

LITTLE EFFIE IS TAKEN TO THE HOME OF A GOOD WOMAN IN OAKLAND.

Mrs. Mary L. Martin Is to Act as Mother Pro Tempore in This Case.

Mrs. Holstrom and Mrs. d'Artnay Faced Each Other in Judge Coffey's Court Yesterday.

Judge Coffey's court-room was crowded with women at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon as that was the hour set for hearing the application to take little Effie V. R. Holstrom from the City Jail and give her into the custody of some good woman who would properly care for her, and as Judge Coffey hoped, would supply to the child habits and surroundings appropriate to her.

Mrs. Sarah d'Artnay, mother of the child, was in court, as was also Mrs. Mary Lucinda Holstrom, the foster-mother, and as they faced each other it was apparent that there was no love lost between them, no matter what may be their affection for the baby girl, Effie.

In the preliminary stage of the proceedings there was a scene which threatened to develop into a free fight, because the bitter feelings which exist between Attorney Eugene Deuprey and Special Officer Kane of the Society for the Prevention of Vice. In their ardor they were led to overstep the bounds of propriety.

"The child was taken by force from the residence of a private citizen by this fellow Kane, who is well known as a regular kidnaper," remarked Mr. Deuprey.

"You're a liar," mildly responded Kane, who stood in the rear of the room. The remark was not in an ordinary tone, and so the words were not heard by Mr. Deuprey, but were caught by the court. Both gentlemen were severely rebuked by Judge Coffey. He told them that they ought to be fined \$200 each and sent to jail for two days.

On account of the opposition to her appointment as guardian of the child, Mrs. Holstrom applied for the position of guardian or mother pro tempore of the little girl, and Mrs. Mary L. Martin, who lives at the Girard House in Oakland, was introduced to the court as a proper person to assume that responsibility.

She testified that she was moved to make the offer voluntarily on account of an article which she read in the Call, giving the particulars about a little girl being incarcerated in the City Prison in the vicinity of murderers and other malefactors. She said that she had read of cases where children were ill treated, but no other case had appealed to her sympathies as this had.

Attorney Martin Sullivan drew out the admission that Mrs. Holstrom asked Mrs. Martin to apply for the custody of the child, but the lady insisted that she had not made up her mind to do so until she read an account of the case in the morning paper. Mrs. Martin presented recommendations from Judge Ham and the Chief of Police of Oakland and other reputable citizens showing her to be a proper person to have charge of the child.

Another quarrel occurred between Mr. Kane and Mr. Deuprey, and the court compelled both of them to sit down. Mr. Kane was reminded that he was not an attorney, and that he has no business to stand in a threatening attitude while a witness is giving testimony. He was requested to desist from this custom hereafter.

Mrs. Mary Lucinda Holstrom, the foster-mother, was a witness, and she admitted that she had cut the girl's hair and had put her in boy's clothes, saying that she did so because Mr. Kane had threatened to seize the child the first time he had a chance to lay hands on her, and for fear that the threat would be carried out the little one had been disguised. She thought she was justified in doing so.

Mrs. Holstrom also confessed to Mr. Sullivan that Mrs. Valkenberg was on her way to Fresno with the little girl when arrested, but she had no recollection of taking the child outside the State of California or beyond the jurisdiction of the court.

When asked if she was willing to have the child placed temporarily in the care of some good society for the protection of children, she burst out:

"No, no; don't send her to any society. Let some kind woman have her. I don't want Mr. Kane to have anything to do with her. He dragged her from me one morning before she had her breakfast, and he wouldn't let me see her. He said I had no right to touch her, although I had loved her and cared for and nurtured her for four years just as if she had been my own."

The court and all the lawyers were trying to stop the flow of words, but it was useless to attempt to stem the tide until the tears came to their rescue and hers. Then she wept and sobbed and broke and it was noticed that quite a number in the courtroom suddenly required the services of their handkerchiefs.

"Yes, provided I am not arrested, for he is a man's dislike for scenes. He waited patiently until the lady regained her composure, and when she said that all she wanted was for the baby to be placed in the hands of a good woman, the court would do everything possible in that regard."

Mr. Deuprey said that if Mrs. Martin should not prove acceptable, he would suggest Mrs. C. L. Benton of 406 Sutter street, Mrs. J. C. Young of 114 Cumberland street, or Mrs. Ramsey, editor of the Pacific Youth.

