NEWS OF THE COAST.

The Fixing of Railroad Assessments Completed.

SHOW A LIGHT INCREASE.

Only in Two Cases Were Figures Raised—One Slight Concession.

COUNTIES TO BE CONSIDERED.

A Number of Them Will Probably Be Cited to Appear Before the Board.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Aug. 5.—The State Board of Equalization completed its work of assessing the railroads to-day.

The assessment shows an increase of $288,000 over last year. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company has been raised $250,000, and the North Pacific Coast has been raised $50,000. The Southern California Motor road shows a decrease of $12,000 from last year. With these exceptions, the assessments are the same as they were a year ago.

From now until December 2 the board will be occupied in comparing and equalizing county assessments, and a number of counties will be cited to appear.

The following is the statement of the assessments of the several railroads for the present year made yesterday by the State Board of Equalization:

California Pacific Railroad Company, $2,000,000.

Central Pacific Railroad Company, $13,000,000.

Northern California Railroad Company, $275,000.

Northern Railway Company, $3,100,000.

San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, $1,935,000.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company, $16,250,000.

Southern California Railway Company, $2,950,000.

Carson and Colorado Railroad Company, $230,000.

Nevada California Oregon Railway, $110,000.

Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad Company, $100,000.

North Pacific Coast Railroad Company, $650,000.

Southern California Motor Road Company, $60,000.

Pacific Coast Railway Company, $350,000.

South Pacific Coast Railroad Company, $1,300,000.

Gualala River Railroad Company, $50,000.

California and Nevada Railroad Company, $92,000.

Pajara Valley Railroad Company, $150,000.

San Francisco and San Mateo Railroad Company, $150,000.

Rolling stock Pullman Palace Car Company (association cars) $110,500.

Pullman Palace Car Company (individual cars) $31,140.

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, $125,000.

AN EXCITING EPISODE.

A Young Girl Nearly Burned to Death While Cooking.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Aug. 5.—There was an exciting scene on Third street this afternoon, caused by a young girl who ran down a stairway with her clothing ablaze. The girl, whose name is Jennie Parker, lives upstairs in a lodging-house. She was cooking supper on a coal-oil stove when her dress caught fire. She ran through the hall and down the stairs and into the street. In the meantime the flames had spread so that they completely enveloped her, and no sooner had she reached the sidewalk than she fell.

Among those who happened to be near by was ex-Railroad Commissioner H. M. Laue. He took in the situation at a glance, and, stripping off his overcoat, wrapped it about the suffering girl. Others came to the rescue with blankets and quilts, and in a few moments the flames were extinguished. This was not done, however, until almost all the clothing was burned off the girl.

When taken upstairs, it was found that from the waist down she was terribly burned, the flesh in places appearing to be ready to drop off. Her arms also suffered considerably. It is reported that the girl has little chance for her life. If she lives she will be terribly disfigured.

A few months ago, being tired of the life she was leading, she shot herself in the head with a revolver. A number of charitable women became interested in her case, and by careful nursing she recovered. Her parents, who are said to be respectable country people, have been notified of the accident that has befallen their daughter.

A Record-Breaking Freight Train.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Aug. 5.—The heaviest freight train that was ever hauled over the mountains went East yesterday by the way of Truckee. The train weighed 907 tons, and was hauled by two of the monster locomotives that were recently brought here from the East. The trip was successful in every respect.

SURVIVORS OF THE WHITE.

They Arrive at Port Townsend in a Terrible Condition.

Only Seven Saved Out of Twenty-Seven—All but One More or Less Injured.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH., Aug. 5—The steamship Topeka, which arrived last night, had the rescued crew of the sealing schooner C. G. White, which was wrecked at Wood Island, Alaska, early in the spring. The poor fellows, who are maimed, are sickening sights and are awaiting the sailing of the next San Francisco steamer, which will carry them home.

The party consists of seven men, all that remains of a crew of twenty-seven. Among the survivors is W. E. Bail, marine engineer, who thought the trip would do him good. He had been engineer on Hearst's famous steam yacht Aquilla. He comes back with both feet gone above the ankle and will be a cripple the rest of his days.

F. A. Sweeney, a sailor, was one of the few who had the fortitude to tramp thirty-seven miles through deep snow to the nearest settlement for the relief of his frozen comrades, and is the only man in the entire crowd who comes home "whole."

August Wickstrom was the second mate, and is the only officer who escaped. He lost three toes of his right foot, together with one of the large bones.

