

SAN MATEO'S OIL AND GAS WELLS.

Thirteen Grants Recorded in Favor of the California Company.

TWO THOUSAND ACRES.

Terms Upon Which the Drilling and Operating Contracts Are Drawn.

THE COMPANY NOW SINKING.

Prospects Favorable for Striking a Good Flow at Half-moon Bay.

REDWOOD CITY, CAL., Feb. 5.—Thirteen oil and gas grants have just been assigned on record, which have been assigned to the California Natural Gas and Oil Company, and apply to 2082 acres of land on the coast side of San Mateo County.

The contracts are drawn so that the party of the first part grants all the oil and gas in and under the described premises, together with the exclusive right of the second party to enter therein for the purpose of drilling or operating for oil, gas, water, etc., on the following terms: Should oil be found in paying quantities upon the premises the second party agrees to deliver to the first party, in the pipe line or at the wells, the one-sixteenth part of all the oil produced and saved from said premises.

If gas only is found, second party agrees to pay \$10 to \$50 each year for the product of each well while the same is being used on the premises, and the first party shall have gas free of expense to light and heat the dwellings now on the premises.

There is a clause which provides that if no well is completed within one year from date of agreement then the grant shall become null and void unless the second party shall pay to the first party the sum of (\$10 to \$100 are the amounts named in the present instance) for each year thereafter that such completion is delayed.

These grants were all issued about nine months ago in favor of E. J. Beane, his heirs or assigns, and they have been assigned by Beane to the California Gas, Oil and Land Company, a corporation, of which L. L. James, 419 California street, San Francisco, is secretary.

The company is now sinking a well on the San Francisco Savings Union Tract at Halfmoon Bay. It is reported that they are down 750 feet and that there is a seepage of one and a half barrels of oil a day and a flow of gas. The prospects of striking a good flow of oil are considered very favorable.

THE NEWS OF SAN JOSE.

A Band of Rough-Looking Criminals Before the Bar of Justice.

Four Charged With Burglary and Two With Being Opioid Fiends and Vagrants.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Feb. 5.—A half-dozen of the hardest-looking criminals seen in this city for some time were arraigned before Justice Gass this afternoon. Four of the number were confirmed opium fiends, and they presented a bedraggled appearance as they answered to their names.

The first arraigned were Frank Atwood and Joseph Haggerty, who are accused of burglarizing the store of M. C. Close on North First street and stealing \$80 worth of aluminum goods. The men denied their guilt, and their examination was set for February 14. Bail was fixed at \$200 each.

Jose Rodriguez, who was captured while burglarizing the Hoffman residence last evening, and his brother John Rodriguez, who was arrested this morning on the same charge, were next arraigned. The men entered a plea of not guilty. Their examination was set for February 18, and in default of \$2000 bail each were remanded to the custody of the Sheriff.

Jim and John Denman, opium fiends and vagrants, were given thirty days each in the County Jail.

MRS. KEANE'S VERDICT. She Sued for \$8500 and the Jury Awarded Her \$900.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Feb. 5.—The jury in the case of Caroline Keane against L. B. Sheefe and wife this morning rendered a verdict for the plaintiff and assessed the damage at \$900.

The suit was brought by Mrs. Keane to recover \$2750 alleged to be due on the sale

of the Palo Alto Hotel at Palo Alto to Sheefe and his wife, and for \$750 due for damage done to the furniture and for \$5000 damage done to the business of the hotel by defendants failing to carry out their part of the contract and starting another hotel and taking trade away from the Palo Alto Hotel.

A RUNAWAY GIRL CAUGHT. Says She Wanted to See the Sights of a Big City.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Feb. 5.—Ella Renfro, a pretty girl of 16 years, was arrested on a northbound train in this city this afternoon, in accordance with a telegram from her father, J. G. Renfro of Watsonville. The girl was en route to San Francisco, presumably to meet a lover and be married. She declined to give any reason for leaving her Watsonville home, except to say that she wanted to see the sights of a big city. She was taken to a hotel to await the arrival of her father.