Mrs. Sarah d'Artnay, a neatly dressed, quiet and good-looking woman, was sworn and testified that she is the mother of little Effie and lives in Dixon, in this State. She was assured that the court would do everything possible in that regard.

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MRS D'ARTNAY. MRS MARTIN.

MRS HOLSTROM. MRS SARAH D'ARTNAY, Mother of Little Effie; MRS MARY LUCINDA HOLSTROM, Foster-Mother of the Child, and MRS. MARY L. MARTIN, Appointed to Act as Mother pro Tempore.

ALLOTMENT PLAN FOR UNEMPLOYED Major Winchell of the Salvation Army Explains It.

District and Special Committees Do Some Rustling in the Rain.

Mayor Phelan Will Shortly Interview Mr. Sutro Regarding the Right-of-Way Deed.

Another Sad Case. Mrs. Emma Brown and Her Daughter Catherine Mingle Their Tears.

Major W. W. Winchell, the superintendent of the Salvation Army social department, has been very busy during the last few weeks perfecting the details of the army allotment colonization scheme, by means of which, it is expected, permanent relief and a respectable livelihood will ultimately be assured to the surplus population of this and other California cities.

"Commander Booth-Tucker will be here from the 15th to the 23d," said the major yesterday, "and on Monday, the 22d inst., will address a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce and explain the details of the scheme."

"The following evening he will address an open social meeting at Metropolitan Hall upon the same subject. He is just now in Chicago on business connected with the allotment, and will proceed hence to Texas to inspect some unoccupied lands, which may prove suitable for a colony. The citizens of Detroit have just donated the army \$20,000 worth of property to be devoted to the colonization project. This is the most magnificent gift we have received since the introduction of the army into the United States."

"In order to put the allotment scheme into operation, which we hope to do next fall, certain preliminaries will have to be undertaken. The plan I have adopted is this: 'I have made arrangements with large land-owners in Sonoma and Contra Costa counties to put a large force of men to work at once clearing extensive tracts of thickly wooded land. I have a house already on the Sonoma tract suitably furnished and capable of accommodating 100 men. The price of their board will be taken out in lumber, which the army guarantees to sell in the fall and realize sufficient to pay the men \$1.50 a cord, and perhaps more. Ten men can cut ten cords of wood a day, which means \$1.50 per man a day. The army will supply a superintendent and a cook."

"I expect to send out my first batch of fifteen or twenty men Tuesday, and in the meantime I am selecting the most worthy and capable among the unemployed."

"When the summer comes I shall have no difficulty in finding additional work for a large number on ranches, harvesting, gathering fruit, etc. The farmers and orchardists whom I have interviewed assure me that they will always give American labor the preference, especially if the army will make it its responsibility for the good behavior of the men working on their lands."

"All this leads up to our colonization scheme, which, as I have said, we hope to put into operation next fall. The army already owns a 300-acre farm in Contra Costa County and I am considering offers of extensive tracts suitable for such purposes, one in particular of 17,000 acres in Tehama County."

"Now, with proper economy, a proportion, at least, of the men, who meanwhile have been engaged in clearing these wooded lands already referred to, should easily have \$150 or \$200 for their credit by next summer, and I propose to offer them—if they are agreeable—ten acres of land and so much lumber in lieu of a cash payment. The unpaid balance can be made good in five years at a low rate of interest. I believe that a house can be put up for less than \$100, if we have the lumber and services of a capable master carpenter. One hundred and fifty dollars, therefore, would be ample to enable a family to make a start of this kind, and with ordinary good management the cost of the land should be entirely defrayed in a year."

"The army, of course, will provide proper instruction and supervision until the colonists have paid for their holdings and are sufficiently advanced to dispense with both. We will also establish a bank into which they can place their savings. We hope to establish 100 families in this manner next fall."

"The special and district relief committees were out in the rain yesterday, busy canvassing for subscriptions. The committee composed of Lippman Sachs, W. M. Bunker and H. J. Crocker, ex-Mayor Eller's committee, were especially active and succeeded in raising the fund in the hands of Daniel Meyer to \$4112."