M. Mathieson, a sailor, was luckier than others, losing only one toe of his right foot.

E. J. Voisinet, a French youth, who shipped as cabin boy, is the worst mutilated victim of the terrible disaster. His injuries include the loss of two toes and the heelbone of the left and the first and second toes of the right foot, three and a half fingers from the left hand and two fingers from the right, and the tips of the others.

F. H. Murray, seaman, suffered injuries which will make him a cripple for life. The entire front of his left foot had to be amputated to save his life.

When the wreck occurred the first to get ashore were Bail, Morrillo, Sweeny and Rogers, who started for assistance to the nearest settlement, a place called Okyok, thirty-seven miles away across the lagoon. The snow was neck high. Bail was the only one who reached the place, Rogers, Morrillo and Sweeny succumbing to the intense cold.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company has offered transportation to the unfortunates from Sitka to San Francisco. They leave on the Walla Walla to-morrow at noon.

THIRTY-MILE RELAY RACE.

Won by the Association Cyclers After a Close Contest.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Aug. 5.—The thirty-mile relay race between the Association cyclers and the Elite cyclers of this city was held this evening over the East San Jose five-mile course, and was won by the Association cyclers. The race was closely contested all through, the last relay men getting an even start.

Suit Against Tulare County.

VISALIA, CAL., Aug. 5.—The Board of Supervisors this afternoon employed Messrs. Power & Alford and Messrs. Lamberson & Middlecoff to represent the county in the action recently brought by Kings County to collect $104,500, swamp-land funds. This is the biggest suit brought in this county for a long time. If Kings County should win the suit the treasury would be entirely bankrupted.

Fire at Merced Falls.

MERCED, CAL., Aug. 5.—A fire occurred at Merced Falls this afternoon at 3 o'clock which destroyed fourteen buildings, among them Adolph Jacobs' store and outbuildings, and several cottages belonging to I. H. Jacobs of San Francisco. The estimated loss is about $7000.

Valley Road Surveyors.

MERCED, CAL., Aug. 5.—J. A. Graham, at the head of a surveying party in the employ of the Valley road, is encamped eight miles northwest of Merced and will probably reach this city next Thursday. Another crew is encamped at the crossing of the Merced River, near McSwain's bridge. The latter party are handling the permanent survey.

NEWS OF THE POTRERO.

Solano-Street Line—Water and Electric Lights—Grading on the Big Hill Is Begun.

Potrero residents are mostly interested just now in the somewhat remotely prospective running of the Fillmore and Sixteenth streets line on Solano street. There seems to be nothing for them to do though but wait patiently. The cut at Bryant street has been the cause of all the delay, and until it is finished the people will have to be content with the Kentucky and Fourth streets route.

The work of paving seven blocks of Solano street, from Kentucky, with basalt blocks by Contractors Warren & Malley will begin soon.

Some regret is now expressed over the failure to reduce the width of the sidewalks on this street from fifteen to twelve feet. The street is sixty-six feet wide, and the double-track of the Market-street Railway Company takes up twenty-one feet. With the sidewalks at fifteen feet wide on each side a roadway of only seven and a half feet is left between the car tracks and the curb.

President Richard Pengelly and Secretary James Glackin of the Southern Heights Improvement Club are laboring hard with the Spring Valley Water Company to induce that corporation to give that neighborhood a service from some reservoir which will insure a sufficient pressure. At present the residents of the Heights have to depend largely upon Antone Raymond's tank, at the corner of Arkansas and Twentieth streets, for their water supply. The gentlemen interested hope to be able to make some sort of an encouraging report soon.

The nearest hydrant to all this hilly property is that on Kentucky street, near Nevada (Twenty-third) street. It is thought that by running a main along Nevada street four blocks to Iowa street, a little water protection might be afforded in case of fire. There have been three fires on the Southern Heights, all a total loss because of the inability to get enough water.

In the matter of street lights for the Potrero, Luke Battles of the Edison company took a look over the ground yesterday. He asked Police Lieutenant Bennett for a list of places for electric arc lights. Lieutenant Bennett prepared the following: Seventeenth and Tennessee, Nineteenth and Tennessee, Iowa and Butte, Seventeenth and Connecticut, Eighteenth and Connecticut, Nineteenth and Missouri, Twentieth and Missouri and Twenty-second and Carolina. The need of the first three, Mr. Bennett thinks, is absolutely imperative.

The work of cutting down part of the big hill, the perpendicular side of which abuts on Kentucky street at Napa street, has been commenced by the Potrero Land Improvement Company on the Minnesota-street slope. It is expected that in a few days the gravity trains will be dumping 500 carloads of earth daily on the low land bounded by Minnesota, Indiana, Napa and Sierra streets.

