The San Francisco Call

CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE,
Editor and Proprietor.

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THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 19, 1895

THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL.

Bryan is a Democrat, but he is no cuckoo.

Platt has proven himself to be a harmonizer as well as an organizer.

The monopoly stops to protest, but the competing road goes forward every day.

It is high time for Commissioner Clark to find out where he is and let the people know.

Remember the Civic Federation is doing good work for the people and deserves your support.

The gold reserve is to Uncle Sam about as troublesome and as useless as a vermiform appendix.

The Spaniards claim to win all the victories in Cuba, but somehow the Cubans seem to take all the towns.

The promise of a competing telephone company will enable us to greet the new era with a more cheerful hello.

As it is said the window glass trust has at last been perfected we may assume the managers have pulled down the blinds.

With bull frolics and fire dances San Bernardino is making an all-round variety show of her fiesta and pleasing everybody.

The Bimetallic League is getting in its work and almost every week shows a new branch organized in some part of the State.

One defect of the Prison Congress is that none of the delegates have had any inside experience of what the congress is talking about.

No sooner does the Presidential bee begin to buzz around any prominent Democrat than he dodges as if he thought it was a buzz saw.

About the only expositions they ever have in South America are revolutions, and Colombia has just opened one with a massacre exhibit.

Complaint is made in Kansas that the weather after being good enough to allow the corn to ripen whirls around with a wind and blows over the crib.

The Emperor of China has issued an edict against the killing of missionaries, and it will have about as much effect as the waving of a peacock's tail.

The protest of the railroad that the Commissioners are interested in the reduction of freight rates could be just as well urged against everybody in the State.

It is pleasing to learn the Public Library is growing in popularity, but it would grow faster if it were in a position where the people could more easily get at it.

It is said that Governor Budd has about recovered and will soon be at work again "up to his ears," but we thought the first thing to be demanded of him would be his ears.

If some of our Eastern contemporaries only knew it, there would be more satisfaction in having Cleveland run for a third term than in having them talk about it so much.

The validity of the Sunnyside franchise should certainly be tested, for if jobs of that kind can stand, the law regulating the sale of franchises might as well be abolished.

Bryan will find in this State a public sentiment already formed in favor of bimetallism and a people ready to respond with sympathy to his arguments and his eloquence.

At the way gold is being exported the Cleveland idea of retiring greenbacks and issuing no more silver looks a good deal like promoting a money famine and rubbing it in on the country.

If corrupt Supervisors cannot be impeached for such evasions of the law as that contained in the grant of the Sunnyside railway franchise it is another reason why the people should be careful whom they elect next time.

The report that several wealthy New Yorkers have ordered yachts from Watson of Glasgow instead of from American shipbuilders would seem to show there is not so much patriotism in yacht racing among the millionaires as has been generally imagined.

The Department of Labor of the British Government has sent out a report to the effect that of eighty-six trades unions, having an aggregate membership of 391,000, only five per cent were unemployed at the end of July; so no one need wonder that the Wilson tariff is popular over there.

In the Eastern States where lightning is frequent the people have been pleased by an announcement that there is no safer place during a thunderstorm than a trolley-car, as the wires and car-pole make the best kind of lightning rods. On this coast, however, where there is no lightning the trolley-car remains without a single suggestion of safety.

The Philadelphians are called slow people, but the report comes that a young man and a young woman, who went over from that city to New York to see the yacht race, missed the train and could not get home at night, so they solved the problem promptly by getting married. Chicago itself could not beat that for readiness of resource in a tight squeeze.

THE RAILROAD PROTEST.

The Southern Pacific Company has laid the foundation for legal proceedings in the Federal courts by which it evidently intends to contest the reduction in its freight schedules which the Railroad Commission threatens to make. It has filed a protest with the commission against its proposed action, and has based its objection to the legality of that action upon three grounds. These are:

First—That the chairman of the board has a financial interest in securing the proposed reductions which disqualifies him from passing judgment as an official upon the equity of existing rates.

Second—That the majority of the commission, viz.: the Democratic members thereof, are disqualified from making reductions in existing freight schedules by the pledges which they have taken, as a condition of their nomination and election to office.

Third—That the evidence and proofs submitted to the commission, pending its investigation of freight rates, and which constitute the record upon which its decision must be based, do not justify any reduction whatever in the general freight schedules of the company, and that in resolving to reduce rates, notwithstanding such proofs, the commission is depriving the railroad company of its property without due process of law and in defiance of the Federal constitution, which guarantees to it the equal protection of the law.

