The San Francisco Call

CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE,
Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Postage Free:

Daily and Sunday CALL, one week, by carrier	$0.15
Daily and Sunday CALL, one year, by mail	6.00
Daily and Sunday CALL, six months, by mail	3.00
Daily and Sunday CALL, three months by mail	1.50
Daily and Sunday CALL, one month, by mail	.65
Sunday CALL, one year, by mail	1.50
WEEKLY CALL, one year, by mail	1.50

BUSINESS OFFICE:
710 Market Street,
San Francisco, California.
Telephone.....Main—1868

EDITORIAL ROOMS:
517 Clay Street.
Telephone.....Main—1874

BRANCH OFFICES:
630 Montgomery street, corner Clay; open until 9:30 o'clock.
339 Hayes street; open until 9:30 o'clock.
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SW. corner Sixteenth and Mission streets; open until 9 o'clock.
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DAVID M. FOLTZ, Special Agent.

FRIDAY.....JANUARY 31, 1896

THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL.

It looks like free Cuba.

California is making a good fight.

Cameron is right—the Senate should resolve for Cuban independence.

By the tongue of Tillman the voice of South Carolina is still for civil war.

This is the turn of Sonoma to give the State a show, and she is giving a good one.

The refunding scheme is strong, but it is the kind of strength that smells to heaven.

When Tillman delivered his speech he may be truly said to have stumped the Senate.

The downtown poolrooms would like to be licensed, but they are running with too much license already.

Railroad Attorney Tweed has an ominous name, but perhaps the suggestion in it is pleasing to the bosses.

To watch England thoroughly we have to keep one eye on Alaska while taking a squint at Venezuela with the other.

It seems the Southern Pacific of Kentucky never thought it worth while to keep the law even in Kentucky itself.

California Congressmen who fail to make a good record against the funding bill will make a bad one for themselves.

From the orange fair of Cloverdale to the snow festival of Truckee is only a step, and it will be a good one for everybody to take.

The issue in the funding-bill fight is California against a corporation, the people against a monopoly and the law against fraud.

The Smith refunding scheme hasn't redeeming features enough to redeem the bonds it authorizes even in a hundred years.

Cleveland has been on another duck-shooting expedition and we shall soon know whether he has returned loaded for bear again.

Our Representatives in Congress have beaten the arguments of the railroad lobby and have a fair prospect of beating the lobby itself.

Since the Central Pacific earned money enough to make plutocrats of all the directors it ought to be able to earn enough to pay its debts.

The one touch needed to make the year about the liveliest on record is for Keeley to set his motor into operation, and he promises to do it.

Other portions of the State are forced to content themselves with climate, but Sonoma talks of geological conditions, geysers and internal heat.

It is considered proper in St. Louis to refer to the head of the Pulitzer Publishing Company of that city as "the whiskered residuum of vanity and vexation."

Whatever the House Committee on Foreign Affairs may do in regard to Cuba the Committee on Pacific Railroads will have to recognize the belligerency of California.

As long as the bimetallists allow such men as Tillman to come to the front and speak for them the silver lining of the financial issue will always be under a cloud.

Grant's proposal to the Spanish Government to establish the independence of Cuba through the friendly intervention of the United States affords a good precedent for Cleveland.

Senator Hill, having been asked who is the most prominent Democratic candidate for the Presidency, answered very truthfully that he did not know of any such candidates at all.

If the Sonoma people carry out their scheme of generating electricity enough to supply electric lights for orchardists the old remark about gathering fruit from the electric plant will cease to be a joke.

It is an ill wind that blows good to nobody, and out of the trouble of the Americans in the Transvaal the American Consul at Cape Colony is likely to be increased in dignity and get an increase of salary.

Now that the St. Louis *Republic* actually feels at liberty to invite the young men of the East to come to Missouri to get an education, it is evident that if there is nothing really new under the sun there must at any rate have been a new deal.

The way in which the railroad managers are trying to shift the blame of the recent accidents off their shoulders is an illustration of the way in which they would shift the burden of the refunded debt on the people as soon as they got a chance.

According to Colonel Cockerill it is the purpose of the Japanese to do everything possible at home and not permit a dollar to go abroad which can be kept in Japan, and a similar policy in respect to our dollars wouldn't be bad for the United States.

The report given of the conduct of our Consul at Johannesburg is another evidence that if we are to have a more vigorous policy in protecting Americans abroad we must first put more vigorous men in the consular service and not shift them out of office every time we change Presidents.

CRUSHING COMPETITION.

As the increased revenues which the Southern Pacific would have to provide to meet the demands of a funding bill would have to come largely through increased local freight charges, principally in California, it follows that if the company honestly intends to pay the debt under the terms imposed by a funding bill it will of necessity have to crush any sort of local competition that may present itself. The force of this argument will be appreciated when we reflect that the company strenuously insists that competition, not fixed charges, regulates the rates charged.

