The Call
San Francisco

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MONDAY.....SEPTEMBER 23, 1895

THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL.

The Governor is himself again.

Perhaps England might win a championship at skittles.

The war that is brewing in Europe will of course produce many biers.

South African mines have the boom, but California mines are getting the gold.

Fresno not only feels for the competing road but reaches for it with a full hand.

Kansas grows a good crop of fall hay and then starts a prairie fire and burns it up.

Weather prophets are already making predictions of a hard winter and an early one.

If high buildings cannot go up in this town real estate prices will have to come down.

There are just enough elections this fall to keep politics moving and the people interested.

The men who are calling for a great Democratic speech should first find a great Democrat.

The only game that America plays at without winning is the search for the north pole.

The people of the San Joaquin have seen the monopoly railroad and are now going it one better.

It is becoming more apparent every day that the only off thing about politics this year is Democracy.

If the Valkyrie had waited a little she could have carried home the team of the London Athletic Club.

There is no pleasure in watching the Solid Eight nor glory in fighting them, but both must be done.

For the wine men at any rate the year has brought a true revival and may possibly lead up to a jubilee.

Helping to save the City from misgovernment comes under the head of attending to your own business.

Reports of preparations for coming fiestas and carnivals form a very noticeable part of the State news in these days.

There are rumors once more that France and Russia may open the ball before Kaiser Wilhelm gets ready to dance.

Every kind of a national festival in Europe seems to be as much of an irritation to some folks as a pleasure to others.

Let us hope our Boston friends will never back down from their proposition that the best summer resort city is the best city for national conventions.

With Wyoming reporting the first snowstorm of the season on the same day that gave New York the hottest weather of the year, there can be no doubt the American climate is a great variety show.

One bad feature of all international expositions in this country is that all of them give a big show for more Chinese to come in.

The electric power transmitted into Sacramento seems to have touched every citizen, and energy is radiating in all directions.

It is said the Peary relief expedition has brought back on the Kite the most valuable collection ever brought out of the Arctic regions.

President Jordan has discovered a new species of fish in our markets, but fortunately this time it was not a shark masquerading as a sturgeon.

Until after the elections Carlisle will cloak the deficit in the revenues by a cunning array of figures, but the deficit will be there just the same.

Gorman and Cleveland may not speak as they pass by, but according to reports from Maryland Gorman passes the other fellow by when he speaks.

Governor Budd's statement that the State tax next year will not run over 44.6 cents on the hundred, is calculated to make the whole Sate feel better.

There will be no new bond issue nor an extra session of Congress this fall, so we may give our mind to business and attend to the preparations for the football games.

As the Carey arid land law seems to have been used for making a big land steal in Wyoming lots of people will have an opportunity to say "I told you so."

As a rule when things look blue or when they look gray there is little pleasure in them, but when the old veterans of the war meet in these days all rules are reversed.

The action of Senators Perkins and White in conferring with Governor Budd for the purpose of devising a plan for bringing about the improvement of our rivers and harbors is highly gratifying to the general public. Working together for the advancement of California is much better than talking party politics just now.

After the big match between the Defender and the Valkyrie but little interest will be taken in the match between the half-raters Ethelwynn and Spruce IV, and yet while the first was a fiasco the latter promises to be a really first-class international racing contest with good feeling and fair sport on both sides.

COUNTRY HIGHWAYS.

Connecticut has set an admirable example in the matter of road improvement. The State has appropriated $75,000 for this purpose, and this is to be given in sums of about $900 each to towns that raise an equal sum themselves and get a third $900 from the county. The improvements must be in accordance with plans and specifications that must be approved by the State Highway Commissioners. This scheme is excellent, as it virtually takes the making of highways out of the hands of incompetent local builders and places the work under the charge of experts accountable to the State.

Although the account of this plan which we have received is meager, the inference is that it is applicable to incorporated as well as unincorporated towns. If so, in the first instance the towns will have to raise the money by taxation, and in the second by subscription. We assume that in both cases, judging particularly by the small size of the appropriation, the improvements are to be limited to the towns themselves, and that the country roads leading into them are not considered. If that be true the scheme, though excellent so far as it goes, is imperfect.

It will serve, nevertheless, a good purpose as a novel and admirable suggestion. In California we have a Bureau of Highways, but its duties are limited to the giving of advice to town and county authorities, and no appropriation is made for assisting in the construction of highways. As our bureau is merely an advisory body it can exercise no authority. Alongside the Connecticut plan it appears idle and childish. That the State at large has a deep interest in the proper construction and care of county roads, especially those which constitute main arteries of traffic, cannot be denied.

It frequently may be observed that such a main highway traversing two or more counties is kept well repaired in one county and neglected in another. Take, for instance, the old stage road running from San Francisco through San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and San Luis Obispo counties to Santa Barbara. It is abominally cared for in San Francisco, its most important end, splendidly maintained in San Mateo and Santa Clara, and but indifferently kept in Santa Cruz and San Luis Obispo. The State has a very important interest in seeing that all such roads are kept in the best order throughout their entire length.