Circulars were sent yesterday to Superintendent Duggett of the United States Mint and to each of the principals of the City schools, asking both the Mint and the schools to contribute to donate a portion of their salary to the boulevard fund. The present inclement weather, though it has undoubtedly interfered with the work of the committees, has predisposed the public to assist the unemployed by accentuating the misery of the latter. The only obstacle which is likely to prevent an early commencement of work upon the boulevard lies in the conditions contained in Mr. Sutro's deed conveying thirteen acres of land to the City south of the park. Mayor Phelan finds some conditions in the Sutro deed which he hopes Mr. Sutro will set aside, and he will confer with Mr. Sutro and will then try to present a bill to eliminate these onerous clauses. Yesterday's rain seriously interfered with the comfort of the men at the army. The commissariat began to do its duty in its customary number of rounds for the good and sufficient reason that very few of the members of the organization are sufficiently well-shod to brave the rain. In order to meet the emergency, several acceptable contributions were received in the course of the day, among such being: One hundred loaves of bread, ten pounds of candy, fifty pounds of cornmeal and a small case of soap from W. S. Townsend, 627 Market street; eight bundles of clothing, containing twenty suits of underwear, shirts, collars and undershirts from "Uncle Jacob"; 200 bundles of clothing from Mrs. Korn, 538 Franklin street; 100 bundles of clothing from E. J. Schroeder of Fillmore street; fifty pounds of beef from S. P. Hicks of the Boatto street; two sacks of potatoes, two sacks of sack of vegetables, twenty-five pounds of bacon, two sacks of bread, and \$10 cash from the Sacramento Trades and Labor Council. The family relief committee once more calls attention to the need of shoes of every description, pants and underclothing. The committee yesterday acted on the matter of the clothing of the poor. The landlord, who peculiarly inappropriate name is Lovely, was determined to eject both man and wife unless a portion of the rent was paid. However, several provided temporary accommodation for Mr. and Mrs. Brady at 641 1/2 Howard street. Mr. Brady, it may be added, is bedridden.

THE SINGLE TAX IN NEW ZEALAND

Consul Connolly Says Its Success Has Been Proved.

First Law Passed During a Period of Deep Depression in '91.

New Manufactories Are Running Full, Paying Good Wages and Prosperity Is General.

John D. Connolly is Consul to New Zealand, the land that single-taxers point to as their object lesson. He was appointed by President Cleveland in his first term. He was not displaced by Harrison and was reappointed by Cleveland. He has, therefore, been in position during all the period that has seen the adoption of that system of taxation which makes the nearest approach to that advocated by Henry George.

Mr. Connolly has watched the movement with interest and in his report of April, 1894, he records his observations and conclusions concerning its operations and effects. That report so quickened the interest in the subject that his time and energy have been severely taxed in responding to a deluge of inquiries from prospective immigrants, social reformers and men of all conditions who were interested.

Not only that, but the department at Washington has been subjected to a similar strain, inasmuch that it was forced to call upon Mr. Connolly for a supplemental report, giving further information and carrying his observations on the same subject to the present time. This report has just been received and published by the Treasury Department. It contains much matter of much interest, especially at this time, when the Legislatures of the States, including California, are considering amendments to the constitution looking to the adoption of the single tax.

The policy of New Zealand was inaugurated by John Ballance, who became Premier in 1891. He was a man of great ability and firmness and succeeded in winning public confidence to such an extent that he was able to carry through his measure that he proposed was invariably adopted. Prior to the passage of the first act introduced by Ballance the country was in a state of depression, one of the severest industrial depression, succeeding a period of wild speculation, due to the extravagant and wasteful expenditure of millions of money in building railroads and other improvements for which there was no real demand and for which the time had not come.

By the act of 1891 personal property and some improvements were exempted from taxation. Two years later the act was amended exempting all improvements. In this way a change in the rate of taxation was effected from a land and personal property and improvement tax to a land improvement tax.

This change Mr. Connolly says is now generally admitted to be a "beneficial step," and "was made with satisfactory results," and altogether "demonstrated the wisdom of abolishing the improvement tax."

Referring to the manner in which this legislation was at first received he says: "Of course, as might naturally have been expected, a cry of alarm went up, and legislation was conducted in a wide and being revolutionary and un-English, and those who favored such a change denounced the 'socialists' and 'spoliators.' By this it may, the people adhered to their settled policy, and the land of the single tax was introduced last year—the course of legislation still goes on."

And further on he says: "Now, however, the people are rapidly beginning to realize the benefits of the new law, and that has been inaugurated a few years ago and are becoming reconciled to the innovations they were wont to condemn heretofore."

