The San Francisco Call

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Editor and Proprietor.

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Are you going to the country on a vacation? If so, it is no trouble for us to forward THE CALL to your address. Do not let it miss you for you will miss it. Orders given to the carrier, or left at Business Office, 710 Market street, will receive prompt attention.

TUESDAY.....AUGUST 20, 1895

THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL.

The silver-tongued orators have the floor.

The Valkyrie is safe in port, but the betting is still at sea.

Every Democratic convention in these days is a storm-center.

The silver question has ceased to be an agitation and become an education.

The union of the Golden State with the Silver States makes a strong combination for bimetallism.

No visitor to the City should fail to visit the Mechanics' Fair and study the exhibit of home products.

The revived interest in mining seems to cover the whole industry from the first prospect to the last lawsuit.

Now that Brice has summoned his Democratic convention in Ohio it remains to be seen whether he can hold it.

The surest way to bring about reform is to deal with specific wrongs as they arise and redress them one by one.

This is a speedy year in California—even the prune crop is on its way to market ten days ahead of the usual time.

The latest summer novelty in New York is cold storage for underclothes, the idea being to freeze out the moths.

If monuments can make history William I of Germany will be known as William the Great, and Bismarck will be merely a sideshow.

One conviction for official misconduct in office will go further toward purifying the City Government than forty mass-meetings.

The new CALL building like the Valley Railroad will be pushed forward to a speedy completion with all the vigor of California enterprise.

The vigorous foreign policy that we were promised in the State Department must either have gone fishing with Grover or gone to sleep with Olney.

In his eagerness to be appointed Minister to Mexico Senator Ransom seems to have got into the harness prematurely and trotted off with the wagon before the salary was loaded in.

Since the New York *Sun* has taken upon itself to assert that a political platform is only a piece of "ornamental flubdub" it ought to explain what is ornamental about it and what it is fitted to adorn.

There will be about 125 Federal office-holders in the Ohio Democratic convention, but as they will all vote for a goldbug plank in the platform Mr. Cleveland will not regard it as a display of partisan activity.

The profits of the big Wanamaker store in Philadelphia are estimated to have reached last year the enormous sum of $4,000,000, and in the meantime all the smaller shops are being crowded out of the neighborhood.

The holding of a free-silver convention in San Francisco will afford the goldbug editors of the East another occasion for proving to their readers that the silver movement has reached the extreme limit in this country.

Since Senator Hill named Morrison of Illinois as his candidate for the Presidency the Cleveland faction have been looking West also, and it is now said that Vilas of Wisconsin will be the administration candidate.

The pleasant trip of the California Knights Templar across the continent to Boston will furnish them with convincing arguments why the Boston people should favor the holding of the National Republican Convention in San Francisco.

As one of the results of the Wilson tariff German manufacturers are said to be so busy filling orders for goods for the United States that they have no time to supply their home market, and in the meantime American manufacturers have no home demand to supply.

The Alabama firm that got the contract to supply the waterpipes for Tokio has arranged to ship them by way of Liverpool, and once more high railway rates have prevented San Francisco from getting her rightful recognition as the shipping port from this country to the Orient.

As hundreds of men who went out from cities to look for work in the wheatfields of North Dakota have been unable to find it and are now flocking into Fargo, hungry and desperate, it is evident that the old idea of relieving the poverty of cities by shifting the unemployed to the harvest-fields will have to be modified to some extent.

It is now claimed that the Brotherhood of Tailors in New York after eleven months' work and a long strike has abolished the sweating system, which for ten years baffled the powers of the State. The victory is pointed out as a striking proof of the ability of workingmen to advance their welfare by faithful co-operation and intelligent action.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

Some exceptionally interesting features marked the opening of the California branch of the American Bimetallic League yesterday at Metropolitan Hall. First it should be understood that this is an organization independent of the old political parties and that its sole purpose is the rehabilitation of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, with unlimited free coinage of silver on that basis and without reference to the action, influence or interference of any other Nation on the subject. The California branch called this convention for California alone, but at the same time invited the contiguous States and Territories to send representatives. With the clear understanding that this is a convention of bimetallists of the coast and that it has no affiliation with either of the two old parties, but is composed of bimetallists gathered together from these parties, the work of the convention can be fully understood.

In the first place, Nevada sent a strong delegation of its ablest silver advocates. The convention, recognizing the fact that free silver had its birth in Nevada and that the ablest advocates of bimetallism are representatives of that State, decided to give the Nevada delegates the full privileges of the floor, and this carried the whole question of admitting the delegates from the other Pacific States.