Mass-Meeting of Fruit-Growers. SAN JOSE, CAL., Feb. 5.—A mass-meeting of the fruit-growers of Santa Clara Valley will be held next Saturday, February 8, at Turn Verein Hall, to discuss ways and means of extending the market and increasing the consumption of Santa Clara Valley fruit products. Considerable interest is being taken in the meeting, and it is thought the orchardists will attend in force.

Held to Answer for Perjury. SAN JOSE, CAL., Feb. 5.—Justice Dwyer this morning held Eugene G. Shirley to answer before the Superior Court on a charge of perjury, alleged to have been committed during the Pyle-Piery breach-of-promise case. Bonds were placed at \$2500.

For Letters of Administration. SAN JOSE, CAL., Feb. 5.—Maria E. Sweetser, to-day petitioned for letters of administration on the estate of her husband, Frank Sweetser, who died at Winnemucca, Nev., March 1, 1895. The estate is valued at \$1500, and is to be divided between the widow and three children.

SESSION OF THE CIRCLES.

Some Able Essays Read Before the Catholic Educational Union.

A Large Audience Present in Metropolitan Hall at the Second Open Meeting.

The second opening session of the reading circles comprising the Catholic Educational Union was held last evening in Metropolitan Hall. As on the previous evenings the large hall was crowded with an intellectual audience. The various essays read by members of the circles were well received, while the musical part of the program was an artistic success.

In calling the meeting to order, Rev. J. Byrne of St. Mary's Cathedral announced that this was the second open session and expressed a wish that the people who had attended the first one would bear in mind the work done by the Catholic reading circles.

The session was opened with a piano solo by Miss M. E. Coonan, who was cordially applauded. Miss M. Driscoll of Cathedral Circle read an essay on "The Dolores Mission." She gave a pleasing history of the mission.

The benign influence of the Franciscans and their church upon the natives was told in glowing language, and by way of antithesis the essayist drew a dark picture of ruin and desolation that fell upon the scene when politicians "mercenary" the missions of California. The Franciscan padres, she said, were the true pioneers of San Francisco.

A vocal solo by Miss Theresa de Bernabé of the same circle was given in a voice that called out enthusiastic applause. Miss de Bernabé sang for an encore, "Because I Love You, Dear," with considerable art.

"Dion and the Sibyls," an essay by Miss Mary T. Lorigan of Thomas Aquinas Circle, was heard with much interest, for it was a thoughtful literary criticism.

Frank McGlynn of Montgomery Circle recited "Thanatopsis," and the audience compelled him to come out twice again, when he gave two of Eugene Field's character sketches that made a deep impression.

Miss M. Kennedy of Archbishop Riordan Circle read a very deep and gracefully written essay on "Development of English Language."

Miss Daisy Keane contributed a pretty ballad. She was well received and gave an encore that received applause.

An essay on "St. Catherine of Stenna" was read by Miss Christina Regan of Montgomery Circle.

A vocal solo, "I Fear No Foe," by S. J. Sandy of the cathedral choir, captured the audience.

Miss Julia C. Coffey of Cathedral Circle read a clever essay on "Idealism and Realism in Literature."

LEGAL DECISION FROM SANTA CRUZ.

City Treasurers Cannot Deposit Public Funds in City Banks.

TWO POINTS AT ISSUE.

Custodians of the People's Money Must Not Take Common Risks.

THE CONSTITUTION IS QUOTED.

Taxes Are Levied to Pay Government Expenses, Not for the Benefit of Speculators.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL., Feb. 5.—The question of the right of a City Treasurer to make a general deposit of the funds of the city in a banking-house was acted upon by Judge Logan this afternoon in the decision delivered upon overruling the demurrer in the case of Robert Effe, Mayor, against Charles E. Williams, City Treasurer. The Mayor brought suit to stop the deposits of city money in the City Bank. The defendant demurred to the complaint with the view of stopping the proceeding by that legal method, but Judge Logan holds that the complaint is at least good enough to stand in court, and the defendant has ten days to answer. The substance of the decision follows:

Two questions were presented. First, has the plaintiff legal capacity to sue? Second, does the complaint state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action?

