The San Francisco Call

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SATURDAY.....APRIL 11, 1896

THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL.

The final word like the first on the Pacific Roads debts should be foreclosure.

Leave your orders to-day for THE SUNDAY CALL and you will have good reading to-morrow.

Protection and bimetallism can be separated, of course, but not with the consent of the West.

Whenever Harrity of Pennsylvania talks we hear of the Pattison boom, but otherwise we don't.

Mare Island must have been named for a speedy mare, for she got there first in the carnival race.

Debs is like the rest of the world; he wishes peace, harmony, fraternal good will and his own way.

Having both the push and the pull Rainey has it in his power to run the Junta machine or stop the works.

California has a thousand interests in common with the silver mining States and none in opposition to them.

Up to date the engagements of the Cuban war have been hardly more serious than those of a summer hotel.

According to reports from Kassala the Abyssinians have a taking way with them that the Italians cannot resist.

Don't forget that in your household trading there is always more or less opportunity to patronize home industry.

Russia may have a hand in the African soup, but all the other big nations of Europe are in it further than that.

The Japan boom seems to have flattened out, and we shall soon hear a great deal about the lacquer work over there.

The goldbug, the mugwump, the cuckoo and the Clevelandite are four of a kind that couldn't win in any game known in America.

Cleveland is taking his time on the Cuban question. He is not going to risk a war until he knows where he can get a substitute.

It is now clear that a genuinely protective tariff measure would have had a better chance in the Senate than the Dingley compromise.

From all reports the festival counties are finding the election of queens one of the best parts of the frolic and they are making the most of it.

The Greeks are playing their games well enough at any rate to keep the visitors entertained, and that is the game that wins in the long run.

The Senate has reduced the House appropriations for the navy by something more than $367,000, and just to that extent has deformed the bill.

A free harbor at Los Angeles would be a benefit to the whole State, but any other kind would benefit only the monopoly and tighten the cinch on the people.

As the West stands firmly for protection to the factories of New England, so the people of New England should favor the development of the mines of the West.

The Sultan promises that our missionaries in Armenia will not be molested so long as they conform to the law, but he ought to promise also to reform the law a little.

The report of an attempt to mob Fitzsimmons don't go. The champion must devise a better system of advertising himself or give up the job of elevating the stage.

The success of the revived Olympic games has been sufficient to insure their repetition, and next year there should be some Pacific Coast champions among the winners.

The bankers of Maryland have seen fit to announce that they are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver, and perhaps the information is of value to somebody.

England has given no assurance that she will not go further up the Nile than Dongola, and on the other hand she has given no guarantee that she will go even that far on this trip.

The Kansas court that granted a divorce in forty-five seconds may have broken the record, but the chances are it also broke the rules, and the case shouldn't be allowed to count.

Mantle's first speech in the Senate has the right ring to it, and shows that the young West has another champion in Congress to maintain its cause with courage and eloquence.

Mr. Huntington's re-election as president of the Southern Pacific Company gives him another chance to reform his methods, but perhaps he is averse to taking such chances.

There seem to be a few self-styled Republicans in the East who do not understand that mining and shipping as well as factories must come within the scope of Republican protection.

Senator Turpie raises the curious objection to the Cuban resolutions that while they speak of intervention they do not say on which side the United States should intervene. But how could it be an intervention if it were on one side?

SENATOR MANTLE'S SPEECH.

While the speech of Senator Lee Mantle will hardly have the effect of causing any further attempt at the enactment of tariff legislation at this session of Congress, it has at any rate served the good purpose of making clear to Eastern men the attitude of Western Republicans on the allied subjects of protection and bimetallism. It shows, moreover, that the Western Senators who voted against the Dingley tariff bill did so not because of any lack of devotion to the principle of protection, but, on the contrary, because they were too loyal to that principle to accept the compromise offered them.

The Republicans of the West advocate a system of governmental protection to American interests that will be sufficiently comprehensive to include them all. They demand the fostering aid of the Nation for mining and for shipping as well as for factories. They desire to see the silver industry promoted and our merchant marine built up as well as any other department of American labor. In carrying out this desire they do not intend to favor the interests of one section of the Union to the exclusion of those of another, but to adequately and impartially foster them all.