The California branch of the American Bimetallic League is not an independent body, but a branch of the National organization, and hence whatever may be its conclusions, they are subject to revision by the National body. Not only that, but the future course of the California branch must be governed by the decision of the American League. It should be said in addition that the American League is determined not to wait on the decision of the International Bimetallic Conference, which may bring about a long and harrassing delay, but will make an independent American fight on American soil, in the belief that our country is big and strong enough to decide upon its own financial policy without reference to the wishes, interests or distastes of any other Nation on earth.

It happens that the very contention which the Bimetallic League is making is that which has been asserted by the Republican party of California, and that opposed to it are the direct policy of the Democratic National administration for a gold standard and the silence of the Democratic party of this State on the monetary question. Against this silence, in turn, is opposed the prevailing sentiment of the Democratic press of California and the absolute certainty that the free Democratic sentiment of all the region west of the Missouri River is in sympathy with the California Republican platform and the policy of the Bimetallic League of America.

It is for these reasons that the delegates to the convention now in session in this City find themselves among warm friends in the ranks of both the old parties.

It is taken universally for granted that men who are able to expound and defend the doctrine of bimetallism and free silver must possess a knowledge and an understanding which command respect and that it would be difficult to find intelligent citizens possessing a finer spirit of American independence or a higher form of American patriotism. That they are conscious of rising above considerations of political expediency, and that they make a disinterested fight solely for the greater independence and prosperity of our people, none can be found so hardy as to doubt. For these reasons San Francisco welcomes this valiant body of earnest and intelligent men and wishes them good fortune in their labors.

CONVICTS ON PAROLE.

Arizona has hit upon a new idea in applying the principle of parole to its convict system. It is paroling its deserving convicts and employing them on salary in the construction of Territorial buildings. The plan appears to be admirable in all respects and seems applicable in a great number of useful ways. Besides securing to the convict the ordinary advantage of freedom it provides profitable employment for him and removes the objection made to bringing convict labor in competition with free labor.

A man who has been sentenced to the penitentiary is heavily handicapped when he is released, either under parole or upon the expiration of his sentence. The stigma clings to him and operates as a bar to his success in life. This is more of a reproach to our civilization than to him, but that makes his position none the less hard. If, however, he be liberated on parole and given employment by the State at current wages he is given such an advantage over the free citizen as measurably compensates for the disadvantage which his record imposes.

It will always remain a serious question, not concerning workingmen alone, whether manufacturing done by convicts in prison in competition with free workingmen is a just and prudent thing. Usually the extravagance, the lack of managing skill and the inferiority of the labor operate against the presumption that convict labor is less expensive than paid labor, and hence generally the only hardship imposed on the community is the increase of the manufactured product rather than a lowering of its price, while the good arising from the practice is the giving of employment to men for whom work is better than idleness. But even viewing the subject in this broad light, it will always remain a serious question both with employers and employes whether it is right for convicts to manufacture.

The making of public improvements by convicts on parole is altogether a different matter. Such work has to be done in any event, and if it can be done on a plan which will work a manifest benefit to a class most in need of it, the extent of it might wisely be increased for that special purpose if necessary. The moral effect of such a plan on convicts would doubtless be found exceedingly good. The prospect of certain employment at good wages in a State of freedom would undoubtedly have a better effect than any other incentive to good conduct that could be devised.

This is a hint to California. The State is preparing to make some expensive improvements, and it might be wise to consider the plan which Arizona has adopted.

WELCOME INSTRUCTION.

The fruit-growers of Santa Clara County have decided on a wise and ingenious plan for giving their fruits a wider use and popularity in the East. This is to wrap with each package a printed list of the various ways in which the fruit may be cooked and served, with full directions to that end. The meager telegraphic announcement of the decision does not inform us whether this plan is to be followed with reference to all kinds of fruit—fresh, tinned or dried—but it is evident that it might be profitably applied to all.

It seems strange that this excellent old idea has never been put in use in this State. Manufacturers of baking powders are annually expending fortunes in publishing newspaper advertisements giving valuable directions of the various ways in which the powders may be used to produce an almost endless list of pastry-dishes. Manufacturers of tinned soups, gelatine, mushes, corn starch, puddings and many other articles print directions for use on the labels, and they are of great convenience to cooks.

Santa Clara County particularly, being a leader in the production of prunes, might greatly increase the consumption of that article alone by sending out with it a long and carefully prepared list of the ways in which this dried product may be prepared. Not one housekeeper in a thousand has the smallest idea of the value of this fruit. By reason of this lack of knowledge it is commonly regarded as the most inferior of our dried fruits, a delicacy suited for the poorer classes only. And yet with the exception of the dried apricot, it is perhaps the finest, most wholesome and most delicately flavored fruit that California produces. It is simply a matter of knowing how to prepare it. Probably not one housekeeper in 100,000 knows of any other way of preparing it than by stewing it, and unless that is done in the most intelligent manner it is the poorest of all.