Upon the first point it is claimed that the defendant is violating the law applicable to such cases in the disposition and safe keeping of the public funds, and I am of the opinion that the Mayor, being charged by the charter with the execution of the laws, has a right to maintain, in his own name, a suit to enforce the law.

Upon the second point it is claimed that the defendant is unlawfully depositing the city funds in the City Bank on general deposit. A general deposit in a bank is a deposit that permits the bank to use the money deposited to pay it out to its creditors or to loan it for interest.

When the treasurer permits this to be done he parts with the possession of the money, waives the right to regain the same money specifically from the bank, has the same privilege as any other depositor of drawing on the bank for the amount deposited in any lawful money, takes the same chances as any other depositor in the solvency of the bank; and, if it fails, to lose the money like any one else. In other words, it is a loan from the city treasurer to the bank, that the bank may profit out of it, as a return for the safe-keeping thereof for the treasurer. It is one of the legitimate branches of banking business.

A bank prepares itself for the business of taking care of other people's money, provides vaults for its safe keeping and employs for the transaction of its business, in order that they may make profit in the handling and investment of such idle money as may be intrusted to their care. * * *

The constitution prohibits the making of profit out of city money, or the use of the same for any purpose not authorized by law. Certainly the deposit of the city funds in a bank permits the bank to make a profit out of it, and it is equally certain that such was not the purpose of raising money in this city by taxation. It is raised for paying the expenses of the city, not to loan to a bank. It would seem to be equally plain that the act complained of in the complaint was within the prohibition of section 424 of the Penal Code forbidding the unlawful depositing of money in any bank making it a felony. We have seen that said deposits are for the purpose of making a profit out of the money, and are prohibited; hence they are unlawful.

The Supreme Court, however, in Yarnell vs. City of Los Angeles, passed upon this question directly, namely: that the depositing of money in a bank is making profit out of it, under violation of section 17, Article II, of the constitution, and that such deposit is prohibited by section 424 of the Penal Code, 87 California, 608. The court held that, "It seems clear, therefore, that a scheme which places public moneys in the possession and control of a private corporation is entirely inconsistent with the provisions of section 424 of the Code above quoted."

The question as to whether special deposits of public moneys can be made in banks is not presented in this case and no opinion is expressed thereon.

CYCLERS SCORE A POINT. Judge Logan's Decision Pleases the Santa Cruz Wheelmen.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL., Feb. 5.—Bicyclers were pleased to-day over a decision of Judge Logan that they cannot be pun-

ished by both fine and imprisonment for riding on the sidewalks. But the decision does not hold that they may freely ride on the sidewalks without let or hindrance. It merely holds that the ordinance is not valid because it provides a penalty of both fine and imprisonment, being in excess of the power granted by the charter.

The decision was delivered in habeas corpus proceedings taken to the Superior Court from Justice Craghill's action in imposing a fine of \$5 and thirty minutes in the City Prison. The sentence was made by request of the defendant, Ben R. Martin, Deputy County Clerk, who, through his attorneys, asked that he might be sentenced to thirty minutes' imprisonment in addition to the fine, for the purpose of testing the validity of the law. Mr. Martin's offense was not committed on a public street, but without the business center, where the roads were very muddy and the sidewalk scarcely traveled by pedestrians.

MAY LOSE AN EYE. Painful Accident to a San Franciscan at Santa Cruz.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL., Feb. 5.—J. J. Hogue, a foreman of the Western Iron Works, Beale street, San Francisco, engaged here on the courthouse, was injured to-day by a piece of wet mortar falling from a brick mason's trowel and striking him full in the open left eye. Mr. Hogue was on the second floor, and looking upward caught the full force of the mortar, which added to the injury the fact of being struck by the burning of the lime. He is under the care of Dr. Plant, who said to-night that the injury is liable to cause the loss of the eye, though it may possibly be saved.

