



CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Postage Free: Daily and Sunday Call, one week, by carrier, \$0.15...

BUSINESS OFFICE: 710 Market Street.

EDITORIAL ROOMS: 217 Clay Street.

BRANCH OFFICES: 550 Montgomery Street, Corner Clay; open until 9:30 o'clock.

OAKLAND OFFICE: 508 Broadway.

EASTERN OFFICE: Pacific States Advertising Bureau, Ehtelander Building, Rose and Duane streets, New York City.

THE SUMMER MONTHS: Are you going to the country on a vacation? If so, it is no trouble for us to forward THE CALL to your address.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1895

THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL

Suppress the opium evil.

Let us get rid of the hop heads.

The filibuster seems to be a bad case of full of bluster.

There will never be a free Cuba until Havana leads the way.

There is seemingly nothing muddy in the Clear Lake electrical scheme.

If there is such a thing as a science of invention it is high time to teach it.

The next Democratic candidate for the Presidency will serve as a National football.

In making a State exhibit as well as in building up the State every county must help.

The new vigor of the police, like the new vigor of the State Department, needs bracing up.

The golf girl has come as a threatening menace to the security of the bloomer girl's fame.

New York is trying to boom herself as a summer resort by starting the paradox of a vacation school.

Sensational reports of the Durrant case have already borne fruit in the production of a murderous crank.

As the most picturesque spot in Central California Clear Lake deserves the recognition of enterprising capital.

When Senator Hill said none but a Western man could carry New York, he gave Mr. Whitney a hard one on the neck.

Much Has Been Written and Much Has Been Said are two sorry nightmares that haunt the slumbers of unskilled writers.

Sensational newspaper reports, filling pages of padded suggestiveness, can be read only by those most susceptible to their evil influence.

Sensational newspapers afflicted with filibusterphobia seem to have overlooked an opportunity which the presence of the Solid Eight suggests.

In the State Fair and the Mechanics' Institute Exhibition we will have a double chance to show ourselves as we wish others to see us.

It is rather odd that W. K. Vanderbilt should have started a racing stable and begun to ride about Newport in a horseless carriage at the same time.

There would be more satisfaction in knowing that English money is coming our way if it were not for the knowledge that the interest on it is going their way.

Those whom sensational journalism does not transform into cranks are nevertheless afflicted thereby with ailments hardly less deplorable than a murderous inclination.

Before we shake hands with a trusted friend it might be wise hereafter to take him into a secluded corner, hypnotize him and discover if he is a Hawaiian "filibuster."

It is said that the Salisbury Ministry will begin its work by trying to find some solution for the labor problems in England, so we may as well look out for a racket when Parliament meets.

In support of the opinion which George K. Fitch, the former editor of THE CALL, entertains of its present management is the fact that the old subscribers who swore by him are true to the new regime.

It is rather a curious coincidence that amid the sentimental revivals of Napoleonism in literature, a company has been formed in England to develop the resources of the island of St. Helena.

The first thing the Republican Congress will have to do this winter will be to provide a remedy for the Democratic defeat, so that the Cleveland administration will not be starved out by its own policy.

That provision of the New York Penal Code which makes railway companies liable to indictment for carelessly killing their passengers would, if adopted in California, make the trolley realize that it is loaded.

That form of newspaper "enterprise" which finds exercise in the padding of disgusting criminal reports to the exclusion of valuable news which costs money, finds its reward in the praise of the ignorant and depraved.

What with "filibusters," "solid eights," the dereliction of the Railroad Commission and the gobbling of streets by the Market-street Railway Company it seems that the only hope for a new sensation depends on Mount Shasta's ability to renew its ancient volcanic activity.

The city authorities of New York appropriated \$24,000 to purchase twelve patrol wagons and the necessary horses for the Police Department, but Police Commissioner Grant made the purchases himself, and out of the appropriation saved enough money to provide ten additional wagons, so he is now getting almost as much praise as Roosevelt himself.

MR. FITCH'S OPINION.

It had been known to THE CALL long before the interview with George K. Fitch which appeared in yesterday's issue of this paper that this old-time journalist had been free in expressing his good opinion of the plan under which the present management of the paper conducts its policy.

