

GEORGE O'HEILY'S VIEWS.

Review of Hydraulic Mining Since the Days of King Solomon.

THE NORTH BLOOMFIELD CASE.

Present Status of Placer Mining, Valley Farming and River Navigation.

Gold taken from alluvial deposits, although valuable in itself, has never enriched the locality where found. There being but one crop, the industry is not only ephemeral, but in its very nature revolutionary and destructive to the peaceful and permanent occupation of the locality where found. Such is the history of all placer mining since gold has been taken from the soil. In every instance the country was wrecked, or afterwards lost and forgotten. We know that the land of Ophir furnished the gold that embellished King Solomon's temple, but it seems that wisest of all men had no further use for the locality, and its whereabouts is a mystery to this day. The Romans found the yellow metal in their territory, but its getting was so destructive to soil and streams that it was suppressed by the laws of the empire. The gold mines of South America and Central America and of Mexico became exhausted, leaving those regions in poverty and barbarism except where relieved by agriculture.

It is a singular fact that no historian and no description of a gravel mining country points with pride to the effect on the locality of such mining, and it can readily be assumed that California will offer no exception to this world's history.

Take the natural exhaustion of our own gold fields in more than half of the original mining counties. Without the agricultural and pastoral resources that were sure to lapse into their hitherto wilderness. In them the single crop was harvested, and the laborers took their departure, as did King Solomon's men, or turned their attention to other industries.

As seekers of gold, the ancients and their methods were as pigmies to giants compared to our day and generation. They planted the seed and we grew trees of gigantic proportions. Spain dropped water over the hills and we blew them up and washed them away. They destroyed rivulets, and we filled rivers and bays and discharged the water into the lower miles from shore. Our hydraulic methods were more than a match to all the earthquakes, volcanoes and earthly convulsions ever recorded, and they were such whether the crop was paying one or not.

On this point it will be well to let the record speak. In the celebrated trial of Edward Woodruff against the North Bloomfield Gravel Mining Company, the court, composed of Judge George Sawyer, Chief Justice of the Ninth Circuit, and Judge Mathew P. Deady, of the District Court of Oregon, sitting in bank, after listening to evidence for weeks, and then going upon the ground for a personal inspection, described the hydraulic process as follows:

Hydraulic mining, as used in this operation, is the process by which a bank of gold-bearing earth and rock is excavated by a jet of water, directed through the nozzle of a high-pressure pipe, under great pressure, the earth and debris being carried away by the same water, and the gold is separated from the lower water into the natural streams and watercourses below. Where the gravel or other material of the bank is cemented or whether the bank is composed of masses of pipe-clay, it is shattered by blasting with powder, sometimes using as much as twenty tons of powder, being used at one blast to break up a bank.

In the early periods of hydraulic mining, as in 1850, the water was discharged through a rubber or canvas hose, with nozzles of more than an inch in diameter; but later, upon the invention of the "Little Giant" and "Monitor" machines, the size of the nozzles were largely increased, till now the nozzle is from four to nine inches in diameter, discharging from 300 to 1000 inches of water under a pressure of from three to four or five hundred feet. For example, an 8-inch nozzle discharging 1000 inches of water discharges 185,000 cubic feet of water in an hour, with a velocity of 150 feet per second. The excavating power of such a body of water, discharged with such velocity, is enormous, and, unless the gravel is very heavy or firmly cemented, it is much in excess of its transporting power.

At some of these mines, as at North Bloomfield, several of these monitors are worked, much of the time night and day, the several levels upon which they are at work being brilliantly illuminated by electric lights, the electric being generated by a dynamo, the night scene of the kind at the North Bloomfield mine is in the highest degree weird and startling, and it cannot be described by words with wonder and admiration. The amount of debris discharged into the rivers by these operations can only be duly appreciated by actual observation.

Thus the learned Judge, whose decision was not appealed from, very correctly describes the hydraulic process as he saw it in one mine, but it fits all to a greater or less extent.

Now, considering the awful consequences of such a system on riparian interests, their solicitude must be excused when a revival of the method is proposed. As further evidence of the nature of this modern mining machine the following from the San Francisco Chronicle is to the point.