This can be accomplished only by some form of State control, and the State could hardly claim the right to exercise it without assisting in the cost. It can hardly be doubted that neglect of the country roads in California has operated materially to strengthen the monopoly of rail transportation. We can well imagine what a great difference it would make to the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys if superbly constructed turnpikes traversed the length of those plains. It might be advisable for the State to designate certain main roads as State highways and keep them in perfect order, paying a part of the cost and requiring the counties affected to pay the remainder. In any event Connecticut has made a suggestion which it is the part of wisdom to heed.

THE NEW PHILOSOPHY.

Professor Josiah Royce, in answering a question concerning the advisability of adopting philosophy as a study essential to a liberal education, has answered boldly to the effect that no study should be taken up merely as a task for the benefit of the mental drill which it is expected to impart, and that the best results come from the pursuit of studies through a liking for them. He decries the theory of studying the higher mathematics solely for the mental exercise, and asserts a fondness for athletic sports to be an explanation of the proficiency which their followers achieve in them.

This is in effect the new philosophy which has given rise, particularly in Germany, to the science of child-psychology, a leading feature of which is to ascertain by study and observation the natural bent of each young student's mind. It is, in short, the science of the personal equation applied to that time of life when nature gives its first hint of individual peculiarities. This is a prominent feature of the system of education at Stanford University, and we are aware of the fact that a number of California teachers have gone to Germany to perfect themselves in the science.

It is the beginning of a new and altogether revolutionary phase of education. Very likely the Froebel kindergarten system has been the inspiration. This system takes children before the disciplinary force of their general and special environment has operated to level them, and at a time when the natural inclination manifests itself very strongly, after the fashion of instinct. The kindergarten opened the eyes of the world to the astonishing varieties and variations of childish inclination and to the freedom and boldness with which idiosyncrasies are manifested.

The philosophy seems the most rational imaginable, and none the less so because it happens to strike at the root of established systems of instruction. What proportion of the sorrows and pains of existence are chargeable to the system of bringing all youthful minds and tastes under one form of yoke it would be impossible to imagine, but it would be difficult to find an adult who does not look back upon some study or other regime of his childhood with horror. Character has been warped, intellect impoverished and hopes and ambitions destroyed by this dreadful form of discipline.

And yet the new idea is so radical as to have a dismaying aspect. That discipline is one of the most useful things in the world cannot be gainsaid, and that wonderful results have been achieved by persistent drill in a particular occupation in the absence of any desire to pursue it, but on the contrary in the presence of great loathing for it, has been demonstrated innumerable times. This phase of the subject, added to possibilities of changes in natural bent as development proceeds and the possibility of error on the part of him who undertakes the task of deciding what the prevailing inclination of the child may be, invests the matter with a labyrinth of difficulties. In spite of these, however, the new philosophy promises wonderful things and offers a bright hope for the future of the race.

FIREPROOF BUILDINGS.

A remarkable instance of the safety afforded by modern fireproof buildings has occurred in New York. A fire broke out in the basement of the *World* building, and in a moment a hundred tons of inflammable paper were ablaze. Two or three hundred men were at work on the eleventh and twelfth floors. The fire stopped the running of the front elevators, but the rear ones remained in operation. The shafts and stairways were soon filled with smoke, which penetrated to the floors on which the men were at work, but so great was their confidence in the fireproof character of the building that, though discommoded by the smoke, they continued their work, declining to avail themselves of the rear elevators. Had the house not been fireproof an awful calamity would have happened. As it was there was nothing to be ignited by the burning paper in the basement, and the stairways and elevator shafts were equally impregnable to the flames.

It is just such a building as this that THE CALL is to have at the corner of Market and Third streets. In such a house one is safer in the fifteenth story than in the second story of a house which is not fireproof. It is as impossible to burn one of these modern structures as it is to reduce to ashes the steel, marble, terra cotta and brick that compose them.

OUR EXCHANGES.

Commenting upon the visit to that town of some Chicago capitalists interested in the railroad project from Merced to San Francisco, via Newman and Corral Hollow, the Newman *Tribune* says it was suggested to the visitors that the road should be built via Mount Hamilton to San Jose, and the *Tribune* indorses the suggestion by adding: "This route would be the more profitable to the railroad as well as proving a greater benefit to the West Side. The road could be built through the mountains, via the Orestimba Creek, where there is but little grade, and connect with San Jose. Should the road take this route it would open up a fertile country that heretofore has had no communication with the outside world. We refer to the San Antone and several other valleys in the Coast Range Mountains."

This suggestion is undoubtedly a good one, as all who are familiar with the country can agree. There are no difficulties along the route that could not be economically overcome by modern engineering, and the advantages to be derived from it would increase every year with the increasing development of the country.

