000, and the railroad has offered free transportation. The cost, therefore, will be as nothing in comparison with the benefits to be derived, and it would seem the sum required ought to be easily raised.

AN ABSURD DECLARATION.

The New York *World* has published what it asserts to be an interview with Irwin C. Stump concerning the mining business of California. It is inconceivable that Mr. Stump could have made assertions so ridiculous and damaging. The purported interview starts by saying that he has devised a scheme for a syndicate which shall market mines on a commission. This is sensible enough, but the interview proceeds as follows:

"At present the mining promoter pays $10,000 for a property, and after hiring a man with a vivid imagination to write brilliant romances about it, floats it on a capitalization of a million. Men and women invest their small savings and lose them, of course, and a few months later the promoter cleans up his winnings and buys a brownstone house. Then he locates another hole in the ground, repeats the programme and lands a lot more 'comeons.' This is how Mr. Stump described the process last night: 'The idea is to get a responsible company to go into mining. At present it is a gamble, and the biggest bluffer wins. There are thousands of mines in this country that might be developed and would be if there were some wealthy concerns to develop them. Here is an instance: I have in my hand the prospectus of a mine floated in the English market. The promoters bought it for $18,000 and they have capitalized it at $300,000.'"

The errors in this are that promoters do not buy mines, that men and women do not invest their small savings in mining properties, and that there is absolutely no gambling in mining purchases. The whole statement is a miserable jumble, in which speculation in mining shares is confounded with dealing in and development of mining properties, and in which the functions of the promoter are grotesquely misrepresented. Western men, of course, understand these matters; but as the California mining industry is just entering upon a revival which must soon throw into the shade the brilliant past history of gold in the State, and as Eastern and European capital is pouring in for the purchase and development of mines, such statements as these may do serious harm to one of our greatest industries by rousing a feeling of distrust.

Of course Mr. Stump could not have made assertions so insane and harmful. When he was in California a few months ago, he suggested a plan of which this purported interview is a screaming distortion. He proposed then that a commission be constituted to check "wildcatting" by standing between owners and prospective purchasers with an official appraisement of a mine's value. Even such a scheme as this is unnecessary now, for investments in mining properties are made at present in a manner wholly different from that when "wildcatting" was possible. Not only has speculation in the buying and selling of mines practically ceased, but mines are now being bought for development and only after a very thorough scientific inspection has been made. The promotor nowadays is a most useful functionary, but only as an agent for bringing owners and purchasers together; and as he knows that any misrepresentations will be quickly discovered, he would not dare, even should he desire, to make them. The methods at which the *World's* ridiculous article points passed away many years ago.

Mr. Stump is probably aware that a strong company has been recently formed for advancing money to mine-owners who are unable to develop their properties. This ought to prove one of the best measures ever devised for promoting this great industry. It should result in discovering the real value of every claim, and thus the uncertainties attending purchase will be practically eliminated, and the result which Mr. Stump desired will be secured quite as well as by the method which he proposed some months ago. The mining outlook in California is better than it has ever been before, and it is deplorable that a leading newspaper should do anything to discredit it.

HOKE SMITH'S PREDICTIONS.

While Cleveland is enjoying his summer in the pleasure of fishing at Buzzards Bay the members of his Cabinet continue their efforts to vindicate his administration and check the growing sentiment in favor of free silver. Secretary Carlisle having finished his share of the work in Kentucky, Hoke Smith has begun his in Georgia and will stump the State, it is said, to counteract the influence of Crisp and possibly to obtain for himself an election to the United States Senate.

In the address at Gainesville on Tuesday in which he opened his campaign Mr. Smith directed his attention mainly to the disastrous consequences which he alleged would follow any attempt at the remonetization of silver. "The immediate effect of the election of a President committed to such a policy," said he, "would be the separation of the gold from the silver dollar—the gold dollar going to a premium of about two for one—and we would lose at once $678,000,000 of gold now in circulation and in the treasury. The greenbacks and treasury notes, $375,000,000 of which would still remain outstanding, would be hoarded in the hope that a free silver bill if passed would soon be repealed. The most serious consequences would ensue. Fully 97½ per cent of our entire currency would be withdrawn from circulation and the complete paralysis of business would immediately follow."