A Good Idea. "Always Give the Other Fellow a Good Bargain"

And have the knack of doing the right thing at the right time in the right way. We are giving the good bargains all right and doing the right thing at the right time by getting our Fall Goods in early. We are doing it in the right way by putting them on exhibition now and marking everything in plain figures.

DON'T BUY

Pictures, Frames, Easels, Piano and Banquet Lamps, Writing Tablets, Paperies, Visiting Cards, Playing Cards, Silver Desk Ornaments or

LEATHER GOODS

Until you have seen our new display of new things. Ladies' Purse in giraffe, seal, grained calf, etc., in all the fashionable colors, either plain or silver mounted. Cardcases, Billbooks, Visiting Lists, Picture Frames, Lap Tablets and Traveling Sets. Whole showcases full of quadruple plated and sterling silver novelties for desk and table ornaments. All welcome. None urged to buy.

SANBORN, WEAL & CO.

741, 743, 745 Market St.

point. After introducing the subject, the Chronicle says:

If a man were to receive the full force of such a stream at a distance of a couple hundred feet, even though the impact is momentary, he would be killed as quickly as though struck by a cannon-ball. He might escape being mangled, but the blast would be most effectually and suddenly expelled from his body.

At 400 feet from the nozzle a six-inch stream with 375 feet fall, with momentum sufficient to fall, which is in turn quickly disintegrated and washed into the sluices. Bowlders so heavy that a man can scarcely lift them are tossed about the sluice, stumps and trunks of trees are thrown to one side like straws, and the work of destruction goes on at a pace that is appalling.

The Chronicle continuing gives a graphic account of the death of a miner by coming in reach of one of these jets, when every bone in his body seemed to be broken. In closing a long article it says:

Some idea of the immense amount of earth and gravel moved by the hydraulic miners of this State can be gathered from some recently published statistics on this point. During the height of the hydraulic hydraulic mining, each twenty-four hours. At an average of 3 1/2 cubic yards of gravel to each inch there was washed away daily 98,600,000 yards of material. This is a low estimate. As an actual fact much more was carried away. But the amount stated represents a mass of earth 500 feet long, 388 feet wide and 600 feet high. With such a tremendous quantity washed away every twenty-four hours it can be readily understood that mud, stumps and trunks of trees are thrown to one side like straws, and the work of destruction goes on at a pace that is appalling.

And again: The power of the monitor to tear away the hills and cast them into the rivers was the subject of conversation at a dinner given by General Schofield at his residence in Washington, D. C. among the members of the President Harrison, Chief Justice Fuller, the late secretary Windom, Speaker Reed, Senator Sherman and Senator Stanford and Justice Stephen J. Field, says the Chronicle. During the dinner the conversation turned upon mining operations in California, and Judge Field, in the course of an address, referring to the Pacific Coast is as extensive as his powers of narrative are entertaining, astonished the distinguished company by some of his assertions in regard to the force of the jets of water employed in hydraulic mining. He described the wonderful manner in which the streams from the hose cut to pieces and throw down the hills the hold the precious metal.

Judge Field cited the Hon. James G. Fair as his authority for the statement that the vertical pressure of one or two hundred feet, the force of the stream is sometimes so great as to hurl away the rocks and boulders of the mountains; and that it would be no more possible to cut through such a stream with a crowbar or ax, as it is issued from the nozzle, than to sever eight inches of solid iron with a pen-knife. The assertions of Judge Field having occasioned a smile of incredulity on the countenance of his audience, he referred the case to experts for replies, and who corroborated the Judge's assertion. These were ex-senator Fair, Louis Glaser, the late secretary of the San Francisco, and Professor Samuel B. Christy of the State University.

Under the heading, "What Hydraulic Mining Means," the San Francisco Call, of January 25, 1895, contained the following:

The Sacramento Bee opposes hydraulic mining and fearlessly expresses the opinion that such mining cannot be prosecuted without causing the ruin of the riparian interests of San Francisco Bay—that it is in jeopardy, and the resumption of hydraulic mining would be a disaster to the city. It is shown by official soundings and measurements that in a period of ten years the bay has received 240,000,000 cubic feet of material, and that it covers an area of twenty-four square miles to a depth of ten feet.

