GREAT BRITAIN'S GRAB

What She Is Doing in the Alaskan Boundary Question.

REACHING FOR JUNEAU.

First She Makes a Point and Then, in Possession, Proceeds to Argue.

A STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

No Reason Why the Exact Line Should Not Have Been Determined Long Ago.

There is little excuse why the exact boundary line between the Territory of Alaska and the British provinces should not have been surveyed and permanently marked out by monuments long ago. The United States made the purchase of Alaska from Russia nearly thirty years ago and took possession at once. The limits of the Russian territory known as Russian America were defined in the treaty of cession March 30, 1867, in terms quite unequivocal, and, except on one or two points, leaving no room for dispute. And there would have been no dispute whatever had the work of location been done in the earlier years of our ownership, when the country was unexplored and the existence and location of its rich gold mines unknown, and the value of certain points at the head of navigation and inlets reaching up into the country little dreamed of. Then the lines could have been run impartially and in accordance with the terms of the treaty between Russia and Great Britain, by which they were laid down. This treaty was made in 1825, when there had been but little exploration even of the coast line, much less the interior.

No attempt was ever made to survey and establish the permanent boundary while Russia held possession, and none was made after it passed to the ownership of the United States until 1892, when an agreement was made between Great Britain and the United States for the determination of this boundary line. This convention was concluded July 22, went through all the formalities and redtape of both London and Washington, crossed the ocean twice and was proclaimed and put in force within ninety days. Prompt work so far. In view of the high-handed acts of usurpation of authority by the Canadian Government over the people in the territory in dispute, hitherto conceded without question to be within the boundaries and jurisdiction of the United States, this convention will be read with much interest.

It will be readily observed that the survey under this agreement only covers the part of the boundary line from the most southerly point—Cape Muzon of Prince of Wales Island—to the intersection of the boundary as it may be run with the one hundred and forty-first meridian, and there it stops. There is no provision for a joint survey and establishment of the line of that meridian from this point of intersection northward to the Arctic Ocean. It forms the boundary line for a distance of 600 miles and cuts right through the mining region about Forty-mile Creek, and it is a matter of much importance that its exact location in the Yukon Valley should be determined and marked as early as practicable when spring opens, by a joint surveying commission under special agreement.

By the terms of the above convention both parties were to submit their final reports to the two Governments within two years after the date of their first meeting. It was, however, found necessary to extend the time, which was done by a supplemental agreement of February 3, 1894, extending it to December 31, 1895.

Now, it takes but little study of this convention to show any man of ordinary intelligence that the Canadian authorities are acting in a most unwarranted and high-handed manner, usurping authority and control over a territory in which they have no conceded rights.

The convention between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for a joint survey of the territory adjacent to the boundary line of the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada, dividing the Territory of Alaska from the Province of British Columbia and the Northwest Territory of Canada, was concluded at Washington July 22, 1892; ratifications exchanged at Washington, August 23, 1892; proclaimed August 26, 1892.

The following articles were adopted:

Article I. The high contracting parties agree that a coincident or joint survey (as may be found in practice most convenient), shall be made of the territory adjacent to that part of the boundary line of the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada dividing the Territory of Alaska from the Province of British Columbia and the Northwest Territory of Canada from the latitude of 54 deg. 40 min. north to the point where the said boundary line encounters the 141st deg. of longitude westward from the meridian of Greenwich, by commissioners to be appointed by the high contracting parties, with a view to the ascertainment of the facts and data necessary to the permanent delimitation of said boundary line in accordance with the spirit and intent of the existing treaties in regard to it between Great Britain and Russia and between Russia and the United States.. * * * The respective commissioners shall complete the survey and submit their final reports thereof within two years from the date of their first meeting. The commissioners shall, so far as they may be able to agree, make a joint report to each of the two Governments, and they shall also report, either jointly or severally, to each Government on any points on which they may be unable to agree. * * * The high contracting parties agree that, as soon as practicable after the report or reports of the commissioners shall have been received, they will proceed to consider and establish the boundary line in question.

In defiance of the general spirit of amity under which the convention was made and the rules and customs of nations in like cases, our people in Washington, seemingly without protest, have allowed the Canadian authorities to take armed possession of a part of a district not in dispute and proceed to collect customs and exercise other acts of sovereign authority over American citizens established on what is American soil until, by joint agreement of the two Governments, it is made British soil.