This speech, it will be conceded, touches the vital issue involved in the controversy. It concerns the business interests of the people very little to know whether the unit of value established at the formation of the Union was of silver or of gold, or whether the demonetization of silver in 1873 was the result of a conspiracy. It is a matter of very great concern, however, whether Mr. Smith's predictions are well founded or not. If the remonetization of silver would produce even half the ill effects he prophesies then it would behoove our lawmakers to be careful before they undertook it.

While the gold standard men have often made the predictions Mr. Smith repeated, they have never given any valid reasons to support them. That a change in the monetary or currency system of a country is not in itself sufficient to produce disaster is made evident by the experience of the Eastern States in passing from a specie basis to the use of greenbacks during the war and reversing the process when the war closed. There was no paralysis of business following the resumption of specie payment, and no apparent reason on the face of things why there should be such paralysis on the resumption of bimetallism.

The assertion that the remonetization of silver would set people to hoarding gold raises the inquiry of what purpose there would be in the hoarding. Men would not then need gold so much as they need it now. Why would they be likely to hoard it when it is not needed for money, if they do not hoard it when it is needed for money? Why would men hoard greenbacks and treasury notes in the expectation that the country would return to the gold standard, if they did not hoard them in the years when it was known positively that the country would return to specie payment?

It is the argument of the bimetallists that the remonetization of silver would increase the demand for that metal and diminish the demand for gold, thereby raising the price of the one and lowering that of the other. This argument is based upon the known facts of commercial experience and the established laws of economics. Those who hold that the contrary effects would take place, and that gold would rise because there was a lessened demand for it, ought to furnish some reason for their belief. Predictions like those of Secretary Smith are, no doubt, effective arguments with some people, but the generality of Americans have now reached that degree of intelligence that counts no prophecy worth anything unless the prophet can give reasons sufficient to show he knows what he is prophesying about.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

Billy Harrington, a well-known Republican politician, dropped into the nightly Iroquois-Popper gathering in the lobbies of the Baldwin Hotel last evening to get some pointers. "This 'solid eight' in the Board of Supervisors is too many for me," he said. "You know, a short time ago the board was about to appoint six clerks to do some work for it while sitting as a Board of Equalization. That made one clerk for two Supervisors, and so they were divided off in pairs and each pair allowed to name one appointee. I went to see A., one of the members of the 'solid eight,' and asked him to name a friend of mine. 'Very sorry,' he said, 'but I can't do anything in the matter. You see B. and I had the naming of one clerk. We shook dice to see who would have the place and B. won. If it wasn't for that I would name your man in a minute.'"

"So, knowing B. very well," continued Harrington, "I looked him up and made the same request. 'Very sorry,' he said, 'but I can't do anything in the matter. You see A. and I had the naming of one clerk. We shook dice to see who would have the place and A. won. If it wasn't for that I would name your man in a minute.'"

H. Le Baron Smith, the tailor, in giving his ideas about the revolution in men's dress yesterday, said that the styles were returning to the knee breeches and long coats of a hundred years ago.

"How do you account for that?" was asked.

"It is very simple," he replied. "There has been a fashionable effort in that direction for the past fifteen years, and the bicycles will do the rest. Every man who has a bicycle has to have a pair of knickerbockers, so that in the East, where bicycling is much more fashionable than here, they are a perfectly natural article of attire; and in the best hotels a whole bicycle corps will often enter a dining hall in their blue suits, and even attend dances, to the admiration of the ladies and the envy of the other men."

"But how do you place the long-tailed coat in the new fashion?"

"Oh, there's no need of accounting for that; the present style of cutaway coat will continue and you will see that in the next five years we shall swing around to the costume of Napoleon."

Several days ago an eel put up in a bottle with alcohol was left at the Occidental Hotel for President David Starr Jordan of the Stanford University. It was not an ordinary eel at all, but an unusual specimen of pink color with dark spots and not unlike a snake in general appearance. It was placed in a dark corner beside the safe to await the arrival of the distinguished ichthyologist. The next morning very early one of the old porters while cleaning up about the place came upon the bottle. It struck him as looking like a bottle of Scotch whisky. He took out the cork, smelled it and took a drink. It was not bad. Whisky, anyway, he thought. He came back several times for more drinks. Finally the liquor became so low that in tipping the bottle the eel came into the mouth. The porter held it up to the light and at sight of the supposed snake dropped it on the table and rushed out of the hotel to see a doctor. He has not returned.