One ground upon which the company bases its claim of "equity" is that the Government forfeited its right to collect the debt by extending aid to other overland roads with which the Southern Pacific is in competition. Hence if the people of California should demand that the Government make appropriations for rendering our rivers navigable the company may either oppose the appropriation for the reason that such competition would reduce its ability to earn sufficient with which to comply with the terms of a funding bill, or in the event of such appropriation and the ensuing river competition it will be armed with an excuse for refusing to comply with the terms of the funding bill.

This policy has been already foreshadowed in two ways—one, as has been stated, in basing an "equity" claim on the aid extended to competing overland roads, and the other in opposing the proposed freight reductions ordered by the California Railroad Commission on the ground that such reductions would hamper its ability to discharge its obligation to the Government. If this latter contention should be upheld by the Federal courts before which it is pending it would be logically argued that competition created by the Government in the shape of river improvements would have a similar effect and therefore should not be made.

In short, a funding bill would commit the Government to the policy of maintaining the monopoly character of the Southern Pacific, to the extent of withholding appropriations for river improvements. This is a serious phase of the subject, as, no matter what may be the possibilities of railroad building by private enterprise, rivers are the natural arteries of traffic and can never be monopolized or made part of transportation combinations. In more ways than one a funding bill would place California absolutely at the mercy of the Southern Pacific monopoly and would make the Government a party in interest to the outrage.

THE MORGAN RESOLUTION.

On its face the resolution introduced by Senator Morgan relative to affairs in Cuba is a compromise between non-interference and an open recognition of the insurgents' belligerent right. In reality, however, it is a great deal more than that, and therein lies its shrewdness—while preserving a perfectly friendly attitude toward Spain, it lifts the uprising from the plane of an insurrection to that of war. A dignified request that Spain regard the insurgents as entitled to the customary treatment of belligerents in war is a proclamation by this Government of its own estimate of the situation. In other words, it commits the United States to the policy of recognizing the belligerent rights of the insurgents, and is notice to Spain that this will be done unless she changes her method of warfare. If that change is made in response to this request, the strength of the insurgent cause will be doubled.

That seems at present to be the logic of the situation. At the same time Spain could not find fault with the resolution, except to regard it as an impertinence. She is not in a position to express resentment. The resolution is perfectly reasonable. It is based both on the duty of this country to protect the interests of its citizens in the island and a knowledge of the fact that the insurgents are regularly organized as an army. More than that, they have proclaimed a government, which fact the report accompanying the resolution seems to have overlooked.

General Weyler himself, who is to command the forces of Spain in Cuba, has given sufficient reason for the adoption of the resolution. He is reported to have expressed the opinion that it will require two years to suppress the uprising. That cannot be a rebellion—it is war.

The resolution presented by the minority of the Morgan committee requesting the President to intercede with Spain for recognition of the independence of Cuba seems hardly so well advised as the majority resolution, for the latter is the proper foundation for it.

The Spaniards seem to have been laying too great stress on the importance of keeping the forces of Maceo and Gomez separated. The force necessary to maintain a military line across the island for that purpose is merely playing into the hands of the insurgents, who find their base of supplies in every hamlet and plantation that they raid, and who are more effective scattered than concentrated. As a result of holding this line Maceo has overrun the rich province of Pinar del Rio, as might have been expected, while Gomez is still operating freely in the east.

THE CLOVERDALE FAIR.

The Citrus Fair at Cloverdale, Sonoma County, was prepared so quietly and launched so unexpectedly that its remarkable character has taken the State by surprise. It has been familiar knowledge for years that oranges and lemons would grow throughout the whole length of the foothills bordering the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys on the east, but no particular attention had been turned to the possibilities of the coast ranges of mountains in this regard. It has always been held in a vague way that the greater humidity of the coast region was not conducive to the best results with citrus fruits.

This seems strange and illogical now. Some of the finest grapes in the world are grown in the Santa Cruz Mountains, where summer fogs are of frequent occurrence, and in spite of that fact these grapes carry a heavy percentage of sugar. The finest prunes are grown in the valleys of the coast ranges and their richness in saccharine is proverbial. It would be unreasonable to expect oranges lacking in sugar to be grown in localities which produced other fruits exceedingly rich in sugar. The only question that it is now proper to consider in the case of oranges, with respect to their adaptability to the coast regions, is that of frost.

The region in which Cloverdale is situated has a soil which is mostly decomposed volcanic matter. The fertility of such soils is great and practically inexhaustible. The natural vegetation throughout the region is abundant and luxuriant, fogs are rare except in the lower valleys and the climate is exceedingly pleasant. A test of the thermal conditions there prevalent is found in the fact that olives and Smyrna figs grow and flourish there with perfect immunity from danger of hurting cold—that is to say, the climate is semi-tropical. The lemon is a very tender plant, and yet its fruit, besides that of other citrus fruits and of figs and olives, is one of the principal features of the Cloverdale exhibit.