WITHIN FORTY MILES OF LHASA. Experiences of English Travelers in the Unexplored Wilds of Tibet.

St. George Littledale and Mrs. Littledale have just returned to England after accomplishing a remarkable and hazardous journey across Tibet. They were accompanied by Mr. Littledale's nephew, W. A. Fletcher.

The party left England in the autumn of 1894. They entered the north of Tibet from Kashgar across the Kuen-lun Mountains by the Cherechen River, with a great caravan of horses, mules and donkeys. The travelers kept well to the west of the route followed by Prince Henry of Orleans and M. Bonvalot. For two months they were traveling at an altitude of 17,000 feet, and on their approach to Lhasa had to cross a difficult pass, rising to a height of about 20,000 feet.

The hardships that were endured were most trying to all, and Mrs. Littledale suffered seriously. Of about a hundred animals only a score or so succeeded in reaching the neighborhood of Lhasa. The result was that Mr. Littledale had to abandon most of his collections, including many rare bird specimens. Still, he has succeeded in bringing home a fair collection of birds.

By the pass referred to above the party succeeded in reaching within forty miles of Lhasa, nearer than any European has got since the days of Abbe Huc. This success was not attained without risk. Leaving the pass was a troop of 250 men armed with matchlocks, who threatened to fire if the party dared to pass. The men were more determined to go on than Mrs. Littledale, although there were only three armed Sepoys with the party. As a matter of fact, the travelers did pass through the gorges of matchlock men, not one of whom fired a shot.

Mr. and Mrs. Littledale had quite made up their minds to enter Lhasa. They would have done so, but when they camped, after crossing the pass, the donkeys, which were laden with baggage, provisions, etc., had not turned up, and, indeed, they did not do so till after the lapse of some time. Partly on this account and partly on account of Mrs. Littledale's health, Mr. Littledale determined not to force the position, but to turn westward toward Ladak. The Tibetans insisted on the party returning as they came, across the terrible pass, but this they assented to, and the party returned to the usual, on the display of firmness, the Tibetans yielded and allowed the travelers to go their own way. Mr. Littledale would have liked much to go south into Sikkim, but under the circumstances this was impossible. He therefore proceeded northwest by Tengri-Nor and the group of lakes which lie between that and Ladak. The party arrived at Srinagar a few weeks ago.

Although Mr. Littledale did not succeed in actually entering Lhasa, he has accomplished far more than any one expected he would do, considering the conditions under which he traveled. He has traversed a very great extent of unexplored country, both in approaching Lhasa and in leaving it. His map is an admirable piece of work in view of the circumstances under which it must have been executed. There are about thirty sheets, each about eighteen inches square, on which are plotted, with wonderful minuteness, the features of the country through which the party passed. The scale of the map is five miles to the inch. It forms a substantial addition to the least known part of Central Asia. Altogether the expedition promises to take a high rank in the history of geographical exploration.—London Times.

An Historic Barber-Shop. Clamorgan's barber-shop in St. Louis, which is soon to be dismantled, has long been famous in the West. Its original proprietors, who were octogenarians, established it in 1822, and fitted it up luxuriously with mahogany chairs, marble tubs, imported from Italy, and the finest of tonorial paraphernalia. Dickens was shaved there, and Grant, General Pope, Benton, Douglas and other celebrities of the day patronized it. Grant, indeed, is said to have had his hair cut there oftener than any other customer. Perhaps its crowning glory was the patronage of the Prince of Wales, who, finding the Planter's House tiresome, first, came to have in Clamorgan's Italian marble. Etiquette forbade him, however, to occupy one of the barber's chairs.

By chance it has been discovered that even the most delicate tracery of the petals of flowers can be reproduced in metal. During the trial of a new fuse the other day a small leaf fell between a dynamite cartridge and an iron block on which the cartridge was fired. As a result a perfect imprint of the leaf was left on the iron.

RAINEY OWNS THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Sullivan Says Sam Can Pull Him Into Politics.

HE TOLD MAX POPPER SO.

The Junta Hereby Gives Notice to a Budget of Strong Raineyites.