PERSONAL.

P. A. Buell of Stockton is at the Grand.

O. F. Weed of Pasadena is at the Commercial.

M. D. Guest of the navy is at the Occidental.

J. Daley, a merchant of Healdsburg, is at the Russ.

G. H. Fancher, a banker of Merced, is a guest at the Lick.

W. R. Carrothers, a merchant of Santa Rosa, is at the Lick.

Dr. J. de Barth Shorb and his family are at the Occidental.

Captain Wyman, recently from Alaska, is at the Commercial.

Major W. H. Heuer is at Eureka inspecting the public works.

James H. Kinkead, ex-Governor of Nevada, is a guest at the Palace.

L. F. Breuner, a leading merchant of Sacramento, is staying at the Grand.

C. P. Smith, a County Supervisor from Mendocino, is quartered at the Russ.

J. P. Castro of Castroville is visiting the City and stopping at the Commercial.

Carl E. Lindsay, a prominent attorney of Santa Cruz, is a guest at the Grand.

J. C. Martin, editor of the Arizona Journal-Miner of Prescott, is at the Baldwin.

J. W. Houston, a merchant of Courtland, was one of yesterday's arrivals at the Grand.

Dr. E. J. Weldon of Sacramento came down yesterday and is registered at the Grand.

Ex-Judge J. G. Swinnerton, an attorney of Stockton, registered at the Grand yesterday.

Mrs. C. B. Holbrook returned yesterday from Redondo Beach, where she has passed the last three months.

A. P. Johnson, a capitalist and owner of large orange groves at Riverside, registered at the Palace yesterday.

Hon. J. G. McCarthy, State Printer of Nevada, who has been visiting friends in San Francisco, has returned to his home in Carson.

Assemblyman R. I. Thomas of Nevada County and Miss May James, daughter of William James, a land-owner of Butte County, were married at the Palace Hotel last evening.

A. M. Lawrence, the well-known newspaper man, will leave for Australia to-day. After a sojourn in the islands he will return and go to Washington, D. C., where he expects to spend the winter season.

Tom T. Lane, superintendent of the Utica mine, came to the City yesterday to get some big pumps to lift out the 40,000,000 gallons of water put in to extinguish the fire. He returns to the mine to-day.

J. E. Johnson and son, Percey, Dr. R. E. Pierce, W. Castlethwaite and H. Sutton Palmer, all of San Jose, left San Francisco last evening for Trinity County. They are on a hunting trip, and will spend several days in the Eagle Creek and Salmon River country.

OUT-OF-TOWN PERSONALS.

El Paso de Robles, July 23.—The late arrivals at the Paso Robles Springs are: Henry S. Bridge, Autha I. Bridge, H. Lake, F. Cobbatz, F. Wright, E. A. Stowell, Park Fellows, Mark Len, J. W. Daskill, H. Newell and wife, Dr. S. N. Dennis, Mrs. Rice McCollough, J. D. C. Martin, H. L. Martin, Miss V. Martin, Miss M. L. Lawyer, F. Emarento, Miss Laura Gashwiler, J. R. Roberts, C. W. Clark, Mrs. Contana, Mrs. Hoff, Miss Carentina, S. Bilo, J. Seward, F. Cox, J. Millegroa, Mrs. D. Frankel, Miss B. Levy, W. J. Walsh, F. J. Flynn, E. G. Holliday, J. P. Burns, O. Sinclair, F. Estrade, Mrs. James, Miss S. Willson, Miss Parker, William Parker and family, Miss Jane Willson, James C. Dumphy, James F. Fowler.

New York, N. Y., July 24.—Californians registering at hotels to-day: San Francisco—T. H. Williams, Hoffman; N. W. McLeod, Gilsey; P. Wadsworth, Everett; J. C. Paine, Broadway Central.

PROMINENT PERSONAGES.

A translation into French is in preparation of the historical and critical essays of John Morley.

Professor Leyden, the famous German physician, received $25,000 for attending the late Czar in his last illness.