The Hanford *Democrat* is one of the earnest papers of the interior making a vigorous fight for the employment of white labor to the exclusion of Chinese and Japanese; and its best efforts seem to be needed in the fight, for it says: "Several of the vineyards hereabouts have contracted with Japanese to pick their grapes, the contract price being 2 1-10 cents per tray. There are white people at work in our vineyards to-day, gathering grapes at 2 cents per tray, and apparently well satisfied with their earnings. There are enough white people here wanting work to pick every grape grown in Kings County, and as they are willing to work, and are working for less wages than the Japs, they should be given the preference."

White labor working for less wages than Japanese puts a new phase on the labor problem, but it only emphasizes the responsibility of every employer to the working people of his community. If we expect to build up an American State we must lay the foundations firmly on the basis of American labor and American wages in every county and in every industry.

According to the Arroyo Grande *Herald*, there has been lively fishing in that section of late, and even the farmers for a time swapped the plowline for the fishline. The *Herald* says there came into the bay at Pismo "first, a school of sardines and then followed in close pursuit skipjacks, yellow-tails and barracuda. The big fish were after the little ones and the whole bay around the wharf was one seething, wriggling and squirming mass of fish, spray and dangling lines." The catch was equal to the best fish story on record, and it is said that at one time a ton and a half of fish was lying on the wharf. "It would be impossible," adds the *Herald*, "to enumerate the number of people who called to show us big fish, ranging from fifteen to twenty-five pounds apiece. These big fish sold for only 25 to 50 cents apiece.

The advantage to a fruit tree of living in a university town, where there is at all times an atmosphere of high culture, is illustrated in a story told by the Berkeley *Gazette* of a pear tree growing in a garden on University avenue in that city. According to the story the tree was planted five years ago and came into bearing two years ago. The first year it bore two crops, the second one being about halfgrown at about the time the first one was ripe. This year it is astonishing the natives by starting in on the third crop, as there is now on the tree ripe pears from the first crop, half-ripe pears from the second crop and blossoms for the third crop. This is a good record and justifies the belief that no matter how long the star of empire may take on its westward way, the pear of empire has already arrived.

Out of the deserts of Arizona there has sprung up another industry that promises to add to the wealth of the Pacific Coast and render useful many acres of land that might otherwise long remain barren and worthless. This is the cultivation of the wild canaegre root and its shipment to the East for tanning purposes. The San Diego *Sun* reports that it already amounts to a considerable industry and says: "A steam chopping machine was brought on which a local machinist altered so that instead of mincing it shaves the root into thin slices. These are then put into a large cylinder and pressed into bales for shipment. The project is a success."

This, however, is not all. Out of the success of the canaegre industry has come a project for establishing a tannery somewhere in Southern California. Thus one enterprise leads to another and Pacific Coast development goes on with a constantly increasing rate of progression.

The energy with which Humboldt County has set about improving her conditions and increasing the facilities for developing her resources has aroused the emulation of Del Norte, and in a recent issue the Crescent City *News* gave a vigorous and forcible expression to the new spirit of enterprise that has been awakened there. In an article nearly two columns in length it sets forth the advantages and resources of the county, points out what improvements are needed to render their development sufficiently profitable to attract settlers, and calls upon the progressive element of the people to unite in the performance of the needed work. It says with as much truth as force: "Development will require far better shipping arrangements, will require men able and willing to work, and will require from these men co-operation and steadfast unity in all that pertains to the welfare of Del Norte County; and we can do it. Other counties no better, and some far worse off, have made this fight a winning one."

Rev. Anna H. Shaw.

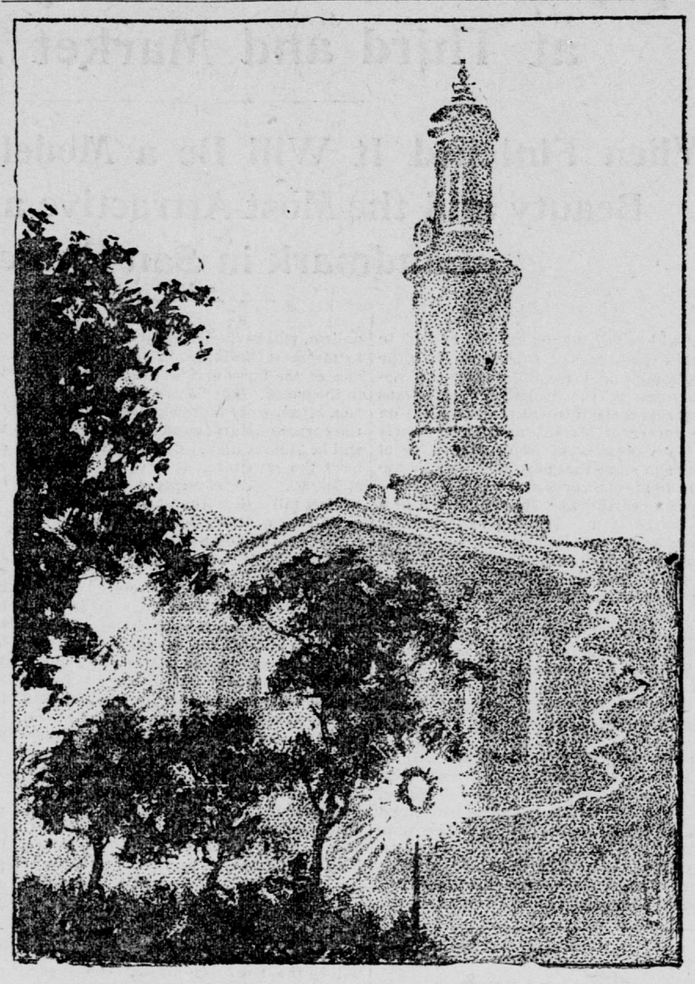
Soon San Francisco will have Miss Shaw once more as one of her guests. On next Thursday evening, September 26, at Golden Gate Hall, she will give her famous lecture, "The Injustice of Chivalry." The demand for tickets has been very large—and the time and place for reserving seats will be found in these columns. The lecture on Thursday evening will be the only opportunity offered the people of San Francisco to hear Miss Shaw. During her stay of six weeks in California she will lecture in twenty-eight different towns.