The support given by Western Republicans to the silver industry is in no sense antagonistic to the protection of Eastern factories. It is, in fact, distinctly friendly to such protection. As Senator Mantle well said in the course of his argument, without bimetallism no protective tariff short of an absolute prohibition of foreign imports can sufficiently guard the industries and the welfare of the workingmen of this country against the competition that is coming from China and Japan. In addition, therefore, to the fact that the silver-mining industry has as just a claim for favorable legislation from the Government as any other industry, there is the further argument to be urged for it that only through the remonetization of silver can we hope for the protection of any of our greater industries at all.

The Republicans of the West are not fanatics on the subject of silver. They ask for that great industry, however, a rightful treatment at the hands of the Government. They do not set up bimetallism against protection, as was charged by some of the goldbug papers, but for protection. Their platform of policies is for an American system comprehensive enough to include the interests of all Americans, one that will serve to promote the welfare of the Nation by advancing the industries of every class of workers whether on farms or factories or mines, or in ships upon the sea.

A HARBOR OF REFUGE.

Captain C. F. Swan, master of the bark Theobald, has published in THE CALL some eminently sensible suggestions affecting the proposition of improving a harbor in the southern part of the State. After pointing out the dangerous nature of the coast of California, the scarcity of harbors, the inshore storms of winter and the great difficulty of sending assistance through the breakers in the event of distress or disaster, he says that there is need of a harbor of refuge into which passing vessels may put when disabled or threatened by storms. Such a harbor should be in a place where the danger of approaching it is no greater than that of the place in which the vessel may be. For this reason he thinks that San Pedro is preferable to Santa Monica, by reason of the nature of its bottom, an outside protecting reef and the effect of the coast islands in breaking the force of heavy seas.

He makes another suggestion that is new and very valuable. It is that in an open roadstead like that at Santa Monica, with a beach and bottom of a quicksand character and with no channel for confining the flow of the tides, there will be an absence of the scouring effect of the tides in maintaining the original depth, and the ground swell will inevitably bank the sand against both sides of the proposed breakwater, transforming it into a peninsula and constantly tending to fill up the protected area. All these matters seem perfectly reasonable, though whether this practical navigator knows of instances where this has already occurred he does not say. The suggestion certainly invites attention.

However, the whole question probably resolves itself into that of Mr. Huntington's influence in Congress as weighed against that of all the other considerations in the matter. An exactly similar state of affairs exists with regard to the funding bill, and we have seen that thus far Mr. Huntington's private interests have had a powerful influence. Neither that question nor the one of an appropriation for San Pedro has been finally settled, and the railroad's power in Congress may not in the end prove as strong as it looks. There is ground for hope so long as the people of California make an earnest stand in defense of the right and of the conditions under which their prosperity and progress are possible.

TRITE BUT TIMELY WORDS.

Timely and well worth heed are the words uttered by C. N. Holden of Chicago, a large handler of California fruit. The point he makes is not a new one, but it carries weight by reason of its source. Mr. Holden is in California to ascertain the condition of the fruit crop. Speaking of the fruit industry he said:

"It is a fact that to-day really fine canned fruit is unobtainable at first hands, while poorer goods are a drug. Great care means a smaller product, greatly increased consumption, and consequently higher prices. Those canners who have devoted their attention to the production of fine goods are prosperous as a rule, while the failures in every instance of which I am aware have been those who made quantity the object and not quality. This is equally true of dried fruit."

It requires some courage for the grower to deliberately thin out the promising fruit on his trees in order to make that remaining of more value, but it is only more general adoption of the policy of improving the fruit that will enable the grower to retain and extend his market. It is not altogether a matter of obtaining a good price to-day. By careful attention to the cultivation, preparation and packing of orchard products not only are better returns assured to all concerned but a prestige is acquired that grows more and more valuable with each succeeding season.

Where competition has to be met this is no inconsiderable factor. There is no valid reason why preserved fruits, jams, jellies, etc., from Europe should command higher prices and be in greater demand among the class of people who can afford to indulge in luxuries than similar goods produced within our State. The quality of the imported article can certainly be matched if not excelled by the native product. The fault then must lie simply in the lack of proper care—first in cultivating, then in preparing and finally in packing. All these are matters easy of remedy, only requiring the application of intelligence.