The first two objections urged by the Southern Pacific Company against the legality of the action taken and intended by the Railroad Commission are puerile, technical and illogical. They are such objections as the appointed attorney of a impecunious and despairing criminal might be expected to urge against the judge who is about to sentence him to fine and imprisonment. If they could prevail it would follow that no citizen who was a taxpayer and producer or who had taken a pledge or uttered an assurance of official honesty would be qualified for the office of Railroad Commissioner. These objections may therefore be dismissed from further consideration in dealing with the powers and duties of the Railroad Commission in the reduction and fixation of freight rates.

The third objection which the Railroad Company has urged cannot, however, be thus curtly dismissed. It challenges squarely the power of the commission to make its proposed reduction upon the record it has permitted the Railroad Company to make up. THE CALL suggested several days ago that the commission should possess itself of an opinion from the Attorney-General upon these points before it proceeds to an ultimate decision upon the issue of the reduction proposed. It will not satisfy the people of California to have the members of the Railroad Commission justify an act which may prove illegal by the shallow pretense that their intentions were good. There is an old saying with reference to good intentions which would aptly fit the fate of any member of the Railroad Commission who employed them to escape the consequences of an illegal, and therefore futile, endeavor to reduce the burden of existing railroad schedules.

The commission and every member of it should be fully fortified by legal advice upon the point embodied in this third ground of protest on the part of the Southern Pacific Company before they finally resolve upon what the Federal courts might determine to be an illegal effort to accomplish a reduction in the freight schedules of the Southern Pacific Company. Until such legal advice is *sought*, at least, the people of California cannot be blamed for retaining a suspicion that the proposed action of the Railroad Commission, which has been so long delayed, may be ineffectual in the end, and may have been expected by some members of the commission so to be, and that their present activity may be based upon that expectation.

THE DEFENDER ABROAD.

As might have been expected (and it is no whit the less inspiring for that), the people at large are eager and happy over the rumor that the Defender may be taken to Europe and there given an opportunity to bowl over a row of trophies extending from the River Clyde to the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea. The true Yankee spirit, manifested in another direction, has already led to the publication of a list of some of the trophies, with particular assertions concerning the kind of precious metal of which they are built and the market value of each in dollars and cents.

We, ourselves, should be glad to see the Defender enter the lists with the complacent cracks of Europe, for he is a poor rooster that does nothing but crow. Now that Mr. Vanderbilt, who is a typical American aristocrat, has acquired Mr. Iselin's interest in the boat and is virtually its sole owner, he has sufficient tone to make a fair match with any of the supercilious swells of the Old World.

The next interesting inquiry is, will the sailor named Hank Haff be chosen to navigate the peerless boat through the queer waters of European racing courses? Perhaps had the Earl of Dunraven been as shrewd as he was patriotic, he would have engaged some such wise and experienced sailing-master to handle the Valkyrie III as is the hard, wily and daring Yankee skipper who handled the tiller of the Defender. For there is no sailor in all the world to compare with the hardy men of the New England coast; and the European who brings to our Northern Atlantic waters a skipper not bred to them carries a heavy handicap. Likewise the sailors used to European waters have an advantage of their own, which even the hardiest product of America, even though he may have used the Defender as a whip on the Earl of Dunraven's back, may yet find special reasons to respect.

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

If the judgment of the Eastern press is correct the Atlanta Exposition will be noted as a date from which to record a new era in the development of the Southern States. After the long depression the revival of industry comes to awaken new hopes and new energies in men, and as a consequence many residents of the more crowded States will be moved to seek homes elsewhere. The Atlanta Exposition invites all these people to the South, and as the old Bourbon rule has been broken there and more liberal sentiments prevail, it is believed that not a few homeseekers will settle there.

So far as the Southern States make bids for settlers from the North, they are the rivals of California. It is a rivalry, however, wholly generous and free from any feeling of prejudice or dislike. Both are parts of a common country and the success of either helps to build up and advance the Nation of which both are proud. In justice to ourselves, however, we should not allow any Southern State to have a walkover even at this exposition in the heart of the South. We have untilled fields and undeveloped resources of our own awaiting the coming of new settlers and new capital, and the fact should be made known in the most impressive way to every intending investor or home-seeker who visits the exposition.

For Atlanta herself there can be nothing but praise and congratulations to-day from all sections of the Union. Atlanta is neither a large city, a rich city nor a city of many advantages. Including all its suburbs it has not 100,000 inhabitants. There are hardly as many as five millionaires among them and probably not a single man who is worth as much as $2,000,000. Yet it has many times achieved enterprises of National repute and now invites the country to an exposition which, according to the reports of good authority, is the best ever given in this country with the sole exception of the great fair at Chicago.