The Tubbs Cordage Company is about to put in 600 feet of macadamized road to Kentucky street soon, which will be a boon to teamsters when the rainy season comes.

SOUTH OF THE PARK.

Strong Resolution for an Improvement to Be Presented to the Supervisors.

At a meeting of the property-owners of the south side of the Golden Gate Park, held Friday night at the rooms of the Southside Park Improvement Club, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Messrs. Sol Getz, E. B. Mastick, Thomas U. Sweeny, Carl G. Larsen, W. H. Jones, George Lane, E. F. Zahler, C. Cady, S. Sorensen, E. Harrington, A. W. Dewitt, Henry C. Winter, Patrick Biggins, A. F. Magrane, E. N. Richardson and Edward Ewald were appointed a committee to urge the honorable Board of Supervisors to immediate and favorable action on the petition before them for the establishment of a system of grades and sewers:

WHEREAS, The property-owners and taxpayers of the south side of Golden Gate Park have repeatedly petitioned former Boards of Supervisors for the establishment of a sewer system to prevent the destruction of their streets and homes; and, whereas, last winter considerable damage was done by the water which, having no outlet, washed away macadamized streets, crossings and graded building lots, endangering even the dwelling houses of some of the residents of the district; and, whereas, the City is certainly liable for any damage done by reason of non-establishment of a sewerage system by your honorable board after repeated prayers of the inhabitants and property-owners of the district for relief; and whereas, through the inaction of former Boards of Supervisors the growth of the said district has been retarded and property-owners have been prevented from erecting substantial improvements; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to lay the matter before the honorable Board of Supervisors and show that it is an absolute necessity that something should be done to prevent the repetition of damage done last winter, and urge your honorable board to grant the petition presented by the property-owners and inhabitants of said district, and direct the City Engineer to make the necessary examinations, surveys, maps and profiles necessary, and to recommend a system of grades and sewerage for the said district south of Golden Gate Park in accordance with the resolution No. 12,509, third series, of your honorable body.

NEWS OF THE COAST.

Opening of the Second Week's Lectures at Camp Roache.

PRODUCTS OF THE OLIVE.

An Interesting and Instructive Address by A. P. Hayne.

HINTS TO GROWER AND PACKER

Professor Ross Discourses on the Farmer and the Railroad Problem.

WRIGHTS, CAL., Aug. 5.—The second week of instruction at Camp Roache began this morning with a lecture on "The Olive and its Products," by A. P. Hayne, the instructor in charge of olive culture and viticulture at the University of California. The subject was handled from the point of view of the small farmer, for, as he said:

Those who undertake to manufacture olive oil must have a good training and must be ready to go into it on a large scale. Oil making is distinctively not a poor man's undertaking. Manufacturers must be men of means and training, as is the case in all branches of our manufacturing business. The small farmer, if he owns but a dozen trees, can make good profits, either selling his olives to the oil-maker or pickling the fruit and selling to the pickle merchant, or substituting olives for meat. A man can raise just as healthy a family by substituting ripe pickled olives for meat as those who give their children beef. By planting a border of olives around a farm some people have paid for the cultivation of their whole place.

Those who wish to make oil should go to the State University and prepare themselves for the business just as any one would who goes into any kind of manufacturing business. The State University, having connected with it the United States agricultural experiment stations, is fully equipped for giving all the instruction desired.

There are certain general principles that must be taken into consideration by all who raise olives. If these be not rigorously adhered to the olive-grower will not make a profit. Whenever you hear of an olive-grower who says that the market refuses to buy his goods, be sure that he is to blame in the way he has handled his crop. There is the brightest future for olives, either for oil or pickles. The great underlying principles are that no olive should be bruised; second, that no olive is as valuable when "dead ripe" as when about wine red; third, that bad oil or spoiled olives are the result of carelessness in allowing molds or smaller micro-organisms to develop.

In order not to bruise olives they should be picked as soon as they turn color, for then they have their maxium value for either oil or pickles. Nothing is gained by leaving them on the tree after wine redness has been reached. Molds and bacteria are the great causes of bad oil and poor pickles. The whole problem is to keep these minute vegetables from developing. Like the higher vegetables, all they require to germinate is heat, nourishment and humidity. Any one of these being absent they cannot sprout the germs that exist everywhere. The moment they get a firm footing in the flesh of an olive, that olive is spoiled, and all the rest of the olives in the barrel will soon become infected from this breeding ground.