There is not a single fruit sent out from California but that could be made more popular, whether in the fresh, tinned or dried form, if it were accompanied with explicit instructions of numerous ways of preparing it, and it is hoped that the wisdom of Santa Clara County will serve as a hint to the other growers of the State.

THE FARMERS ROUSED.

The wheat-growers will appeal to the Railroad Commission for a reduction of freight charges on wheat to Port Costa. It will be interesting to observe what effect the appeal will have besides making the commission more disagreeably conspicuous than it is. Commissioner La Rue has already introduced a resolution for a 20 per cent reduction of wheat charges in the San Joaquin Valley. Whether the proposed action of the Fresno growers is for the purpose of urging the other Commissioners to support the resolution or to demand a still lower rate has not yet been given out.

Certainly Fresno needs relief. The Fresno *Republican* publishes some interesting facts in connection with the subject. It shows that from Oceano, a seaport in the southern part of the State, to Port Costa the distance is 267 miles and from Fresno 170 miles, and yet the freight tariff on wheat from Oceano is $2 50 and from Fresno $3. The road from Fresno is level and down grade and from Oceano it is over mountains and heavy grades. Leaving differences in the character of the roads out of account, the rate charged from Oceano, if applied to Fresno, would give the latter place a rate of $1 55 a ton.

This is a greater reduction than that proposed by Commissioner La Rue, whose schedule would give Fresno a rate of $2 40. And yet the rate of $1 55 seems to be the one which the constitution of the State requires, for that instrument prohibits discrimination. J. C. Martin, one of the Southern Pacific Company's attorneys, has intimated that if the issue of discrimination is raised the railroad company will fight it on the ground that the constitutional provision was not intended to apply to competitive points.

The lower rate from Oceano is explained on the score of ocean competition. In order to compete with the vessels plying between San Francisco and southern ports the Southern Pacific gives a lower rate than is made where competition does not exist. It would seem to be a very urgent duty of the people to accept the challenge which the railroad company has issued with regard to the meaning of the constitutional provision prohibiting discrimination. As that prohibitory clause makes no such express exception as that suggested by Mr. Martin, and as it is a notorious fact within the memory of all who recall the proceedings of the Constitutional convention that no such exception was intended to be made and that it was expressly and purposely omitted, and that the constitution was intended from beginning to end as an anti-monopoly instrument, every citizen ought to be eager to meet the issue and see it quickly fought out in the courts.

If the constitution may be taken for what it says and for what everybody supposes it was intended Fresno should have a rate of $1 55 a ton, based on the Oceano rate, and any charge in excess of that is illegal. This means to say that the wheat-growers of Fresno have the legal right to demand that their product be shipped and then to pay $1 55 a ton for the service, and that the railroad company can neither refuse to carry the grain nor decline to accept $1 55 in full payment. These matters are called to the attention of the Fresno growers and all others between Oceano and Port Costa, for they are all in the same position. And it might be advisable for the Railroad Commission also to give it heed.

As the Oceano rate was produced by competition the San Joaquin farmers of all kinds can well imagine what would be the result of the construction of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad and how its presence as a competitor might affect their interests.

WHAT ABOUT MR. CLARK?

A great deal of attention has been bestowed upon the Democratic members of the Railroad Commission because they made specific pledges which they have not kept, and in the clamor growing out of the wrong which they have committed the Republican member, Mr. Clark, has been overlooked. The theory of the election of Messrs. La Rue and Stanton seems to have been that a Democratic candidate could not be elected on the strength of his party's reputation, but had to be bound under very stringent pledges. Mr. Clark was elected without any specific pledges, but the guarantee of his uprightness was the history of his party as the fosterer and defender of popular rights, and hence the party is responsible for his conduct and must suffer from any lapses which he makes.

It has been intimated that the railroad company has nothing to fear at Mr. Clark's hands. Such an insinuation, if untrue, is scandalous, libelous and insulting, and yet Mr. Clark seems to have paid no attention to it. Taking into account the fact that the Republican party is not the tool of the Southern Pacific Company, but stands for right under all circumstances and is consistently and always the friend of the people, such an insinuation against Mr. Clark would mean that he has betrayed his party, the people and his own manhood, and that he has done so under the pressure of corrupting influences. If not that, it would mean that his judgment honestly leads him to the protection of the railroad and in antagonism to the interests, welfare and wishes of the people.

The latter phase of the case is hardly better than the former. A fool may be more dangerous than a rogue. But neither fools nor rogues are wanted in public offices, particularly those which can exercise so enormous a power for the good or harm of the State. Assuming that neither of these considerations affects or explains Mr. Clark's course, and that he is simply neglecting duties which he knows he should perform, the situation is not changed for the better. If, again, some important private business interferes, a sentiment of honesty should impel him to resign. If any other explanation for his peculiar conduct can be made THE CALL would be glad to hear it.