By these acts of seizure and usurpation Great Britain shows how little she cares for our Washington authorities when she has a point to make. She makes the point first. Then the argument is nine points of the law, and it may be safely said that once established and allowed by the United States to remain, pending a final settlement of the boundary line, she will hold on there for years and until the present rich mining region is pretty well exhausted. None understand better than her statesmen how to make delays when anything is to be gained thereby, and unfortunately there are one or two pegs in this case to hang a quibble on. Being in possession, England will hang them there and amuse our play-statesmen for forty years by shaking first one and then the other. There is sure to be trouble and bloodshed in the Yukon Valley in the early spring if the Canadians insist on exercising authority in the Forty-mile Creek mining region. The responsibility will rest on themselves for their usurpation and illegal acts and on the authorities of the United States for silly and useless neglect in settling this question.

As far as this part of the region is concerned there need but be little delay or trouble and it should be done by convention between the two countries at once. By the terms of the treaty of 1825 between England and Russia the 141st meridian of west longitude from where it is intersected by a line running parallel to and ten marine leagues from the coast was to be the north and south boundary between their respective possessions. This meridian and condition was mentioned and confirmed to the United States by Russia and made a part of the convention between Great Britain and the United States in 1892. Now if the administration at Washington will not insist on the status quo of 1892 being preserved in accordance with the spirit of the agreement until the whole question is decided in a legal manner, let them agree with the Canadian authorities to fix and mark the line of the 141st meridian through the Yukon Valley. This can be readily done in a short time and much trouble avoided. Something should be done at once with regard to the part of the line falling under the provisions of the convention.

It is expressly stipulated that the survey shall be a coincident or joint one, as may be most practicable, which has not been the case so far. Then it was to be made only for the ascertainment of the facts and data necessary to the permanent determination of the boundary line, and which determination was to be made only after the reports of the joint or coincident surveys had been received. The British authorities do not seem disposed to wait, but are apparently getting ready to shift the line and assert their jurisdiction up to its present position. They know that it will take some time to mark out the line permanently even after agreement has been reached as to the construction of the terms and language of the treaty of cession by Russia to the United States. the pertinent clauses of which are as follows: Now from the above there is but little room to question that the boundary line should start at Cape Muzon, which is the most southerly point of Prince of Wales Island, and running over to the mouth of Portland Channel or Canal, along parallel 54 deg. 40 min., follow the windings of that canal to its head, which is on or about parallel 56 deg. From this point it is to follow the summit or crest of the mountains running parallel to the coast, where they do not exceed ten marine leagues therefrom.

The eastern limit is the line of demarcation between the Russian and British possessions in North America, as established by the convention between Russia and Great Britain February 28-16, 1825, and described in articles III and IV in the following terms:

Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 deg. 40 min. north latitude and between the 131st and 133d degree of west longitude, Greenwich meridian, the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude. From this last mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude (of the same meridian) (Greenwich) (?), and finally from the said point of intersection the said meridian of the 141st degree in its prolongation as far as the frozen ocean.

With reference to the line of demarcation, as laid down in the preceding article, it is understood