Sudden Death of a Hackman.

At 7:30 A. M. yesterday Claude E. Souza, a hackman 28 years of age, dropped dead after eating a breakfast at 865 Market street. The cause of his death is supposed to have been heart disease. He was married and lived at 536 Fulton street.

LIGHTNING EFFECTS.

O. E. Owers of 7 Regents square, W. C., London, recently wrote as follows to the London Graphic: "The accompanying lightning photograph will perhaps be of considerable interest to your readers, as being probably a unique feature in modern photography, and it may also serve as a reminiscence of the terrific thunderstorm of last Thursday night. The view is of St. Peter's Church, Regents square, and was taken when the storm was at its height. The print is absolutely untouched—no handwork whatever has been put upon either it or the negative—and yet even the time on the clock-tower is distinguishable (8:25 P. M.). It is curious to note the flash of lightning in the lower corner of the picture and the way it has been apparently attracted by the gaslamp, as well as the strange appearance the light of the lamp itself has.



"PHOTOGRAPHY BY ELECTRIC LIGHT"—A FLASH OF LIGHTNING PHOTOGRAPHED OPPOSITE ST. PETER'S CHURCH, REGENT'S SQUARE, LONDON, DURING THE THUNDERSTORM ON THE NIGHT OF AUGUST 22.

PERSONAL.

Richard Inch of the navy is at the Occidental.

J. A. Webster, a fruitman of Solano, is at the Grand.

F. L. Winn of the army is a guest at the Occidental.

C. R. Tillson, an attorney of Modesto, is at the Lick.

E. B. Smallwood, a merchant of Los Gatos, is staying at the Lick.

S. Rummelsburg, a merchant of Colusa, is staying at the Grand.

C. Churchill of the navy registered at the Occidental yesterday.

Judge W. B. Wallace of Visalia and his family are guests at the Lick.

H. B. Stabler, a fruit-grower of Yuba City, registered at the Lick yesterday.

Richard M. Goode of the United States Geological Survey is at the Occidental.

F. G. McLean, a merchant at Grimes Landing, registered at the Grand yesterday.

R. C. Terry, a vineyardist of Clayton, was one of yesterday's arrivals at the Lick.

W. L. Watts, assistant in the field to the State Mineralogist, registered at the Grand yesterday.

S. T. Black, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, came down from Sacramento yesterday and put up at the Lick.

J. A. Banham, member of Congress from the First District, came down from Santa Rosa yesterday to attend the meeting of members of the California delegation at the Palace. He registered at the Occidental.

Charles M. Shortridge left last evening on the overland train bound for Chicago and New York. He expects to be absent about two months. He was accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Shortridge, who is going to visit friends in Illinois, Indiana and Iowa.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Hall Caine, author of "The Deemster," "The Manxman" and other famous novels, will reach New York from England about the middle of September. He is traveling in search of health and recreation, and of course to gather material for his literary output.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt has the reputation of being one of the most extravagant women New York has ever known. As an instance of this it is said that she once had an entire floor of a well-known hotel in Paris refurnished gorgeously at her expense for a stay of six weeks.

Among the new members of the English House of Commons is the Indian, Bhownagree, who has had an unusual career. He is the son of a Bombay merchant and has been a lawyer and an editor in England and a judge in India.

M. Chassepot, the inventor of the famous rifle used by the French in their war with Germany, has recently been discovered at Nice, where he is keeping a hotel.

Arthur Nikish, formerly of Boston, who is to be the new director of the famous Gewandhaus concerts in Leipsic, will receive a salary of 20,000 marks, about $5000 a year.

After more than sixteen years of litigation the contest over the will of Bishop Ames, Methodist Episcopal, has been settled. The children are to have equal shares of what is left of the estate.