Mr. Holden's criticism has been made at gatherings of organized fruit men; but, as a prophet is said to have no honor in his own country, so their words of advice and warning have not been heeded to the extent they deserved. Coming now from one who is in position to talk with authority and to emphasize his words by withholding his coin, the suggestion will probably be more generally taken to heart and acted upon.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

The reputation for security against storms which the harbor of San Francisco has always borne might suffer from the extraordinary catastrophe which occurred on Thursday unless a thorough understanding of the circumstances is acquired. A stanch sailing vessel of the latest type and made of steel capsized in the safest part of the bay, with a number of tugs close at hand and while lying at anchor. So strange a coincidence of so many circumstances bringing on the disaster will likely never occur again, as they have never occurred in this busy port before.

The whole story is this: The ship was lying in very light earth ballast undergoing a cleaning. A sharp squall sprang up from the southwest at an hour when a heavy flood tide was running, and as the wind and tide were counter they caught the ship between them. Besides being in very light ballast the vessel carried an unusually heavy load of spars aloft. While the wind was bearing down upon these on one side the tide was urged against the hull on the other. The anchors did the rest. The ship capsized and six men at work in the hold were drowned.

Apparently the danger was evident to all who saw the vessel except those on board. A tugboat ran up and proffered assistance, but that was declined. The captain was an experienced sailor and knew the harbor to be safe. The only error—one that many a sailor might have committed—was in failing to take into account all the circumstances at work. These were the light ballast, the heavy load aloft and the combined action of the wind and tide. The extraordinary feature of the disaster is that all these factors should have been present at once. Even as it was the accident was not necessary. The bay was full of ships and not another suffered the slightest damage or ran the least danger. Not even an anchor was dragged. The squall was by no means a storm. The accident in no sense indicates any insecurity of the harbor.

"THE SUNDAY CALL."

While boasting is not a part of THE CALL'S policy or an element of its success, the paper has so deep an interest in the welfare of California that it feels justified in calling especial attention to its Sunday editions, believing that their usefulness in assisting its desire to make the State better known, both to its residents and to strangers, will be duly appreciated. The Sunday edition of a great daily newspaper must contain many things of universal interest, as distinguished from affairs of local importance, in order that its readers may find everything essential to a complete understanding of the great busy world of which we are a part. This idea is regarded in those departments of THE SUNDAY CALL which deal with literature, science, art, fashions and the broad interests which concern all the centers of world-building activity.

But California is always kept in mind. It is the most various and interesting subject that human intelligence can treat. What more eloquent topic could be imagined than one that involves the prosperity and happiness of thousands, even though it may look commonplace in print? And yet in to-morrow's issue of THE CALL there will appear an article on the cultivation of the sugar beet in California and the possibilities residing in the industry. A proper understanding of it would promote human happiness infinitely more than could some transient novel that has caught the popular fancy.

There is to be another story about the boring of wells in California—dull to mention, but eloquent in its promises, seeing that the ground upon which we walk has yielded so rich treasures in the past.

There are other things of that kind, but for those of divergent tastes feasts in variety are spread. For instance, a wonderful man who has descended upon us, Naphtaly Herz Imber, Hebrew poet and mystic, sounder of the secrets of the Cabbala, is to be discussed with a thoroughness not common hereabout.

Adeline Knapp will present an interesting phase of what is known as animal instinct. Euphemia Burton will have something to say about the intimate life of interior Japan. W. C. Morrow, inspired by the picturesque attitude of a distinguished millionaire recently a visitor here, will have something that may prove interesting to people who do not like to be interviewed. An uncommonly strong chapter of history in which we are all interested will be told in an article entitled "A Sea Fighter."

This ought to be sufficient as an indication of what may be expected in to-morrow's CALL. Of course a great many Eastern people might like to read the paper, but it is difficult to see how they can be accommodated unless their friends in California send it to them.

THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

"T. M.," a correspondent writing from this City, asks THE CALL what effect the removal of the tariff on wool has had on the industry of this country and whether England has benefited. The question answers itself. In order to realize that the wool industry must have suffered one has only to observe the extremely low prices at which woolen goods are selling, and to reflect that the difference between present prices and those formerly ruling is much greater than the profit which American wool producers and manufacturers were enjoying before the tariff on wool was abolished. If that argument should not appear self-evident it may be reflected that under a free tariff the low wages of England are the factor determining the present prices in this country, and that these wages are insufficient for American operatives. They can fare better as common laborers, for laborers receive better wages in this country than skilled operatives in England.