The natural resources of Napa, Sonoma and Lake counties (they are very similar) are remarkable for their wealth and variety, and have not been developed to a thousandth part of their capacity. Where oranges, nuts, olives and figs will thrive we have perfect conditions for pleasant living and profitable occupation. When to these are added mineral springs of curative value and a medicinal variety greater than those of any single country of Europe, and water power in inexhaustless quantity waiting to be transformed into electricity, we can begin to appreciate the marvelous advantages of this broad section of California.

A STRANGE DISCOVERY.

The most interesting feature of the alleged discovery by Professor Roenigen of the Bavarian University of a means of photographing through solids is that it is taken seriously. It is given a range of possibilities that reflects the highest credit on the fecundity of the human imagination. All that the learned inventor seems to claim is that by this process a dense object may be photographed through a less dense enveloping substance. Thus the bones of a man may be photographed through his flesh. But the imaginative writer is not satisfied with a discovery so interesting even as that; he must declare that the viscera may thus be brought to light, and, by such exploration, the location and character of internal disorders and lesions ascertained. Nothing could be so manifestly in contravention of the original claim.

Thomas Edison gives the following scientific explanation of the matter: "The cardinal factor of the whole matter is this radiant heat; but I am satisfied the Wurzburg inventor has special rays thereof and special chemical plates. Radiant heat is the energy of heat transferred to the luminiferous ether which fills all space and also pervades all bodies. The hot body sets the ether particles in vibration, and this vibratory motion, in the form of waves, travels in all directions and with a velocity of about 180,000 miles a second. There is no essential difference between radiant heat and light, the ether waves differing intrinsically among themselves in wave length only, and thus producing different effects—heating, luminous and chemical—in the bodies on which they impinge, according to the nature of these bodies. The waves whose heating effect is generally the greatest are of greater wave length than those which most affect the eye—light rays—and have longer periods of vibration. The quantity of heat of a body or the amount of heat energy which a body gains or loses in passing through a different range of temperature is measured by the quantity of water it would raise at one degree Fahrenheit."

It is evident, if there is really a basis in truth for the announcement that the Bavarian scientist has made this alleged discovery, that its efficiency would be dependent upon extremely difficult conditions and that a photograph so produced must necessarily be very indistinct. Thus, not only must the skin and flesh covering a bone be photographed on the sensitive plate, but the adjustment of the power of the light to the depth and consistency of the flesh and the time of exposure would be necessary elements of the photographing process. It is easy to imagine that a mathematical determination of these elements beforehand would be impossible. If, for instance, there should not be an exact balancing of essential conditions, even the bone itself might be given the appearance of transparency, and so have no more value on the plate than the impression left by the inclosing flesh. As for photographing the visceral organs through flesh which may be, and through bone which certainly is, denser than they, the idea is manifestly self-contradictory.

There seems to be nothing so far upon which to found a hope that the invention will prove to have any conspicuous value. We have not forgotten the great excitement following the announcement that the art of photographing the colors of an object had been discovered, nor how quickly the subject was dropped. Photography has made wonderful strides and has accomplished incredible things, and many more triumphs await it; but they will likely be found to have a deeper root in common-sense than the one announced from Bavaria.

MORE DATA NEEDED.

A curious inconsistency on the part of the Government appears in the zeal with which it studies the ocean currents on this side of the continent as compared with the neglect with which it treats our meteorological conditions. It has kept the Albatross constantly in service for years investigating the subject of surface and deep currents and the temperature of the water at all depths, besides authorizing it to give considerable attention to forms of deep-sea life. This last-named branch of its work may not be of great interest to navigators, nor may be that of water temperature; but a study of ocean currents certainly has a practical value.

While all this care is being taken with regard to the ocean, the more complex and important subject of the atmosphere is not receiving proper attention. As the centers of storms which assail this coast and have an important bearing both on navigation and agriculture originate in the Pacific, where it is impossible to secure data of their origin, character and direction, it is clearly more important to extend facilities for studying our meteorology than to study ocean currents and deep-sea monsters.

The officer in charge of the San Francisco observing station is insisting on the establishment of a station on Mount Tamalpais or some other convenient high station for employing kites to study the conditions existing in the upper air. The idea is perfectly reasonable. That a knowledge of these upper strata might prove exceedingly useful is certainly plausible. Without some intelligent expansion of our present crude, restricted and inadequate means the present expenditures for the maintenance of the local weather service are not as fully justified by the results as they would be if available means for improving the service were employed.

A MONUMENT TO SLOAT.