SOME JESTS OF THE HOUR.

Jones (who is exhilarated)—You needn't (hic) see me home.

Brown—Oh, it gives me great pleasure to do so. I was engaged to your wife when you married her.—Town Topics.

Ragged Rube—Boss, I just heerd you sayin' to your friend that you believe in free silver.

Mr. Spouter—Well, what of it?

Ragged Rube—I hain't seen nothin' but copper for a month. Gimme a quarter to get on the silver basis.—Truth.

A.—There is a most remarkable cave in Kentucky.

B.—What is there remarkable about it?

A.—If you call out "Hello, Smith!" the echo says "What Smith is it?" no less than fourteen distinct times.—Texas Siftings.

Passenger—Look, conductor, there's a crowd of people who want this car!

Conductor—Not one of them.

Passenger—Then why are they running so frantically?

Conductor—They only want to cross in front of it.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mrs. Flyabout—You don't look as if your trip East had done you any good.

Mrs. Gofrequent—It didn't do me any good. I knew it wouldn't, but the doctor said I needed change and rest. That's why I went. I was carsick all the way from here to New York, and seasick all the way from New York to Boston.

"Then how about your change and rest?"

"Why the railroads got the change and the ocean got the rest."—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Housewife—Why, Bridget, I can write my name in the dust here?

Bridget (admiringly)—'Deed, mum, that's more than I can do. There's nothin' loike education afther all, is there, mum?—The Congregationalist.

IDEAS OF WESTERN EDITORS.

California.

Since the introduction of the bicycle horse-stealing is reported to have become an unprofitable industry.—Ukiah Republican-Press.

It is stated that muscatel raisins in layers are now selling in England at 32 cents per pound. At this figure there should be an enormous profit in them, and so there is. Unfortunately, however, it goes into the pockets of almost everybody except the man who grows the raisins.—San Diego Union.

The Eastern fool who started the ridiculous story that the blood orange was made such by the injection of a colored fluid is now trying to injure the sale of the banana in the Cincinnati market by circulating a yarn that the bright yellow color of the banana on sale in that market is not natural, but caused by some mysterious treatment they have been subjected to.—Riverside Press.

The patriotic Mexicans who are engineering the gran festividad at San Bernardino don't want any of the Los Angeles fiesta bunting, because it contains the Spanish yellow. In preferring the green, white and red to the olive, orange and wine, the paisanos desire it known that they deliberately snub the nation from which Mexico obtained her independence eighty-five years ago.—Los Angeles Times.

Nearly 30,000 tons of beets have been sliced this season at the Chino sugarie. The factory is working up an average of 900 tons daily, which comes pretty near the full capacity of the plant. The high percentage of sugar in the Chino beets makes this 900 tons a bigger day's work than 1200 tons would be at places where the sugar content is lower. The Chino factory is the largest in the world and will turn out more sugar, and more sugar to the ton of beets, than any other.—Redlands Citrograph.

The San Francisco Englishman who wrote in exuberant verse after the second race between the cup defender and challenger and before the regatta committee's decision was known, that "her glittering sail in glory flies to bear the trophy home," etc., will now feel that he was too speedy on the last leg of his triangle of enthusiasm. By substituting "keep" for "bear" however, it will do very well.—San Diego Sun.

The carnival was a splendid thing, a delight that will not be forgotten in many a day. The whole Coast is talking of Sacramento. Our opportunity is at hand, but we must have leaders with breadth enough to seize it, to grasp the situation and make the most of it. Let us begin then while the spell is still upon us. If our own ardor chills the fervor of others cannot be depended upon to reap the fruits of our good fortune.—Sacramento News.

Utah.

The people of Utah will always stand for home industries, and then proper encouragement by bounty legislation. The bounty policy has been pursued in Utah from its earliest history, and it will continue with the people of the State of Utah so long as they love home industries.—Provo (Utah) Enquirer.

Washington.

Really isn't it about time to ring the chestnut bell on this pet expression of administration organs: "The revenues will soon be sufficient to enable the treasury to meet all current demands?"—Vancouver Independent.

Four hundred and forty miles in 420 minutes on the New York Central flyer! That is equivalent to 2400 miles in 40 hours. The Washington pioneers required six months to cover as much ground! Can anything of wonder happen after this?—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Nevada.

The Appeal has received a long letter from Charlie Black, who used to deal faro in this city. It is dated Antananario, Madagascar, July 8, and describes a battle between the French troops and the natives. It is a grand piece of descriptive work, but a little old as a matter of news. Black fought with the Madagascans, taking such an interest in the war as to close his game at Tsarasotra to take a hand in the fracas.—Carson (Nev.) Appeal.

THOUGHTS OF EASTERN EDITORS.

Military Drill in Schools.

But in our own city of Boston military drill has been a rule of the High and Latin schools for thirty years, and its beneficial effects are so apparent that merchants prefer to select assistants from proficients in the military classes. The philosophy of the preference is detected easily. Military instruction inculcates habits of order, promptness and obedience. Military training develops the mind as well as the body, and develops those fibers of the mind that are apt to grow flaccid in these days when parental obedience to the child is almost as common as filial compliance with parental requests.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Will All Be Cuckoos.