In addition to these manifest principles there are concrete facts showing them to be true. These are so numerous that it is impossible to present them all. Let us take the case of the Angora woolen and cotton manufacturing concern of Philadelphia, which recently suspended operations. It was giving employment to 400 operatives, and has been a feature of Philadelphia for forty years. The repeal of the McKinley law threw the proprietors into straits, as they could not offer, nor could their operatives accept, the low wages paid in England. The owners struggled manfully, hoping for the repeal of the free-trade law and the imposition of a reasonable tariff. At last they were compelled to succumb, and this deprived some 2000 persons of a livelihood.

One of the managers of the mills gave this explanation: "Ever since the repeal of the McKinley tariff we have been struggling against fate. The enormous importations of foreign woolen goods under the reduced tariff has not only compelled us meantime to reduce wages, but to sell our goods at such ruinously low prices that we have run at a loss and been unable to maintain our business. We have tried hard to keep it for the benefit of our employes and their families in the hope that we should pull through until a Republican tariff should be restored, but we have been unable to do this, even at great personal sacrifice, and nothing remains but a necessity for suspension."

This is only one of numerous instances. The Philadelphia concern was one of the oldest and soundest in the country, and hence its suspension is exceptionally significant. The wonder is that any woolen-mills are still running or that any wool is produced in the United States. The explanation of the fact that all of them have not suspended is the vast amount of capital invested in the industry and the hope that the Republicans will impose a protective duty. It is cheaper to run at a loss for a time than to sacrifice all this capital by abandoning the industry.

Of course England has profited in exact proportion to our loss. Thus the profits of Lister & Co., proprietors of the Maningham Mills, Bradford, England, were $75,115 in 1894, when there was a tariff on wool, and $366,910 in 1895, after the tariff had been removed. Another Bradford company, that of A. S. Henry & Co., limited, had a profit of $319,550 in 1894 and of $478,540 in 1895. All other English manufacturers taking American orders prospered similarly. Bradford sent us $6,577,675 more of woolen coatings alone in 1895 than in 1894, and of all goods $20,000,000 more, showing that we have suffered and England has gained in proportion to the reductions which we made in our tariff charges. As the tariff was entirely removed from wool our loss and England's gain in that item is nearly one-third of the whole.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Todd of Stockton is on a visit here.

E. W. Merrill of Denver has arrived here.

J. Tombs of Grafton, N. D., is in the City.

Ex-Congressman Louttit is on a visit here.

Dr. C. C. Gleaves of Redding is at the Grand.

General R. L. Peeler of Sacramento is in town.

L. N. Shipper, the millionaire, of Stockton is here.

The Rev. C. Ben-Ham of Napa is at the Occidental.

Manuel Lizarraga of Mexico City is at the Palace.

James T. Meagher of Signal Ridge is at the Baldwin.

A. J. Smith, a business man of Astoria, is at the Russ.

Judge S. Solon Holl of Sacramento arrived here yesterday.

William Arthur Dupee of Boston arrived here yesterday.

Dr. Bush of Fortuna arrived yesterday and is at the Grand.

J. Randolph, a mining man of Cripple Creek, is at the Occidental.

T. G. Hawkins of England is among the arrivals at the Palace.

R. D. Hatch, the prominent dairyman of Novato, is at the Grand.

F. S. Taggart, librarian of the Stanford University, is in the City.

H. Campbell Nelson of England is among the arrivals at the Palace.

John J. Lewis of Dunedin, New Zealand, is among recent arrivals.

Tony Bright, a livery-stable owner of Los Angeles, is at the Russ.

A. Montgomery, a business man of Ukiah, is registered at the Grand.

J. Jerome Smith, the merchant of Stockton, is here on a business trip.

John Merchant of Walla Walla is at the Lick, accompanied by his family.

Edward Seifert, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, is at the California.

Dr. J. Wood, medical director in the navy, stationed at Mare Island, is in the City.

H. J. Finger of Santa Barbara, member of the State Board of Pharmacy, is in the City.

Deputy State Comptroller W. W. Douglass is down from Sacramento, and is at the Grand.

Professor William H. Hudson of the chair of English literature, Stanford University, is in town.