The bill introduced into the United States Senate by Senator Perkins making an appropriation of $10,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument at Monterey to Commodore Sloat is one that should receive the unanimous support of that body. The bill is in the form of those of a similar nature which have readily been passed by both houses of Congress, and there is nothing in it, therefore, that can be objectionable to any one.

The monument to Sloat would be virtually a monument to commemorate the hoisting of the United States flag over California, and that event is certainly worthy of monumental commemoration. It is one of the great historic incidents in the career of the Nation, and the officer who had the good fortune to be in command at the time it occurred was of a rank and character sufficient to give the event both distinction and dignity.

Senator Perkins' bill provides that the monument shall be erected within the limits of the city of Monterey, and the money is to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, or such officer as he may designate. This, of course, does not interfere with anything that may be undertaken by the local monument association, and they have still an opportunity to add to the value of the monument by raising additional money for it, and indeed may practically direct the work of erecting it.

PERSONAL.

T. J. Field, the banker, of Monterey, is among recent arrivals.

William H. Cribben, a business man of Chicago, is in the City.

Charles T. Max, an extensive merchant of Chicago, is at the Palace.

W. W. Douglas of Sacramento, Deputy State Controller, is at the Grand.

Frank E. Corbett, H. C. Carney and J. W. Fairchild of Butte, Mont., are in the City.

Henry P. Stables, manager of the extensive Stables rancho, Yuba County, is in town. He is the son of ex-Judge Stables of Yuba City.

J. K. Eveleth, the mining man of San Francisco who for a year and a half has been absent on a tour of the world, returned by the Rio Janeiro yesterday.

Frank H. Brooks, formerly lieutenant in the Naval Reserve, left on the Umatilla yesterday for Juneau, Alaska, to act as agent of Goodall, Perkins & Co.'s steamers there.

John J. Byrne, general passenger agent at Los Angeles for the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, arrived here yesterday. He came to install Mr. Truslow as assistant general passenger agent in this City.

John Poulson of Portland, who owns extensive lumber-mills on the Columbia River and who has been a long time an owner in large areas of timber land as well as a manufacturer of lumber, is in the City.

O. M. Manson, who was one of the pioneers of Leadville, and who is interested in mining there and elsewhere in the West, is at the Palace. He was one of the firm of Wellington & Co., concessionaires of all the restaurants at the World's Fair.

Colonel W. H. Heuer, who for years has been the chief of the United States Corps of Engineers here, and who was one of the Debris Commissioners, will leave to-night for Cincinnati to take charge of the work on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

D. M. Green of Milwaukee, who invested $175,000 in a Salt Lake smelter, and Otto Sauer of New York, who is said to be the purchaser of more copper than any other man in the United States, are in the City. They will leave in a day or two for Monterey.

M. Fanakoshi, formerly the Japanese Vice-Consul at Vladivostock and later at Fusan, Korea, arrived here yesterday to accept the vice-consulship at this port. He has been recently married to a daughter of a prominent officer of the Japanese army, who was through the recent war.

Dr. O. H. Simons of Leadville, Colo., who was United States Consul at Hongkong during Harrison's administration, is at the Palace. He has lately purchased the Doble placer mine near Redding, and is now constructing a twelve-mile ditch to bring water on it. The gravel is said to be quite rich. A Mr. Baer, a business man of Leadville, is interested with Dr. Simons.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Among recent arrivals are: J. S. Ackerman, Holland; J. S. Webster, Holland; H. Foland, Imperial; L. A. Upson, St. Cloud. William S. Edwards and Mrs. Edwards were among the passengers who sailed on the steamship St. Louis for Southampton.

THE LOVE OF THE ENGINEER.

There's a gleam of red on the road's rough bed,
And a clamor of flying wheels,
As I give old "Flyaway Bess" her head
And, swift as a shot from a rifle sped,
She sweeps o'er the singing steels.
Like a star at night shines a faint, far light,
And the faint, far light draws near,
Where to see us pass she waits, dear lass,
The love of the engineer.

With a rattle and din along we spin,
And the house runs blithely by;
And, shadowed against the light within,
Is the girl it has been my luck to win,
And the girl for whom I'd die!
For a sight of the train at the window-pane
She watches, my Nell, my dear,
And rollicking past my heart beats fast—
She's the love of the engineer!

I hold your lives, oh, husbands and wives,
In the palm of my grimy hand!
But you need not fear whatever arrives,
While the stanch old engine onward drives,
For here at my post I stand;
And well I know she would have me go
To my death unknowing fear.
Asleep or awake, you are safe for the sake
Of the love of the engineer! —Judge.

A NEW FARE COLLECTOR.