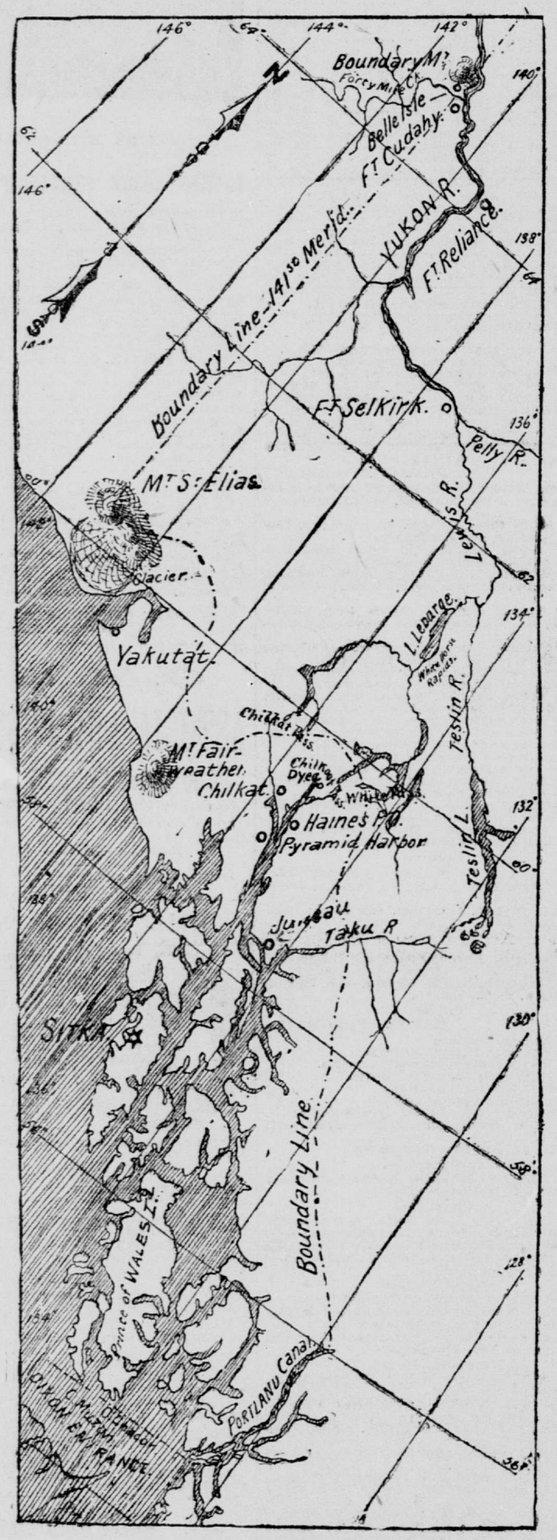
First, that the island called Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia (now by this cession to the United States).

Second, that whenever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 55th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude shall prove to be of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned (that is to say, the limit to the possessions as ceded by this convention), shall be formed by a line parallel to the winding of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom (west limit, etc.).

When they do so exceed that distance the line is to follow the windings of the coast at a distance of ten marine leagues therefrom. This looks plain and simple enough, but the Canadian authorities contend that the line should be ten marine leagues from the westerly edge of the islands and not from the mainland coast.

This would make the line begin a little to the east of Cape Chacon, on Prince Edwards Island, and run to the north without ever touching the mainland until near the fifty-ninth parallel—splitting the several large islands in half and throwing the various towns by which communication is had with the mining regions under British jurisdiction. This is one and the main object the British have in view. There are four routes by which the mining section in the Forty-mile Creek region is reached without going around through Bering Sea and up the Yukon River—which, while much easier is 2500 miles further and not open to travel so long as the overland routes. This is the Taku, up the river of the same name, and over the divide to the Teslin River.

The White, the Chilcoot and the Chilcat are the other three and shorter than the Taku route. The Chilcoot is the most practicable of these; or, indeed, of any other route so far known as yet. From the head of navigation on the south over the divide to Lake Linderman, the head of the Lewis River, the principal branch of the Yukon, is only eighteen miles, and less than half the portage by any other route, and as immigration increases it will soon become the only route to the Yukon Valley worth considering. Juneau City is the port of entry, as it were, for this route, as well as all three of the others. It is so situated at the head of navigation as to make it a place of unique commercial importance. Shift the boundary line as the Canadians propose and it puts Juneau City within the bounds of British Columbia and surrenders to Great Britain territory and rights belonging to the United States without a shadow of a doubt.



THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY LINE.

[The boundary line from Cape Muzon, the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, as given on this map, agrees with that given by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and also by Keipert, Black, Keith, Johnson and other European cartographers, who have so marked it since 1825, in accordance with the terms of the treaty between Russia and Great Britain in that year. The several charts submitted last week to the President in evidence in the consideration of the boundary question hold to this same line. From Mount St. Elias north to Demarcation Point the 141st meridian is the boundary, but it has never been marked out.]

ENGLAND'S ALASKA GRAB.

It Takes in Every Developed Mine in the Northern Territory.

SEATTLE, WASH., Nov. 18.—"I consider the British claim to the southern portion of Alaska to be so outrageous and altogether unjustifiable that it hardly seems credible that it can be put forth seriously; but should such be the case I will be anxious to shoulder a rifle and go to the front, if it became necessary to convince John Bull by force of arms that he will not be permitted to pursue his customary policy of grabbing a portion of his neighbor's domain as soon as it appears valuable."