The secret of this success is the unity of effort among the leading people. No man nor corporation in Atlanta has ever been rich enough to excite antagonisms or create dissensions by attempting to control everything in sight from elections to franchises. Where everybody has had an equal show every one has been willing to perform an equal share of work. Subsidies for new railroads and money for public improvements have been liberally voted and the city has won the admiration of the whole country as the type and leader of the new South. It is sometimes said of her that she is famous only for making more noise than any other city of her size in the Union, but this is not wholly accurate. She has really made the noise by doing more work under greater disadvantages than any other city in the country and no one can rightly grudge the triumph she now enjoys, for she has earned it by years of patience, perseverance and industry, prosecuted with no ordinary degree of American vim and vigor.

A TIMBER CROP.

Although it has been two years since B. E. Fernow, chief of the Forestry Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, delivered his lecture before the World's Fair Congress of the American Forestry Association, its recent publication in the report of the proceedings of the association recalls a memory of its wisdom and suggests an idea to California. While we are constantly deploring the scarcity of certain kinds of wood and the high price of fuel we are paying no attention to the possibility of growing timber as a crop.

Practically the only woods produced naturally on this coast are those suitable for building purposes. These are the best of their kind in the world, but not only are there many other uses to which lumber can be put, but the supply of our building timber is being gradually reduced. The University of California is giving close attention to the forestry question, but so far it has not made appreciable headway in cultivating the idea of forest-growing for profit. Our present conception of the forestry question is limited to the disastrous effects which must follow the deforesting of our mountain slopes. It is inconsistent to give so much attention to irrigation while disregarding and even destroying the natural conditions under which water is stored and irrigation made possible.

But that is a matter apart. We are considering now the question of growing timber as a marketable crop. In the hurry to secure returns from soil products it is difficult to force ourselves to consider the growing of timber for the market. Nevertheless there are peculiar reasons why the subject should be of great interest to Californians. There are, first, the existing necessity of importing at heavy expense all the hard woods needed in the manufacture of furniture, cars and other things, and, second, the scarcity of fuel.

It is a singular fact that the only planted forests in California are those on mountain slopes in and about San Francisco, and that the only trees so planted are the eucalyptus, the Monterey cypress and an inferior pine. The cypresses and pines are unfit for anything except charcoal or poor fuel, and the eucalyptus is inferior to both. That is to say, these immense plantations, covering thousands of acres on the peninsula of San Francisco and on the mountain slopes back of Oakland and Berkeley, are almost worthless for ornamentation and practically valueless in comparison with other trees that might have been planted. And yet, considering the wonderful growth made by these trees, it is more than likely that they will give a very handsome return on the small cost of planting and the slight annual tax on the land.

The remarkable growth and vigor of all kinds of vegetation suited to the State constitute one of the unique marvels of California. The walnut, one of the most valuable of hardwood trees, is planted solely for the nut which it bears, and yet no hint has been taken from the wonderful wood-growth which the tree makes in favorable situations. The cherry is another valuable wood and it grows here to prodigious size. Had Professor Fernow been familiar with these and with many similar extraordinary things appertaining to tree-growth in California he might well have named forestry as one of the most profitable industries awaiting intelligent attention in California. And the most remarkable phase of the situation is the ability to grow wood and fruit in the same plantation. There are many rugged hillsides where olive orchards might be planted and grown without cultivation, and what wood is more valuable than that?

THE FALL ELECTIONS.

Elections in which Governors or other State officers are to be chosen will be held this fall in Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania. In a few other States Legislatures are to be elected, but the contests excite no general interest. In addition to the State elections, however, there is to be one in Utah that is perhaps more important than any of them, as it is very sure to result in the adoption of a State constitution and a complete set of Sate officers and two United States Senators.

The various States in which the elections are to be held are so scattered as to afford by their votes a fair expression of the political sentiment of all sections of the country, and although this is known as an off year in politics, and the vote everywhere will probably be light, the general result will afford a reasonable basis for estimating how far if any the great Republican tidal wave of last year has subsided, or how far the Democrats have recovered sufficient party spirit to impel them to go to the polls and cast a vote which, by implication at least, will mean an indorsement of Cleveland and free trade.

Outside of that in Utah, the elections most widely interesting are those in New York, Ohio, Maryland and Kentucky. In New York an exciting and untried issue has been raised over the excise and Sunday laws, and the demand in New York City, Brooklyn and other large cities for an enlarged measure of home rule. Were it not for the issue thus raised, New York would be safe for the Republicans. As it is, the Sunday law is apt to lose the party a good many votes, for there are many Republicans and thorough protectionists who do not believe in sumptuary laws, and who in State elections will not support the party when it advocates them. This gives Democracy a fighting chance, which Senator Hill has been prompt to seize, and it would not surprise any one to see an old-time Tammany vote rolled up in New York and Brooklyn to overcome the Republican vote of the interior of the State.