Of course some of the Democratic newspapers are talking about third-term precedent because they are personally unfriendly to Mr. Cleveland, but they will forget all about that. Before next June all the Bourbons will be joining in the mighty chorus, "Four years more of Grover," with the cuckoos on the front seat leading the singing.—Cleveland News and Herald.

The Leather Trust.

People who do not now know it will find out when they have occasion to buy their winter shoes that there is a leather trust in the United States which controls 80 per cent of the tanneries. The trust has advanced the price of sole leather about 100 per cent. The increased price of green hides has doubtless increased the cost of manufactured leather, but the price of hides has been largely manipulated by the trust, preparatory to pinching the buyers of leather. There is no possible warrant for the extreme advance demanded.—Philadelphia Record.

Will Not Help.

The Tribune does not profess to know what the Republicans in Congress may think it judicious to attempt in the presence of circumstances which cannot now be anticipated. But it can say with much confidence that the Republicans are not at all likely to join with a faction of Democrats in retiring or contracting the legal-tender circulation.—New York Tribune.

Dunraven Sustained.

It makes no difference where the races are sailed, or how many people see them. Dunraven is entitled to all the room he wants, and so is the Defender, and if it cannot be had in the vicinity of New York nobody will blame him for refusing to sail there any more. The contest is not sailed for the benefit of the owners of ancient excursion boats.—Providence Telegram.

Democratic Claims.

But Democratic claims no longer have any influence. Intelligent men of all classes who know the facts cannot be deceived by them. The record of two years and a half of Democratic control has satisfied the people that the party is wholly incompetent to wisely administer the Government.—Omaha Bee.

A Spanish Decoy.

A Pittsburg sympathizer with Cuba who answered a New York advertisement for recruits learned that the advertisement was only a Spanish decoy, for the double purpose of locating active sympathizers and prejudicing the authorities against Cuba.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Connecticut Women in Politics.

Two important features have entered into the school election since our last issue. One is that the women will not hesitate to use pasters. In fact, it is rumored that they are going to combine with the colored men, and that very few straight women tickets will be polled.—New Haven News.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VIGILANT AND BRITANNIA—M. F., City. The following is the record of the Vigilant's races in British waters: July 5, 1894—Vigilant, American cutter, first race in British waters, defeated by Prince of Wales' cutter Britannia; time, 4 hours 27 min. 51 sec. and 4 hours 28 min. 24 sec. July 7—Vigilant finished first in race for the Queen's cup, but lost to the Britannia on time allowance; 50 miles, Glasgow, Scotland. July 9—Britannia defeated Vigilant in the third race, Firth of Clyde, Scotland. July 10—Britannia beat Vigilant in race for the Clyde Corinthian cup, 50 miles; won by 9 min. 30 sec., corrected time, Firth of Clyde, Scotland. July 11—Britannia beat Vigilant, course about 30 miles; won by 24 min. 21 sec., corrected time, Firth of Clyde, Scotland. July 12—Britannia beat Vigilant over course about 50 miles; won by 4 min. 40 sec., corrected time, Firth of Clyde, Scotland. July 17—Vigilant beat Britannia for the Rear-Commodore's cup, regatta of Royal Ulster Yacht Club, 50 miles; Vigilant a long way ahead when the Britannia carried away a bobstay and gave up race; Bangor, Ireland. July 20—Britannia beat Vigilant, Royal St. George Yacht Club regatta, 50 miles, Kingston, Ireland. July 21—Vigilant beat Britannia, Royal St. George regatta, 50 miles, Kingston, Ireland. July 24—Vigilant won race for Royal Cork Yacht Club 100-guinea cup, 50 miles, by 3 min. 25 sec., Queenstown, Ireland. July 25—Britannia beat Vigilant, 50 miles, by actual time, 5 min. 12 sec., Penzance, England. August 4—Vigilant defeated Britannia, match race, $500, over course of Royal Yacht Squadron, 48 nautical miles; won by 6 min. 33 sec. actual time, 4 min. 29 sec. corrected time, Cowes, Isle of Wight. August 6—Vigilant defeated Britannia and Satanita, about 60 miles, Cowes, Isle of Wight. August 9—Britannia defeated Vigilant, 48 nautical miles, by 4 min. 17 sec., Cowes, Isle of Wight. August 16—Vigilant beaten by Britannia and Satanita, Ryde Town cup, value $500, 50 miles, Royal Victoria Yacht Club regatta, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