The nickel-in-the-slot machine will invade the streetcar. The Detroit Railway is about to present to its employes a new safeguard for its fares, says the Chicago Times-Herald. It is called the Wagner register and fare collector. It is a nickel-plated contrivance which will hang around the conductor's neck. Fingers that itch for illegitimate coin will not touch the fares. The conductor will present his machine in the passenger's face in hold-up fashion and the passenger will transfer his 5-cent piece from his pocket to the machine. The coin will rattle down into its depths until a little bell will jingle. This will inform the

New Street Railway Wrinkle in Detroit.

passenger that his fare is recorded in due and proper form. He will sit down assured that it will reach the coffers of the company instead of the pocket of the conductor. The conductor will be ordered to finger neither the coin nor ticket. They pass directly from the hand of the passenger into the slot. When they drop through into the receiver at the base of the device they are registered.

At the end of the route it is the company's cashier and not the conductor who unlocks the slot machine and takes out the receiver. He has in his possession keys marked with each conductor's name and number. The register is reset, another receiver is attached and the conductor goes on his way.

And all this is not very pleasing to the honest streetcar conductor of Detroit. He is affecting great indignation. He avows he will quit before he will go around like a dummy with one of those "Toronto coffee-pots," as he calls them.

Besides the slot machine which the Detroit company is to confer upon all its conductors, the man who calls out "Fare!" will be loaded down with another device. This is the change box, built on the plan of the dime banks, which were popular a few years ago. This is merely a convenience to get out of the difficulty of diving into the pocket after change.

THE CANAL REVIVAL.

Verily this is an era of canal revival. A reaction seems to have set in from the days when artificial waterways were abandoned and railroads were proclaimed the only means of transportation.

Chicago's great drainage canal will furnish a highway between the lakes and the Mississippi. New York will spend $9,000,000 on widening and deepening the Erie canal, where the trolley is replacing the sportive mule, and the cost of handling the traffic is consequently reduced by the saving in time and expense. Canadian officials and capitalists are seriously considering a canal from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay, connecting with a line of steamers thence to England, which is the shortest possible trans-Atlantic route. The West is in earnest in demanding a ship canal across Michigan between the lake of that name and Lake Erie. Pennsylvania is working for a ship canal from Pittsburg to the lakes. The South favors canals from all parts of that growing section to the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Gulf and the Atlantic. San Francisco merchants are demanding that the waterways be opened in the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers in order to afford a competing line with the railroad monopoly. Even the far East has not escaped the contagion, for down in Maine there is talk of opening a waterway to the St. Lawrence by way of the Kennebec, across Moosehead Lake to the west branch of the Penobscot, and thence by lakes and streams to the great river.

In spite of the lesson of the complete and disastrous failure of the Manchester ship canal there can be little doubt that this widespread American movement will progress. It has a safer basis than the English scheme, for it plans to connect trading points and not to reverse the laws of trade and nature. So far as we can judge of the future it seems safe to say that eventually the steam railroads will handle the through passenger, express and perishable freight business, the street railways local traffic of all kinds, and canals and inland waterways the heavy and non-perishable freight. The canal movement of this generation has sounder grounds for being than the boom in the first of the century, when the country was only sparsely settled. It is characteristic of our fuller development, for all commercially matured European countries wisely have done the same thing and have found that it has paid.—Boston Journal.

PARAGRAPHS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Senator Thurston of Nebraska says that he is a descendant of Thorstein, son of Eric the Red of Scandinavia, who visited New England in 1005.

Cecil Rhodes once owed his life to Dr. Jameson's careful treatment and nursing during a dangerous illness at Kimberley. The two men have lived on the terms of closest intimacy for twenty years.

Judge Culbertson of Texas, now a Congressman, has a remarkable record. He has defended 110 men charged with murder in the first degree, and has never had a client sentenced to death.

Professor Reinkens, since 1873 bishop of the German Old Catholics, died recently at Bonn. Till the protest of the fourteen professors against the Vatican decrees he had been professor of theology at Breslau.

In a recent letter to a friend William E. Gladstone said: "We are due at Biarritz on my birthday, a day on which, if I live to see it, I shall complete my eighty-sixth year. A long count, a great reckoning!"

The Queen of Portugal has just passed the examinations qualifying her for practice as a physician in the land of her adoption. It is the first instance on record of a lady of sovereign rank winning for herself by means of diligent study the diploma of doctor of medicine.

Robert Burns' great-grandson and namesake, his last descendant in the direct male line, has just died at Blackhall, near Edinburgh, aged 52 years. He had served as a soldier and as a gardener in the Edinburgh Public Gardens, but for fourteen years past had been keeper of the powder magazine at Blackhall. He left no children.

When ex-Senator Ransom was appointed Minister to Mexico, an old colored man in North Carolina, who knew him, said: "And so dey has p'inted Mars Matt a minister, has dey? Well, I'se 'stonished at dat. Ob cose, de gen'ral am a good man, and I ain't got nothin' to say against him, but still it beats me to think he'd turn preacher in his ole days. But he's a powerful talker, Mars Matt is, and I'll bet all de cotton I raise dis year dat he'll convert a wagon load of sinners eber time he gits into de pulpit."