MUST KEEP THEIR HANDS OFF.

From the Appearance of Things at Present the Boss Is Likely to Use His Friend.

Gavin McNab's epigrammatic treatment of the condition of the local Democracy in the CALL of yesterday was read by the faithful of the Junta and pronounced the correct thing and "a timely stab at Rainey and Buckley from Gavin."

It also had the effect of stirring up some of the other war-horses, who have been slumbering with one eye open, waiting for some one to jab them and open the other. Mr. Max Popper, at the club rooms of the Junta in the Flood building, last night worked up a few ideas, which he developed early in the evening and gave forth:

"We want it distinctly understood," said he, "that neither Rainey nor Buckley can handle this organization. I refer principally to Rainey. I do not consider that Buckley is very much in it here, anyhow, although it is said by a good many that Rainey and Buckley are in together, notwithstanding the fact that Sam Rainey denies it."

"We simply want to keep Raineyism minimized so that it cannot get control, and if it ever should get beyond our power to quash it I will personally go before the State Central Committee and oppose Rainey as vigorously as I know how. You cannot put that particular statement too hard. I mean just what I say, and if the worst comes to the worst we will smash rather than have the Rainey influence dominate in this organization."

"We are watching every movement that is made here, and we want to give notice right now that certain Raineyites must not attempt to exercise any power here for the benefit of that particular boss."

"I will even go further than others and name the men:

- "Nat Selig of the Twenty-ninth.
"Assistant Chief Engineer Dougherty of the Thirtieth.
"Senator Armes of the Thirty-first.
"Mr. Gagnus of the Thirty-sixth.
"Ex-Assemblymen Burke and Williams of the Thirty-seventh.
"Fire Commissioner MacDonald of the Thirty-eighth.
"G. A. Fenton of the Thirty-ninth.
"Eddie Greany of the Forty-second.
"Secretary Maxwell of the Fire Department of the Forty-fourth.
"Those men must be careful to observe the motive of this organization and must not in any way attempt to inflict Rainey upon us. We will not tolerate it in any way, shape or manner, and clean politics must prevail from now on. McNab has handled the case fully enough to be understood, and we mean just exactly what we say."

"Recognizing the fact that Chief Sullivan of the Fire Department and Sam Rainey are intimate friends would it not be possible for Rainey to control the Fire Department?" was asked.

"Perhaps," replied Mr. Popper, significantly. "Sullivan told me not so very long ago that he had said to Rainey, 'Sam, you are the only man who can drag the Fire Department into politics.' He told me further that he believed Rainey had the political power to make or break him, and that he was a Rainey man and Rainey's friend."

"Would not Rainey then take advantage of Chief Sullivan's faith in him if it came to an issue and the Fire Department was required in politics?"

Mr. Popper drew two fingers down the side of his nose and looked across the room a few seconds before he answered "Perhaps." "What would be the result?" "It would kill Chief Sullivan, politically, in San Francisco."

"Is such a thing likely to occur?" This time Mr. Popper passed his fingers down his nose several times and took a good long thought over the matter. Presently he said: "Well, you are at liberty to draw your own conclusions on that point. It's hard to tell."

The question now arises: Should Rainey go to Chief Sullivan and in the majesty of his might say, "Chief, I need you and the Fire Department to win out," would Sullivan stand by his statement to Mr. Popper and show that he believed in Rainey, by capitulating, or would he refuse and stand aloof from politics as Mr. McNab says he desires to?

The question was asked of several men who have political noses and who use them. They didn't like to express an off-hand opinion on the first point, but when it was put direct in the form of "Will Rainey use the Fire Department?" somebody answered: "Will a duck swim?"

PIETRO GORI'S VIEWS.

An Italian Anarchist Who Has Given Up All for His Belief.

Automatic Machinery Will Bring the Dawn of the Era Gori Hopes For.

Pietro Gori is an anarchist and glories in it. If any one sought to mince matters and called him a socialist Signor Gori would deny the soft impeachment and call himself an anarchist out and out. "Anarchism," he said yesterday, "is liberty of liberty. It is the highest school of socialism, the criticism of capital and the economic base of future society."

bar and has come into exile, all for the sake of his principles.