There is no way to more than roughly estimate the capacity of the hydraulic mining process. The water used in hydraulic mining rivers, but it may be stated to be practically unlimited.

Then THE CALL proceeds: It will be well for our citizens to pay heed to what the Bee says. Those persons who are not familiar with the hydraulic mining process, and who have had a faint conception of the earth which is moved for a very small quantity of gold, indeed, there is scarcely a hill of hydraulic mining which may be made. Nearly every vestige of earth is carried off and little remains except the bedrock and boulders. Tunneling cannot be permitted, but in a few years our rivers and bays would be completely filled up if hydraulic mining were to be prosecuted to its full extent. The future requires the use of her rivers and bays for transportation purposes. Just as the interior of the State is being developed, so they see their way clear for the future an effort is made to devastate the mountain regions.

And remember that most of this hydraulic mining is to be carried on in the foothills, for high mountains there is not much gold. As THE CALL suggests, a few days since, the land belongs to the General Government, and it is worth far more as it stands for its timber and grazing purposes than the gold which can be got out of it. Again, if the managers of a few companies who wish to be allowed to strip the mountains of what timber and other verdure they now possess, and these companies are controlled to a considerable extent by non-residents, some of whom even reside in Europe. Flourishing towns are now springing up all through the State; besides, the bays and their future prospects should not be marred by a new effort at realism.

I take it, of course, that the foregoing is known and conceded and that the process must be placed on harmless lines; and yet it is well to know what is involved in the question. To repeat, all history is silent as regards such an invention, and the power it exerts. No people were ever called on to make such a siege for life and home as have the people of the Sacramento Valley. The question is the most momentous ever discussed by the people of this State, as the monitor seeks to regain his position riparian interests are in danger.

GEORGE O'HEILY. YUBA CITY, September 25, 1895.

AFFIDAVITS OF LABORERS.

Commissioner Fitzgerald Still Investigating the Guadalupe Controversy.

Complaints continue to pour in at the State Labor Bureau about the conditions of the railroad camps run in Santa Barbara County by Contractor Erickson and the way the men sent there by Hansen & Co. are treated. Several affidavits were taken by Commissioner Fitzgerald yesterday.

John McHenry of 1370 Telegraph avenue, Oakland, who has worked for Contractor Fred Erickson during most of July, swore to the following:

"I found a rough camp. The food was poor and dirty, the camp an unhealthy place, and as to the drinking water—I was told by the cook that two men died of cholera in the camp employed by Erickson was taken sick with typhoid fever at the camp. He was taken to his home at San Francisco, where he died of the effects of the fever. This occurred while I was at the camp. There is a saloon at the camp run by Erickson. I paid Hansen & Co. \$1 for the position. There were 120 men engaged when I was there.

Both the Erickson camps were described by F. W. Eilenbein, a cook, whose home is now in Sonoma, and who was sent to Fred Erickson by Hansen & Co. paid him \$3. He said he worked for Fred Erickson for three months. He charged that the water at the Santa Barbara camp, conducted by Fred Erickson, was unfit to drink.

Mr. Fitzgerald intends to consult with Chief Engineer William Hood of the Southern Pacific in an endeavor to stop Hansen & Co. from shipping large numbers of men over the road when only a few are required, he said Mr. Fitzgerald: "Mr. Hood told me he issued 6000 passes for Hansen & Co. when only 1000 men were needed. Hansen & Co. are getting the best of the railroad company on this matter."

Lost His Left Arm. William Regnier, an employe of the Pacific Coast Syrup Company, 713 Sansome street, lost his left arm yesterday afternoon. He was working on the third floor and his arm got caught in the shafting. Another employe heard his cries and rushed to the engine to shut off steam, which was promptly done. When Regnier was extricated it was found that his arm was hanging by shreds of flesh. He was taken to the Receiving Hospital in an ambulance and the arm was amputated above the elbow by Drs. Weil and Fitzgibbon. Regnier is a married man and lives at 100 Bernard street.