In Ohio a Republican victory is sure, but an interest is given to the contest by the candidacy of ex-Governor Campbell on the Democratic side, it being understood that if he can cut down the Republican majority to a narrow margin this year he will have the solid backing of his own State and a large support elsewhere as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency next year. Incidentally, also, there is considerable interest in the election of the Legislature, as both Republicans and Democrats have nominated their candidates for the Senate, and in the choice between Foraker and Brice the people of Ohio have practically an opportunity to elect a Senator by the popular vote.

The contests in Maryland and Kentucky are interesting because there is a good prospect that these two Bourbon Democratic States will be carried by the Republicans. In Kentucky Democracy is divided on the silver question, and in Maryland there is a bitter fight between the Gorman and the anti-Gorman factions. Taking all the eleven States and Utah, the Democrats are sure of carrying only Mississippi; and even if they should succeed in carrying the doubtful States of New York, New Jersey, Kentucky and Maryland, there would still remain enough Republican successes to attest the continuance of the tidal wave and assure the victory in 1896.

TWO WORTHY SONS.

It is an interesting coincidence that two sons of General Grant appeared last Monday at important meetings held in widely separated parts of the country. Jesse R. Grant of Montana, youngest son of the illustrious soldier, was chosen temporary chairman of the Fourth National Irrigation Congress held at Albuquerque, N. Mex., and Colonel Fred Grant made the principal speech on that day before the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, which held its annual reunion at Cincinnati. This speech was particularly interesting for the directness and simplicity which were such marked characteristics of the old general. It will be remembered that Fred, when a boy, was taken by his father through the siege of Vicksburg and the succeeding campaign. The passages in General Grant's autobiography referring to this lad during those stirring days are easily recalled by the readers of that remarkable work. The following extract from Colonel Fred Grant's address at Cincinnati will serve not only to recall that incident of his father's campaign, but also to show how strikingly similar the son is to the father in the simplicity of his utterances:

"Since I have had the honor of acting as one of the Commissioners of Police in New York City several newspapers have said complainingly that I wished to infuse too much military spirit into the police force there, and that I should remember that it is a guard of peace that is really needed and not one of war. It is true that I do not object to a little martial spirit among policemen, knowing that gentleness, kindness and peacefulness are always to be found in the hearts of the bravest soldiers. All the world knows how you, the noble soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee, after laboriously working your way into Vicksburg and enduring the fatigues and trials of that long campaign and siege, entered as victors at last—not to triumph cruelly over your defeated enemies, but to divide your rations with them as with brave fellow-soldiers and to extend to them all consideration and mercy. I have all the more courage in speaking to you, because I experienced much kindness at your hands when a lad of 13 years. I was with you during the siege of Vicksburg, probably very much in the way, although you, who were so busy in the great conflict, still found time to show me much friendly consideration."

The matchless compassion and manly forbearance of the old hero are here admirably set forth by his son, as well also as that son's appreciation of those generous qualities. This extract from Colonel Grant's speech at Cincinnati will become a classic.

The formation of a new California baseball league may be accounted among the good features of the coming winter, for whatever inclines young men to athletic sports is a general benefit.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BULLION—A. M. B., City. Bullion mining stock reached its highest value in November, 1886, on the 30th of that month. It opened on the 1st of the month at 60 cents per share, and never went lower than that during the month. On the 29th it sold for $2 25 and closed at $2 50 asked. On the following day it sold in the San Francisco board at the morning session for $3 25 and fell to $3 in the afternoon. In the Pacific Board it sold for $3 30 at the morning session and $3 10 at the afternoon session, closing at $2 90, bid.

ALIMONY—W. H. H., City. If a man is divorced from his wife and the court allows her alimony, the husband is bound to pay it if able to do so. If he has not the means to carry out the order of court he must make a legal showing. If he should receive a certain sum of money weekly from two of his children, that would be part of his income, and it would remain with the court to determine if his income was sufficient to allow him to use part of it to pay the alimony.

TOO GENERAL—S. and C., Bloomfield, Cal. The question, "What is the expense of a round trip from New York to Liverpool, also the average passenger list?" is too general to admit of an answer. If the writer will state by what line, the answer will be furnished. Correspondents in want of information should state precisely what they desire to know.