Princess Maud, the youngest daughter of the Prince of Wales, wears a monocle in her eye whenever she appears in public.

Persigny, the most unscrupulous of Napoleon III's agents in bringing about the coup d'etat, left memoirs which are to be published soon in Paris.

What was probably the last appearance of Gladstone in the House of Commons was made on March 1, 1894, when he quitted the treasury bench.

Mrs. Plumb, widow of the Kansas Senator, has offered to give Emporia a half block of ground if the city will erect on it a $40,000 high-school building.

Editor D. B. Cook of the Niles (Mich.) Mirror has been a printer sixty-six years. He is now 80 years old, but can stick type as rapidly as any compositor in his office.

General O. O. Howard, who has been a resident of Burlington, Vt., since his retirement from the United States army, has been elected president of the Norwich University at Northfield, Vt.

In his life of Henry M. Stanley, Mr. Thomas George says that the explorer's real name is Howell Jones, and that he was born at Isgar, in Wales, November 16, 1840. His father was a bookbinder.

Mme. Casimer-Perier has followed the example of her husband, the ex-President of France, and learned to ride on the bicycle. She practices daily with Mme. de Bourqueney, wife of the former "introducer of Embassadors."

Ralph Iron (Olive Schreiner) is described as a small, lively woman, with nothing of the sadness of her stories. Two years ago Miss Schreiner married Mr. Cronwright, a member of the Colonial Parliament. It is said that instead of her taking his name he gave up his own for hers.

Mistral, the Provencal poet, married to oblige his mother, who said to him regularly: "What will your life be like without wife or child when I am gone?" Remembering a little girl with pretty eyes whom he had seen at Dijon ten years before, the poet set out in quest of her, found her, a girl of 19, and married her.

John Burroughs, the essayist and naturalist, says that the golden orioles bother him a great deal. These birds are regular topers in their love for grape juice. They stick their beaks into the grapes, suck up the juice, and three or four birds are able to ruin several tons of grapes in a short time.

OPINIONS OF EDITORS.

By the provisions of the Wright law thousands of acres have been brought under cultivation which would not otherwise have been developed for decades. More than $50,000,000 worth of bonds have been sold, and are now held all over the United States and in Europe. The prosperity of the entire San Joaquin Valley depends to a very large extent upon the constitutionality of the Wright law, and Judge Ross' decision will bring consternation to thousands of people, not only in California, where the cause of irrigation is of paramount importance, but in the East and in Europe, where the bonds are held.—San Jose Mercury.

The electrical boom promises to convert California into a rival of Massachusetts as a manufacturing State. The amount of water going to waste in this State is more than equal to that which falls over the Niagara cataracts. It is far easier to utilize, is widely distributed and can be used over and over again in its course to the valleys. All that is needed is for Californians to arouse themselves to an appreciation of this source of wealth and to utilize it.—Stockton Independent.

From the report of the Street Superintendent of San Francisco it appears that cobblestone pavement is still being laid in that city, some 2335 linear feet of street having been put down with that horrible device during the past year. We did not suppose that even in darkest Africa there was a city which had not discarded cobbles, and to find that the metropolis of California is still using them, even to a small extent, is almost paralyzing.—Oakland Enquirer.

It is announced that there is to be a new departure in the way of conducting the Mechanics' Fair at San Francisco this year. Heretofore it has been too much a display of Eastern products, but this year it is to be a display of California manufactures and productions, and the methods of their manufacture or growth. The idea is a good one, and good will come of it if carefully carried out.—Tulare Register.

The cry "Oregon for Oregonians" is all right, but what the State wants, needs and must have is more Oregonians. The population of the entire State is less than the central valley of the Willamette is capable of sustaining in peace, happiness, luxury and wealth. We want more people—new people—new blood.—Salem (Or.) Statesman.

Walter Hume Long, the new Troy President of the British Board of Agriculture, comes fairly by his love of tobacco, as his ancestor, Sir Walter Long, assisted Sir Walter Raleigh in smoking the first pipeful in England of the newly introduced Virginia weed.

The truth about the Democratic party is that so long as it was out of power it was able to conceal its inefficiency, but as soon as it was put in control of public affairs, its melancholy lack of capacity was disclosed, and it began to go to pieces.—Astorian (Oregon).