Laying aside his personal relation to the subject, we may consider the position in which he has placed the Republican party of the State, and the duty of that party under the circumstances. As the stanchest kind of a Republican newspaper, THE CALL is jealous of the party's good name, and deems it an exceedingly unwise policy that would suggest the shielding of a Republican officer who has failed to perform his duty. Such betrayals as this bring political parties into contempt and greatly impair their power for good. Mr. Clark appears to have placed himself in exactly a similar position to that occupied by the Republican members of the Solid Eight of the Board of Supervisors. If it is his desire to guard the interests of the Southern Pacific Company to the prejudice of the people's interests, he could not be more efficient by doing nothing than are the Solid Eight by openly defying the people and the laws in active measures for the railroad company's benefit.

Can the Republican party afford to permit Mr. Clark's conduct to go unrebuked? Certainly as a Republican newspaper THE CALL proposes to do its duty in the premises and demand an accounting from Mr. Clark of the great trust which he assumed under the name and protection of the Republican party of California.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Charles E. Swezy of Marysville is at the Lick.

N. M. Orr, a flourmiller of Stockton, is at the Lick.

Judge A. P. Catlin of Sacramento is at the Lick.

J. W. Henderson, a banker of Eureka, is at the Lick.

S. Pinschowel, a merchant of Cloverdale, is at the Grand.

D. Hirshfield, a merchant of Bakersfield, is a guest at the Lick.

R. M. Green, a mine-owner and merchant of Oroville, is at the Grand.

A. T. J. Reynolds, a fruit-grower of Walnut Grove, is staying at the Grand.

Ex-Mayor Sam N. Rucker of San Jose came up yesterday and registed at the Palace.

P. J. McCormick, a railroad and bridge contractor of Los Angeles, is staying at the Lick.

Bozo Radovich, a leading fruit-grower and vineyardist of San Jose, is at the Occidental.

S. T. Black, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is in town and staying at the Lick.

Thomas Derby, superintendent of the New Almaden quicksilver mine, is a guest at the Palace.

Dr. A. E. Osgood, superintendent of the Home for Feeble Minded at Eldridge, registered at the Grand yesterday.

Mr. Charles Keilus of the Hub left for the East to-day on a business and pleasure trip, from which he intends to return within a month.

J. H. Le Veen, managing editor of the Los Angeles Express, will accompany one of the commanderies of Knights Templar to the Boston conclave.

Joseph G. Cannon, member of Congress from the Twelfth Illinois District, and his daughter, arrived form the north yesterday and registered at the Palace. They go down to Monterey to-day.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Californians registered at hotels to-day: San Francisco—P. N. Aronson, Imperial; C. S. Bradley, St. Cloud; R. W. Campbell, B. J. Schmidt, Hoffman; K. S. Cleft, Belvedere; A. de Long, Continental; Mr. and Mrs. W. Gaston, Holland; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Palmien, Astor; C. S. Ruggles, Mr. and Mrs. Wammeck, Broadway Central; Mrs. A. J. Stevens, Park Avenue; J. K. Wilson, Windsor. California—J. D. Clark, Fifth Avenue. Sacramento—C. S. Noack, Belvedere; E. J. Gregory Broadway Central. Los Angeles—N. B. Blackstorn, Murray Hill.

CALIFORNIANS IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, Aug. 19.—At the Knutsford—Harleigh Johnson, Santa Barbara; F. F. Barbour, C. N. Beal, J. S. Edredge, San Francisco; Mrs. K. A. McNamara, Miss May McNamama, San Jose. The McNamaras have gone to Butte. At the Cullen—M. Howard, San Francisco.

REFERENCES TO "THE CALL."

We congratulate the San Francisco CALL on the policy it has adopted in reporting the Durrant case. As a rule the daily papers of San Francisco are the rottenest of any we know of. No occurrence is too vile for them to spread open to the public in all the disgusting particulars that a cheeky reporter can nose into. It ought to be stopped, and THE CALL has set a good example.—Hanford Sentinel.

Every citizen and tax-payer throughout the State, who is not a hired minion of the Southern Pacific of Kentucky, can commend THE CALL in its fearlessness in calling attention to the corrupt practice of the Southern Pacific in trying to evade the payment of its just taxation.—Redwood City Gazette.