THE SANTA ROSA—A. E. H. B., City. The steamer Santa Rosa has compound engines.

PALACE HOTEL—W. A. R., City. The Palace Hotel in this City was commenced in 1872, and it was opened in 1875.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

John I. Blair, the New Jersey railroad man, who is said to have more than $25,000,000 invested in Western railroads, boasts that he has never bought a road merely for speculation, and that none of his money has been made bulling or bearing stocks.

The Emperor of Japan has received through the German Ambassador at Tokio the insignia of the orders of the Black Eagle, conferred by the German Emperor, and of Hubert, sent by the Prince Regent of Bavaria.

Jules Simon's real family name is Suisse, which in France is equivalent for concierge. When his first book came out Victor Cousin advised him to drop it, as no man could hope for fame with such a name.

MENU FOR FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.

BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Oatmeal, Milk.
Fried Bass. Stewed Potatoes.
Rolls. Coffee.

LUNCH.
Salmon Loaf, Mayonnaise of Tomatoes.
Brown Bread.
Compote of Pears.

DINNER.
Oyster Soup.
Baked Fish, Tomato Sauce.
Boiled Potatoes. Stewed Cucumbers.
Lettuce Salad.
Wafers. Cheese.
Apricot Water Ice.
Coffee.

—Household News.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

"I admit that I have rather a hard name to spell or pronounce, and that is why I encourage my friends in their proclivity to call me 'Zig,'" said C. O. Ziegenfuss, editor and manager of the California News Agency, at his Bush-street office yesterday. "But while I make this confession as to my own outlandish patronymic, I want to have it understood that mine is not the worst name in the world.

"MY FRIENDS CALL ME ZIG," SAID MR. ZIEGENFUSS
[*Sketched from life for "The Call" by Nanktvell.*]

Once, while I was doing newspaper work in Denver, our boss editor advertised for a new office-boy. A bright appearing young fellow, with a mild look in his eye, answered the call and said he was ready to go to work.

"'All right,' said the city editor; 'let me ask your name?' The lad hesitated a moment and eventually fished out a card, which bore the name, 'Hermann J. Morgenausgelagen.'

"'Very well, Mr. Morgenausgalagen,' said the editor, 'take that desk and answer any calls that may be made. But first let me introduce you to the members of the staff. My name is Dickensheets. This fair-haired gentleman here is Mr. Felewisch. The brunette on your right is Mr. Eckingreen and the gentleman with the sylph-like form is Mr. Ziegenfuss.

"These were all genuine names, but the new office-boy would not believe it. He was on his dignity in a moment and said: 'I will have you understand, sir, that I came here to work and not to be joshed. I do not propose to stay in a place where I am insulted. Good-day, sir.'

"Clapping his hat on his head he left. We tried to call him back, but it was no use."

This story led to others in regard to strange names. "I used to know a man in Missouri named Auxie Anchico Benzuli Maria Penith Hildreth Dickinson Tompkins," said Bob Davis. "I have heard Dan de Quille tell of a colored boy in Washington City who bore the cognomenic burden of Thomas I. Didymus Christopher Holmes Henry Cadwalder Peter Jones Henry Clay Anderson."

General P. Young, United States Minister to Guatemala and Honduras, arrived from the East yesterday and registered at the Palace Hotel. General Young left Guatemala City two months ago, on vacation, and is now en route to his post of duty. He said last evening: "I sail to-morrow for Guatemala on the City of Sydney, and will go at once to Honduras. During my vacation I passed most of my time in Georgia. I visited Washington twice, but did not see the President. The State Department was very kind in allowing me leave of absence. I am pleased with life in Guatemala. The climate is delightful and the people are hospitable. President Barrios is a progressive, broad-gauged man and is managing affairs with great ability. He has traveled in England and the United States and is fully in touch with the progress of the world. His wife is an American lady, charming and highly accomplished."

General Young spoke of the prosperous condition of Georgia, and remarked that when the people realized on the year's crop of cotton and corn, Georgia would see greater prosperity than she has had in twenty-five years.

CONCERNING A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Chauncey Depew has returned to London, after a visit to the Continent. It is needless to add that he is still talking.—Courier-Journal.]

He is, you say?
Well, what of that?
He isn't talking
Through his hat.

It's not your mix.
You ought to know
The good Lord made
Our Chauncey so.

If he had nev-
Er talked, how could
Our Chauncey have
Been understood?

If he had nev-
Er talked, there would
Be in the world
That much less good.

If he had nev-
Er talked, what might
Have been mankind
Without this light?

If he had nev-
Er talked, the earth
Would find that it
Was short on mirth.