AMONG THE IRON MILLS.

Increased Activity and More Mechanics at Work.

MINING IN CITY LIMITS.

Growing Trade With Mexico and South America—Good Results of the Fair.

It is gratifying to be able to record that the Mechanics' Fair which closed in the early part of this month was of most substantial benefit to the exhibitors and the City's trade in general. As has before been stated the exhibits were almost wholly made up from the products of our own factories. This resulted in a critical examination being made of the various productions of our manufacturing concerns and a close inspection of their merits as compared with Eastern and foreign articles of like nature. Through a visit made by a representative of THE CALL to various factories embraced in the iron-working trade it was learned that a large number of sales of different kinds of machinery have already been made, directly influenced by the Mechanics' Fair exhibits, and a number of important contracts are about as good as closed which had their genesis in the same.

This and the extraordinary activity in gold mining in the State, calling for a vastly increased amount of mining machinery, has given the machine-shops and foundries of the City a new lease of life, and many establishments have added considerably to their force of mechanics, and two factories in direct connection with the mining business have recently been running both night and day to keep pace with the orders. There seems to be no abatement in the interest taken by capitalists in gold mining propositions in the State, and as proof is had almost every day of numerous and profitable investments, it is reasonable to predict still greater and continued prosperity in this one most important industrial line.

The San Francisco Bridge Company, which has the contract for building the iron pier at the Presidio for the Government, has received all the material for its construction and the work of finishing the pier will now progress more rapidly. This company has just received the contract for the building of a \$7000 combination bridge in Mariposa County.

I. Banta & Co., of this City, manufacturers and discoverers of the I. Banta chemical process for saving fine gold from black sand or gravel, have recently moved their plants on the beach near the bluff about four miles below the Cliff House. The plant has just been completed, and a public demonstration will be given to show the results of the process. The sands of the beach here do not contain much gold, running but from 25 to 30 cents per ton, but by the Banta process it is claimed that 90 per cent of it can be saved. Mining men who are interested in the process and fine gravel propositions are taking much interest in this new process, and it is expected that a large number will be attracted to the starting up of the works at the beach to-day.

The Pacific Works of the Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Company at North Beach is rushed with orders. Their mill works plant now runs both night and day, and the company delivered several more cars upon fourteen hours time per day, and will be immediately put on double time if sufficient men skilled in operating such works could be procured here. Recently mining men have been turning their eyes to local street railway companies, and orders in hand to operate the works up to full capacity for some time.

Yesterday the Perkins Pump and Engine Company at 24th street, engine and pumping plant to Santa Barbara. The Golden Gate Woolen Manufacturing Company is engaged in filling an order from the East for a large number of blankets, and the trade with the East in this line of goods is steadily increasing. This company reports local trade as much improved, and the outlook bright for a good fall trade.

The Oriental Gas Engine Company is placing an engine in the I. Banta gold-saving plant, recently erected on the beach, some four miles south of the Cliff House. This company is erecting an engine in a launch for Otto Weisman of this City.

The C. H. Evans Machine Company is shipping an engine and machinery for the Granger mine, near the mouth of Zealand, another to the English Mountain mine near Emigrant Gap, two to the Standard mine at Oroville and are shipping one to the Brush Hill mine in Lassen County. They report many inquiries for mining machinery from every mining camp on the coast and a gratifying increase in trade with the mining companies of Mexico, Central and South America. Since January 1 they have sold sixty amalgamators.

Francis, Smith & Co. have recently made some heavy shipments of pipe for mining purposes to Oregon and Idaho. They are being made a large shipment of the same to a mining company in Mexico.

The Cahill & Hall Elevator Company of this City has in contemplation the enlargement of its works, which is a healthy sign for these times. The company has during the last six weeks done much advance the art of "hoisting and lowering" in our commercial buildings.

The Vulcan Iron Works of this City have recently been much extending their saw-mill branch, a specialty at these works that has cost a good deal of money to establish. By judicious advertising the company has extended its business to Mexico and Central America. Orders in hand are being executed for a saw-mill in Mexico.