The San Francisco CALL's published list of dens where white persons smoke opium should be instructive reading to the police of San Francisco.—Otay Press.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

The knighting of Henry Irving has recalled a number of stories concerning the famous actor. One refers to a meeting of a certain learned society in London some years ago, when the topic discussed was Shakespeare. Mr. Irving was present, but every one did not seem to know it. A man was on his feet deploring the improvement of spelling which had resulted in modifications of pronunciation so that were the Elizabethan poets to return to earth they might not be able to read their own works, and surely not to understand them as others read them. "If Shakespeare were to rise from the dead now," said the speaker, "I make bold to say he would hardly comprehend his own words as they issue from the mouth of the present exponents of them. He would be shocked were he to hear Irving—." From a seat on the left hand of the chairman there rose a slim figure, and from a pair of thin lips, whose corners rollicked in mirth, there issued in the clear tones of a bell these three words, "Or see him."

The French President and his family generally live simply, although observing so much state on ceremonial occasions. The other day Mme. Faure was late for dinner. President Faure grew anxious and paced the dining-room, repeatedly asking the officer in attendance where his wife could be. The cook grumbled that the dinner would spoil, and all the Elysee was upset. At last the missing lady appeared. "My dear," she said to the President, "I am so sorry to be late, but the omnibuses were so full that I had to wait such a time for a seat." Mme. Faure had never thought of taking the carriage when she went out shopping.

The friends of Catulle Mendes are striving to get him into the French Academy regardless of the fact that the moral standard which barred Zola out is applicable to him. Mendes has as handsome a head as there is in Paris. He has a fondness for the life his erotic pen portrays, and he possesses the bohemian characteristics of the free-and-easy French writers of the last generation. The early morning hours find him the center of a crowd of hilarious spirits at some brasserie.

Mrs. Clark required sixteen years to prepare the "Concordance to Shakespeare." Cruden labored nineteen years on his "Concordance to the Bible," and immediately after its publication was sent to a lunatic asylum. He never entirely recovered from the mental disease induced by this gigantic undertaking.

George Meredith is exceedingly diffident and finds great difficulty in making speeches. He invariably refuses to respond when called upon for a few remarks.

Miss Virginia Fair is an expert ventriloquist and often amuses her friends by playing pranks similar to those in which Valentine Vox indulged.

Queen Victoria is quoted as saying that all children should wear sashes, as she did when she was a girl.

Mrs. Faure, wife of the President of France, is opposed to the use of bloomers by women.

King Gungunyani, a South African monarch, has 500 wives.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SOLDIERS' HOME—Old Soldier, City. A disabled soldier of the United States or one who has served in the army and been honorably discharged, who desires to enter the Soldiers' Home or any of its branches, may apply by letter to either of the managers, whereupon a blank application will be sent to him, and if he be found duly qualified transportation will be furnished, or if he lives near one of the homes he can make his application in person. The requirements for admission are an honorable discharge from the army, disability which prevents the applicant from earning his living by labor, stipulation to abide by the rules and regulations. Soldiers whose pensions exceed $16 a month are not eligible to admission in the homes unless the reasons are peculiar. Those who have been members of State homes must have been discharged from such homes at least six months before they can be admitted to the National Home or any of its branches, except by a vote of the board of managers.

PERCHERON HORSES—H. L., City. The Percheron horses are a breed of animals brought to perfection in Perche, in the northern part of France. They are of large size, stout, yet of relatively light and free action. Such horses are used to a great extent in France in the artillery service and for heavy coaches. These animals have been largely exported, and in the western United States they are extensively bred. The color is usually dapple gray and the weight will average 1200 pounds. These horses are sometimes called Norman Percherons.

THE NAVY—H. H., City. The question as to what steps are necessary to enter the navy of the United States has been answered so often in this column that it ought to be familiar to every one, but when a correspondent writes twice in one week for the information, and each time signs a different name, he is probably entitled to the answer that he should send his application to the commander at Mare Island.

THE THREE SISTERS—W. C. D., Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, Cal. The "Three Sisters" in Oregon are mountain peaks which seem to be portions of an old crater ruin, twelve miles in diameter and worn away. Their height is 9420 feet.

PATENTED ARTICLES—A. G. S., City. If a person who has purchased a machine that has been patented should lose a portion of it, he would have the right to have the missing part replaced without applying to the patentee for the same.

MIDSUMMER DAY—"Western Addition," City. Midsummer day is the 24th of June of each year.

GOLDEN GATE PARK—F. S., City. The acreage of Golden Gate Park is 1040.

JAPAN—H. J. S., City. At the close of 1894 the population of Japan was 41,388,313.

OPINIONS OF EDITORS.

Was there any greater miracle ever wrought on earth than the changing of water into heat and light and power? This is an age of progress, for we see a dashing torrent utilized to turn a wheel, the wheel produces power, the power electricity, and the electricity is transformed into a brilliant light that illuminates our streets and homes; it becomes heat that warms our apartments or cooks our food, it is used as power and drives our trolley-cars, pumps the mine or runs the stamps in the mill. The cascade is more than a thing of beauty for it is the source of heat, light and power.—Oroville Register.