J. Archie Russell, son of the great shipbuilder of Port Glasgow, Scotland, arrived here yesterday.

G. W. Boggs, the big land-owner and extensive farmer, of Tracy, arrived here yesterday. He is at the Russ.

Dr. C. G. Cargill of the San Juan Islands, in Puget Sound, near the coast of Washington, has arrived here.

Daniel R. Cameron, president of the Chicago Board of Education, arrived here last night after several days at Monterey.

John W. Robertson, a wealthy resident of Denver, who is interested in mines in different parts of Colorado, is at the Palace.

R. G. Barton, the noted vineyardist of Fresno, is at the Occidental. He is one of the owners of the Fresno Opera-house.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. O'Brien are passing a short time in the southern part of the State, where Mr. O'Brien's firm has a large branch store.

Oliver Williams, a mining man of Denver, is at the Palace, accompanied by Mrs. Williams, Miss W. E. Andrus and Master Ben O. Williams.

Captain J. M. Reuck of the Stockton Evening Mail, and one of the proprietors of the new and sprightly weekly, the Stockton Graphic, is visiting a few days in this City.

James F. Wardner, the noted Western mining man, has returned from Jackson and other parts of Amador County, where he went in regard to the purchase of tailings.

A. Doolittle, the mine-owner of Happy Hollow Shasta County, is at the Russ. He brought down no less than 25 pounds of gold with him, the product of his mines. The gold is worth in the neighborhood of $6000. It was a big load to carry.

Mrs. N. B. McWhirter of Fresno, widow of the journalist whose life was insured for some $40,000, which amount the courts have after a struggle of years decided must be paid, arrived here last night, accompanied by her children. The lady is at the Grand.

Harry M. Gillig surprised his friends by dropping in on them last night. His coming from New York had not been announced, and when he put his name down on the register a number of his old acquaintances came forward to meet him. He went at once to one of the clubs.

Commodore Harry M. Gillig of the Larchmont (New York) Yacht Club, and the owner of the well-know yacht Ramona, arrived in San Francisco yesterday from Arizona and immediately paid his respects to the owl at the Bohemian Club. Mr. Gillig was recently reelected commodore of the Larchmont Club for another year. He will remain in California for two weeks or more.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 10.—At the Murray Hill, C. F. MacDermott, G. H. Evans; Grand, J. R. Maitland; Park avenue, B. J. Strauss; Hoffman, A. Goldberg; Imperial, W. F. Goodye; St. Denis, L. Peircele and wife; Warwick, Mrs. J. B. Roberts; Belvedere, Mrs. and Miss Materna; St. Cloud, J. W. Rice.

HUMOR OF THE HOUR.

Vexed Mother—James, how many more times must I tell you to stop making that noise?

James—I'll leave that to your own judgment, ma.—Philadelphia North American.

"She gave me the glad hand."
"How about her father?"
"Oh, he gave me the glad foot."—New York World.

Now the timid, doubting suitor,
By Professor Roentgen's art,
May, before he speaks, discover
If she has a marble heart.
Indianapolis Journal.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

Colonel J. J. Nunan, the journalist, of Stockton, one of the proprietors of the Stockton Mail, was among the conspicuous figures in the corridors of the Occidental yesterday. It is almost sixteen years since Colonel Nunan and E. L. Colnon, now president of the State Harbor Commission, founded the Mail. Mr. Colnon had been a newspaper man in Nevada. Colonel Nunan had been in California for nine years, but had not engaged in journalism here. The paper went right along, and almost from the start was a success. It killed off the Herald, the rival paper, which had run for twenty-five years. One of its features was the spicy "Undertaker" letters from San Francisco, which appeared for a long time exclusively in the Mail. John Paul Cosgrove, the widely known writer, now of THE CALL, was for nearly three years owner of a third interest in it with Messrs. Nunan and Colnon. He came in three months after it started, and for the entire time he was there did the whole of the local work. He sold out to go elsewhere.

Colonel J. J. Nunan, One of the Editors and Proprietors of the Stockton Evening Mail.
[*Sketched from life by Partington.*]

The Mail has had such a lusty growth that now two Mergenthaler type-setting machines are necessary, and have been ordered. They are expected to be delivered April 17. The paper is also to have a complete new dress, and will be enlarged, and otherwise improved. It will come out in its new form about May 1.

Colonel Nunan talked about Stockton yesterday, of which city he is an earnest and enthusiastic advocate. He says it is in a very steady and financially solid condition in every way, and as for the region about it, that is in the best possible shape.