The substance of Mr. Fitch's remarks is that at first he had trembled for the prosperity of the paper whose policy for so many years he had controlled, and that, much to his gratification, it has passed into worthy hands and "has elevated and built itself up until it is the best paper in the City."

After saying that while he directed THE CALL he tried to make it "a public trust, a servant and guardian of the people and their rights," he declared that it is now what he tried to make it. Mr. Fitch is too modest there. It is known to all who have an opinion worthy of consideration that THE CALL, before it passed under its present direction, was the expression and exponent of clean, pure, dignified and altogether independent journalism.

In his interview Mr. Fitch, with becoming dignity, has paid no attention to those matters. He is simply pleased with the new CALL, and the new CALL could receive no higher compliment than that. What interests him particularly is the new CALL's policy with regard to the interests of California. He thinks that the attention which THE CALL is giving to the development of California, without charging for its efforts, "is one of its grandest works."

THE OPIUM EVIL.

Following the exposure of the lottery swindles and the open running of illicit poolrooms, THE CALL has now made known something of the extent to which opium is unlawfully used in this City. Neither of these exposures has been made in a sensational way. Nothing has been exaggerated. No descriptions calculated to excite a depraved curiosity have been given. In every case the accounts were stated in the simplest narrative of facts, for the object of each exposure was only to make plain and clear to the people some of the evils of the City that can be remedied, in order that a public opinion would help the police in enforcing the law and suppressing the nefarious practices.

In seeking to avoid any form of sensationalism, and to spare the homes of the City from a description of things vile and disgusting, THE CALL has had to exercise great care in reporting the facts of the opium dens. In the practice of this vice humanity is seen in its most depraved, most wretched and most debased aspects. The use of the drug leads to a condition of mind and body that may be described as the sum of all ills. Among those who practice the habit of using opium may be found the most complete wrecks of body, brain and soul that the darkest underdepths of human life afford, and it is no slight task to describe the miserable den of the users and the wretched creatures in them without shocking the sensibilities of the refined and the pure.

Low as are the forms of vice and sensuality which are inseparably associated with opium joints, it is nevertheless necessary that the intelligent and moral classes of the City should take note of them. Here is one of the pitfalls of moral ruin into which the youth of the City may fall, as many men and women have already fallen, if the warning is not given and every vigilance is not exercised by the police to prevent. To make known the extent of the evil and to locate some of the more notorious "joints" where it is carried on ought to be but the first step in the direction of suppressing them. This step THE CALL has taken. It remains for the police to carry out the law, and as far as possible put an end to this hideous moral disease which healthy California has caught from her contact with the foulness of China. It is too much to expect that we can save those who are already victims of the drug, but we can at least do much to remove the insidious temptation from the way of others.

THE INVENTIVE FACULTY.

One of the most notable magazine articles of the month is a paper in the Engineering Magazine by W. H. Smyth of this City, in which the question, "Is the Inventive Faculty a Myth?" is discussed and answered in the affirmative with considerable force of argument. Mr. Smyth maintains that the so-called "inventive faculty" is nothing more than a combination of the qualities of observation, memory and reason which every intelligent human being possesses. Invention, therefore, is not the creative act of some wizard among men, but an art which may be acquired by almost any one.

The establishment of the new theory, as pointed out by Mr. Smyth, would have practical results in the domain of patent laws and of mechanical education. At the present time the work invention, as it occurs in our laws, is construed by the courts to have a meaning extremely vague and metaphysical. One of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States is quoted as saying: "The truth is, the word cannot be defined in such a manner as to afford any substantial aid in determining whether a particular device involves an exercise of the inventive faculty or not."

Mr. Smyth claims that by putting an end to this idea of invention the construction of the law would be simplified, and the courts, instead of having to determine the ever-recurring question whether a given device involves that undefinable something which the law says is the indispensable requisite to patentability, would restrict the whole scope of the inquiry to the comparatively simple questions of novelty and utility.

More important than the change in the law would be the change which the new theory would bring about in the domain of education by the inauguration of a science of invention which could be taught like any other science in our schools and colleges. Mr. Smyth says that while we call this "the age of invention," it is really an age of pure empiricism in mechanics and bears to the future and real age of the invention much the same relation that the last century bears to this in respect to theoretical and applied science.

possible establishment of a course of instruction in the science of invention are worked out with considerable detail, and give examples of how such instruction could be made practical. It would seem that these suggestions might be adopted with profit by all schools of technology and manual training. In spite of Mr. Smyth's argument, there may be such a thing as an inventive faculty, but even in that case it would be worth while to develop it by education.