Our exports of breadstuffs and provisions fell off $66,541,253 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, as compared to the year 1894. This decrease of staple farm products occurred notwithstanding the steady decline in prices, which should have had the effect of increasing exports. During the same period our imports increased by some $80,000,000. If American farmers can see any benefit that has accrued to them by reason of these results of the new tariff they are blessed with remarkably keen powers of perception.—Los Angeles Times.

It would be a singularly graceful thing for the President to offer General Harrison a place upon the Supreme Bench. No person is more fit, and, on the broad question of constitutional interpretation, the President is a pretty good Republican himself. If he happened to like General Harrison as well as he liked Judge Gresham, the thing might be possible.—Portland Oregonian.

While the goldbugs of the East who wear their trousers turned up at the bottom because it rains in London are industriously laboring through a truculent press to convince the public that the silver craze is dying and that the cause of free silver is in its decadence, it is refreshing to note that the cause of bimetallism is forging to the front in England.—Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

We are far from the teeming populations of the East and South and those people cannot readily see our State and county, so the next best thing is to continue to send them our publications and let them see our products by making an exhibit at Atlanta.—Otay Press.

Business is very brisk in San Francisco, judging by the number of men who are excused from jury duty each day on account of pressing business matters.—Reno (Nev.) Gazette.

SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS.

Park Commissioner—You are not making that new bicycle path wide enough.

Surveyor—Pshaw: It's wide enough for ten bicycles to ride abreast.

Park Commissioner—It's wide enough for the bicycles. But it isn't wide enough for the bloomers.

First Doctor—That was a mean joke some one played on Filkins.

Second Doctor—What was that?

First Doctor—Why, some one telegraphed him to hurry to Niagara Falls to remove a cataract; and he never tumbled till he got there.

William Ann—What did you think of Dr. Thirdly's sermon on hell?

Mrs. Penns—From his description it isn't a marker to the Chicago fire.

Carry—Why was it, I wonder, my poor husband never said anything to me about remarrying?

Anna—Probably you were not the person he wanted to warn.—Life.

Hoax—Have you seen D'Auber's new painting? He calls it "Friendless."

Joax—Yes; it's remarkably realistic. I understand a baseball umpire posed for him.—Philadelphia Record.

OUT-OF-TOWN PERSONALS.

Capitola, Cal., Aug. 19.—Arrivals at Hotel Capitola: J. Willand, Mrs. Kate Wilcox, San Jose; Miss Kate Wilcox, Watsonville; Mrs. Beck, J. C. Hart, San Francisco; C. T. Settle, Mrs. C. T. Settle, D. J. Flannery, San Jose; J. B. Dyer, Mrs. Pollard and child, San Francisco; R. E. Murth, Oakdale; H. S. Crane, Turlock; C. M. Lorrigan, Santa Clara; H. K. White, Charles Turner, Benicia; George W. Pollard, San Jose; F. Trimell, Mrs. F. Trimell, Miss Trimell, San Francisco; A. H. Needham, Santa Clara; William L. Gill, Mrs. William Z. Gill, R. J. Edwards, D. T. Bryant, Judge S. A. Barker, Al Jarman, San Jose. Judge S. A. Barker and wife, Mr. and Mrs. A. Barker, Mrs. Joseph Rucker and Mrs. Dr. Waylands went to Santa Cruz to attend the banquet by the Masonic fraternity.

Santa Rosa, Cal., Aug. 19.—Miss Bessie McMinn leaves to-day on a visit to relatives in San Francisco. Professor and Mrs. Alfred Kelleher of San Francisco are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Crooks at their beautiful country home near town. Miss Rock and Miss Swain of San Francisco are visiting at the R. L. Crooks residence. Rev. J. T. Shurtleff is visiting in Napa. S. H. Maclay is in San Francisco on business. Colonel Hardin is back from his Mendocino ranch. J. C. Sparks of Woodland is visiting here. Miss Carrie Bering of San Francisco is visiting friends here. Frank Loughray has left for Coos Bay, Or. Mrs. Dr. Griffith of Paso Robles is visiting her parents here. Mrs. Ben Thorne, wife of the Sheriff of Calaveras County, is visiting Mrs. O. O. Webber. Professor Burke is in San Francisco inspecting the schools there. Judge A. P. Overton has returned from a week's trip to Mendocino Springs, and in company with Dr. Osborn and his wife visited the Ukiah Asylum. Mrs. George Hall has returned from a visit to Capitola. J. A. Graves, formerly of Santa Rosa but now of Los Angeles, is here on a visit.

SIR KNIGHTS FOR BOSTON.