After picking the olives without bruising them they should be stored in trays that admit of the free circulation of air from all sides. Never store olives in layers deeper than three inches. For pickles, don't store them at all, but put them at once into water. When you sell olives to the oilmaker see that he weighs them at once, for otherwise you lose heavily both in bulk and weight. Cleanliness is the most important thing in oilmaking, for cleanliness means the suppression of molds and bacteria.

There are two methods of preserving olives, namely, the pure water treatment, and the lye treatment, the object being to remove the bitter or acrid substances that render the ripe olive unfit for eating.

The water treatment is the oldest and in some respects the best. The olives should be soaked in fresh pure water till the bitterness has been removed, which takes from thirty to sixty days, according to the bitterness of the olive. The water must be pure, fresh spring or well water. Canal water, if not previously boiled, is fatal. The water should be changed every twelve hours. If left on longer the olives will be spoiled. The reason for this is that it takes but fifteen or twenty-four hours for the germs of the microscopic plants to germinate, and olives are only spoiled by these microscopic plants.

When a sufficient amount of bitterness has been removed to render the olives palatable, a weak brine is added and left for three or four days. After this another brine somewhat stronger is added and finally a third brine, in which the olives can be kept for years. The first brine should be made with four ounces of table salt to the gallon, the second eight ounces and the third fourteen ounces. The water should be boiled when the salt is added and allowed to cool off before putting on the olives. Some of the best practitioners add to the final brine one pound of alum to the 100 gallons of water. Alum being a powerful antiseptic keeps the micro-organisms from germinating and spoiling the pickled olives.

The lye treatment is really a combination of the pure water treatment and lye. First the olives are put into a lye solution made by dissolving one or one and a quarter pounds of potash (98 per cent pure) in ten gallons of water. This is left on the olives four or five hours, during which time it is kept in motion by occasionally drawing off a few bucketfuls from the bottom and pouring it back. After a preliminary soaking the olives are soaked for a few days and more lye of the same strength is added and left on a few hours, till the olive has lost a sufficient amount of its bitterness, then the whole is soaked in fresh water, changing it every twelve hours, till all the lye has been removed from the olives. Then salt brine is added, as in the case of olives cured by the fresh-water process. The great essential is that the lye be not too concentrated, nor left on too long, and that the water be changed every twelve hours. A mistake in either of these is sure to bring about the speedy ruin of the whole lot. The olives should never be put in the vats in layers deeper than twenty inches, and there should be a floating cover to keep the olives constantly submerged. No more lye should be used than will just cover the olives, as too much will soften them.

Olives should be carefully graded for profit. They can be kept for many years in barrels in the brine, and used by taking from the barrel the amount desired. If they are too salty a few hours' soaking in fresh water will bring them to the desired degree of freshness. Good, ripe, pickled olives bring on the market from 50 cents to $1 25 a gallon. Olives, when allowed to become dead ripe and dried, sell for 15 cents a pound. Of all the branches of horticulture there is none in which there is a brighter outlook than for olives. It must be kept in mind that, like anything else, the trees must be cared for rationally and the crops handled with the greatest care and attention.

The process of curing olives is simple in the extreme, but requires the greatest care and attention. Whenever a pickle merchant refuses to buy California olives it is because they have not been cured properly, for I am told by the large pickle merchants that the in tire crop of California pickles are sold within three months for a higher price than the foreign olives. It must be noted that in California we raise olives that are not only larger than the same variety in the Old World but that the oil richness is greater. This has been clearly shown by the analyses made at the university, and proves that our State is better adapted to olive culture than Europe.

"The Farmer as an Exporter Embracing the Railroad Problem" was Professor Ross' subject this afternoon. The main point discussed was the discrimination by the railroad companies; first, between persons; second, local discrimination; and third, the classification of freights and hence the discrimination in regard to value. His discussion showed that the first and second of these could be abandoned, while the last could profitably be retained. He thought that the cost of service principle should not be adopted, because industries would then be concentrated in certain localities, and competition between different businesses would not be equitably adjusted. He did not believe that the railroad companies should be allowed to entirely make their own rates, but considered the railroads public property to the extent that the Government should interfere when they took the monopolistic form.

Troublesome Arizona Indians.

TUCSON, ARIZ., Aug. 5.—The investigation of the special agent just returned from western Pima County shows that all the stockmen have been forced to remove their stock to other ranges on account of the depredations of the Papago Indians, who are scattered in small bands through the mountains of that section in a state of starvation and compelled to steal cattle for subsistence. Three thousand Papagoes are off their reservation.