CLEAR LAKE POWER.

The residents of the Clear Lake region have been lately exercised over some proposition to utilize the water-power of the lake in a manner which they have assumed to mean a lowering of the level of the lake and the consequent exposure of vast areas of swamps and mud banks. The newspapers published at Lakeport have been admirably energetic in their protests against the inauguration of such a scheme. Clearly they are right. All the investments fronting on the lake have been made on a basis of the present level of the water sheet. Any one who may have the hardihood to interfere with that level would be an unsafe risk with a responsible life insurance company. For, excepting Lake Tahoe, which really by reason of its greater remoteness is less desirable for villa sites, Clear Lake is the most beautiful, picturesque and inviting lake in the State. It does not appear, however, that the plan to utilize the power of the waste water would in any way lower the level of the lake.

Many of its shore lots were bought long ago, in the hope and belief that at some time they would be made reasonably accessible by the construction of a railroad to the basin. There was every reason to believe that such a line would be built. Big Valley and Scott Valley, large and wonderfully productive areas, were a sufficient ground for this belief, but in addition to them were the beauties of the lake itself, its superb fishing, yachting and sailing attractions, and the numerous valuable mineral springs contributory to the section, including Bartlett Springs, Highland Springs, Soda Springs, Saratoga Springs and numerous others, to say nothing of the picturesque beauties of the Blue Lakes, the noble grandeur of Uncle Sam Mountain, the splendid game-stocked mountains reaching indefinitely to the northward, the charming rivers thereabout, the gruesome marauds of Dorax Lake and the Sulphur Bank, the whole elevation of 1300 to 1500 feet above the level of the sea, the splendid vineyards producing rich and heavy wines, the indications of fine quicksilver deposits, observable not only in the profitable working of the Sulphur Bank mine, but also in vermilion croppings all the way from Uncle Sam through Long Valley to Bartlett Springs. These are some of the treasures and attractions that are familiar to those acquainted with the Clear Lake region.

For years the property-owners of that section have been tantalized with the hope that they would have a railroad. The Donahue line, extending to Ukiah, made surveys, one particularly by way of Highland Springs and Kelseyville, at which latter place, in Big Valley, near the shore of the lake, there is a wonderful spring which spouts combustible gas and mineral water in wasteful profusion. The Donahue people did not build the line. Meanwhile the Southern Pacific, which runs to Colusa on one side and to Roseburg on the other, had acquired the rights of the Rutherford survey, which would have taken the line past the beautiful ranches that Freddy Gebhard and Mrs. Langtry bought adjoining when they were good friends. But the Southern Pacific never built that road. Then the Southern Pacific created a mild sensation by investigating the Cache Creek route from Rumsey. That was years ago, and the line has never been built, and the matchlessly charming shores of Clear Lake have no picturesque villas, except those built by Mr. Buckingham, Captain Floyd (the now dead president of the Lick trust), Judge Hastings and the Hammond brothers.

Thus one of the most splendid scenic opportunities of Central California has gone to waste. Although it lies just within the doors of San Francisco, and by rail would be as accessible as the Hotel del Monte, and incomparably more varied and beautiful, the door has been kept locked by the two railroad companies which hold the keys.

A new company steps into the field. It proposes to take the waters of Cache Creek, which is a virile stream and the only outlet of Clear Lake, and impound them five miles below the outlet of the lake for the purpose of transforming their energy into electricity for commercial use in San Francisco, Benicia, Mare Island, Vallejo, Santa Rosa, Oakland and all the intervening region. This is a very large subject. Evidently it does not mean that the level of Clear Lake is to be lowered, for the distance of five miles below the lake outlet leaves that matter out of consideration. As the scheme, besides furnishing electric power for all the area included, will fulfill its promise of running an electric road up Cache Creek Canyon to Clear Lake, it will prove one of the largest and most beneficial ever undertaken in California.

VACATION'S GREATEST PLEASURE.