The Trenton Iron Company has a contract for a wire-rope tramway to be used for hauling logwood in Hayti. The order amounts to about \$100,000. The structure will be in connection with it calls for about \$50,000 more.

The Fulton Engineering and Shipbuilding Works has secured a contract to put in additional stamps in the Santa Rosa mine, near San Francisco. It also has a contract with E. W. Chapman for a forty-horse-tramp mill, air-compressor, etc., for the Zintgraff mine, Amador County.

The Sunkel Bicycle Factory, recently established at 528 Mission street, is meeting with success, and has added to the number of its skilled mechanics to keep pace with its orders. It has built a new style of tandem, which promises to be a favorite.

H. K. Porter & Co., have recently shipped two pneumatic locomotives, one to Alaska and the other to British Guiana in South America, both to be used in gold mines. These locomotives consist, principally, of two large steel cylinders, seven feet long, mounted side by side, in which the compressed air used for motive power is stored. These shipped are stated to have a capacity of 150 cubic feet, and are provided with producing valves which deliver the air to the cylinders by pressure

of 100 to 140 pounds. The engine is five feet high, and weighs 18,000 pounds.

Early last week the vessel Trope Bird sailed for 175,000 coconuts from North Beach for L. G. Sresovich & Co.'s pioneer factory and the San Blas, now in port, brought the firm 400,000 lines. The firm has removed to their new quarters on Sansome street.

During the past week the Union Gas Engine Company shipped a sixty-horsepower engine to Nye County, Nev., and a twelve-horsepower gasoline engine to Salt Lake. They have also shipped a six-horsepower engine to Sydney, Australia, a five-horsepower marine engine to Tiburon, a large hoisting plant to Grass Flat, Sierra County, a pumping plant to San Bernardino, an engine and winch to Mountain View and a five-horsepower electric plant and engine to Dunn Brothers' resort at the Cliff House.

The Union Lithograph Company has issued a very handsome souvenir programme for the bankers' convention, which meets at Fresno on the 5th of October.

The Pelton water wheel is distinctively a Californian product and is justly regarded as one of the most useful and important inventions of this or any other country. A very high honor has been paid the Pelton Water-wheel Company recently in the award by the Franklin Institute of the gold medal for the best water wheel of metal—made as a just recognition of what is regarded by them as one of the most valuable products of American genius that has ever been produced.

A recent shipment made by the Pelton Water-wheel Company is that of a three-foot wheel for the Juneau Electric-Light Company at Juneau, Alaska. This wheel is to replace a turbine previously installed. This company also reports a steady increase of business during the past months which has taxed their works to the utmost. Among recent orders they note two wheels for a mining work in Colorado and an electric-light plant complete for Mexico, and also three wheels for the mining districts of this State.

The Wave Motor Company is going to put in a wave-motor plant at Capitola, to cost \$8200. The Union Oil Company has an extensive oil refinery at Santa Paula, Ventura County, which they intend to remove to the vicinity of Martinez, Contra Costa County. A tank 90 feet in diameter by 25 feet high is being erected at the location. The oil will be brought by sea from Ventura County, pumped into the tanks and refined. It is the intention to pipe the oil to the California Powder Works and the Selby Smelting Works.

The Golden State and Miners' Iron Works has on hand a large amount of foundry work. The immense dredger, the largest ever built on the coast, and designed for the purpose of dredging out the harbor, which the company has been engaged for some time, is now completed, and to-morrow a test will be made of its working capacity.

The Union Iron Works has the contract to furnish the new forty-stamp mill at Nevada City. This, with the thirty stamps now in operation, will make seventy stamps being on the coast. The Champion, Merritt and Wyoming, the quantity of which is estimated to be sufficient to keep them going for an indefinite period.

The Dow Steam Pump Works have been very busy the past week filling orders for large pumps for the Selby Smelting Works. Watsonville one of their duplex piston pumps of a capacity of 1000 gallons per minute for use in the beet sugar factory; a fire pump of the compound duplex type for the Selby Smelting Works; and a Dow improved sinking pump for Siskiyou County, Cal., this pump making the second shipment to this section in the amount of 600 gallons per minute from a depth of 400 feet and the second 300 per minute from same depth. These sinking pumps are becoming recognized in Mexico.