Stockmen have lost over 8000 head of stock and some are financially ruined. An appeal has been made to the Indian Department to have the Indians placed on their reservation and given a chance to till the soil.

TOUR OF THE KNIGHTS.

California Commandery Arranging for the Boston Conclave.

A Handsome Illustrated Itinerary Issued Giving the Proposed Features of the Trip.

Nearly all the arrangements for the pilgrimage of the members of California Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, to the triennial conclave, which opens in Boston on the 27th inst., have been completed, and there is every promise that the trip across the continent as well as their stay in the city of culture will be as enjoyable as it is possible for it to be. A handsomely engraved itinerary of the pilgrimage has just been issued. Not only does it describe the routes by which the Knights will travel across the continent in glowing language, but it sets forth some of the attractive features in beautiful photogravure illustrations.

The party will leave here at 8 A. M. on the 18th, and will find a special train waiting for them at the Oakland mole. It is promised by the railroad company that no detail necessary to the convenience and comfort of the Sir Knights and their ladies will be overlooked.

At Suisun the party will be met by Sir Knight J. B. Richardson, the commissary of the commandery, and at Sacramento there will be a short stop to greet and take on board the representatives of Sacramento Commandery No. 2. When Reno is reached the party will be augmented by "fraters" of De Witt Clinton Commandery No. 1 of Virginia City, Nev.

From Ogden on the party will travel by the Rio Grande Western, and pass down the great Salt Lake Valley until at Salt Lake a change is made to the Denver and Rio Grande line. At Denver the party will be transferred to the special train of the Burlington route with a through run to Chicago. As it is the intention of those in charge of the excursionists to make their trip as varied as possible, they will be taken to Detroit and placed in the care of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. From there they will go on to Montreal, where a short stay will be made.

After that there will be only one stop made before going on to Boston. That will be at Newport, Vt., to enjoy the hospitalities of Malta Commandery No. 10. Included in the hospitalities will be a trip on Lake Memphremagog. Previous to arrival at Boston the Knights will don their full uniforms, and their horses, which have been sent on by special train, will be awaiting them at the depot. They will be met by Boston Commandery No. 2, 600 strong, and escorted to the Parker House, where the headquarters will be during their stay in Boston.

LITTLE HAUCK'S LAST VOYAGE.

He Drifts Into the Bay on a Plank and Drowns.

The little son of Private George W. Hauck at the Presidio was drowned off Presidio wharf on Sunday afternoon in the presence of his playmates. Up to a late hour last night his body was not recovered.

With several other lads young Hauck, who was only 8 years of age, went to play along the bay shore. They wandered off together toward the wharf, and there sailed about on boards and bits of planking. Little Hauck pushed out a few feet—just the least bit too far—and presently he was carried out on his frail raft over the waves. His playmates could do nothing to save him, and gazed in terror at the child drifting away to sea. These were precious but lost moments, for when they began to fully realize the situation it was then too late to save the boy.

They hastened to the nearest Presidio building and gave the alarm. Immediately a telephone message to the Baker's beach lifeboat station was sent, and the life-saving crew pulled off around Fort Point to where the child disappeared.

They cruised around the wharf while the sea was scanned with glasses by many anxious eyes in vain hopes of seeing the boy on his raft, but when evening came on the search had to be abandoned.

Young Hauck was caught in a southwest current that carried him out into the channel, where it was supposed that the child was tumbled off his plank by the waves.

WARRING DOCTORS.

Serious Charges Against Dr. Keck of Noe Valley.

Drs. Keck, McCord and Brandon of Noe Valley indulged in a controversy a few days since, and as a result McCord appeared in court yesterday to answer a charge of battery brought by Mrs. J. E. Buckley, his landlady. Mrs. Buckley states in her complaint that McCord hit her, and she stated besides that "the doctors had a fight in her house and she took the two outsiders by the neck like kittens and threw them out of doors."

Dr. McCord now comes forward with several serious accusations against his one-time friend, Dr. Keck, and the latter says the charges are unwarranted.

Judge Conlan has appointed Thursday to hear the testimony in the assault case.

Not Opposed to Sanders.

C. W. Armes of the pioneer firm of Armes & Dallam, broom-makers, desires it understood that he and his partner are not in sympathy with the movement recently developed in opposition to Mr. Sanders, superintendent of the State Asylum for the Blind. Mr. Armes says that his house is very much in favor of Mr. Sanders and of the institution under his supervision. The firm of Armes & Dallam wish it understood that they are in no way antagonistic to the asylum for the blind, and that they do not fear any competition in their business that comes from that institution. They consider Mr. Sanders an able and an honorable man, and would regret to see him supplanted by any one else.