"I hope you're pleased with us, sir," said the proprietor of the resort to the departing guest. "Perfectly, perfectly," heartily responded the guest; "delightful walks and drives, magnificent views, best bathing I ever had, cool, airy rooms, a table equal to the best in the city, and charges reasonable. Why, I never enjoyed a vacation half as much!" "Thank you, sir, thank you," said the beaming host. "I trust you will come again next summer."

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Anton Lipp of Miskolts, Hungary, who died recently as a result in Washington, England, of a new volume of verse by Frederick Tennyson, Lord Tennyson's eldest brother, is to be published in the autumn. Dr. Bugraena, professor of medicine in the University of Ghent, is only 99, but feels pretty well. He drinks and smokes. William Peplow, aged 102, recently sang several songs in a concert in Washington, England, besides conducting a chorus and playing a piano. Dean Allen, aged 94, of St. David's Cathedral, England, is in vigorous health, superintends all the business of the cathedral and conducts the daily service. Mr. Navroji, the Radical Hindoo, has been defeated for Parliament in Finsbury, but Mancherjee Mervanjee Bhownagree, a Conservative Parson from Bombay, has been elected in Bethnal Green. John C. Hancock of Hancock, Md., who has only his left arm to shoot with the right hand, has been lost in a carriage accident, has killed this season with his shotgun 209 squirrels, 125 rabbits, 217 prairie dogs, 62 pheasants, 28 wild turkeys and 35 woodcock. Of wild ducks he has shot 23 mallards and 7 redheads.

THE MAN WHO KILLED THE LOTTERY

Professor S. H. Woodbridge of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to whom perhaps more than any other one person the lottery business owes its death blow, was born in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, on December 26, 1848. He is a descendant of the Rev. John Woodbridge, a Puritan preacher, who came to this country in 1630 and became the first minister in Newbury, now Newburyport, Massachusetts. At Williams College, where he received his academic education, Professor Woodbridge exhibited traits of leadership and an ability for organization and an aggressive effort which made him a young man of mark. He was identified throughout his student life with all the religious and moral activities of the college, at one time being chiefly instrumental in quelling a rebellion among the undergraduates, and at another raising from the alumni enough money to build a parsonage for the resident minister in the noted West Oaks missionary parish.



PROFESSOR S. H. WOODBRIDGE.

On leaving college it was Professor Woodbridge's purpose to become a general teacher of physics, but an accident turned his attention to the subjects of heating and ventilation, and his reputation as an expert presently won for him a chair in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as an instructor in these branches. Falling ill and and losing for a season the entire apparatus, even making it impossible to throw out the gears and steer by direct power.

On leaving college it was Professor Woodbridge's purpose to become a general teacher of physics, but an accident turned his attention to the subjects of heating and ventilation, and his reputation as an expert presently won for him a chair in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as an instructor in these branches. Falling ill and and losing for a season the entire apparatus, even making it impossible to throw out the gears and steer by direct power.

DEFENDER'S UP-TO-DATE STEERING GEAR.

The steering gear of the Defender which became disabled on Tuesday during the run with the New York Yacht Club fleet from Huntington, L. I., to New London, is a new device which was recently invented by Nat Herreshoff and is in use on no other boat, says the New York Sun.

The main object of the inventor is to secure such speed of movements as is found in a tiller, while at the same time to obtain power enough to steer the boat easily should she be at all hard headed at any time. The object has apparently been attained, as it is the only three-quarters of a turn of the wheel will throw the rudder hard up or hard down. The main feature of the device by which this is accomplished is a pair of back gear wheels, such as are used on power lathes.

The accompanying diagram shows the arrangement of the back gears. The force exerted by the wheel W at either end is transmitted along the shaft M to the geared wheel D, this transmits it to the pinion C, which travels several times as fast as D, according to the ratio of the number of gears on each. From C the force is transmitted to B, which travels at the same rate; and from B, it passes to A, where there is still another increase in speed. A communicates directly with P by means of the sleeve S, and P is in gear with the quadrant wheel of the rudder.

When direct steering is desired a clutch is thrown in the drawing moves the sleeve S on the shaft M so as to disengage the pinion A from its gear wheel B, and so to throw out the back gears B and C. At the same time another clutch disengages the pinion P from the sleeve S and engages it with the main shaft M. The power is then transmitted directly from the shaft M to the rudder by means of the pinion P.