HUMOR OF THE HOUR.

Smithers—What on earth made Brownkins and Jonesley so sick to-day?

Rinktums—Drinking each other's health last night.—New York World.

He—I am afraid the coming woman will swear.

She—Oh, no; she intends to run things so well there won't be anything to swear at.—Chicago Record.

Wallace—Do you think electricity will be much in use in the next war?

In the next war? Why, the Spaniards are winning most of their battles with it right now.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"That must be a very heavily laden wagon," said he, "to make such a loud noise."

"That isn't a wagon," said she; "that is Bridget giving the furnace its morning fit."

Really, it wasn't. But he didn't stay much longer.—New York Recorder.

Mrs. Peck—What do you sit there reading for, when I am trying to think of a word? Should I say "disillusioned" or "disillutionized."

Mr. N. Peck—I dunno. Just say "married," and let it go at that.—Indianapolis Journal.

"She has a heart of gold."

"That settles my chances, then. Some Englishman will annex her, sure."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Taper—I should like two weeks' absence to attend the wedding of a very dear friend.

Mr. Gingham—It must be a very dear friend, indeed, to make you want that much time. Who is it?

Taper—Well, sir, after the ceremony she will be my wife.—Tid Bits.

Lady (a widow)—Do you know my daughter is quite smitten with you, Herr Muller?

Gent (feeling flattered)—Really, now?

Lady—A fact. She was saying only to-day, "I should like that gentleman for my papa."—Deutscher Soldatenhort.

Bings—I have fixed this oversleeping business.

Friend—Get an alarm clock?

"No."

"Wife buy a dog?"

"No."

"Man next door play a cornet?"

"No."

"Ah! I see. Boy or girl?"

"Both. It's twins."—To Date.

FROM WESTERN SANCTUMS.

Orange-Growers Need Protection.

Redlands Facts.

It is about time that the orange-growers of the United States were asking for protection against the other growers of the world.

Soft Answers Turn Away Bullets.

Tucson Star.

After all, the greatest security which the nations have against war is the numberless ways always available for gracefully backing down.

Keep Off the Grass, Please.

Hanford Democrat.

Africa will soon be gobbled, divided and civilized. China will have to go through the process next if Turkey does not precede her, but America does not propose that European powers shall make any further advances, from Cape Horn to Alaska.

Cheap and Quick Transportation.

San Jose Mercury.

Cities are not built by sitting still and waiting for good times to come. It is business that makes cities, and in these days of electric cars business goes to the city that offers it the best facilities for traveling.

Would Make Things Lively.

Woodland Democrat.

The United States has her eye on Canada, Germany covets South Africa, France has an itching palm for Egypt, and Russia would be temporarily satisfied with either India or Turkey. What a lively shaking up there would be in the event of a war between the United States and England.

Mr. Eckels' Plan.

Woodland Mail.

Comptroller Eckels proposes to Congress that an international banking system be inaugurated for promoting commerce between this country and South and Central America. This would no doubt be a good idea, but it is only a roundabout way of carrying out Blaine's reciprocity plan, which was denounced and repealed by the Democrats.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

POINTS IN CRIB—A. Sh., City. If in a game of cribbage a player has a six, three deuces and a tray turned up he calls for eight.

DIMES WITHOUT PREMIUM—H. S. F., City. There is no premium on a dime of 1892 nor on one of 1893 with the initial "S" on the same.

NOT TWO MOONS—H. M., City. January, 1896, was not scheduled for two full moons, but the month of August will have two last quarters, August 1 and August 31.

NO TRAINING-SHIP—F. C. B., Stockton, Cal. There is no Government training-ship at San Francisco. There is the training-ship Independence at Mare Island. For information about the vessel and the manner of receiving boys on board of her write to the commander of the vessel.

THE NEXT ELECTION—J. L. F., City. At the next election to be held in this City the voters will be called upon to declare their choice for all City and County officers except Assessor and Superintendent of Schools. No State officers will be voted for at that election. Candidates for the Legislature will also be voted for.

TO ADDRESS A LETTER—S., Oakland, Cal. If you wish to send a communication to a certain machine-shop in San Francisco, and wish to be sure that it will reach its destination, send it by registered mail, and you will, by the next mail, after its delivery, receive a receipt from the individual who received it from the postman.

AMERICAN WHEELMEN—C. H., City. To join the League of American Wheelmen the applicant must fill out an application blank, to be obtained at any first-class cyclery, and forward it to the secretary of the league at Boston, with $2 inclosed, one half of which is for joining and the other for the first year's annual dues.