And again: "The wisdom of the alteration in the incidence of taxation from land and personal property to land improvement tax has now been fully demonstrated. Both the press and the people seem reconciled to the present system, and have some time for the wealthy and well-to-do country to cease their opposition to the new conditions."

Labor is relieved from taxation, except in the matter of customs duties, toward which all have to contribute. "In New Zealand the land and income tax is now popular; it is successful in lieu of the property tax; it is successful in that it has done away with the property tax. Speaking of the beneficial effects of this legislation he says: "With the abolition of the property and improvement tax for state purposes improvements have improved very largely all over the colony. That the legislative innovations of the immediate past have been successful in creating a large number of well-to-do colonists is unquestionably true, but at the same time, as against any uncertainty that may have been experienced on this account, there is the fact of increased prosperity in nearly every branch of the various industries throughout the country. Iron, agricultural and other manufacturing industries are running briskly, and the capital invested, labor is remuneratively employed, interest on money has fallen from 6 and 7 per cent to 4 and 5 per cent (this is sufficient to prove that money is abundant). Millions of English capital are flowing in for the development of the gold fields of the colony and the credit of the colony as a whole is at its highest stage. I may also mention that through the generous and energetic action of the government the small-farmer class the waste lands of the country are being rapidly taken up whereupon the land is found suitable for farming or grazing purposes."

John Ballance did not live to see the beneficial results of the legislation which he inaugurated, but his memory is held in grateful remembrance, and the work he began has been carried forward by his followers, though not with that force and ability that he would have brought to its execution. "The recent legislation is more distinctly single tax than that which has preceded it. Consul Connolly in speaking of the 'new' law, bodies rating act on unimproved values, passed July 10, 1896, 'the last revenue act of the colony, says: 'This act should gladden the heart of the average single-taxer for the reason that it goes a long way toward the abolition of the property tax. In his official report he pays the single-taxers the compliment of attributing to their persistent and well-directed efforts the enactment of this important measure, saying: 'There are a large number of single-tax advocates in the colony who have been for a considerable time endeavoring to get some such measure passed as a sort of ending wedge or prelude to a more comprehensive scheme of single tax, and believe I am right in saying it to their persistent advocacy the passage of this measure is mainly attributable.'"

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. INITIALS—J. J. O'IL, City. This department is unable to tell the meaning of "W. A. C. D." on a label token. THE SCHOOL FUND—J. J. O'IL, City. The school fund of the State of California is used exclusively for the public schools. MRS. MELBA—J. M., City. Mme. Melba was born in Melbourne, Australia. She first appeared in America December 8, 1893. FRECKLES—N. N., City. There are a number of remedies that are said to be excellent for the removal of freckles, but this department cannot advise such. You had better consult a physician.

NEGLECTED, BUT HOPEFUL

People on the Mission Road Are Moving to Secure Improvements.

Mission Five-Mile Improvement Club Met Last Night and Voted for Progress.

Mission road, one of the oldest thoroughfares out of the City, is the last to receive official recognition at the hands of the City authorities.

This is the complaint of the residents and property-owners on that road, as expressed at a meeting of the Mission Five-Mile Improvement Club held at Liguri Hall last night. Much severe feet deep, with an overflow of sand and rock which was washed down from the many cuts and gullies on the south side of the road, and the general condition of the road, as well as the neglect of the road, were the subjects of the complaint, and it was voted that the club should petition the City authorities to have the road put in a passable condition. As it is, there is neither gas, water, police protection nor protection against fire.

There was not even an alarm box within two miles of Liguri Hall, which is about the center of the inhabitable section of the road. This excuse offered by the Supervisors when spoken to about the neglect of the road is, "Shortness of funds."

Dr. Torelli considered this worse than no excuse. The people have been paying taxes into the City Treasury for the past forty years upon acres of land and upon considerable personal property. Yet they have their streets in a wretched condition instead of any attempt to have them improved.

These remarks were coincided in by the members present. The committee on streets reported that it had petitioned the Supervisors to repair the bridge over Mission Creek, so that the proper grade could be established preparatory to having the roadway paved with bitumen; also that hydrants be placed along the line of the road from College Hill to Ocean View, and that the Spring Valley Water Company be requested to place mains over the same. A motion was carried that the Supervisors be requested to grade and pave Brazil avenue from Paris to Munich streets, a distance of five blocks.