Such were the sentiments expressed today by Fred R. Newell concerning the Alaska boundary dispute and its relation to mine ownership. Newell is manager of the Newell Mining Company, the second largest mining concern in Alaska.

"Our rights in Alaska," Mr. Newell continued, "are those we inherit from Russia and include some 200 miles of coast line. The Canadian claim is that the extreme western point of these islands is the correct place from which to start the thirty mile measurement. We claim that the farthest point inland, where the tide rises and falls, is the true starting point. If the matter should go to arbitration and be decided against us, a very remote possibility, Great Britain would come into possession of every developed mine in Alaska including the great Treadwell mine, covering a distance of over 150 miles. The city of Juneau will also be included in the transfer. The principal losers by an adverse decision would be San Francisco and Puget Sound cities, as the greater part of supplies now used in Alaska are purchased there."

BUT LITTLE TO PRAISE.

The Merchants' Association Inspected the Streets on Sunday.

Wretchedly Paved and Filthy Thoroughfares Were Found in Every Direction.

Although the City Street Improvement Company has the contract for keeping the streets of the City clean and free from dirt the Merchants' Association keeps a close watch upon all the work that is being done. Sunday President Dohrmann, Secretary Freud and Assistant Secretary King for the association, and President McDonald, Secretary Dennison and Superintendent Stephenson of the Improvement Company, drove all over the City and made observations upon matters other than street-sweeping. Secretary Freud in his report yesterday stated that while the condition of the streets is much better than recently there is yet much work to do to clear away the debris left when the City was making a pretense of doing the work.

Golden Gate avenue, the report says, is swept by machine every night, and the work is not as satisfactory as hand work. The report says:

Folsom street presented a deplorable condition, owing mainly to the disgraceful condition of the pavement. It is almost impossible to keep this street anywhere near clean by any kind of sweeping. Under the cirumstances, therefore, much allowance must be made on this street. The streets running north and south in this section, such as Fourth, Sixth and others, are hardly up to the standard of cleanliness that could be desired. It is also noticeable upon these streets, where there are so many small stores of various kinds, that the reprehensible practice is still in vogue among the storekeepers of throwing the sweepings of their stores into the streets.

A little missionary work will be done by the association to educate the storekeepers throughout the City to cease sweeping their dirt into the streets. If this does not prove successful there will be a number of shopkeepers arrested. The report continues:

In the district recently destroyed by fire where new buildings are now being erected there is so much building material and debris in the streets that it is impossible to clean them. The Superintendent of Streets should be instructed to notify the contractors and builders in that district to remove this material and debris as soon as their work is completed. It cannot be expected of the sweepers upon the streets to dig away this debris after it has hardened. We would suggest that the attention of the proper authorities be called to this matter.

In conclusion, we cannot refrain from calling attention again to the deplorable condition of many of the pavements on the streets of our City. In several instances they are really so bad that some decisive steps should be taken for improving them. Any one who wishes to realize fully the truth of these assertions should do as we have done and ride throughout the City in vehicles. Our attention was also called to the fact that in several instances bituminous pavement has been laid on grades of such steepness as to render it slippery. This makes it dangerous for travel, as it is difficult for horses to secure a firm foothold.

HOMELESS AND HUNGRY.

The Sad Condition of a Traveling Lady Charged for Excess of Baggage.

A pathetic incident showing the humiliation attendant upon traveling with insufficient means will have its sequel this morning.

About 11:50 Sunday night as Miss Jellison, the Salvation Army lassie in charge of the box at the ferry, was collecting alms from belated wayfarers for the projected home for women, a stalwart police officer appeared on the scene with a woman, after whom trailed six little children in a procession that gradually diminished in stature from a girl of 10 to a toddling baby. The officer had come to ask the lassie's advice about the disposal of his helpless charges. They had landed from the overland that afternoon, en route from Denver to Eureka, to join the husband and father, who had found work there and had sent them the money for the journey.

Arrived in San Francisco the woman found she had to pay for an excess of baggage and the drain on her meager resources left her without sufficient money to buy tickets on to Eureka. She felt that she could not afford a cent for board and lodging in the big, strange city, and at 11:30 the hapless family was corralled by the friendly policeman as they wandered hungry and forlorn in the neighborhood of the ferry.