THOMAS OF NEVADA WEDS.

Marriage of a Popular Young Assemblyman at the Palace.

The Bride Is Miss May James of Oroville, a Graduate of Mills Seminary.

There was a quiet wedding at the Palace Hotel last evening that will interest a great many people about the State. The groom was R. I. Thomas of Nevada City, member of the Assembly from Nevada County. He was chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining in the Legislature and, although one of the younger members, had a great deal of influence in shaping legislation. He was a fluent speaker and made many warm friends among members of both political parties. Mr. Thomas is also the secretary of the Debris Commission and interested in mining at Nevada City. It is more than likely that he will be chosen by his constituents as a State Senator at the next election. He is now serving his second term as a member of the Assembly.

The bride was Miss May James, daughter of William James, a well-known capitalist and land-owner of Butte County. Her residence has been at Oroville. She is a graduate of Mills Seminary, has traveled extensively and is altogether a charming and accomplished young lady.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. Sims of Nevada City, an old friend of the groom. Evan Morgan of Oakland acted as the groom's best man and Miss Maud Morgan was the bridesmaid.

The large apartments in the Palace were tastefully decorated with ferns and flowers and potted plants. There were present only the relatives of the bride and groom and a few very intimate friends. The wedding was a quiet affair, owing to the fact that the groom's mother is ill.

After the ceremony and congratulations the party sat down to an elaborate wedding supper.

CITY OWNERSHIP.

Congressman Maguire Says Street Railways Can Be Conducted by the Board of Supervisors.

The action of the Society for Practical Progress in taking up the municipal ownership of public utilities, such as street railways, gas, electric lights and water works, has attracted the attention of many thinking people in San Francisco, among whom is Congressman Maguire.

"I am in favor," said Mr. Maguire yesterday, "of the public ownership and operation of every enterprise of general utility, which if left to private control must become a monopoly. As the business of supplying water and light to a city are in that category I am decidedly in favor of having them owned and operated by the City. I am opposed to the public operation of any productive or commercial enterprise which is not within that category."

Mr. Maguire also stated that it would be an easy matter to revoke the franchises of the several street railway companies should the City see proper to do so. It was only necessary to condemn the property and then have the court place a valuation on it.

Music and Musicians.

Music at political meetings in England is becoming quite the vogue, and would-be members of Parliament find nothing endears them more to their constituents than a display of vocal talent. Captain Grice-Hutchinson, Mr. Newdigate and R. J. Price, who are now M. P.'s, sang to the electors at the last general election, and who knows how many votes which otherwise would have gone to their opponents were captured by their musical efforts? The Irish party can boast a number of vocalists, says the Strand Musical Magazine. The veteran T. D. Sullivan has written the words of many an Irish ditty, and has sung them with great effect at numerous political and festive gatherings. Tim Healy, too, is much given to rendering Irish ballads, "Mary Donnelly" being his favorite

TIM HEALY RENDERING "MARY DONNELLY."

song. Healy plays his own accompaniment, while his brother Tom, who sits for North Wexford, is an accomplished pianist. Dr. Tanner can sing a good song, and so can Tom Condon and Dr. Fox.

The labor members are especially strong in musical talent. John Burns, when a rosy-cheeked youngster, sang in a surpliced choir, and Kier Hardie is not only a performer on the melodeon, but can put pathos and force into a Scotch ballad. His favorite song is "Mary of Argyl," and his rendering of it has frequently evoked the plaudits of his admirers. Especially prominent also is William Abraham, familiar to the Welsh people and to the House of Commons as "Mabon." By singing "The Men of Harlech," or "Land of My Fathers," Mabon can rouse a Welsh audience to the wildest pitch of enthusiasm. A good story is told of the honorable member's exchange of compliments with Mme. Patti. At a concert in Wales Mabon and the great prima donna were among the performers. The concert over, Mme. Patti stepped up to the M. P. and observed, with a pleasant smile, "You sing really well, Mr. Abraham." "Yes, madam," responded Mabon gallantly, "and so do you."