"The passion for propaganda is stronger than I," he said yesterday. "I believe in anarchy, feel it in my heart and have to spread it, just as a musician is compelled by some inward passion to make music, or an artist to paint pictures. Anarchy is my life."

"No, no," he continued, laughing, in reply to a question, "I have no bombshells in my pockets; nothing but a torrent of words," and he drew out a capacious array of papers and manuscripts, for Pietro Gori is a great reader and student, and in the few leisure moments he has allowed himself during the last few years he has showed his ability as a playwright.

Gori was born in Messina twenty-six years ago, and has all the eloquence and spontaneous expression of the true meridional. He made a brilliant university career and settled down as a lawyer in Milan, where he speedily made a name for his eloquence.

The poverty he saw around him among the working people distracted Gori from his legal work. He became a socialist, then an anarchist, with a large following among the students of the city. His propaganda was soon stopped, however, and in order to avoid imprisonment Gori went into exile and is now traveling in the United States, leaving a streak of anarchy wherever he goes.

The tall, dark young Sicilian is a wonderfully convincing speaker. He speaks with his hands, his eyes and his arms, as well as with his lips, and his loose, negligent style of dress and flowing red necktie seem to speak for him of the abandon of anarchism.

"Do you approve of the bombshell methods adopted by so many anarchists?" was asked.

"Alas! we are misunderstood and persecuted," was his answer. "The bombshells are the result of the struggle. We have been suppressed and have sometimes struck back, but we never teach our

people to make their propaganda with death. On the contrary, we say to them, 'If you destroy you will sow what you reap.' The bombshells are always cited to force a passage through the main body of the drifts, and the occurrence of ice north of the fortieth parallel being rare."

"A remarkable feature of the ice seen during these years was the enormous size of the drifts being more or less damaged by collision and two lost."

"Their deaths would make an army against which the list of victims of bombardment would pale into the smallest insignificance. But the bombs have always been the direct result of unjust repression, a sad consequence of the struggle."

When asked to define his idea of anarchism Pietro Gori said: "It is almost impossible in a few words, but I may say that the anarchistic socialists, like all the other socialists, desire the abolition of individual property, because it is natural that when some possess too much there would be others who possess too little. Anarchism is the ideal of equality joined to perfect liberty."

Signor Gori ridicules the idea of perfect physical or intellectual equality, but he believes that every man and woman should stand equal in the race of life. He says that Herbert Spencer, Jean Jacques Rousseau and a host of other famous writers have been anarchists at heart.

Speaking of labor and capital, he said: "The laborer is the true producer and the capitalist plays but a poor part. Take a thousand dollars and shut it up in a box for a year. What has it produced at the end of that time? Nothing, of course, and the nothing shows what capital would always be without labor. Machines have not yet become quite automatic, the capitalist still has to depend on the laborers for production, and the laborers who make the machines and work them are not getting their share of the production."

"When machines become automatic, and they will be brought to that perfection in time, then the reign of anarchy will begin," said Gori with a somber enthusiasm. "The

side slits in the pen are generally made by a hand-lever machine, which slits the steel at the proper place, and thus insures greater flexibility in the pens.

NEW TO-DAY.

Builds War Ships.

Mr. John K. Knox, Mechanic at Mare Island Navy Yard, Vallejo, Cal., Tells of His Cure by Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. It Cured Him After All Else Had Failed.