"The census of 1890," said the colonel, showed that Stockton had 14,500 people, but this did not include the additions. We estimate now that with the additions we have from 18,000 to 20,000 as a population. Business there is very fair, and the feeling is hopeful. Nothing retards Stockton but the financial condition which is general. But the city is in the center of a great grain and fruit country. The wheat crop, as nearly everybody is aware, is enormous. The large mills there are going all the time, and a large amount of flour is sent steadily to China and elsewhere.

"Crop prospects in San Joaquin County were never so good. The rains have fallen just when we needed them. There have been twelve in all this winter.

"As for the Corral Hollow Railroad, it is now about completed. The cars are there, and I expect to see the track in shape and trains running in about six weeks. The coal will come in then, and I look for it to be of great value to Stockton. It can be delivered so cheaply that it will be an inducement to other manufacturers to locate there. It is a question whether electricity can compete with it. It will be a good, cheap coal, and can be had there for $2 50 a ton. It will be an important epoch in Stockton's history when this twenty-six miles of the Corral Hollow road is finished. We will then have two roads and be in a condition to advance more rapidly than before."

Colonel Nunan left for his home in San Joaquin last night.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

There is horror too prolific in the jargon scientific which disturbs the mood pacific
Of the ordinary man,
In these awful tales that thrill us of a bugaboo bacillus that is hiding near to kill us,
If by any chance it can.

Not a single chance it misses; it is lurking in our blisses; it is even in the kisses
That delight a leap year dream.
In the air are microbes floating; in the water they are gloating, fiendish vigilance devoting
To their weird, malicious scheme.

Oh, ye philosophic sages, we were happy all these ages while these animals outrageous
Unsuspected flourished here;
And although just for the present we withstand their siege incessant we run other risks unpleasant,
For we're almost dead with fear.
—Washington Star.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

POLLTAX—3584—J. S., City. The law passed at the last session of the Legislature says that the polltax must be collected between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in December. The Assessor claims the right to garnishee a man's wages if he does not pay on demand at the time he makes the demand.

HOMESTEAD DECLARATION—J. D., City. If a husband makes a gift of a piece of property to his wife, it becomes her separate property. The law of this State on the subject of homesteads says:

The homestead cannot be selected from the separate property of the wife without her consent, shown by her making the declaration of homestead.

In order to select a homestead the husband or other head of a family, or in case the husband has not made such selection, the wife must execute and acknowledge, in the same manner as a grant of real estate is acknowledged, a declaration of homestead and file the same for record.

A homestead can be abandoned only by a declaration of abandonment or a grant thereof, executed and acknowledged by the husband and wife if the claimant is married.

What the effect of the application of the law to certain facts would be is a matter that you will have to consult an attorney about, as your question asks for a legal opinion, which this department does not give.

THOMAS PAINE'S REMAINS—A. S., Jamestown, Tuolumne County, Cal. Thomas Paine, the author famous for his connection with the American and French revolutions, died in New Rochelle, N. Y., June 8, 1809, and was to have been buried in a Quaker cemetery according to his wish, but, the Quakers objecting, his remains were buried on his farm in New Rochelle. In 1819 William Cobbett, the English radical, an admirer of Paine, violated the grave and took the bones to Liverpool. His reason for this act was that he believed that the republican notions he had would be fostered thereby, but in that he was mistaken. On the occasion of the removal of the bones Byron wrote:

In digging up your bones, Tom Paine,
Will Cobbett has done well;
He visited you on earth again;
You'll visit him in ——.

Historians disagree as to what finally was done with the bones of Paine. One says that they were reinterred in Liverpool, another says that they remained in the custody of Cobbett until his death and then passed into the possession of his son, who retained them until 1836, when he went into bankruptcy and the bones were seized for debt and that in 1844 they were in the charge of a Mr. Tilly; another says that they were removed to France and that they are now under the soil. In 1829 a monument to the memory of Paine was erected at New Rochelle, within a few feet of where his remains were first buried.

TWO EDWARD O'BRIENS—Alameda Subscriber, Alameda, Cal. The latest issue of the list of merchant vessels of the United States, Bureau of Navigation, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., shows that there are and have been for years "two full-rigged ships in the United States merchant marine bearing the same name." There is the Edward O'Brien, length 300 feet, of 1803 tons, built in 1863 at Thomaston, Maine, and the Edward O'Brien, 259.1 feet long, 2270 tons and built at Thomaston, Maine, 1882. Both vessels were afloat and in service in the year 1895.