It does not appear that Gladstone with all his versatility ever came forward as an instrumentalist. But in bygone days the eminent statesman delighted in singing, and it is on record that his favorite song is "My Pretty Jane," a ballad that is not so familiar to-day as it was a generation or two ago. One of the most cultured of musicians in the House of Commons is Arthur Balfour, who delights, not only in listening to the best performers, but in playing the pianoforte for his own pleasure. Sir Richard Webster is well known as a member of a church choir, and he has appeared on the platform at concerts with great success. Sir Richard inclines toward sacred and serious music. Sir Edward Clarke, if reports be true, leans toward the humorous, and can render a coster ditty with marvelous effect. The Scotch members do not appear on the whole to be so musical as their English, Irish and Welsh brethren. It is true that Parliamentary caricaturists not unfrequently depict some one or other of the representatives of Scotland playing a solo on the bagpipes, but it is doubtful whether in reality any Scotch M. P. is in the habit of performing on an instrument that is regarded by the unappreciative Southron as a fearful and unholy invention.

One thing is certain, if the practice of having musical election meetings continues to grow, there ought to be a great field among political candidates for teachers of instrumental music and voice-production.

The account of the festivities at Copenhagen to celebrate the ninetieth birthday of "Old Hartman" shows how thoroughly they honor musicians in Denmark. The King, accompanied by the Crown Prince, personally called upon the veteran composer to offer congratulations and to confer upon him the Grand Cross of the Danebrog order, set in brilliants; while his Majesty's daughter, the Princess of Wales, conveyed by telegram her best wishes to her old music-master. The town, including the royal castle, was gay with flags and festoons; there was a procession of some hundreds of musicians from all parts of the country to the composer's residence and many other demonstrations. In the evening a gala performance of "Little Kireten," one of Hartman's most popular early operas, took place; the entire audience, from the King and the royal family downward, rising to their feet upon the appearance in his box of the composer.

Hartman's compositions are little known outside his native country, but with Christoph Weise and Peter Heise, he was co-founder of a Scandinavian school of music, whence the younger masters, Gade, Lindblad, his own son Emil, Svendsen, Grieg and many others have emanated.

The announcement has been made of the appointment of Bernhard Stavenhagen as conductor at the Court Theater at Weimar, in conjunction with Eugene d'Albert. The celebrated pianist made his debut at Weimar last month with an ably conducted performance of "Tannhauser." Stavenhagen is well known in this country, as he toured all through the Eastern States last season with the young 'cellist, Jean Gerardy. It was on account of this young man that two of the best known musical journals and piano-advertising mediums in America now have strained relations. Music, a Chicago paper, boldly asserted a few months ago that The Musical Courier's persistent lack of appreciation for Stavenhagen's efforts arose, not from the young man's lack of ability, but from the fact that he used an unadvertised brand of piano. The Courier retorted with some uncomplimentary remarks about music and now two papers devoted to the soothing art are estranged.

One of the most important movements toward bringing good orchestral music really within reach of "the people" has been inaugurated by a number of prominent society women of New York. It is stated that these ladies have felt impelled to their present course by the rapid increase in the number of more or less objectionable summer entertainments and the entire absence of cheap and harmless recreation for the multitudes who must remain in the city during the heated term. Madison-square Garden has been leased for six weeks and a large orchestra, under the direction of Frank Van der Stucken, is to present programmes covering a wide range to suit all tastes. The great novelty of the enterprise consists of the prices of admission, which range from 15 cents to 50 cents. This is the first genuine attempt at providing New York with "People's" concerts of really meritorious order at low prices.

The Societa Filarmonica Giuseppi Verdi promises to surpass all its previous efforts in the coming production of "La Traviata," which is being rehearsed under the leadership of Spadina. The society has an imported soprano from Italy, Signorina Carolina Beschieri, and the tenor is a young American who has just completed his studies in Milan. Signor Zappelli will sing the role of Germont.

"I Falsi Monetari," a brilliant comic opera that is not much known in America, is also being rehearsed by a troupe of local vocalists. The leading role, according to l'Italia, will be sustained by Signor Panizza, who is much admired in the Italian colony for his thorough mastery of the art of bel canto.