The Salvation Army suggested a collection. A few dollars were raised in this way, enough to make up their passage money to Eureka. Then the forlorn family went in the patrol wagon to the City Hall. Yesterday morning the lassie was up bright and early canvassing for them. The Salvation Army relief fund is depleted, but at the Christian Union Mission, on Mission street, she found friends. P. W. Frederick went with her to the City Hall, took the family out of durance and housed them at the Montgomery Hotel. He also made up the deficit on the tickets and this morning the little band will sail for Eureka.

The flying fish is not a supposititious creature. They are to be constantly met within certain latitudes. The flying fish rises ten or twelve feet out of the water, and keeps in the air for 100 yards, when it is obliged to wet its fins by dipping.

NOW THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Grand Jury Delving Deep Into Affairs of the Department.

F. A. HYDE WAS A WITNESS.

Propose to Ascertain Cause of High Salaries, Superfluous Teachers and Increase of Expenses.

Now the Grand Jury proposes to turn its attention to the School Department of San Francisco. The committee on Board of Education and public schools consists of Charles M. Yates George H. Sanders and E. H. Hanjes. The strictest secrecy concerning this inquiry has been enjoined, but it transpires that many facts and some figures, sufficient in all to justify a thorough and far-reaching investigation, have been collected during the past few weeks, and will be presented by the committee to the whole jury. It is understood that the probing into the management of schools, the method of appointment of teachers, the adjustment of salaries and the outlay for repairs, will be as complete and as well directed as the recent delving into the jobs of the Street Department.

As a preliminary step the Grand Jury yesterday called as a witness F. A. Hyde, who was president of the Board of Education which immediately preceded the existing Board of School Directors. Mr. Hyde was in the secret chamber for nearly two hours of the afternoon. Aside from this witness and Assistant District Attorney Bluek no person other than a member of the jury was permitted to enter the room during the session. After the witness was excused the jurors had a prolonged conference, from which the Assistant District Attorney was excluded. It was evident that the plan of polling the jury and pledging each member to secrecy was again invoked. This form was observed when the accusation against Thomas Ashworth, Superintendent of Streets, was under discussion.

Diligent inquiry failed to indicate that any particular School Director was under suspicion, but the questions propounded to Mr. Hyde foreshadowed a purpose to get all the facts concerning high salaries and the employment of more teachers than it is claimed the number of pupils attending the school justifies. Reference was made to individual cases of inequality in the treatment of teachers.

Data has been submitted to show that appointments and promotions have been made from time to time for many years to strengthen the following of School Directors so that their political fortunes would be advanced. It was shown to the jury that a position once created to help a director was seldom abolished. The necessity for the employment of certain teachers might cease, but the rule "once on the payroll forever on the payroll" still existed.

The Grand Jury is expected to make a careful study of the present system of employing substitute teachers, to the end that a saving of $12,000 a year may be effected without injustice to any teacher or detriment to the cause of education. The attention of the jury has been called to the statement that while the number of pupils attending the public schools shows but a slight increase over the attendance six years ago the increase in the number of high-salaried teachers is startling. The jury, it is said, will inquire about the fads, the cooking-schools, the languages, drawing and many other features of modern instruction. Incidentally the inquiry may broaden out to the scope of ascertaining why the parochial and private schools are getting an increase of pupils corresponding to the increase of population, while the public school system, which is steadily growing in cost to the taxpayers, is not making any headway in enlisting new pupils.

Before the Grand Jury concludes the investigation many curious features in the system of purchasing supplies will be explained.

Three times yesterday the Grand Jury sent a deputy to summon Sheriff R. I. Whelan. Word came back each time that the Sheriff was not in his office and had not been there since noon. The Sheriff's office is to be investigated to ascertain all about the collection of fees.

A member of the jury said yesterday: "We are not anyway near through with our work. In fact, we are now trying to get at the secrets of the new City Hall family."

Delegates to the Congress.

Mayor Sutro appointed the following delegates to the trans-Mississippi congress, which meets in Omaha on the 25th inst., yesterday: Merchants' Association, N. P. Cole and Andrew M. Davis; Produce Exchange, Juda Newman and H. Sinsheimer; Manufacturers' and Producers' Association, James Sproule and R. S. Moore, Chamber of Commerce, Captain W. L. Merry and Hugh Craig.

The appointments were made as the result of a communication from George Q. Cannon, president of the congress, asking that such a course be pursued.

Tremendous Reductions.