LADY'S WAIST, SURPLICE EFFECT.

A graceful shape is here shown, which is used for silk, wool or cotton fabrics. It is especially adapted for combinations of fabrics. A dress of dark blue mohair had the yoke top of embroidered batiste of flax color. The design was very open and displayed the lining of grass green silk. The sleeve trimming was of embroidery to match; turn up cuffs of the fine embroidery over green silk finished the waist.

Two-toned silk in black and rose color made a handsome waist to wear with a black satin or crepon skirt. The trimming was of black guipure.

A dark green boucle canvas cloth had a yoke of white satin with yellowish lace over it.

A blue and black silk of stripes fully half an inch wide had the yoke of silk with the stripes running crosswise. The sleeve capes were of black chiffon.

Striped cottons make up effectively after this model. The sleeve cape being cut in sections, the stripes marking in points at the seams, makes a trimming complete in itself.

The waist is made with a fitted lining which hooks in front. Over this the yoke top is hooked at the left shoulder and arm size, the surplice also hooking over on the left side. The sleeves are the popular and stylish bishop shape, and may be finished with a plain band or flaring cuff. The collar of ribbon is on a fitted collar which hooks in the front.

PARAGRAPHS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Poet Laureate Austin is said to be so much annoyed at the criticisms passed upon his official verse that he contemplates resigning.

The young King of Spain recently described an island to his geography teacher as "a body of land almost entirely occupied by insurgents."

The nearest living relative of Professor Roentgen, the discoverer of the X ray, is said to be his first cousin, the Rev. Dr. J. H. C. Roentgen, pastor of the First Reformed Church of Cleveland.

John Bright's sons have asked for the removal of the statue of their father recently set up in the corridor of the Parliament buildings in London. The statue is the unsatisfactory work of a sculptor named Gilbert.

The Hartford Courant claims that the Widow Watson of Hartford, who did business in that place about 120 years ago, was the first woman editor in this country. The lady was the owner, editor and publisher of the Courant.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

If the Quay boom were a Pennsylvania oil well we should say that it needed shooting.—Detroit Tribune.

The McKinley boom has encountered its first serious danger. The campaign poets have taken it up.—Buffalo Express.

Mr. Reed has already made enough of a showing in this campaign to have his rights as a belligerent fully recognized.—Washington Star.

In estimating his strength at St. Louis Mr. Quay shows a strong inclination to count those delegates he allowed to get away.—Chicago Times-Herald.

It will not be necessary for Mr. Cullom to purchase one of those counting machines in order to keep track of his delegates. A child can count them.—Chicago Post.

Ex-Governor Boies of Iowa is characterized by his friends as "the great commoner"; but he can't possibly be any commoner than his party.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Senator Davis got ahead of Senator Cullom in the matter of telling his State that he would rather not be President than to get the nomination against its wishes.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Amos Cummings announces that New York will present no name for the consideration of the Chicago convention. Possibly Mr. Cleveland's name will be presented by Senator Tillman.—New York Press.

Mr. Carlisle is suspected of having that letter of Mr. Cleveland's concealed somewhere about his person. Will somebody kindly turn the cathodic ray on the gentleman and end the suspense?—Pittsburg Chronicle.

If there is anything in composite photography Allison must be the coming Republican candidate. A composite photograph of all the past Presidents of the United States since Washington, exhibited in a Chestnut-street window, looks more like Allison than any one yet named for the Republican or Democratic nominations—in fact, strikingly like the favorite son of Iowa.—Philadelphia Times.

EXTRA fine chocolates at Townsend's, Palace.*

SOFT baby cream, 15c pound, Townsend's.*

CREAM mixed candies, 25c lb, Townsend's.*

Mrs. Alice E. Cram, a Boston contractor, has secured the contract for supplying 40,000 tons of stone to be used in elevating the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in Boston. There were dozens of other bidders.