WORK OF THE GRAND JURY

Further Investigation of Police Judge Campbell's Conduct.

EX-COUNTY CLERK HALEY.

Records of Inheritance Tax Show Great Negligence in 1893 and 1894.

The Grand Jury held another session yesterday afternoon, resuming the investigation of Police Judge Campbell's conduct in dismissing a case against two men who were arrested last June for committing a grievous outrage on a feeble-minded girl. One of the jurors said: "It is the purpose of the jury to inquire thoroughly into all the circumstances connected with this case."

The jury also proposes to push the crusade against sidewalk obstructions. The letter sent to the Board of Supervisors was only the beginning. One of the jurors remarked: "We shall watch the course of events, and do all that can be done to clear away the disfiguring signs and obstructions."

It is understood that the duty of investigating the official delinquencies in the County Clerk's office during Haley's administration of affairs will devolve largely on the committee of which Charles G. Clinch is chairman.

According to the expression of several members of the jury there is a determination to bring to light all the facts connected with the Haley regime. If it turns out that the City loses by his official negligence, his bondsmen will be held to an accountability. The sureties on Haley's bond are:

Peter Lynch	$15,000
Edward Ring	10,000
Richard J. Whelan	10,000
John C. Hawke	5,000
Esther Haley	15,000
Hannah Haley	10,000
Henry J. Gallagher	5,000
Reuben H. Lloyd	10,000

Reuben H. Lloyd was not one of the original sureties, but took the place on the bond of William Kreling deceased.

One of the charges against Haley is that he neglected to obey the law regarding the inheritance tax of 5 per cent, and that in consequence of his negligence the school fund has lost a large sum of money. Yesterday an investigation of the records in this particular matter was made by a reporter of THE CALL, and while the negligence of Haley was clearly shown the fact was also brought to light that the excellent system adopted by County Clerk Curry will save to the school fund a large sum of money that Haley should have taken measures to collect. Some estates have been distributed and the money wholly lost to the school fund.

The law was in force during a year and a half of Haley's term of office, having been enacted by the Legislature of 1893. The books in the office of the Treasurer, which were examined yesterday, show that the collections on reports rendered by Haley amounted to $19,000. The same records show that during the seven months that County Clerk Curry has been in office the collections approximate $80,000. Mr. Curry has also made returns to the Treasurer on sums due under the law which amount in the aggregate to $230,000. On this point Mr. Curry said: "I think the City can well afford to pay for two clerks to perform this duty. Judging from collections already made and the amounts returned to the Treasurer for collection, the sum taken in during my term will pay all the expenses of the office and half the expenses of the succeeding term. It is probable that $2,000,000 will go to the school fund."

One needs only to look at the inheritance tax record book kept by Haley to get an idea of that officer's comprehension of the law. It is true that the books show the name of the deceased person, the appraised value of the estate and the amount of the tax, but there was nothing else to guide the Treasurer. Under Haley's system the Treasurer had no alternative but to collect from the "deceased." Under the system of record-keeping adopted by County Clerk Curry the record shows:

Number of the case.
Name of the testator.
Date of decease.
Name of executor.
Name of attorney.
Name of legatees.
Amount of the estate.
Amount of the tax.
Amount paid.
When paid.

The Treasurer said yesterday: "The record supplied to this office by the present County Clerk gives us data so that collections can be readily made. The record furnished by the previous administration of the County Clerk's office was incomplete and of very little service in making collections under the law."

Since County Clerk Curry went into office the Wilmerding estate has paid inheritance tax of $20,000, and the Kate Johnson estate $27,500.

County Clerk Haley's record-keeper made two entries of the Stanford estate, the corrected return placing the valuation at $90,000. The Treasurer said nothing had been paid on the Stanford assessment, but the estate will have to pay before final distribution is made. Haley neglected altogether to report on the Wilmerding and Johnson estates.

The work which has been imposed on County Clerk Curry in extricating the office from the bewildering confusion in which Haley left the records, minutes and papers, simply defies description. When the Grand Jury goes through all the departments the members will be astonished. Judgments were left unentered, bonds unregistered and minutes unwritten. Wills were found among out-of-the-way papers, letters of administration and articles of incorporation were unrecorded. Confusion reigned in every department, with two exceptions. Minutes of the Probate Department were six months in arrears. The present County Clerk was obliged to open new sets of minute books to allow the old clerks to finish up the delayed work. It is a question whether the minutes are now up.