THERE are hundreds of people in California suffering daily tortures and annoyances on account of some Rheumatic affliction. They moan and suffer, and take pills and put plasters on their backs, and get no relief, and they must eventually do as Mr. Knox has done—they must use Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. This Belt is now well known to every sufferer as the most complete, the most scientific, the nearest perfect Electric Belt made to-day, but many hesitate about using it owing to skepticism caused by the failure of other remedies to do good. Mr. Knox was skeptical, but see what he says now:

VALLEJO, Cal., January 22, 1896. DR. SANDEN—When I got your Belt three months ago I had been suffering for two years from Sciatica. It was in legs and hips and was in constant pain from my work, but it was terribly annoying. I had tried other remedies, of course, but nothing of any use till I got the Belt. In six or eight days after applying the Belt the pains had left me, and have not come back since. I have continued using the Belt, and am generally benefited by it. I come twice as good an appetite as before, and really feel better than I have for twenty years. I am, yours truly, JOHN K. KNOX, Vallejo, Cal.

capitalists will need no laborers and will dismiss them, and the capitalists being in the minority the starving masses will unite and say 'We made those machines, we have as much right to their use as you capitalists. Come and work with us and the proceeds of the work shall be equally shared by all.' The freedom of anarchism will begin from that time, work will be the only title of nobility and the great majority will eat and sleep and live as well as the small minority."

In Italy the anarchists, according to Signor Gori, are being bitterly persecuted, and he stated yesterday that even the socialists are undergoing a reign of terror.

AN ANTARCTIC CONTINENT. Deductions From Reports of Mariners.

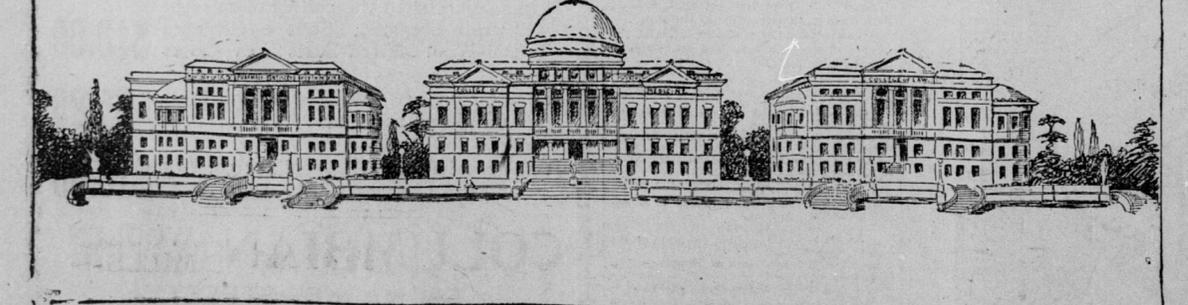
The Hydrographic Office at Washington has received corroborative reports from mariners which go far to demonstrate the existence of an Antarctic continent of considerable extent and elevation. The naval hydrographer, in connection with a limit chart issued to-day, gives a few of the most important reports from a navigator's point of view, and says:

"On no other frequented trade route are vessels so liable to be obstructed by drift ice as in that portion of the South Atlantic lying to the east of Cape Horn and the Falkland Islands. As given by the most reliable authorities, the mean ice limit for this region runs northeastward from Cape Horn through latitude 50 degrees south, longitude 62 degrees west, as far as latitude 42 degrees south, longitude 35 degrees west, the occurrence of ice north of the fortieth parallel being rare."

"The accompanying chart shows the limits, according to the numerous reports received by the United States Hydrographic Office, of the enormous ice-fields encountered by mariners in those waters during the exceptionally severe years of



PIETRO GORI. (Sketched from life by a "Call" artist.)



DESIGN FOR AFFILIATED COLLEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA. Architectural designs for buildings of the Affiliated Colleges of the University of California are displayed at the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art. "The Call" yesterday reproduced the design presented by B. McDougall & Sons. The accompanying illustration is a reproduction of the design submitted by Architect William Curlett. As one views the picture from the front the College of Law is on the right and the College of Dentistry and Pharmacy on the left. The center building is the College of Medicine. The Ionic style of architecture shown in the above design has many admirers.

It is a genuine curative article, and justifies the careful inspection of every man or woman who is sick or needing new energy, new vitality. Call and see it, or get the little book, "Three Classes of Men," free.

SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., 632 MARKET ST., OPPOSITE PALACE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO. Office Hours—8 to 6; Evenings, 7 to 9:30; Sundays, 10 to 1.