Clarence Eddy, the eminent American organist, is giving successful recitals in London. Among other works that he has played for the first time in the English capital is a new sonata from the pen of M. Guilmant. The work is dedicated to Clarence Eddy, and in dimensions and construction is without doubt the most imposing composition for the organ which M. Guilmant has yet produced. In form it resembles one of Widor's organ symphonies rather than the sonata of the stereotyped pattern, as it has five movements—an allegro, adagio, scherzo, recitative and a chorale and fugue. Its principal interest to musicians probably lies in the scherzo, which displays a boldness and fire that M. Guilmant has never surpassed.

There is a movement on foot toward instituting a season of grand opera in Philadelphia next winter at the Academy of Music under the direction of Gustav Hinrichs. Hitherto the Quaker City has contented itself with the operatic crumbs that have fallen from the New York table and these have not always been the most plentiful or the best. The management will require a guarantee fund of $50,000 before undertaking the enterprise. About $30,000 has already been subscribed.

One of the chief attractions at the Lower Rhenish festival held this year in Cologne was the performance of Heine's "Pilgerfahrt Nach Kevlaar," by Humperdinck. This short work, written for tenor and contralto soli, chorus and orchestra, is delightfully fresh. Unlike Humperdinck's operas it shows the influence of Schumann rather than of Wagner.

The famous old Tonhalle, familiar to periodical visitors to Zurich, has just closed its doors forever after a solemn performance of Handel's "The Messiah." But "le roi est mort, vive le roi," the new Tonhalle, erected on the Alpine Quay, is to be inaugurated in October next with musical festivities extending over three days.

Professor Reinecke, who last month entered upon his seventy-second year, will, it is understood, shortly retire from the conductorship of the famous Gewandhaus concerts, which he has held for thirty-five years, his predecessor in the office having been Julius Reitz, who himself succeeded Mendelssohn.

Mrs. Reeves, wife of the distinguished English tenor, Sims Reeves, died recently at Upper Norwood, near London. The deceased lady, who was in her seventy-fifth year, was well known in her youth both on the lyric stage and the concert-room. Her maiden name was Emma Lucombe.

Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel" has been performed in the Swedish language at the Royal Theater in Stockholm with enormous success—and still the American production of this operatic sensation tarries.

An Italian novelist has furnished Mascagni with a libretto from Zola's "Nana," which will probably be the composer's next opera.

SAID IN REPARTEE.

"I cannot deceive you," he protested.

"Darling!" she murmured.

And so they were married.

After that he found he had taken an unnecessarily gloomy view of the situation. He found as a matter of fact he could deceive her with a clove and the old lodge story.—Detroit Tribune.

Mrs. McSpratt—Isn't it remarkable how many mysterious disappearances there are?

Mr. McSpratt—Oh, I dunno. Most of 'em are married.—New York Weekly.

First Kansas Settler—What d'ye do, Bill, when yer wife begins to blow yer?

Second Kansas Settler—Oh, just go over to the cyclone cellar for an hour er two.—Judge.

St. Peter—Are they all here?

Gabriel—All but New York and Philadelphia.

St. Peter—What's the matter with them?

Gabriel—I couldn't wake Philadelphia, and New York had to get her harp out of pawn.—Judge.

"They say Wilkes married his cook."

"He did; only she was not his cook before he married her, poor girl."—Harper's Bazar.

Bostonian—The average Bostonian—

New Yorker—I beg your pardon! I thought they were all above the average.—Puck.

He—Carrie, do you know, darling, that you are the only girl I ever—

She—There, that will do. Don't tell me any of your fairy stories.

He—But hear me out. You are the only girl I say, that I ever thought was fool enough to have me.

She—Which shows that I was made for you. Yes, Charley, I think you may buy that ring as soon as you like.—Boston Transcript.

NOUGAT chewing chocolates. Townsend's. *

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"They say Hamsby is generous to a fault."

"Yes, he is, if it happens to be one of his own faults."—Buffalo Express.

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Ocean Excursions.

Steamship Pomona, to Santa Cruz and Monterey, leaves Saturdays, 4 P. M., due back Mondays, 5 A. M. Ticket office, 4 New Montgomery street.

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IF you suffer from looseness of the bowels, Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters will surely cure you.

Town originally signified a farm or farmhouse. It is used in Wycliffe in this sense, "and they went their ways, one to his town, another to his merchaundise."

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