JAPANESE ON THE COAST.

Consul Saburo Koya Sends a Long Report to His Government—Corruption Charged.

The agitation of the Japanese labor question upon this coast has caused the officials in the Mikado's realm to make inquiry of the Consul in this City as to the exact state of affairs. His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul, Saburo Koya, assumed the duties of his office a year ago and since then has made considerable inquiry along the coast. His jurisdiction extends over all the territory in the United States west of the Rocky Mountains. He is a graduate of Yale College.

Soon after taking his office he began his investigation and since then he has sent a long communication to the Minister of Foreign Departments at Tokio, Count Mutsu. In it he dwells upon the condition of his countrymen in this country, the number in his jurisdiction, wages paid, and history of the laborers in the United States, etc.

In speaking of the latter point Consul Koya said that the first laborers in the United States were students who failed to succeed in their studies and were obliged to go to work for a living. The next lot were regular laborers at farmers who came from the Hawaiian Islands. These gave good accounts of wages and their treatment by the Americans, and this brought to California many more. Koya said that over all the territory in the United States west of the Rocky Mountains, he is a graduate of Yale College.

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A MORMON CONFERENCE.

Missionaries Review a Year's Labor With Gentiles of California.

A conference of the San Francisco and Sacramento branches of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was held in Friendship Hall, Pythian Castle, on Sunday. This is the regular Mormon church, which has begun extensive missionary work in this State. There was a good attendance, and the meetings were well marked by a fervent spirit of devotion. Besides the elders who are engaged in missionary work in this City, Sacramento and Fresno, Bishop M. F. Brown and Sen. William Driver, both of Ogden, were in attendance. The Mormon missionaries in this State are all young and prosperous business or professional men, who are the command to go forth and labor for the church for a year or two at their own expense.

Dr. Shepherd was elected president and Henry Peterson secretary for the day. The report of the year's work in the California missions showed an addition of twenty-six persons to the church membership. The President reported that there was a growing interest in the doctrines of the church, particularly since the force of workers had been increased to fifteen. Missions had recently been established at Los Angeles, San Diego and in Fresno County. He felt satisfied with the progress made, considering that a year ago there were but two missionaries in the field.

NAPA RIVER EXAMINED.

The Congressional Party Investigates Its Bends and Bars.

THEIR DEMANDS REASONABLE.

The Members Will Ask for All That the Citizens Want—The New Drydock.

The members of the California delegation in Congress who have been examining the Petaluma and Napa rivers arrived in this City last evening. They left Napa at 7:30 o'clock in the morning to inspect Napa River. The evening before, in the Palace Hotel at Napa, an informal meeting was held, at which the citizens of the city were asked to present their views. There were present of the delegation Senators White and Perkins and Congressmen Hilborn and Barham. Lieutenant Potter, the United States engineer in charge of the work on Napa River in the absence of Colonel Benyard, was in attendance. Among the citizens present were: Henry Brown, chairman of the Napa Improvement Club; Senator H. C. Gefford, ex-Senator Dennis Spencer, Editor Francis M. Goodman, Captain Wolf, George Strohl, Theodore Bell, Dr. Hahn and others.

The first matter brought up was the question of putting in locks at or near Suscol in order to give continuous navigation to the former place. The petition which had been circulated by Dr. Hahn and had received numerous signatures was handed to Mr. Barham. The question of straightening the river was also brought up. There are two bends which the people of Napa are in favor of having cut off. These are Jacks Point, not far from town, and Carrs Bend, some distance below. The amount of cutting required at the former place would be about 300 or 400 yards and to a point below the locks.

Members of the delegation expressed themselves as believing the plan hardly feasible at present. The cost would be over \$300,000 even if the conditions were found to be favorable. Lieutenant Potter said that he could not understand how such an amount of heavy gravel could be brought down. "I guess you never saw one of our floods or you would not be surprised at all," said Editor Francis.