STRANGERS, call and see our display of "California Glace Fruits," 50 cents pound, in Japanese baskets. Townsend's, 627 Market street.*

SPECIAL information daily to manufacturers, business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 510 Montgomery.*

THE N. P. C. R. R., via Sausalito ferry, have no Sunday picnics on their line, thus affording families and private parties an opportunity to visit the country without being annoyed by overcrowded boats and noisy crowds.*

Read Barry's "Star."
Contains Rabbi Voorsanger on "scab" missionary work; exposure of Almshouse cruelties; John H. Burk's "hot shots"; ex-Judge Corrupt Dennis J. Toohy handled without gloves; Rev. B. F. Hudelsen, the A. P. A. political trickster, exposed, etc.

"We have a lovely whist club," she said artlessly. "We made a rule that any girl who spoke should pay a penny into the treasury for every word she uttered."
"Quite ingenious."
"Yes; but I don't belong to it any more."
"Why not?"
"Pa says he can't afford it."—Odds and Ends.

"I HAVE found Hood's Pills unequaled. I always keep them in the house and recommend them to my friends." Mrs. Vernon Upton, 735 Pine st., San Francisco, Cal.

NORTHERN PACIFIC WEEKLY OVERLAND EXCURSIONS leave San Francisco and Sacramento every Tuesday evening. Take the Northern Pacific to all points East. Lowest rates to Minnesota and Dakota points. Upholstered tourist-cars, Pullman palace and dining cars on all trains. Two fast through trains daily; time to Chicago shortened six hours. For tickets and information call on T. K. Stateler, 638 Market street, San Francisco.

THE best regulator of the digestive organs and the best appetizer known is Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters. Try it.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" will quickly relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Throat Diseases. Sold only in boxes.

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Thos. Magee & Sons,
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And Publishers "Real Estate Circular."
4 Montgomery Street,
UNION TRUST BUILDING, CORNER MARKET.

NEW PROPERTY.
Business corner, 9th and Howard; 5 stores and flats, rents $242, only $46,500; 100 on 9th by 61:6 on Howard.
Six well-built 2-story houses, 7 rooms and bath each; rents in all $186; only $25,500; Howard st., corner near 9th.
Four fine flats, corner Howard, near 9th, 41:3x100; rents $72; only $11,500.
Bush st., near Fillmore; 27x137:6 and fine 2-story and basement house, 10 rooms and bath and modern conveniences; very sunny; $5500.
$2500—Cottage and basement, fine garden, etc.; lot 25x114; bet. Sanchez and Noe.
Tremont avenue, 75x80, $3000; near Frederick st.; fine view.

INVESTMENTS.
Downtown brick building; to one tenant for 15 years at $235; 1½ blocks north of Market st.; $36,000.
Best wholesale district; very close to Market st.; brick building and lot 46x137:6; rents $335 under lease; $60,000.
California st.; best wholesale investment; large lot and brick building; rents $585; $95,000.
Grant-ave. business property; rents $490; close to Market st.
Sixteenth-st. business corner on best part of the street; large lot and good 2-story building in stores; $17,000.
Cheap; rents $200; reduced rent; fine investment; N. of Market st.; only 200 feet from Market; downtown on a growing street; large lot and well-built 4-story building.

MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTY.
24th and Chattanooga sts., corner; 117:6x65 to an alley and fair 2-story; only $7500.
Octavia st., west side, bet. Broadway and Vallejo; 25x112:6; two-story, 8 rooms, in very good order; fine view of bay; street bituminized; only $6000, easy terms.
Jackson st., bet. Fillmore and Steiner, north side; 25x137:6 and two-story modern residence, 10 rooms and all conveniences; $8000.
$2500; 25x114 and rear cottage; rents $18; 6 rooms; 23d st., near San Jose ave.; street accepted.
A bargain; $5000 for 131 feet front; 50 feet on Washington, 81 on Jackson, running through, bet. Cherry st. and First ave.
SE. cor. Page and Clayton sts.; 62:6x113:8; $7500.
Geary st., north side, near Larkin; 27:6x120; buildings on front and rear street; $14,000.
Cheap; $1,000 only each; 3 lots, 27:6x137:6, on north side Sacramento st., bet. Spruce and Maple; cable cars pass; easy terms.
Union st., north side; magnificent view; 27:6x137:6; only $2100; bet. Scott and Devisadero sts., in Baldwin Park.

If you want a sure relief for pains in the back, side, chest, or limbs, use an
Allcock's Porous Plaster
BEAR IN MIND—Not one of the host of counterfeits and imitations is as good as the genuine.