

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Laying of the Courthouse Cornerstone at Santa Cruz.

GALA DAY OF THE YEAR.

People Flocked to the Scene From All Quarters of Adjacent Counties.

GRAND MASONIC CEREMONY.

Songs, Recitations and an Eloquent Oration Augment the Formal Exercises.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL., Nov. 3.—The event of the laying of the cornerstone of the new courthouse made yesterday a gala day of all the year in Santa Cruz. From early morning the country folk and those from near-by towns and cities had been flocking into the city by every train, in carriages, on bicycles and in every sort of conveyance in fact that would get them here at the appointed hour.



R. M. McCabe, the Contractor Who Built the Santa Cruz Courthouse.

being 1500 children. Pupils and teachers were present from the High, Laurel, Gault, Grant, Branciforte and Bay View schools of this city, and supplemented by good sized delegations from Glenwood, Apes, Soquel, Boulder Creek, Happy Valley, Live Oak, Hazelbrook, Ben Lomond and Valencia. Many of the children carried flags and each district carried a representative banner, many of them being very pretty. Marching to the lower plaza and counter marching to the courthouse the different sections of the procession arranged themselves about the building as well as the crowded state of Pacific avenue, Cooper and Front streets would permit.



THE NEW COURTHOUSE AT SANTA CRUZ.

from the Sixth District, State Senator, member of the Assembly. List of county officials of Santa Cruz County in 1895. List of county officials of Santa Cruz County in 1894. By-laws and names of members of Pioneer Society of Santa Cruz County.

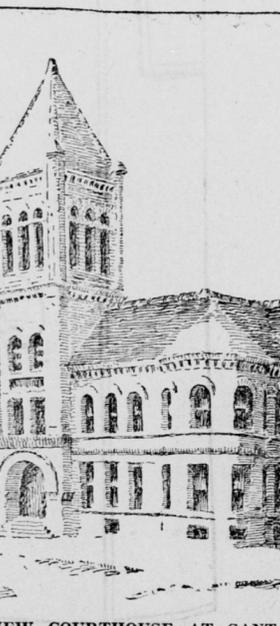
Grand Orator Harry V. Morehouse, Grand Marshal E. S. West, Grand Standard-bearer William Henry Keyes, Grand Junior Deacon Ralph Low, Grand Pursuivant J. B. Cook, acting Grand Chaplain Dr. Bartholomew. While the Grand Lodge was in session Hastings' band was stationed in front of the Masonic Temple and played inspiring music. When the procession began to form the sidewalks along the route were crowded to the very edge with a very interested crowd of spectators. It seemed to every resident of the city was out to witness the proceedings.



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grip and fraternal greetings that met one at every hand. Never in the history of the county has there been expressed such a unanimity of purpose and good feeling as was brought out here to-day. At the Courthouse preparations were made for the guests. A number of elevated seats were erected near the Hall of Records and a temporary flooring to receive those who actively participated in the ceremony, which was conducted by the State Grand Lodge of Masons. The cornerstone, which was 3 feet long, 2 feet wide and 14 inches deep, was of blue sandstone and trimmed and shaped by one of the practical masons, was placed at the northeast corner of the Courthouse.



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Grand Warden Flint, Junior Grand Warden Angelotti and Grand Master Preston respectively. The square, the level and the plumb were tried upon the stone, which was found to possess the requisite accuracies. Then Grand Master Preston cemented it with the silver trowel. The corn, wine and oil, which were in gold and silver urns, were poured on the stone; the corn, symbolical of nourishment, by the deputy grand master; the wine, of refreshment, by the senior grand warden; the oil, of joy, by the junior grand warden.

After the final charge to the architect given by the grand master, and while the grand officers were returning to their places, a male quartet, consisting of E. B. Pixley, Leland Collins, J. Johnson and J. P. Twist, sang a Masonic hymn set to the old tune of "Meribah." The large audience then listened to an eloquent oration delivered by Acting Grand Orator Harry V. Morehouse. Mr. Morehouse spoke in substance as follows: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: In all the ages of the past man has builded temples. Some have been the outgrowth of religious inspiration. Some have sprung from the kindly feelings of the living in memory of the dead. Some have found expression for the amusement of the people. Some have been builded to accommodate the commerce of nations and some have been the necessary adjunct to the political, social or legal relations of the people.

With the singing of "Old Hundred," followed by the benediction, the exercises closed. After the exercises of laying the cornerstone, the Grand Lodge presented Grand Master Preston with the silver trowel, appropriately engraved, used on the occasion. The presentation speech was made by Grand Marshal E. S. West. In the evening the Santa Cruz Lodge conferred the third degree, after which a grand banquet was given at the Pacific Ocean House by the Santa Cruz Lodge to the visiting members, the county officials and invited guests.