If he had nev-
Er talked, it would
Have made our din-
Ners solitude.

If he had nev-
Er talked, Go to!
He'd not have been
Our "Peach" Depew.

Then let him talk;
Don't stop his chin.
We want him as
He's always been.

VOX POPULI in the New York Sun.

SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS.

Mrs. Gasseppi—Yes, Mrs. Larkspur is going to get a divorce from her husband.

Mrs. Murdstone—Indeed, and upon what ground?

Mrs. Gasseppi—Dakota.—New York World.

Householder—Here, drop my coat and get out.

Burglar—You shut up, or I'll wake your wife and give her this letter you forgot to post.—Detroit Tribune.

Miggs—There don't seem to be half enough life-preservers on these steamers.

Diggs—Oh, quite enough for men. The women don't need them.

Miggs—Why not?

Diggs—Balloon sleeves, you know.—New York World.

"What is Charley doing for a living now?"

"Writing."

"I didn't think he was literary."

"He isn't. He writes home for remittances."—Tit-Bits.

No blessing but may be a curse,
No thornless rose there be,
No trouser worthy of the name
That bags not at the knee.

—Detroit Tribune.

September grins at the man in the straw,
Of the Alpine style or flat,
And she softly murmurs into his ear:
"Where did you get that hat?"

—Detroit Free Press.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

The extraordinary statements that have from time to time been circulated respecting Paderewski would fill volumes, and they afford the famous pianist endless amusement, for he is the embodiment of good humor. In a recent interview the conversation turned on the peculiar letters he had received during his career. Paderewski observed: "Some time back, while I was traveling in England, a number of letters reached me from the proprietor of a circus. The first ran something like this: 'My dear Paderewski: Why don't you come? Why don't you keep your engagements? You are engaged to appear at the circus at Warrington with a dancing bear. The public are very disappointed because you do not come.' As this appeal elicited no response the energetic circus proprietor forwarded me a printed form of contract, in which it was set out in writing that 'Paderewski is engaged to appear with a dancing bear for $10 a week. No play, no pay!'" It appears that there is a circus performer in existence who styles himself Paderewski. When the real Paderewski's secretary inquired of this gentleman why he had assumed the pianist's name he replied that he had the right to assume any name he pleased. "It isn't worth making a fuss about," he added, confidentially. "I shall be a good advertisement for Paderewski."

For the Mayor and Supervisors to see that good operatic attractions are provided for the people would strike Americans as an excess of municipal zeal, but how seriously music and the drama are believed to be part of the educational department in some countries is shown by the following extract from L'Italia, a Roman newspaper: "The Mayor has been very unjustly reproached with having neglected the arrangements for the opening of the theatrical season in September. It must first be stated that there was some hitch in the deliberations of the municipal council, so that the appropriation they made for the theaters was not, legally speaking, valid, and another meeting had to be held before the Prefecture could indorse the theatrical grant made by the council. All this occupied time, and it must also be stated that before arriving at a definite conclusion it was necessary to find out how much the theatrical managers were willing to spend. Everything has now been concluded satisfactorily, and yesterday the Mayor made the final arrangements for the theatrical season, so that after all the Argentina Opera-house will reopen in September."

The post of conductor of the famous Gewandhaus concerts at Leipzig, vacated by the resignation of Dr. Karl Reinecke, has been filled by the appointment of Nikisch, formerly of Boston and more recently of Budapest. It is stated that Nikisch's most formidable competitor was the German composer, Hans

ARTHUR NIKISCH.
[*From a recent photograph.*]

Sitt. The Gewandhaus concerts date from the time of Sebastian Bach, and they were first held in 1743 in a private house, Johann Doles, afterward cantor of the Thomas Schule, being conductor. They have, however, only been known by the name of Gewandhaus since 1781. Their most famous conductor was Mendelssohn, who directed the concerts between 1835 and 1843. Among his successors have been Dr. Ferdinand Hiller, Niels Gade and Julius Rietz.

A French musical paper says: "It appears that a barber in London has had an original idea, thanks to which he is in a good way to make a fortune. This modern Figaro has had a phonograph of large dimensions placed in his store and round it he has disposed seats, so that his customers who are obliged to await their turn can amuse themselves in listening to a reproduction of the latest operatic airs and popular songs. This pleasure can also be shared by those who are actually under the razor. It is said that the good man's custom has doubled since the acquisition of his phonograph. Ah! Bravo, Figaro! Bravo, bravissimo!"