It will be seen by any one familiar with machinery that the back gears B and C are not geared as in a power lathe, but in reverse manner. There is, therefore, no gain of power; but, on the contrary, a considerable loss of it, as the power exerted at the steering wheels is largely converted by the gearing into speed. This gives the steering wheels an extraordinary delicacy, as a very slight turn of them causes several revolutions of the pinion P, which is directly geared to the rudder quadrant. In addition to this the resistance of the rudder, which passes through the gearing in the opposite direction, is increased to a considerable extent. On this account a steering wheel is placed at each end of the shaft in order that double the ordinary force may be exerted if necessary by placing two or four men at each wheel. For the same reason the arrangement for throwing out the gears is provided, so that the new device could be dispensed with if it became unmanageable. The weak part of the arrangement is, obviously, the sleeve S, and only does it travel faster than any other portion of the device, thus being most liable to generate a dangerous amount of heat by friction, but it also has a very large surface exposed to friction. In the run on Tuesday the heavy sea and the high speed of the Defender caused a heavy strain on the steering gear, and these two portions were in constant motion. They became heated by the friction, and the shaft expanded and filled the sleeve. This prevented any motion between the two and effectually

LOCKED THE ENTIRE APPARATUS, EVEN MAKING IT IMPOSSIBLE TO THROW OUT THE GEARS AND STEER BY DIRECT POWER.

PERSONAL. E. E. Bush, a Hanford capitalist, is at the Lick. H. Steele, a Pescadero mining man, is at the Russ. T. C. Lusk, a Chico lawyer, is a guest at the Palace. Rev. W. H. Story of Marysville is at the Occidental. Sol Lazar, a Madera merchant, is at the Lick Hotel. D. T. Elmore, a mining man of Amador, is at the Grand. A. L. Hart, an attorney from Sacramento, is at the Grand. A. P. Johnson, a Riverside capitalist, is a guest at the Palace. E. Ergance, one of the merchants of Half-moon Bay is at the Lick. S. A. Knapp, a borax king of Hawthorne, Nev., is at the Occidental. T. McRae, a railroad contractor from Hanford, is at the Lick Hotel. George Rowland Jr., son of the Los Angeles politician, is at the Palace. O. E. Wood and Newton E. Wood, U. S. A., are guests at the Occidental. Judge J. H. Craddock of Marysville is in the City and at the Grand Hotel. Dr. George B. Little, a physician of Burlington, Iowa, is at the Grand Hotel. M. A. Delano, a mining man from French Gulch, is at the California Hotel. R. M. Grean, a druggist and mining man of Oroville, is stopping at the Grand. D. R. Cammeron of Hanford is housed at the Lick. Mr. Cammeron is a capitalist. O. T. Johnson, owner of the Westminster Hotel, Los Angeles, is stopping at the Palace. Horace A. and Maurice D. Cray, prominent coal-miner owners from Sheffield, Pa., are at the California Hotel. Mr. T. Ringer, wife of the wine merchant of St. Helena, Napa County, is at the Lick. She is accompanied by her daughter. H. D. McDonald, at one time a prominent candidate for Governor of Texas, but at present a lawyer of Paris, Tex., is at the Palace Hotel. R. Kahler, a wine man of Merced, is at the Grand Hotel with his bride. The couple are spending their honeymoon in San Francisco. J. N. E. Wilson, ex-District Attorney of San Francisco, but now a resident of Mexico, where he is engaged in mining, is in the City on a visit. Rev. John Krantz, pastor of Trinity M. E. Church of Jersey City, N. J., is at the Grand Hotel. The reverend gentleman will visit Yosemite Valley while on his coast.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

New York, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Arrivals at hotels to-day were: San Francisco—M. Seligman, F. H. Ames, Hoffman; A. H. Crocker, Belvidere; P. Greenberg, Broadway Central; C. Halley, P. J. Watson, New Amsterdam; Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Norman, Grand Union; L. M. Peabody, Coleman; O. Peck, White Star; W. H. White, 102; M. R. Engel, St. Cloud, Los Angeles; J. Marschutz, Warwick. Oakland—A. Jones, Belvidere.

OUT-OF-TOWN PERSONALS.