Dr. Benjamin Knight of this city acted as grand banquet and the following named persons responded to the toast: Grand Master Preston, Nevada City; Past Grand Master Stevens, San Francisco; Lieutenant-Governor Jeter, Santa Cruz; Superintendent of Schools J. W. Linscott, Santa Cruz; and Rev. Dr. Bartholomew. Among the prominent Masons present, not heretofore mentioned, were: Grand Secretary George Johnson, San Francisco; Grand Standard Bearer Henry Keyes, Stockton; Grand Junior Deacon Ralph Lowe, San Jose; Grand Pursuivant J. B. Cook, Colusa; County Assessor L. A. Spitzer, San Jose; Sam Rucker, San Jose; E. Z. Brockway, editor of Owl, Salinas; E.

P. Main, San Jose; James Walters, William Hudson, J. S. Hudson, J. E. Trafton, Robert Burland and D. Andrews, Watsonville. On the night of April 14, 1895, a most disastrous fire visited this city, which burned a large portion of the finest business blocks. The county courthouse was destroyed, leaving standing only the four brick walls. That building was erected in 1867 at a cost of \$18,195. After the fire temporary quarters were secured, and within fifteen days the plans for a new building were submitted to the Board of Supervisors by N. A. Comstock of San Francisco and adopted. The contract price of the new building was \$53,475. Immediately after awarding the contract to R. M. McCabe the work was begun.

The building has a frontage of 105 feet on Cooper street and 65 feet on Pacific avenue. The architecture is in the Romanesque style, and beautiful in design. The first story is of the rough blue sandstone and the remainder of the building is of pressed brick, with terra cotta trimmings. The roof is of California slate. The building will be surmounted by a tower of pleasing design.

GRAB BY THE BRITISH

The True History of the Venezuelan Question.

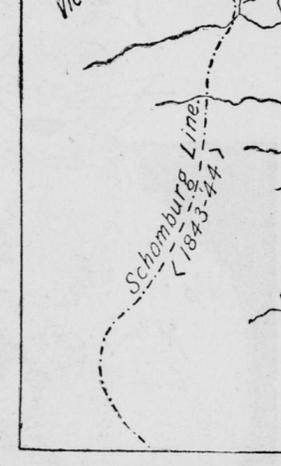
ENGLISH CLAIM TRIVIAL

Mainly Based Upon a Contest Between Holland and Spain.

CONCESSION MADE FOR PEACE.

Unlawful Annexation of Territory by a Handful of Britain's Traders.

The vast tract of country lying on the northeastern shoulder of the South American continent between the Orinoco River on the north and west and the Amazon on the south, was known on the earlier maps



MAP OF VENEZUELAN AND GUIANA COASTS, SHOWING PART OF "SCHOMBURG'S LINE," SURVEYED IN 1841-44, AND ROJA'S LINE, PROPOSED AS A COMPROMISE BY VENEZUELA.

of South America only as a part of the Terra Firma of Columbus. Later it was known and marked as Guiana. According to Humboldt the name was taken from the principal one of the three tribes of Indians inhabiting this region, the Guayanas, Caribs and Guayacas, the former of whom early in the sixteenth century gave their name to the whole of that vast region. To this region containing some 600,000 square miles, or nearly as much territory as Germany, France and Spain together, the Spanish and Portuguese claimed the original, and until quite recent times the only, claimants de jure. The Spaniards claimed all the territory drained by the Orinoco by right of discovery, and the Portuguese all that drained by the Amazon and its tributaries on the same ground.

On these grounds a claim that in 1814 was stopped at the Essequibo River grew by 1840 to the Pomeroon River. It 1840 the claims of Great Britain were officially announced or indicated as being limited by the Pomeroon River on the west. Later in the same year, however, she claimed all the Atlantic coast from the mouth of the Orinoco, and in 1841 set up a notice at the mouth of the Barima River asserting her jurisdiction over that stream and warning off trespassers. In 1844 she receded from this position back to the Morocco River.

In 1886 she shifted west again to the Guiana River. In 1890 she advanced to a point at the junction of the Amacura and Orinoco rivers, and which would give the practical control of the mouth of the latter river. All the title England can possibly have comes from the Dutch cession in 1814. Venezuela fell heir to the title vested in Spain as the original discoverer when she threw off the Spanish yoke in 1810. For a number of years after she became independent England was too busy engaged with other matters to pay much attention to the encroachments of a few British traders on her territory and much too weak to do anything more than strongly protest against the same. This she did vigorously after taking the matter into consideration.