The large European opera-houses are making active preparations for the coming season, which promises to be an unusually active one. At the Imperial Opera of Vienna Karl Goldmark's new opera, "The Cricket on the Hearth," will be the chief production. It is of course, based upon Dickens' story, and the libretto is from the pen of M. A. Willner. Another novelty announced for Vienna is Albert Kauder's "Walter von der Vogelweide," which has already been produced with brilliant success at the German Theater of Prague. Boieldieu's "Little Red Riding Hood" and his "Dame Blanche" will also be revived. The Theater de la Monnaie, in Brussels, has opened its autumn season with "L'Africaine," but novelties are being rehearsed.

The London Truth says: A good deal of curiosity has been expressed concerning F. H. Cowen's cantata, written for the Gloucester festival. Mr. Cowen is one of the leaders of the Jewish community in London, and as, therefore, by the tenets of his faith, the miracle of the "Transfiguration" would be little short of an imposture it will be interesting to learn the composer's own definition of that much misused term, "musical sincerity." The new work is understood to be on true "church cantata" lines, with narrative, piously reflective solos and choruses and a hymn.

The subscription list started in Germany for the preservation of the Richard Wagner museum that Oesterlein had installed at Vienna and that the Americans proposed to purchase and carry away to Boston has produced more than 91,000 marks. Among the subscribers is found the name of the imperial composer of the "Hymn to Ægir," who donated 1000 marks. After having bought the Richard Wagner collection and paid all the expenses of transporting it to Eisenbach the German committee still has a small surplus in hand. A special society has been organized to attend to the preservation of the museum.

Le Menestrel says: "An American admirer of Carmen Sylvia is superintending the execution of a magnificent piano which he intends to present to the poetess Queen of Roumania. It appears that this instrument will be a perfect marvel of harmony and of art. The wood will be covered with incrustations and the feet are to be of solid ivory. The generous American, however, would have given a further proof of good taste if he had kept the price of his present to himself instead of proclaiming to all the newspapers that his admiration for Carmen Sylvia is costing him 375,000 francs.

A new opera in one act, with English and German words, has just been published in Leipzig, called "The Pearl of Iran." Granville Bantock, the composer, has studied oriental music deeply, and his opera proves that he has profited by what he has learned. A Tartar dance and a chorus a capella for eight voices are particularly well spoken of.

William Kieth, the California barytone, has been one of the artists, along with Melba and other soloists of light and leading, engaged for the Worcester Music Festival. He secured the engagement on account of his successes in Germany and England.

The taste for Wagner is increasing in the Latin countries. It is now announced that a cycle of Wagner performances is in course of preparation at the Royal Opera of Madrid.

It is possible that Mme. Patti may proceed upon another operatic tour with the Abbey and Grau company in the United States in 1896-97, while Jean de Reszke is touring in Germany. As the Abbey and Grau company has only been waiting for a suitable opera-house to pay San Francisco a visit, the probability is that the fine building shortly to be erected will cause the Patti tour to include this City.

Gilbert and Sullivan have buried the hatchet and are collaborating again in an opera, which will probably be produced this autumn.

The mortal remains of Paganini have just been exhumed at Parma, in order to erect a handsomer vault for the once-great violinist.

According to report, Sir Arthur Sullivan will receive $10,000 for the ballad music he has written for the London Alhambra for Christmas.

FABIOLA HOSPITAL.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE," SAYS A "CALL" CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of the San Francisco Call—DEAR SIR: In THE CALL some time ago the following statement appeared:

To Mrs. R. W. Kirkham has always been accorded the honor of having made the initial steps which eventually led to the great institution. She soon surrounded herself with charitably inclined ladies who contributed $50 each for a life membership which at once placed the organization on a fair financial footing.

Your informant must have been ignorant of the facts. Mrs. Kirkham said: "It is a pity that there is not in Oakland *a dispensary* where the poor can go for advice and medicine free of charge."

Without wishing to detract from whatever is due to Mrs. Kirkham in regard to the hospital—for she has always been a good friend to it—I am in a position to know all about its origin through one of its leading charter members who was its president for a period of over eight years, dating from December 4, 1879.

It was organized in 1877.

The facts are that the ladies knew nothing about the starting of a hospital until they received an invitation to meet the officers and members of the Alameda County Homeopathic Medical Society, which was organized in October, 1877, in obedience to a call issued by Dr. J. M. Seifridge, as will be seen by the following letter of invitation:

Dear Doctor: You are earnestly requested to meet the homeopathic physicians of Oakland at my office on Thursday, October 11, at 8 o'clock P. M. to discuss the following subjects, viz.: The formation of a county medical society and the establishment of a dispensary and hospital.