Auburn, Cal., Aug. 6.—More people have left town this season than in any previous season for the higher altitudes in Upper Placer. Among those away are: Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Lubek, at Sunny Sides, on Lake Tahoe; Dr. Rooney, at Echo Lake; Attorney Wallace, E. C. Geivord, Dan Boto, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Smith, Mrs. Graham, Misses Norton, Dickson and Skinner, Donner; E. K. Gifford and family, Tahoe; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Coates, Soda Springs. Judge Prevett and party returned last week from Yosemite. Hon. J. H. Neff leaves this week for Boston to attend the Knights Templar convocation. Attorney Taber returned last week from a business trip to New York. George S. O'Connell, E. Seavey, J. Butler, F. Hobman, A. K. Robinson and W. C. Safford are attending the Great Council of Red Men at Redwood City. Capitola, Cal., Aug. 6.—The arrivals at the Hotel Capitola were: C. S. Liguard and S. R. Fleming, San Jose; Dr. A. H. Bailey, Santa Cruz; C. L. Adams and Mrs. Dr. Winsor and family, San Jose; John J. Maloney and J. M. Kennedy, Sacramento; Ansel Smith, wife and child, Stockton; Miss Cope, Oaklake; Mr. Mrs. J. G. Enright, San Jose; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Cope and Mrs. D. Seamer, Santa Cruz; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Gillespie, E. H. Ledyard and J. S. Layton, San Jose; M. Harris, Dr. R. M. Cargion, E. Burginsson and E. Burginsson, San Francisco.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

Rousselle Wildman, ex-Congressman to India, ex-Congress to Germany, ex-Commissioner to the World's Fair, ex-agent from the Smithsonian Institute to Borneo and Siam, ex-delegate to Congress from Idaho, ex-editor of the Idaho Statesman, member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and present editor of the Overland Monthly, has decided to tell the American people why the Sultan of Johore refused to come to the United States and take advantage of this point, made by the San Francisco CALL, is well taken: "He is a hardy citizen who is willing to brave the prevalent prejudice against him and make a fight for a poor raceless of its own interests."—Tacoma (Wash.) Union.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE UNIVERSITY—H. de S. City. The following is the rule regulating admission into the university at Berkeley without taking the entrance examination: Upon the request of any public or private school in California, whose course of study embraces in kind and degree the subjects required for admission to any college of the university at Berkeley, a committee of the academic senate will visit such school and examine the quality of instruction therein given. If the report of such committee be favorable, a graduate will visit such school, accompanied by the principal, and will be furnished by his certificate that the graduate has satisfactorily completed the course of study preparatory to the college such student wishes to enter, may at the discretion of the faculty of such college be admitted to the maximum credit within the quarter: the time of the August examinations. All applications made in accordance with this rule must be in the hands of the recorder of the faculties at Berkeley on or before the 21st of March in each year. The same rule applies to graduates of accredited schools and other applicants not taking the entrance examination should file applications and credentials with the recorder at the time of the August examinations.

THE TIDES—Constant Reader, City. The tides published in THE CALL show the time when it is high and low water in the bay of San Francisco and immediate vicinity. There are four tides every twenty-four hours—high tide and higher high tide, and low tide and lower low tide. In the table printed, "High water large, small," and "Low water large, small," are distinguished by the different tides. When in the table appears "High water large 1:02 P. M.," that means that it will be high water on the higher high tide at 1:02 o'clock in the morning, and high water on the lower high tide at 2:44 in the afternoon; so with low water large and small. As soon as high tide has reached its maximum height, as indicated by the table, it turns and falls until it reaches the low-water mark, the time of which is given.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN—"Innocent" City. As beauty, when women are in question, is something that few can agree upon, it is somewhat difficult to answer the question, "Which is the most beautiful woman in Shakespear's plays?" Some who have criticized the works of the Bard of Avon are of the opinion that Ophelia was the most beautiful, and there are others who believe that Rosalind in "As You Like It" was.

BUTTERFLIES—W. B. H. City. The Query Column has not the space to devote to giving processes of mounting butterflies and bugs. You can find works that will give you information on these subjects in the Free Public Library of this City.

SULLIVAN-KILRAIN—F. W. San Jose, Cal. The fight between John L. Sullivan and Jake Kilrain at Richburg, Miss., July 8, 1889, was fought according to the latest rules of the London prize ring. The two men fought 75 rounds before Kilrain threw up the sponge.