The records of the Criminal courts were as bad as the records of other departments.

Facts came to light some time ago which can now be published, since the sentence of death in the Fredericks case has been executed, that the records of appeal to the Supreme Court were never entered as of record by Haley's clerks. The present administration was obliged to send to the Supreme Court to get the information for entry.

The seals of the court were not originally placed on the information in the Sternberg case, and were put on June 7, 1895, by order of Judge Wallace.

A clerk, whose experience in the County Clerk's office has been desired through several administrations, said yesterday in speaking of Haley's conduct:

"He was trying to make a political record by assuming to run the office for $6000 a month—something which could not be done when David Wilder was County Clerk twelve years ago when the work was one-half lighter than it is now. Haley's clerks left the office six months before the election 'to do politics.' Haley was so sure of winning that he thought the neglected work could be picked up after the election, but when defeat came, his office was in confusion beyond his power to extricate it."

IRRIGATION BONDS.

The Ross Decision Will Not Affect Other Securities.

A conference was held yesterday in the office of Daniel Meyer, the well-known capitalist, by several holders of irrigation bonds for the purpose of discussing the recent decision of Judge Ross affecting this class of securities. Only about half a dozen bondholders attended, and nothing was accomplished further than an agreement to meet again on Wednesday, at which time a larger attendance is expected, as the irrigation people all over the State have been notified.

Mr. Meyer was seen last evening at his residence on California street and asked if the Ross decision would have the effect of invalidating municipal bonds, as rumored on the street yesterday afternoon when the conference in his office became known. He was very positive in a negative reply.

"The decision," said Mr. Meyer, "affects only irrigation bonds, and the conference in my office related only to this class of securities. Municipal bonds were not considered at all, and will not be taken up at the conference set for Wednesday. We did nothing this afternoon. At the next meeting we expect to have a better attendance. As to what will be done I can express no opinion, for I do not know. Of one thing you may be sure, municipal bonds will not be affected by the Ross decision."

LOS ANGELES FUEL OIL.

Steps Are Being Taken to Land It Here Cheaper Than Coal.

A Committee Here to Arrange for Transportation—Large Supply Available.

R. A. Herron, president, and F. W. Flint and John Burns, directors of the Los Angeles Oil Exchange, are in the City as a committee from that organization to try to arrange for shipping to this City in large quantities the oil being produced at that city for fuel purposes. They claim that they can lay down here fuel oil better for the purpose than the best coal used at a lower rate than the cheapest coal bought here.

Mr. Herron, who is at the Palace, said last evening:

Our mission here is to interest San Francisco capitalists in transporting our oil to this market, and to arrange for the best rates to be obtained by land or water. We came, too, to see if there was a market here for us, and we find a much better one than we had any idea of. If we can get satisfactory rates for transportation we will supply here oil for fuel purposes much cheaper than any coal.

We have received much encouragement so far as to rates and as to getting the necessary capital interested. There is little doubt now that we shall be bringing oil for fuel into this market in a very short time.

We can find plenty of material. We have now 125,000 barrels overground in tanks, and our wells are producing at the rate of 3000 barrels a day. About 2½ to 3 barrels of the oil equals a ton of coal for fuel.

There has been a great increase in the output of oil for fuel in the south during the past five months. This would not be of much value in the East, but here, where fuel is so much higher, it becomes a great and important factor in the manufacturing industries of this State.

Los Angeles people do not realize the importance of the industry yet. Your people here will soon realize the great benefit it will be to the building up of manufactures. The cost of fuel is, of course, the greatest drawback you have to contend with.

We have in Los Angeles now a rolling-mill for making sheet-iron, the only one west of Chicago. The use of the fuel oil is what makes its existence possible.

AMONG THE SCIENTISTS.

San Francisco Sandstone Not Pre-Cretaceous but Cretaceous.

An Interesting Programme at the Academy of Sciences—A Poem on "Evolution."

Last evening's meeting of the Academy of Sciences was devoted to a discourse by George Otis Mitchell on "Our Conceptions of Matter and Force," the reading of a scholarly poem on "Evolution" by Louis A. Robertson, and the presentation of resolutions of regret because of the removal of Professor Davidson from the Coast Survey.

One of the clauses of the resolutions that were presented before the academy and adopted by the members provided that copies of the resolutions should be sent to President Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle and the members of Congress from this coast. But to the advisability of that one clause, some of the members took exception and attempted to have the whole matter deferred, and an adjournment had to be voted to stop the discussion.