MORPHINE HABIT—T. J., City. There is no way for a person to cure himself of the morphine habit except to place himself under medical treatment and conquer the desire for the drug. There are a number of institutions that treat patients for that trouble, but if an individual is without means he may obtain relief by application at the City and County Hospital.

SINGLE TAX—Vulcan, City. The single-tax people do not propose that the State shall own all the land and rent it out to the highest bidder. Their purpose is to "raise all public revenues for National, State, county and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and all the obligations of all forms of direct and indirect taxation."

WILL NOT DOWN—L. B., City. The question, "What is the premium on a dime of 1894?" like Banquo's ghost, will not down. It has been answered at least half a dozen times in this department, and in future no notice of communications on this subject will be noticed. No premium has ever been offered for dimes of 1894, except for twenty-four of these coined that year in the San Francisco Mint and distinguished by the letter S. These two dozen dimes have never been put in circulation.

OLD STAMPS—L. B., City. Without knowing what the stamps you have are, it is impossible to state it they are of any value. In order to be able to determine if any of them are valuable, a full description of each, color, denomination and figure should accompany the query. The license of a lawyer of 1840 is of no value unless it be that of some very prominent attorney, and then it would be worth only what some curiosity hunter might be willing to give for it.

YOSEMITE VALLEY—A. S., City. Campers who desire to locate in Yosemite Valley are permitted to do so under direction of the guardian of the valley. There are four roads leading to the valley: Via Big Oak Flat, from Stockton; via Coulterville, from Stockton or Merced; via Mariposa, from Merced, and via Raymond, from the terminus of the railroad. It is said that the best kept road is the one via Raymond. The tolls on the various roads are as follows: Passengers, $1 each; freight teams, two animals $2 50, four animals $3 50, six animals $4 50; horsemen, $1; pack animals and footmen, 50 cents each.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY—H. S. and Old Sport, City. The first century of the Christian era began with the year 1 and closed with the last day of the year 100, so the second century began with the year 201 and ended with 300. The nineteenth century began on the 1st of January, 1801, and will end on the last day of December, 1900; therefore the twentieth century will begin on the 1st of January, 1901. The contention that a century begins with the even-numbered year is wrong. The first century began with the year 1, and if the second century had been reckoned from the year 200 there would have been but ninety-nine years in the century preceding it.

LANGUAGE OF STAMPS—J. C. K., Hanford, Cal. The so-called language of stamps, like the cryptogram, is arranged by correspondents so that it can be understood only by those using it. One method is as follows: The placing of the stamp on the upper right hand corner has no significance. The lower left hand corner is called A, left hand upper corner B, the right hand lower corner C. A stamp placed straight up and down at A means "You are my first choice"; at B "I long to see you"; upside down at A means "There is some one ahead of you"; at B "When will you be at home?"; at C "To-morrow"; slantwise at A "Cheer up" or "You may hope"; at B "Watch for papa or mama," as the case may be, and at C "Never."

ACROSS THE ENVELOPE—J. C. K., Hanford, Cal. If a young lady sends a letter to a gentleman and writes his name and address across the face of the envelope and then places the stamp on the lefthand corner, it means that she wants to give the post officials all the trouble she can. In the postoffices the stamp used to cancel postage stamps is held in the right hand in order to readily reach the stamps that are usually placed on the upper righthand corner of the envelope. When placed on the left it requires an extra movement to reach it. The practice of writing a superscription across the face of an envelope or diagonally is a silly one and it should not be encouraged. It serves no purpose but that of annoying postal clerks and mail carriers.

MINING CLAIMS—S., El Dorado Canyon, Nev. In the case of the Golden Fleece against the Cable Consolidated Mining Company, reported in the twelfth Nevada reports, it was held that "the record is to be provided for and its effects determined by the local laws or regulations of miners in the respective mining districts, and if they fail to provide for a record then none is required." Section 2322, Unites States Statutes, says:

The locators of all mining locations heretofore made and which shall hereafter be made on any mineral vein, lode or ledge, situate on the public domain, their heirs and assigns, where no adverse claim exists on the 10th of May, 18.2, so long as they comply with the laws of the United States, and with State, Territorial and local regulations not in conflict with the laws of the United States governing their possessory title, shall have the exclusive right of possession and enjoyment.

A MAN'S RESIDENCE—C. K. and A. S., City. A man can only vote in the place in which he claims his residence. The law of this State says:

Every person has, in law, a residence. In determining the place of residence the following rules are to be observed: First—It is a place where one remains when not called elsewhere for labor or other special or temporary purpose and to which he returns in seasons of repose. Second—There can be only one residence. Third—A residence can not be lost until another is gained.

For the purposes of election the law reads:

That place (residence) must be considered and held to be the residence of a person in which his habitation is fixed, and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning. The place where a man's family resides must be held to be his residence; but if it be a place of temporary establishment for his family or for transient objects it is otherwise. If a man has his family fixed in one place and he does business in another, the former must be considered his place of residence; but any man having a family and who has taken up his abode with the intention of remaining and whose family does not reside with him, that must be regarded as a residence where he has so taken up his abode.