SACRED HEART COLLEGE—S. S. City. Pupils first received in the Sacred Heart College at its present location, corner of Eddy and Larkin streets, in the first week of January, 1874.

EACON Printing Company, 508 Clay street. Laundry Shirts Waists... 75c and \$1.00 Silk Table Linens... \$2.50 and \$3.00 Fine Cloth Caps, all colors... \$2.50 and \$3.00 Black Cloth Caps, fine... \$3.00 and \$4.00 Kelly & Liebes' Cloth-House, 120 Kearny st.

"So this is Hellopolis, is it? Well, of all the backwoods places I ever..." "Stranger, stop right there. Five years ago today all this territory was killed and virgin forest in the hands of the improvement. Some, Jimson weed and pizen ivy's fur's ye kin see! Stranger, that's civilization."—New York Recorder.

Hoo's Sarsaparilla acts upon the blood. It enriches, vitalizes and purifies, and thereby gives health, strength and vitality in place of nervousness, weakness and misery.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures Windy Colic, regulates the Bowels and is the best Remedy for Diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

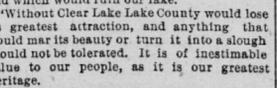
Water—The landlord of the Lion seems if you his conditions, as he begins to inquire if you are thinking of stepping across this evening? Student—What does he want to know that for? Water—Because, if you don't, it will scarcely be worth while tapping a fresh barrel to-day.—Unsere Gesellschaft.

LAKEPORT IS ALARMED. The Lakeport Bee in its issue of the 2d inst. has this to say of the project to utilize the waters of Clear Lake: "The most important topic that concerns the people of Lake County, or should concern them, is the proposition of the San Francisco corporation that contemplates lowering the lake eight feet below its present level. Their avowed object is to use the water to generate electricity, but their true object, so we are informed, is to use the water to irrigate straight out from the shores. The project would be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to them and which would ruin our lake. "Without Clear Lake Lake County would lose its greatest attraction, and anything that would mar its beauty or turn it into a slough straight out from the shores. It is of inestimable value to our people, as it is our greatest heritage. "Wednesday C. M. Hammond took a party of interested people out in his launch and took soundings every thirty seconds. The starting point was Atherton's wharf and the course straight out from the shores. The water was 5 feet 3 inches deep at the bathhouse, and the last measurement, which was over a mile from shore, was 14 feet 6 inches. The lake is now three feet above Captain Floyd's low-water mark, and the City of Lakeport cannot turn around, but has to back out on her outward trip and plow her way through the mud to come in. "If this corporation lowers the lake eight feet below the present level it means that boats drawing four feet of water must anchor a mile from shore and the new shore line that the land between here and the new shore line would be a swamp, breeding malaria, and an eyecore to the people. The upper part of the lake would be overgrown with tules and it would ruin the Collier, Hammond and Edman places, which are among the handsomest in the county. "The time of the year when this corporation would want the water is the very time when we need it most. They would not want the surplus water in the winter season, but in the dry season after the surplus had run off; for their purpose, as we have said before, is to irrigate Cape Valley. "Now, if they want to dam up Cache Creek in several places and catch the surplus water, nobody has any objections, but the people of Lake County cannot allow them to draw off as much water as they want at that season of the year."

THE DIFFERENCE.

The inside bottom of a shoe,— just where the foot comes. One-half was Goodyear Welt, the other machine-sewed. Goodyear Welt part is smooth, clean, free from nails; machine-sewed part is full of tacks, nails, waxed threads,—is hard and stiff; that's the difference,— part of it.

In some machine-sewed shoes the tacks, nails, and waxed threads are covered with strip of leather so you can't see them; but they are there just the same. Ask your shoe dealer about it.



CHARLES WARREN STODDARD POET OF THE SOUTH SEAS. Has Written a Delicious Description of "GOLDEN GATE PARK REVISITED."

THE SUNDAY CALL

Will publish this charming production on Sunday, August 11. Into this work Mr. Stoddard has thrown all the sweetness of his soul. It is a theme to inspire a poet. Such magnificent word-painting is seldom to be enjoyed. Illustrations by Joe Strong. THE CALL devotes a great deal of attention to excellent articles on Western themes by Western men and Western women.