THE THREE BROTHERS—N. and A., Dunnigan, Yolo County, and H. C., Oakland, Cal. The ship Three Brothers was originally a side-wheel steamer, built at Brooklyn, N. Y., for Cornelius Vanderbilt in 1855, to be one of a line of three fast steamers to carry passengers between New York and Havre. She was one of the fastest steamers of her time, but she did not prove profitable for the reason that she consumed too much coal. After the Civil War broke out Vanderbilt presented her to the Government and she was converted into a ram, and at one time her special mission was to run down and capture the Alabama, the Confederate cruiser, Captain Raphael Semmes. Her commander, Charles H. Baldwin, once said that he would not fire a shot at the Alabama, but would run her down and sink her, but he did not have that opportunity, for the cruiser kept out of his way and was finally sunk off the harbor of Cherbourg by the Kearsarge. After the war the Vanderbilt came to this port and for a long time was laid up at Mare Island. She was disposed of by the Government to Howes & Co. of this city, and they transformed her into a three-master, placed her under the command of Captain Cumming, and for some time she was run as an American vessel in the grain trade between this and European ports. Subsequently she was sold to an English syndicate. She was considered one of the fastest vessels in the grain fleet.

THE IONE SCHOOL—Inquirer, City. No boy can be admitted to the Preston School of Industry at Ione, Cal., except he has been found guilty by a magistrate or court of competent jurisdiction of any offense punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, and who in the opinion of the magistrate or court would be a fit subject for commitment to the school. Such boy may be committed for a period not exceeding the time when he shall attain his majority, unless sooner discharged by law. No boy who is over the age of 18, or any one who is of unsound mind, can be committed to the school. There is no provision in the act authorizing the school to take boys as boarders, the parents or guardians paying for their keeping. The State furnishes everything for the comfort of the inmates. The boys have to be in school four and a half hours a day, have to work the same length of time and are allowed five hours for rest and recreation. They are allowed ten hours for sleep. Carl E. Bank is the superintendent.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA—J. M., City. The following table will show the strength of the navy of England and that of Russia:

Class of Vessel.	England.	Russia.
Armored ships	83	28
Unarmored ships	142	22
Armored gunboats	2	..
Unarmored gunboats	76	36
Dispatch vessels	4	13
Training ships, storeships, tugs, transports, etc.	28	18
Torpedo-boats, No. 1	130	65
Torpedo-boats, No. 2	99	70
Totals	664	252

The English vessels carry 6790 guns and the Russian 1643.

CRIMINAL TRIALS—O. S. S., Kirkwood, Tehama County, Cal. Neither the State of California nor any county in which a defendant is brought to trial for a crime furnishes the accused counsel. The court, if it finds the defendant without counsel or without the means to employ one, will appoint some attorney to represent him, and the counsel so appointed appears without compensation in the case. In the Durrant case, now on trial, the defendant employs and pays for the counsel that represent him.

HALF DOLLAR AND HALF DIME—F. J., Redding, Shasta County, Cal. Half dollars issued out of the Philadelphia and New Orleans Mints in 1843 are quoted by dealers at 75 and 85 cents each. Half dimes of 1837 in good condition are quoted at 25 and 85 cents. One with a hole in it would reduce its value for numismatic collection.

COINS—C. C., City. Dealers in coins charge from 40 cents to $1 for a United States dime of 1863 with the Philadelphia Mint mark on it. For a dime of like date also issued from the Philadelphia Mint and having the date between the arrow-heads they charge from 25 to 65 cents. For a 5-cent piece of Canada issue of 1858 the charge is from 15 to 25 cents.

MEMBERSHIP—W. J. B., Navarro, Mendocino County, Cal. The society you mention in your communication being a secret one it is impossible to give its exact membership, or even an approximate membership, as none but the higher officers know the true figures, and these have never been made public.

ALAMEDA'S WARDEN, C. E. C., City. Alameda being a county of the first class for all purposes except highways, the Fish and Game Warden is entitled to a monthly salary of $100, with an allowance of a sum not to exceed $25 a month for expenses occurred in the performance of his duty.

A DIME OF '94—P. S., City. There is no premium on the dime of 1894 unless it is for any of the twenty-four coined at the San Francisco Mint during that year. As high as $5 for one of these dimes has been offered, but this sum has been refused, the holders waiting for an advance.

THE ARCHITECTS PROTEST

Edward R. Swain Writes a Convincing Letter to the Supervisors.

HIS MANY SOUND ARGUMENTS.

Mills Building Fixed the Status of Montgomery Street for Many Years.

Architect Edward R. Swain has addressed the following open letter to the Board of Supervisors protesting against the proposed law regarding height of buildings. The communication will be found to represent the new spirit of progress and to contain the best of modern thought on its subject:

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21, 1895.

Gentlemen: In the matter of the proposed ordinance lately introduced before your honorable body limiting the height of firepoof buildings to 100 feet I desire, as an architect and a citizen, to enter my most vigorous and unqualified protest.

It seems to me that we are just entering upon an era of prosperity in the course of which, if properly fostered, San Francisco may commence to take her proper place among the cities of the Union by removing the unsightly buildings which have so long disgraced our thoroughfares and replacing them with structures more worthy of the station we hope to occupy.