THE NEW NAVY—J. L. J., City. The following is a list of the new navy of the United States, the name of each vessel, when the keel was laid and the cost of each: Ajax, 1862, $626,582; Amphitrite, 1874; Brooklyn, 1893, $2,986,000; Canonicus, 1862, $622,963; Catskill, 1862, $427,767; Comanche, 1862, $613,165; Indiana, 1891, $2,020,000; Iowa, 1893, $3,010,000; Jason, 1862, $422,767; Katahdin, 1891, $930,000; Lehigh, 1862, $422,726; Maine, 1888, $2,500,000; Manhattan, 1862, $628,879; Massachusetts, 1891, $3,020,000; Miantonomoh, 1874; Mohopah, 1862, $635,735; Monadnock, 1874; Montauk, 1862, $423,027; Monterey, 188.; $1,628,950; Nahant, 1862, $413,515; Nantucket, 1862, $408,091; New York, 1890, $2,985,000; Oregon, 1891, $3,180,000; Passaic, 1862, $423,172; Puritan, 1875; Terror, 1874; Texas, 1889, $2,500,000; Wyandotte, 1862, $633,328; Atlanta, 1883, $617,000; Baltimore, 1887, $1,325,000; Bancroft, 1891, $250,000; Bennington, 1888, $490,000; Boston, 1883, $619,000; Castine, 1891, $218,000; Charleston, 1887, $1,017,000; Chicago, 1883, $889,000; Cincinnati, 1890, $1,100,000; Columbia, 1890, $2,725,000; Concord, 1888, $490,000; Detroit, 1890, $612,500; Dolphin, 1883, $315,000; Helena, 1894, $280,000; Machias, 1891, $318,000; Marblehead, 1890, $674,000; Minneapolis, 1890, $2,690,000; Montgomery, 1890, $612,500; Nashville, 1894, $280,000; Newark, 1887, $1,248,000; Olympia, 1890, $1,796,000; Petrel, 1887, $247,000; Philadelphia, 1888, $1,325,000; Raleigh, 1889, $1,100,000; San Francisco, 1888, $1,428,000; Vesuvius, 1887, $350,000; Wilmington, 1894, $280,000; Yorktown, 1887, $455,000. On the Amphitrite, Miantonomoh, Monadnock, Puritan and Terror there has been allowed for the completion of these vessels an appropriation of $3,178,046. Torpedo-boats — Cushing, 1892, $32,750; Ericsson, 1892, $113,500; Stiletto, $25,000. In addition there are two battle-ships under construction, six gunboats under contract and three torpedo-boats, the keels of which were laid in 1895. Cleveland was President from March, 1885, to March 1889, and he has been in office again from March, 1893, to date.

LADY'S ROUND WAIST.

Here is one of the charmingly simple waists extremely stylish in itself and capable of being elaborated to any extent desirable by accessories and trimmings of various kinds. The sailor collar is made detachable. The small views show the appearance of the waist without the collar.

A waist of figured silk had a sailor collar of black mousseline de soie. This was edged with a pleating of the same muslin. Two very narrow

insertions of Valenciennes lace were set off an inch apart, the first an inch from the edge. A white satin stock collar was finished with bow at back. In the front was a bow effect of Valenciennes lace set on as shown in picture. The gathers were covered with jet buttons.

A waist of black crepon, with skirt to match, had a sailor collar of white batiste with trimmings of narrow Valenciennes lace. Pale green Dresden ribbon with flowers of bright colors formed crush belt and collar.

These, with sailor collar, were detachable. Extremely stylish are plain white cuffs and collar of linen, detachable or lace.

A brown serge dress was made perfectly plain, the only trimming being a band of green spangles set on either side of front and around bottom of waist.

CALIFORNIA glace fruits, 50c lb. Townsend's.*

"I tell you," said an ardent Prohibitionist to a friend, "ex-Governor St. John is the right sort of a man. He sticks up to his principles. He says he will never leave Kansas so long as a drop of whisky is left in the State."

"Gracious!" was the reply: "is he as fond of liquor as that?"—Pittsbburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

BUY your underwear, hosiery, etc., at Pioneer Dry Goods Store, 105 Fifth street. *

Overlooked the Comma.—Little Mamie read on her Sunday-school card, "God makes, preserves and keep us."

Looking up suddenly she said: "Mamma, wha' do you s'pose he does with 'em all?"

"With what, my dear?"

"Why, all those preserves."—Philadelphia American.

FINEST eyeglasses, specs, 15c to 40c. 81½ 4th, nr. barber; Sun. 738 Market (Kast shoestore).*

SPECIAL information daily to manufacturers, business hou