F. J. Gilfeater moved that the Supervisors recommend an alarm-box be placed at the junction of Mission street and Silver avenue. And also that the Market-street Railroad Company be requested to erect a shed at the same place for the accommodation of the public, who are now compelled to stand in the mud and rain while waiting for a car. Both propositions were unanimously adopted.

Secretary M. H. Levy offered a motion, which prevailed, that the gas company be requested to put mains along Mission street. It is the intention of the Five-Mile Improvement Club to have the Mission road attended to in the near future. The following are the club officers: Dr. E. N. Torelli, president; H. E. Doyal, vice president; M. H. Levy, recording secretary; F. J. Gilfeater, financial secretary; R. Gerghino, treasurer; executive committee, R. Enzlin, I. Herzog, E. Lewis, William Loegler.

Botanical Names—E. G. S., Livermore, Cal.: The common names of the asteriscus are: butterfly of California are toyon, Christmas berry tree and California holly. Toyon is the best name, California is not a good one. The herbaceous plants, which grow in California, is said to be an antidote for the bite of the rattlesnake. There is no common name for the orthocarpus hirtellus. Some species of the orthocarpus are called "owl's clover."

Nit—E. G. S., Livermore, Cal. "Nit" was originally applied to that which stings, but subsequently it was applied as the designation of the egg of a louse and of a smaller insect. It has been used as a slang word to signify "no" or "nothing." In that sense it is a contraction of the German word "nichts," which means "not." And "nichts" sometimes tend that it is from the Low German "nit," which is the pronunciation for "nothing" in that language.

To Recover Wages—"Young Fellow," City. If your employer is indebted to you for wages and does not pay you your remedy is to sue him, and if, as you say, you are without money to commence an action, there is a provision of law which allows you to appeal to the Justice Court and make oath that you are without means to proceed in the higher courts. This showing the court will issue the proper papers and compel the employer to appear and show cause why he does not pay your claims.

The Moon in February—S. W., City. Yes, there was one year in which there was no full moon in February. That was in 1808, the year that year January and March each had two full moons, but February had none. A writer in an astronomical journal about that time wrote as follows: "Do you realize what a rare thing in nature that was? It has not happened before since the beginning of the Christian era, or probably since the creation of the world. It will not occur again, according to the computations of the astronomer of England for 5,000,000 years from 1808."



WHAT MANLY POWER DOES.

It makes your life happy, because it makes you feel that the greatest of nature's gifts has been preserved by you. It makes your nerves strong and gives you the sensation of true manhood. It makes you a power among men, because they recognize in you a superior type of man. It is worth while being a strong man, because not one in ten is really and truly free from the effects of habits formed in youth. The man who is lacking in vital force is only half a man. He lacks confidence in himself; he is confused in ideas and slow of brain; his sleep is unrefreshing, back weak, heart weak; he is really on the verge of nervous collapse half the time, and easily gives way to temptations and excesses; he is the man who needs such a remedy as

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Made and perfected for the care of weak men. In this it brings health and happiness to all men who have wasted the force of manly energy. "Electricity is Life" to such men, and this famous Belt is the spring from which all men may drink new power.

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DR. A. T. SANDEN—Dear Sir: A few months ago I purchased one of your strong power Belts for vital and sexual weakness, disease of the kidneys and pain in the back. I was suffering from pain to such an extent that I could not work and could hardly sit down. The Belt has completely cured the pain and the kidney trouble and restored my manly strength entirely. I would not be without the Belt under any circumstances. Yours truly, CHARLES FORREST, 310 Twelfth street.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT is not an experiment. Cures like the above have been reported daily for years. It is a positive cure for all nervous troubles, whatever the cause. Why do you not save the money you pay the doctors for three months' treatment and try something new? Drugs are old and have proven useless for such troubles. It will make you strong; it will steady your nerves and check all waste of power in thirty days. Its full force is directed to the weak parts and the effect is magical. Cures of the worst cases are made in two months.

HOW TO GET IT? If not, call and examine this wonderful Belt. Test the powerful current it gives and see how easily regulated it is. Don't be ignorant of a remedy which may correct all the past mistakes and assure you future happiness. Don't delay; act now. Get the book "Three Classes of Men," sealed free. Call or address

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