All Eastern cities of any prominence have had discussions relative to the advisability of building tall structures at just such periods in their history as the present with us, the uniform conclusion being that a restriction of the kind mentioned should not be imposed upon the enterprise of owners, and that the buildings are not detrimental to their surroundings.

Examples of the latter fact may be had in our own City in the Mills, Crocker and other large buildings, and the benefit derived by their erection may be observed in the increase in value of the adjacent property. Montgomery street between Bush and Pine was in a very poor way before the erection of the Mills building. Rents were low, business was getting dull among the storekeepers, the real estate had shrunk in value, the tenants of stores were looking for new locations where decent accommodation might be obtained—in fact the street for business purposes looked as though in the last stages of decay. Something was needed to help the locality and the Mills building was that which fixed the status of Montgomery street for many years to come.

After the erection of the building the value of adjacent property increased immediately, as any improvement of that character is sure to do—increased it more on account of the height and remarkableness of the structure, and as no ordinary five or six story building one hundred feet high could possibly do. It is true that some of the people who had been occupying old and dingy offices in the vicinity moved into the new building, where light and cleanliness prevailed, and that the landlords of the old places objected because they were left without tenants and said that Mr. Mills had no business to erect such a tall building. It probably did not occur to them that other tenants might be found who might be induced to rent offices of them, provided they would furnish something as good or better than the Mills building was offering.

The same condition of affairs prevails on Market street, between the Crocker and Chronicle buildings. New tenants are moving into even the old superannuated buildings for the business which the proximity of the tall buildings brings.

The Safe Deposit building, at Montgomery and California streets, improves itself and the surroundings by adding two stories, making it 110 feet in height, increasing the height to bring business and make the locality desirable.

The favorite argument against tall fireproof buildings is that they are inaccessible to the Fire Department. It is not on record that any properly constructed fireproof building ever was destroyed by fire occurring within itself, and in case of an adjacent fire the tall building is very useful in preventing spreading, and can take care of itself. I should be in favor of improving the Fire Department to meet the wants of the tall buildings.

It is unfair to owners to restrict the heights of buildings. A small piece of property in a good locality might not be able to pay interest at five stories, when it might be a good investment at ten stories, a fact I have verified in my own practice. How impossible it would be for the owner of the new CALL building to attempt to get a decent return from five or six stories in height on such a valuable piece of real estate.

Another point to which I wish to draw your attention is the fallacy of fixing a uniform limit of height for all buildings. A building 100 feet high on Merchant or Commercial street, both of which are about 40 feet wide, would be decidedly more objectionable in point of obscuring light from an opposite building than another 150 feet high on Market street, which is 125 feet wide. Hence, if a regulating ordinance must be passed, let it be flexible and adapted to the various widths of streets.

Personally I am in favor of no restriction being placed on the height of buildings, and in this view I believe I express the sentiments of the profession generally.

I would respectfully suggest to your honorable body that if you desire to enter into the building ordinance business you will do well to allow the heights of buildings to be regulated by the owners' desires, and devote yourselves to the framing of an intelligent set of building laws tending to improve the character of all classes of buildings; for, strange as it may seem, there are no ordinances in this City for that purpose except those devised in antediluvian times, one copy of which, tradition informs us, is in the possession of the Chief of the Fire Department.

In conclusion, permit me to say that I do not apprehend any great rush among our citizens to put up fifteen-story buildings for some time to come, even if no restriction is placed on height; but if anybody wants to do so let us not at this time obstruct him, but do all in our power to encourage the beautifying of the City, even though the buildings be over 100 feet in height. Yours respectfully,

EDWARD R. SWAIN,
Crocker building, San Francisco.

MISS HAAKE'S FUNERAL.

Services Over the Body of the Young Suicide Held at Grace Church.

The funeral of Miss Bertha Haake, who committed suicide last Friday, was held from Grace Methodist Church yesterday. The exercises were conducted by Dr. M. F. Colburn, who addressed a few words of consolation to the relatives. The choir rendered an appropriate song, after which the funeral cortege passed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery, where the body was interred.

The floral offerings were numerous, the design "Gates Ajar," which was sent by the young man generally accredited as being the accepted suitor of Miss Haake, and indirectly the cause of her death, was particularly handsome and appropriate. The pall-bearers were Malvin V. Polletere, J. C. Quinlan, H. M. Tobin, Charles Lampe, Captain Delaney and Dr. Vory.

An Old Musician Dies.

A musician, 83 years of age, named John Foreman, who has been ailing for some time at his lodgings in the Liberty Hotel on Broadway, died yesterday morning. He had refused to allow a doctor to attend him to the last.

ROBERTS, card headquarters, 220 Sutter. *

BACON Printing Company, 508 Clay street. *

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

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. *

All the personal memorials of Carlisle contained in the Chelsea House, lately turned into a museum, consist, according to Truth, of a battered trunk, a walking stick, a wretched tin bath, a marble-top washstand and a stovepipe h