Golden Gate Commandery With Their Ladies Left Last Evening.

SPECIAL TRAIN OF EIGHT CARS.

A Large Concourse of Friends Attend Their Departure and Bid Them Godspeed.

Last evening seventy Sir Knights of Golden Gate Commandery No. 16, Knights Templar, headed by the First Infantry band of eighteen pieces, marched down Market street from Masonic Temple and boarded the 7 o'clock ferry boat, leaving Oakland on a special train at 8 o'clock to attend the Twenty-sixth Triennial Conclave of the Sir Knights, which will convene at Boston on Monday next.

The commandery was officered as follows: George D. Clark, commander; Jonathan Peel, captain-general: F. W. Summers, adjutant; Charles D. Bunker, quartermaster; Eugene Townsend, commissary; L. W. Perry, surgeon; William Edwards, past commander; F. W. Sumner, past grand commander; C. Hellwig, senior warden; C. P. Overton, junior warden; John Kirkpatrick, standard-bearer; Robert Ash, sword-bearer.

A large concourse of relatives and friends assembled at the ferry to bid the Sir Knights godspeed on their happy journey, while the ferry-boat was loaded to the guards with ladies and gentlemen who attended the body to the Oakland Mole.

While crossing the bay the band discoursed some of its liveliest strains, and on landing at the mole on the other side the Sir Knights formed into line and marched to their special train to the measures of the well-known air, "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

The headquarters of this commandery will be at the Hotel Boston, 1162-68 Washington street, during their stay in Boston.

The special train which will carry them across the continent is one of the most elegant in all its compartments known to the railroad world. It consists of four Pullmans, an elegant dining-car, two commissary and one quartermaster cars, eight cars in all, and as fine as the most approved judgment and skill of the railways can furnish.

W. D. Sanborn, the agent of the Burlington route, will have charge of the party to Chicago, where James McCall, the local agent of the Erie, will take charge of the party and pilot them on to Boston.

The party will stop at Salt Lake, Lake Chautauqua and at Niagara Falls, arriving in Boston at noon on Saturday.

Monday of next week they will pay their respects to the commanderies of Boston. Tuesday will witness the grand parade, of which this commandery will form a no inconspicuous feature, as they are a body of most excellently drilled men. It is expected that there will be at least 30,000 Sir Knights in line on that occasion. Wednesday this commandery will hold a reception to the Sir Knights of Boston and their friends.

On Thursday they will be the guests of Bay State Commandery and will visit Brocton, Mass., where suitable entertainment will be provided to render the occasion of their visit memorable. On Friday they will go on a grand excursion to the White Mountains. It will be seen from the above that the Templars have a most enjoyable bill of entertainment in store for them during their weeks' stay in Boston.

They go well provided to extend the courtesies of California to their Eastern brethren, as they take along a carload of the choicest California fruits and wines. These luxuries when dispensed with the compliments of such men as those within the ranks of Golden Gate Commandery will go far in further establishing the glories of California.

The mascot of the commandery is a fine black bear which has been duly christened Zerubbabel No. IV. The roster of the party includes the following-named gentlemen and ladies:

Officers—Eminent commander, Eminent Sir George D. Clark of Golden Gate No. 16; generalissimo, Sir Knight Frank Rader of Cœur de Lion No. 9; captain-general, Sir Knight George Sinsabaugh of Cœur de Lion No. 9; senior warden, Sir Knight Christian Hellwig of Golden Gate No. 16; junior warden, Sir Knight Charles P. Overton of Golden Gate No. 16; standard-bearer, Sir Knight Courtland S. Benedict of Golden Gate No. 16: adjutant, R. E. Sir Frank W. Sumner of Golden Gate No. 16; surgeon, Eminent Sir Leander W. Frary of Pasadena No. 31; quartermaster, Sir Knight Charles D. Bunker of Golden Gate No. 16; commissary, Sir Knight Eugene DeK. Townsend of Golden Gate No. 16; paymaster, Eminent Sir Charles L. Field of Golden Gate No. 16; assistant quartermasters, Sir Knight William H. Smith of Golden Gate No. 16, and Sir Knight Robert H. Mowbray of Golden Gate No. 16.