Announcement was also made of a recent discovery on Alcatraz Island of a fossil, the existence of which disproves the idea that the San Francisco sandstones are pre-cretaceous. The cast of the fossil was found by Captain A. W. Vogdes, and it may be referred to the genus venericardia, a genus which ranges from the cretaceous to the tertiary formation. This discovery, with that by Major Elliott of an inoceramus, named by Gaff after its discoverer, clearly indicates that the San Francisco sandstones probably belong to the cretaceous period.

In speaking of "Matter," Mr. Mitchell said that the upper and thinner film of a soap bubble is probably five molecules thick in order to have cohesive force sufficient to maintain its form. The thickness near the top of a bubble just before it bursts is about one ten-millionth of an inch. Each molecule being composed of several atoms it can be seen that an atom must be infinitesimally minute.

Smoke rings present, under experiment, all the properties of solid matter, and yet when they are broken in any place every part of them immediately and entirely disappears, showing that matter may exist in an invisible state. Matter and motion are reconcilable, and are intimately connected; but it is hard to conceive such a thing as "ether" as a medium for the transmission of light.

After the completion of this discourse Louis A. Robertson read an interesting original poem on "Evolution."

THE SLAYER OF BARR.

His Identity as Con S. Sullivan, an Ex-Convict, Established.

If any doubt had existed as to C. B. Henderson, the slayer of Clarence Barr, the Chinatown guide, being Con S. Sullivan, an ex-convict, gambler and confidence man, it was removed yesterday morning.

Captain Lees received a letter from the Warden of the State Penitentiary at Canyon City, Colo., stating that Sullivan was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. He was received at the penitentiary on September 19, 1885. By reason of good conduct his sentence was commuted to eight years. He was discharged on December 20, 1890. He had a good prison record, and received the usual credits for good behavior.

A photograph of Sullivan, with his description on the back, accompanied the letter, and both fit Henderson perfectly.

Henderson's preliminary examination will commence before Judge Low to-morrow morning.

The word sunny borrowed its original significance from astrology. It described a person born under the influence of the sun, this luminary being supposed to exercise a beneficial influence on the character of the individual.

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STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION AND AFFAIRS OF THE

MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF MAGDEBURG, GERMANY, ON THE 31ST day of December, A. D. 1894, and for the year ending on that day, as made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of California, pursuant to the provisions of sections 610 and 611 of the Political Code, condensed as per blank furnished by the Commissioner.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock, paid up in cash	$750,000 00

ASSETS.

Real estate owned by company	$449,349 75
Loans on bond and mortgage	1,285,706 55
Cash market value of all stocks and bonds owned by company	2,332,156 35
Amount of loans secured by pledge of bonds, stocks and other marketable securities as collateral	350 00
Cash in company's office	12,621 91
Cash in banks	780,785 29
Interest due and accrued on all stocks and loans	13,267 29
Premiums in due course of collection	248,454 62
Due by other companies for reinsurances	675,562 15
Total assets	$5,798,253 91

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment or in suspense	$646,032 83
Gross premiums on fire risks running one year or less, reinsurance 50 per cent	1,568,251 15
Gross premiums on fire risks running more than one year, reinsurance pro rata	245,829 83
Cash dividends remaining unpaid	564 25
All other demands against the company	1,042,239 37
Total liabilities	$3,502,917 43

INCOME.

Net cash actually received for fire premiums	$4,232,488 60
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages	58,676 99
Received for interest and dividends on bonds, stocks, loans and from all other sources	76,576 51
Received from all other sources	90,010 44
Total income	$4,457,752 54

EXPENDITURES.

Net amount paid for fire losses (including $595,122 76 losses of previous years)	$2,302,213 52
Dividends to stockholders	187,500 00
Paid or allowed for commission or brokerage	694,513 02
Paid for salaries, fees and other charges for officers, clerks, etc	185,006 27
Paid for State, national and local taxes	35,901 72
All other payments and expenditures	173,644 73
Total expenditures	$3,578,779 26

ROBT. TSCHMARKE, President.
E. T. MIETHKE, Vice-President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of April, 1895. R. WEICHSEL JR., U. S. Vice-Consul.

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COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

Of Graduates of San Francisco Normal School.

BY ORDER OF THE CITY BOARD OF EXamination a competitive examination of the graduates of the San Francisco Normal School of May, 1895, in conformity with Section 166 of the rules of the Board of Education, will be held at the San Francisco Normal School building, on Powell st., near Clay st., commencing on Saturday morning, August 10, at 9 o'clock.

GEO. W. WADE, Secretary City Board of Examination.