Crockery and Chinaware, Cups and Saucers----

Blue, Brown and Rich Gold Spray Decorations,

Set of 12 pieces—

45c, 50c, 60c, 75c per set.

DINNER SETS.

60 Pieces complete for 6 Persons.

Pure White, Blue, Brown and Rich Gold Spray Decoration.

Prices per Set—

$3.50, $4.00, $4.25, $5.25, $6.15.

DINNER SETS.

100 Pieces complete for 12 Persons.

Pure White, Blue, Brown and Rich Gold Spray Decoration.

Prices per Set—

$5.50, $6.50, $7.25, $8.75, $9.50.

WATER SETS (8 pieces glass).....40 cts
TEA SETS (5 pieces glass).....35 cts
BOUQUET HOLDERS (little beauties)..10c each

Great American Importing Tea Co.

City Stores. 140 Sixth st. 965 Market st. 333 Hayes st. 1419 Polk st. 521 Montg'y ave. 2008 Fillmore st. 3006 Sixteenth st. 2510 Mission st. 218 Third st. 104 Second st. 617 Kearny st. 146 Ninth st. 3259 Mission st.

Oakland. 1053 Washington 917 Broadway. 131 San Pablo av. 616 E. Twelfth st

Alameda Park st. and Alameda ave.

Headquarters—52 Market St., S. F.

We Operate 100 Stores and Agencies.

NEW TO-DAY.

MUNYON'S REMEDIES CURE.

Munyon's Improved Homeopathic Remedies Are Far in Advance of the Regular School of Homeopathy—They Combine All That Is Best in All Systems.

With Munyon's Remedies every one can become his own doctor. No experimenting, no guesswork, no purging, no nauseous doses. The cure is certain, quick and permanent. Munyon's system is to build up, not tear down; to strengthen, not to weaken. If you are sick cast aside all other medicines; bury prejudice; step into the nearest drugstore and ask for a Munyon "Guide to Health." It will cost you nothing and will tell you how to cure yourself and save doctors' bills. A 25-cent vial of one of Munyon's Remedies may be all that you need to cure yourself after everything else has failed. In any event, your cure will cost you but a trifle. If you are in doubt as to the nature of your disease write to the Munyon Company, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, describing your symptoms fully. A trained specialist will diagnose your case and give you the benefit of his advice positively without charge. Not a penny to pay, whether you purchase medicines or not. Remedies sent by mail if desired on receipt of the price. All druggists sell them. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients in all parts of the country attest the wonderful efficacy of Munyon's Remedies in the cure of every curable disease.

MUNYON'S Liver Cure corrects headache, biliousness, jaundice, constipation and all liver diseases. Price 25c.

MUNYON'S Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25c.

MUNYON'S Cathartic insures a free and natural movement of the bowels without the least pain or discomfort.

MUNYON'S Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles.

MUNYON'S Asthma Herbs are guaranteed to relieve asthma in two minutes.

MUNYON'S Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25c.

MUNYON'S Cough Cure stops cough, night sweats, allays soreness and speedily heals the lungs. Price 25c.

MUNYON'S Headache Cure stops headache in from 3 to 7 minutes. Price 25c.

MUNYON'S Rheumatism Cure never fails to relieve in one to three hours and cure in a few days. Price 25c.

MUNYON'S Dyspepsia Cure is guaranteed to cure all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price 25c.

MUNYON'S Catarrh Cure soothes and heals the afflicted parts and restores them to health. No failure; a cure guaranteed. Price 25c.

MUNYON'S Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins or groins and all forms of kidney disease.

MUNYON'S Nerve Cure restores overworked and overstrained nerves to a healthy condition. Price 25c.

MUNYON'S Vitalizer imparts new life, restores lost powers to weak and debilitated men. Price $1.

BARGAINS IN WALL PAPER,

ROOM MOLDINGS AND WINDOW SHADES.

Large Stock of Fine Pressed Paper at Less Than Cost. Paper-hanging, Tinting and Frescoing.

811 MARKET STREET.

JAMES DUFFY & CO.

PILES ITCHING PILES SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

ABSOLUTELY CURES. SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form and protrude, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. Ask your Druggist for it.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

....OF THE....

CONDITION AND AFFAIRS

....OF THE....