Sir Knights—Madison T. Owens, E. C., Cœur de Lion No. 9, Los Angeles, Cal.; Frank W. Street, E. C., Pacific No. 3, Sonora, Cal.; George D. Cunningham, P. E. C.; William Edwards, P. E. C.; James C. Hassinger, P. E. C.; William D. Knights, P. E. C.; Hervey Lindley, P. E. C.; James McNeil, P. E. C.; Sylvester Warford, P. E. C.; Alonzo Hallett, Thomas H. Hender, David E. Knight, James B. Lankershim, Samuel K. Lindley, James D. Maxwell, Alexander McKay, Thomas M. McLachlan, Niles Pease, William C. Ralston, O. Robinson, W. B. Rockwell, Frank H. Ames, Charles L. Benton, James H. Bruce, Alvin L. Bryan, Joseph C. Campbell, William L. Clarke, Alonzo Colby, James Guzner, George L. Darling, Luther J. Evans, Theodore Frolich, Niles R. Folsom, Gaylor Rouse, Michael Ryan, William D. Sanborn, William F. Smith, George M. Smith, James G. Spaulding, Edward B. Stuart, Henry O. Stearns, George W. Strohl, Daniel M. Sutherland. Charles S. True, James W. Trueworthy.

Ladies and gentlemen accompanying—Miss Anna Ayers, Mrs. Belle Barringer, Mrs. C. S. Benedict, Mrs. J. H. Bruce, Mrs. A. L. Bryan, Mrs. C. D. Bunker, Miss M. L. Bunker, Mrs. E. Burling, Mrs. O. Burket, Miss Henrietta Carville, Mrs. George D. Clark, Mrs. G. L. Darling, Miss Ella Dickson, Mrs. Christian Hellwig, Mrs. L. A. Judson, Miss Lottie Judson, Mrs. A. W. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Mrs. D. E. Knight, Mrs. J. B. Lankershim, Mrs. H. J. Lask, Miss H. M. Lask, Mrs. Hervey Lindley, Mrs. S. K. Lindley, Mrs. M. L. Mathews, Miss M. F. Marshall, Mrs. James McNeil, Mrs. Frank Rader, Mrs. C. C. Royce, Mrs. Gaylor Rouse, Mrs. F. W. Street, Mrs. Anna Stadtmuller, Miss Helen Stadtmuller, Mrs. E. B. Stuart, Miss H. L. Sinsabaugh, Mrs. C. S. True, Mrs. M. A. Thayer, Bert Benedict, Henry M. Bunker, J. G. McCall, Colonel C. C. Royce, J. H. Le Veen, S. W. Wall, M. Ballin, A. E. Morrison, Charles Keilus, A. Jacobs, Harry J. Lask, J. E. Thane.

GREETED AT SACRAMENTO.

The San Francisco Templars Warmly Received by Sacramento Fraters.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Aug. 19.—Golden Gate Commandery, Knights Templar, after an enthusiastic send-off at the Oakland mole arrived at Sacramento a little before midnight, and there found Sacramento Commandery drawn up in line in the depot, with a brass band, both to welcome and speed the fraters on their long pilgrimage across the continent.

There was a brief interval of handshaking amid which the peculiar cheer of Golden Gate was heard above all the rest. Golden Gate had assembled in their cars and marched in a body to the platform and made the knightly salute.

The stop was but a few minutes and the pilgrimage was resumed. There are 107 Knights, ladies and guests on Golden Gate's special, thirty-seven being ladies. Zerrubbabel IV is in fine form and already has made firm friendships with everybody on board.

The Railroad Censured.

The inquest into the cause of death of Jacob Zillig on the 11st inst. resulted in another censure for the railroad company yesterday. The deceased jumped off one of the trolly-cars at the corner of Eleventh and Mission streets and fractured his skull. The jury found that the man's death was due to his own carelessness, but censured the railroad company for running their cars at an excessive rate of speed.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

WORK OF REFORMERS.

The Committee of Fifteen to Organize Thursday—A Letter to Be Sent General Graham To-Day.

None of the committees appointed at the mass meeting of last Saturday night have received formal notice of such appointment, but it is expected that Chairman M. J. Ferguson will notify them to-day.

Barclay Henley, the chairman of the committee of five to see that C. P. Huntington is properly tried for his alleged violation of the interstate commerce law in issuing a pass to Frank M. Stone, said he could say nothing as to what steps the committee would take until he had received official notification of his appointment as chairman, as he was not present at the meeting.

George W. Monteith, chairman of the committee of fifteen, whose duty it is to organize a State anti-railroad party, said that the committee would meet on Thursday, at which time the committee would be organized and plans discussed for its future work. Sub-committees will then probably be formed to take up the different branches of the work and arrangements made to hold regular meetings.

It is understood that J. M. Bassett will be placed at the head of the literary committee, whose duty it will be to give the public facts and figures relating to the Southern Pacific Company, showing how its political operations have been and are inimical to the public welfare.

One of the measures that will be adopted by the committee will be the holding of large public meetings at various places throughout the State, in order to stimulate interest in the anti-railroad movement and make the proposed anti-railroad convention a representative one.

It is also expected that Chairman Ferguson will forward a communication to General Graham to-day, inclosing a copy of the resolutions requesting the removal of the "Murdered by Strikers