England refused to accept as a boundary a line run due south from the mouth of the Morocco River, which was the western limit of British claims up to 1844. This line is known as Roja's line. England refused to accept this or any other proposition, except to assert some new right or advance some new proposition, and in 1887 diplomatic relations were broken off by Venezuela. England's policy in the matter has been to insist on a settlement of the question ever since. Though conscious of her own rights in the premises, for the sake of a settlement of the dispute she has conceded much to Great Britain and offered to accept as a boundary a line run due south from the mouth of the Morocco River, which was the western limit of British claims up to 1844. This line is known as Roja's line.

ceded to Great Britain three colonies in Guayana, of Essequibo, Demerara and Berbice, these colonies consisted of three groups of plantations lying along the lower reaches of the three rivers of the same names. New Amsterdam on the right bank of the Berbice River, near its mouth, was the trading post of Berbice. Georgetown, on the right bank of the Demerara River, near its mouth, was the trading-post of Demerara and Barlika. On the right bank of the Essequibo River, near the upper end of the broad estuary into which it flows, was the trading-post of the western colony. The three colonies were consolidated into one in 1831, and the divisions were thereafter known as counties by their former names, forming the one province of British Guiana.

The eastern boundary of this province has never been in question, the Cuyuni River still remaining as at the first the dividing line between the British and the Dutch, but on the south and the west there has been a gradual but systematic extension of British claims, until now she is asserting her right to three times as much territory as she acquired in 1814 from Holland, and the older the claim gets the larger it gets as a brief account of it will show. A healthy claim to any small part of a promising region grows to large proportions on British nursing, and one of the plainest recipes is to let it sleep until her opponent can be taken unawares or at a disadvantage.

This is the plain story of the Venezuelan question. Compared with the substantial and well-authenticated title to the disputed territory shown by Venezuela, the grounds set forth to substantiate the claims of Great Britain and to justify a land steal of 60,000 square miles are worse than trivial. They are as follows: That in 1637 the Dutch set up two temporary stations on the Pomeroon River,

thereby showing claim in that vicinity; that in 1674 certain concessions were made to a Dutch company in that vicinity; that in 1797 there was a conflict between the Dutch and the Spanish on the Pomeroon River, and that the latter were defeated and driven away; that by treaty with certain Indian tribes (names and dates not given) Great Britain agreed to protect said Indians against encroachments by whites. On these grounds a claim that in 1814 was stopped at the Essequibo River grew by 1840 to the Pomeroon River. It 1840 the claims of Great Britain were officially announced or indicated as being limited by the Pomeroon River on the west.

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wondrous tales of the richness and resources of that region, and its natural facilities for communication between the seaports and the rich upland regions attracted the attention of the British Government, and with an eye to the future that they have always kept wide open, they commissioned Schomburg in 1840 to "survey and mark out the boundaries of British Guayana." He proceeded to fulfill his commission, and in the course of the next three or four years marked out what became known as the "Schomburg line." A remarkable line it was, too, in many respects.

Schomburg was not hampered by the presence of any representatives of the Venezuelan Government when he marked that line, for they were not only not invited to share the trouble and expense of the surveys and the satisfaction of settling a long-disputed question, but they were not even notified officially that it was to be made. The course of the line itself indicates that modestly exercised very little sway in his mind when he indicated to future questioners just where British claims ended and others might begin. He began that line as far to the west and near to the southern mouth of the Orinoco as even in his isolated sense of decency he dared, and ran it in a general wobbly southern direction till he sighted Mount Roraima, the highest peak in that region. This line showed the extreme limit of British reach and greed in 1844, as marked out and recorded by Sir R. Schomburg. It added nearly 40,000 square miles to the territory of British Guiana, as shown by a map of his own drawing in 1836.

The grab was so patent and so barefaced that the British Government abused when set forth to substantiate the claims of Great Britain and to justify a land steal of 60,000 square miles are worse than trivial. They are as follows: That in 1637 the Dutch set up two temporary stations on the Pomeroon River,

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Advertisement for 'THE GREAT HUDYAN' medicine, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing its benefits for various ailments like constipation, dizziness, and nervousness.

Advertisement for 'TAINTED BLOOD' medicine, describing its use for various skin conditions and general health improvement.

Advertisement for 'LIVER' medicine, highlighting its effectiveness for liver-related issues and general vitality.

Advertisement for 'HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE', located at Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

Advertisement for 'LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce, featuring a signature and the text 'Signature is printed in BLUE diagonally across the OUTSIDE wrapper'.

Advertisement for 'DAISY LANTERN!' featuring an illustration of a lantern and text describing its utility and safety.

Advertisement for 'A LADIES GRILL ROOM' located in the Palace Hotel, with details about its establishment and service.

Advertisement for 'GUT RATES ON ELECTRIC BELTS' and 'Damiana Bitters', including contact information for the Notary Public.

Advertisement for 'LIVE AND LET LIVE' eye medicine, available at Riggs House, Washington, D.C.

Advertisement for 'RIGGS HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.', providing details about the hotel and its location.