BALOISE FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BASLE, SWITZERLAND, ON THE 31ST day of December, A. D. 1894, and for the year ending on that day, as made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of California, pursuant to the provisions of sections 610 and 611 of the Political Code, condensed as per blank furnished by the Commissioner.

CAPITAL.

Capital	$2,000,000 00
Amount of Capital Stock, paid up in Cash	400,000 00

ASSETS.

Real Estate owned by Company	$265,819 24
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	338,800 00
Cash Market Value of all Stocks and Bonds owned by Company	188,051 14
Cash in Company's Office and in Banks	138,976 33
Interest due and accrued on all Stocks and Loans	1,512 33
Interest due and accrued on Bonds and Mortgages	4,208 65
Premiums in due Course of Collection	111,336 41
Due from other Companies for Reinsurance on Losses already Paid	2,511 83
Total Assets	$1,051,215 93

LIABILITIES.

Losses Adjusted and Unpaid	$42,471 20
Losses in process of Adjustment or in Suspense	27,952 40
Gross Premiums on Fire Risks running one year or less, $454,971 31; Reinsurance 50 per cent	227,485 65
Gross premiums on Fire Risks running more than one year, $78,943 74; Reinsurance pro rata	48,945 11
Cash dividends remaining unpaid	204 00
Total Liabilities	$347,058 36

INCOME.

Net Cash actually received for Fire premiums	$533,915 05
Received for interest and dividends on Bonds, Stocks, Loans and from all other sources	29,116 17
Received for Rents	11,270 73
Total Income	$574,301 95

EXPENDITURES.

Net amount paid for Fire Losses	$326,160 77
Dividends to Stockholders	36,000 00
Paid or allowed for Commission or Brokerage	88,362 09
Paid for Salaries, Fees and other Charges for officers, clerks, etc.	51,145 51
Paid for State, National and local taxes	9,015 98
All other payments and expenditures	27,878 97
Total Expenditures	$538,563 32

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.	FIRE RISKS.	PREMIUMS.
Net amount of Risks written during the year	$180,403,019	$498,532 55
Net amount of Risks expired during the year	88,974,577	78,181 90
Net amount in force December 31, 1894	300,029,740	533,915 05

R. ISELIN, President.
A. TROXLER, Manager.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of April, 1895. GEORGE GIFFORD, United States Consul.

SYZ & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
410 California Street.

AUCTION SALES.

EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO.
REAL ESTATE AGENTS & GENERAL AUCTIONEERS
OFFICE & SALESROOM:
638 MARKET ST. OPP. PALACE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO.

At Auction

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY.....NOVEMBER 26, 1895

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

At 638 Market Street, Opp. Palace Hotel.

PROBATE SALE:

Estate of Joseph W. Dager, Deceased.

N. E. corner of Jones and Jackson sts.; comprising vacant lot on N. E. corner of Jones and Jackson sts.; residences Nos. 1502, 1504, 1506, 1506½ and 1508 Jones st., and 1224, 1226 and 1228 Jackson st.; being 8 residences and one vacant lot; present rents, $205.50; one vacant, $45; total rental, $250.50. This is choice property; fine view; residences in good condition; Powell and Hyde street cables; will be sold as an entirety; do not fail to examine this property; large corner property, 140x137:6 feet. Terms—Cash; subject to approval of the Superior Court—Probate Department.

Also, for Same Account.

S. line (No. 21) of Bernard, 160 feet E. of Jones st., bet. Pacific and Broadway; a comfortable house of 7 rooms; rents for $17; now vacant; street bituminized; elegant car accommodations; examine this; lot 23x60 feet. Terms—Cash; subject to approval of the Superior Court—Probate Department.

Golden Gate Park—Residence Lot.

N. line of Grove, 125 feet W. of Baker st.; this elegant residence lot is all ready for building; two blocks only from the Golden Gate Park; a fine location for a gentleman's home; several car lines; lot 25x137:6 feet.

Pacific Heights—Residence Corner.

N. W. corner Clay and Baker sts.; this choice residence corner should be examined by any gentleman desiring an elegant location for a family home; car facilities not excelled; grand corner lot, 31:3x100 feet.

Presidio Heights—Residence Lots.

S. W. corner of Jackson and Maple sts.; who desires to live in this unequaled location? Marine view, pure air, near the Presidio Reservation; examine these lots for a home; Sacramento-street and to-be Pacific-avenue cables; corner lot 32:2¼x117:9 feet. Inside lot adjoining, 31:10x117:9 feet.