It was developed that the Government has appropriated for Napa River only \$21,500. United States Senator John P. Miller secured the first appropriation, which was for only \$800, for a survey. In 1888 \$7500 was appropriated, in 1890 \$10,000, and in 1894 \$8000. "In proportion to the amount of commerce on the river it has cost the Government less than most rivers," said Mr. Francis.

The members of the delegation expressed themselves as strongly in favor of doing all they can to obtain all that was asked for the dredging and for making the cut at Carrs Bend. They asked that statistics of the amount of business done in the river be forwarded to the committee.

Yesterday morning the party went down at low tide in skiffs to Suscol, making an examination of the river. At Suscol they were met by the tug Nellie from the navy, and were taken to the mouth of the river, where they were met by the commandant, Captain Howison, who conducted them about and explained the need particularly of a new drydock on the Simpson plan.

The party will go to Alviso to look into the question of making an appropriation asked for there.

MILL VALLEY PROGRESS.

An Improvement Club Organized and Ready for Business—Its Objects.

Mill Valley is laying the foundation for the establishment of a municipality in the organization of an improvement club. The organization was practically completed on Saturday night by the election of officers and an executive committee. The name adopted is the Mill Valley Improvement Club, and the object for which organization was effected is the accomplishment of public improvements by united effort of property-owners.

They will thus do as an organization what could not be done by individual effort. The club will also be able to present in an effective way any grievances its members may have against the county, the railroad company or any other corporation whose action may have an ill effect upon property rights or the general interests of the village.

But the chief work of the Mill Valley Improvement Club will be the laying of sidewalks and the lighting of the streets with electricity. Mill Valley is a pretty place in summer, and is by no means an ugly place in winter, but when the winter winds blow in the valley the streets become very muddy and pedestrianism becomes an unpleasant duty instead of a recreation. Then it gets very dark in Mill Valley when the moon hides away. So the laying of sidewalks and lights is apparent. Some twenty residences are now supplied with electric lights by the Oushung plant at San Rafael and it will be a matter of small cost comparatively to put incandescent lights on the street corners.

The facilities for fighting fire and street sprinkling will also be included in the contemplated improvements. In the past the Tamalpais Land and Water Company has sprinkled the streets and furnished water for fire purposes without cost to the property-owners. The Improvement Company will now take charge of these matters and pay the expenses out of their fund to be raised by assessments. There are no dues nor fees nor railroad officials attached to the club, but when an improvement is decided upon as of interest and benefit to the community there will be an assessment voted for the payment of the bill.

Forty property-owners attended the meeting on Saturday night and a number of others who could not be present communicated with the meeting their readiness to co-operate with the movement and become members of the club. There are 240 property-owners in the valley and Secretary Pottrill said yesterday he was confident that 150 of that number would join the club.

The officers elected are: Charles Tooney, president; E. L. Heuser, vice-president; Thomas H. Reynolds, treasurer; Thomas Pottrill, secretary. These officers and the following named gentlemen compose the executive committee—J. T. McGanley, Carl Meyer, F. I. Kimball, J. E. Perry and P. J. Sullivan.

Solomon was called by the Hebrews of his time the White King, from the color of the robes he wore. The allusion made in the New Testament to the city of the field, a white flower, in connection with Solomon, is thus made clearer.

Don't be Foolish

and take some other brand of condensed milk, thinking it is just as good as the GAIL BORDEN EAGLE BRAND. It Has No Equal

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Lace Curtain Lengths

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5000 Manufacturers' Samples of

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Every One Different.

These goods will be sacrificed for 50c Each, 75c Each, \$1.00 Each, \$1.25 Each, \$1.50 Each.

Special Note.

As this sale is composed of but one of each pattern, an early call is advised to secure the choicest designs.

Just Out. Our new Catalogue for fall season, 1895. Copies mailed free upon application.

TO OUR PATRONS IN THE INTERIOR.

We take pleasure in announcing that our new catalogue No. 13 is now ready. Great pains have been taken in making this Catalogue more complete than any previous edition. By means of its assistance those living at a distance from San Francisco can do their shopping with the same ease and satisfaction as if they were shopping in person. They are mailed free. Send for a copy.

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WITH COCOA