J. R. SELFRIDGE, M.D.

This shows very clearly where the idea of a hospital originated. An invitation which was sent to the Oakland ladies I will not quote owing to want of space, but it was to carry out the suggestions in the letter to the physicians.

During the first years of the hospital it was a hospital only in a very small way; it had many trials and comparatively few friends. Before two years had passed away nearly all of the physicians had deserted it and the one who has stood by it through all its struggles was Dr. J. M. Selfridge, who devoted many years of hard work and free attendance to it, and to him more than to any other person in Oakland is the hospital indebted for its existence.

The above facts are known to all of the older members of the hospital society and are also matters of record. While all of this is true, so far as Dr. J. M. Selfridge is concerned, great credit is due to the ladies for their untiring devotion and willingness to carry out the suggestions for the best interests of the hospital.

Respectfully, W. C. L.

PERSONAL.

Dr. John A. Nordin of Santa Rosa is at the Lick.

Sheriff Bogard of Tehama County is at the Russ.

P. S. Weed, a merchant of Petaluma, is at the Grand.

E. F. Qualtrough of the navy is at the California.

Dr. F. F. Tebbetts of Sacramento is staying at the Grand.

W. W. Gilsner of the navy is a guest at the Occidental.

T. J. Quinby, a merchant of Sequoia, is a guest at the Lick.

R. G. Hart, a mining man of Harts, is staying at the Grand.

S. Wertheimer, a merchant of Mountain View, is at the Grand.

W. B. Foote, a manufacturer of Rochester, N. Y., is at the Russ.

A. C. Show, a merchant of Raymond, is a guest at the Russ.

J. T. Smith, a mining man of Placerville, is a guest at the Grand.

J. J. Weed, a merchant of Sacramento, is staying at the Grand.

H. T. Skelding of the navy registered at the Occidental yesterday.

A. S. Babbidge, a prominent merchant of Astoria, Or., is at the Russ.

A. J. McCone, a foundryman of Virginia City, is at the Occidental.

Thomas R. Bard, a capitalist of Hueneme, is a guest at the Occidental.

Sol Lazar, a mining man of Madera, registered at the Lick yesterday.

A. S. Willard of the navy was one of yesterday's arrivals at the Occidental.

General Charles Cadwallader, a banker of Red Bluff, is staying at the Lick.

Frank Miller of the bank of D. O. Mills & Co., Sacramento, is at the California.

J. D. Carr, capitalist and politician of Salinas, registered at the Occidental yesterday.

A. B. Morgan, a mining man of Amador County, registered at the Russ yesterday.

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

Sheriff Conroy of Placer County and his wife came down from Auburn yesterday and registered at the Russ.

PERSONAL INDORSEMENTS.

Willard L. Goodwin, one of the proprietors of the Pomona Times, writes as follows: "THE CALL is gaining warm friends all over Southern California every day. It surpasses the other San Francisco dailies in news reports of Southern California. Its general make-up is so clean and its news is so systematically arranged that it always attracts attention, and holds the friends it wins."

Rev. Dr. F. D. Bovard, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Alameda, writes: "I am very much delighted with the conference description and reports in THE CALL. I think I voice the sentiment of 30,000 Methodists and their friends in this State when I say: "Thanks to THE CALL. It speaks for all."

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Californians rgistered at hotels to-day: San Francisco—H. Bennett, Normandie; Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Butler, Holland; H. R. Reichburg, Hoffman; W. S. Thorne, Coleman. Los Angeles—Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Kramer, Grand Union; J. McGinnis, Grand.

TOWNSEND'S famous broken candy, 10c a lb.*

"CARDS by the million." Roberts, 220 Sutter.*

BACON Printing Company, 508 Clay street.*

Last Ocean Excursion of Season.

Stmr Pomona, to Santa Cruz and Monterey, leaves Saturday, Sept. 21, 4 P. M.; due back Monday, Sept. 23, 5 A. M. Ticket office, 4 New Montgomery street. *

Men who know what is good for the stomach, and who have had experience in the use of liquors, always call for the J. F. Cutter brand of Kentucky Bourbon. It has always been a favorite and is pure and healthful at all times. E. Martin & Co., 411 Market street, are the agents for this celebrated whisky, and they are also agents for the Argonaut brand, which has become so popular. *

Miss Alice Strauss, daughter of the "Waltz King," Johann Strauss, has become engaged to the painter, Marquis Feri Beyros.

IF YOU want a good medicine to purify your blood, give nerve strength and build up your entire system before the advance of the winter season, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

AVOID baldness, gray hair, dandruff and thin locks by using PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC the best cough cure.

LADIES are greatly benefited by the use of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the renowned South American tonic.