Down-Town French Flats.

N. W. line (Nos. 112 to 114½) of Welsh, 130 feet S. W. of Fourth st. (bet. Bryant and Brannan sts.); improvements consist of 6 French flats of 4 and 3 rooms; full rents, $54; street bituminized; lot 25x75 feet.

Mission French Flats.

S. line (No. 123) of Valley, 175 feet E. of Church st.; improvements a 2-story bay-windowed building of 2 French flats of 4 rooms each; San Francisco and San Mateo and Mission-street electric roads; lot 27x114 feet.

Western Addition Residence Lots.

E. line of Cook, 150 feet S. of Geary st.; 2 residence lots all ready for building; must be sold; only 150 feet from Geary-street cable; fine chance for a speculator or builder, or a person wanting to build a home; lot 25x120 feet.

EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO.,
638 Market street. Auctioneers.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

FORCED SALE.

75—HORSES—75

SATURDAY.

Saturday.....November 23, 1895, At 11 o'clock A. M.,

At Car Stables, cor. Fourteenth and Mission sts., We will sell, by order of the Bank of Kings County, 75 Head of Well-broke Horses, from 4 to 7 years old, weighing from 1000 to 1600 pounds. No finer lot of Draft, Buggy or Wagon Horses was ever offered in this market.

SULLIVAN & DOYLE, Livestock Auctioneers.
Office—327 Sixth street.

HAMMERSMITH & FIELD AUCTION

Of high grade JEWELRY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS and SILVERWARE, with MR. J. H. FRENCH of New York as auctioneer. Sales daily at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. till further notice. Absolutely NO RESERVE.

118 SUTTER STREET.

RIGGS HOUSE,

Washington, D. C.

The Hotel "Par Excellence"
Of the National Capital. First class in all appointments. G. DEWITT. Treas.

American plan, $3 per day and upward.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

—OF THE—

CONDITION AND AFFAIRS

—OF THE—

HELVETIA SWISS FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF SAINT GALL, SWITZERLAND, ON THE 31st day of December, 1894, and for the year ending on that day, as made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of California, pursuant to the provisions of sections 610 and 611 of the Political Code, condensed as per blank furnished by the Commissioner.

Capital	$2,000,000 00
Amount of Capital Stock, paid up in Cash	400,000 00

ASSETS.

Real Estate owned by Company	$42,000 00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	619,495 21
Cash Market Value of all Stocks and Bonds owned by Company	757,517 43
Cash in Company's Office and in Banks	259,544 79
Interest due and accrued on Bonds and Mortgages	21,786 74
Premiums in due Course of Collection	171,679 33
Total Assets	$1,872,023 50

LIABILITIES.

Losses Adjusted and unpaid; Losses in process of Adjustment or in Suspense; Losses resisted including expenses	$72,666 67
Gross premiums on Fire Risks running one year or less, $618,397 88, reinsurance 50 per cent	309,198 94
Gross premiums on Fire Risks running more than one year, $151,773 31, reinsurance pro rata	121,418 65
Due and accrued for Salaries, Rent, etc	12,600 00
All other demands against the Company	189,341 54
Total Liabilities	$705,225 80

INCOME.

Net Cash actually received for Fire premiums	$706,790 06
Received for interest on Bonds and Mortgages	26,181 34
Received for interest and dividends on Bonds, Stocks, Loans and from all other sources	28,018 14
Total Income	$760,989 54

EXPENDITURES.

Net amount paid for Fire Losses	$382,935 09
Dividends to Stockholders	88,000 00
Paid or allowed for Commission or Brokerage	104,528 11
Paid for Salaries, fees and other charges for officers, clerks, etc	48,162 62
Paid for State, National and local taxes	17,637 06
All other payments and expenditures	45,650 63
Total Expenditures	$686,913 51

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.	FIRE RISKS.	PREMIUMS.
Net amount of Risks written during the year	$758,754,652	$1,443,733 54
Net amount of Risks expired during the year	527,940,340	799,898 33
Net amount in force December 1, 1894	465,157,900	770,171 19

F. HALTMAYER, President.
M. J. GROSSMANN, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 6th day of April, 1895. T. H. ZOLLIKOFER, United States Vice-Consul-General.

SYZ & CO.
GENERAL AGENTS.
410 California Street.