The Call
San Francisco

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CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE,
Editor and Proprietor.

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THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL.

THE SUMMER MONTHS.

Are you going to the country on a vacation? If so, it is no trouble for us to forward THE CALL to your address. Do not let it miss you for you will miss it. Orders given to the carrier or left at Business Office will receive prompt attention. NO EXTRA CHARGE. Fifty cents per month for summer months.

The work on the tariff bill is slow, but it is getting there.

Once more the attention of the world turns to the Congo. Central Africa is on the rampage.

To provide yourself with the best reading for to-morrow you must leave orders to-day for THE SUNDAY CALL.

Care should be taken to keep Balboa avenue in good order for we may take a notion to extend it before long.

The critics who were saying a month ago that McKinley had no foreign policy are now accusing him of having too much.

The most satisfactory feature of the situation is that business improvement is not waiting to keep step with the tariff bill progress.

The newly created LL.D.'s of the country should hold a convention this summer and show the people what they can do in the way of doctoring laws.

When the jubilee festivities are over there will be more talk in England about imperial federation, and once again the great plan will run up against colonial tariffs and go to pieces.

The San Bernardino *Times-Index* makes much of the fact that "Alabama makes pig iron at $5 a ton." But what is the use of making a pig iron at $5 a ton when you can make a Chinaman iron at 75 cents a day?

The programme arranged for Bryan by the reception committee of his party provides for too much traveling and too many speeches. The distinguished visitor should have a chance to rest and enjoy the climate.

Suffering under the accumulated ills of famine, pestilence and earthquakes, the people of India regard the jubilee rejoicings as an insult, and the British may have to fight for their empire before the year closes.

The fact that the slaughter of the Belgians on the Congo will affect the British expedition up the Nile is another evidence that a brick thrown anywhere in the world is pretty sure to hit a British interest before it stops.

Following the lead of the man who made silk from wood fiber a German inventor has devised a process of making it from cotton, and perhaps before the century closes some fellow may succeed in making a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

"There's plenty of room at the top," quotes the Morgan Hill *Sun* in a burst of eloquence. However, the *Sun* should not in its haste overlook the probability that the author of the proverb referred exclusively to himself and the top of his head

The Los Angeles *Record* gives space to the wail of the local milk inspector, who declares that his office is "of no earthly use." We should imagine he is correct—it is more a watery use than an earthly use which makes milk inspection popular.

The convention of the National Association of Musicians in New York is said to be attended by about 15,000 delegates, representing all musical professions, trades and industries. Other reports announce that the number of New Yorkers leaving the city for the summer resorts is unusually large.

Since the war broke out between the Greeks and the Turks affairs in Crete have been overlooked by the general public, but according to latest reports the Cretans have established a provisional government of their own and are getting along very well while waiting for the crisis to settle itself or begin again.

The report that the charity bazaar fire in Paris was caused by anarchists is too absurd for serious consideration. Dozens of witnesses have declared it was due to the flame from an ether lamp and the only evidence of anarchy in the affair was the fact that ladies used such an illuminant instead of patronizing the product of the Standard Oil Company.

Kaiser William's attempt to go from his yacht to the Columbia during a gale was foolhardy, but as he had sense enough to turn back before it was too late there is reason to hope he may be wise enough to abandon some of his foolish efforts to carry out a medieval system of government in the face of the rising storm of liberalism in Germany. The dangers of politics in his empire are not less menacing than those of the sea.

The chancellor of the University of Georgia has recommended that women be admitted to the institution and the trustees have indorsed the plan, but it will require an act of the Legislature to make the change and there is some doubt whether the Bourbons from the backwoods districts will agree to it. What has been accomplished, however, is a good evidence of progress and shows that Georgia intends to keep in the lead of the new South along all lines of advancement.

UNHAPPY INDIA.

Across the glory of the British jubilee a menacing shadow falls. The splendor of the royal festivities is darkened by a cloud overspreading the most populous and most dangerous part of the empire, and amid the popular rejoicing at the capital the Government shudders at the news from India.

Dispatches from Bombay announce that while the thronging crowds in London were shouting their loyalty to the Queen, and exulting in the pride of the mightiest empire the world has ever known, the people of India, maddened by famine and plague and frightened by earthquakes, had begun to manifest a discontent ominous of civil disturbances of the most direful kind. Assassins have killed one member of the Plague Commission, mortally wounded another, badly wounded a third and attempted the life of a fourth. Following these murderous assaults there has been circulated a bulletin denouncing as demons those who would celebrate a jubilee at a time of famine, plague and earthquake, and calling upon the people to check by arms the excesses of English tyrants.

It is easy to understand the discontent of India. Widespread disaster and want and misery powerfully affect the public mind, even among the most civilized people. We have seen in our own country to what folies intelligent men may be led in panic seasons and periods of hard times. The people of India are not intelligent, and the distresses which have befallen them far exceed that which happened to even the most unfortunate of our citizens at the worst point of the past four years. It was inevitable, therefore, that they should be roused to madness. Holding their conquerors responsible for their ruin, they enter upon the practice of assassination and call for revolt and war.

There is no serious danger in this to the supremacy of the British empire in the country. India is inhabited by peoples alien to one another in race, religion, language and civilization. They have never been able to combine with one another to resist any conqueror, nor could they combine now to throw off the British yoke. Moreover, the very distress in one part of the country has been the cause of prosperity in another. The famine has not been universal, and the high prices of rice and wheat caused by it have benefited those portions of the great peninsula where the crops were good. An uprising in the stricken districts would find little or no sympathy elsewhere, and would be foredoomed to failure from the start.

The danger is that any serious revolt would cause a long and bloody war. It would open a way for an outburst of that fanatic barbarism which is inherent in so many of the Indian races. It would carry a fearful dread into almost every English home, for there are comparatively few families in Great Britain that have not some near relative or dear friend in the Indian service. It is for that reason the news from Bombay causes a shudder in London. The jubilee year of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland may be a direful time for the Empress of India.

BUILDING UP A TRADE CENTER.

A Wholesale Merchants' Association has been incorporated in New York City, with the object of promoting in all practical ways the trade of that metropolis and particularly of inducing merchants from the interior parts of the country to visit the New York market for the purchase of their goods. The New York *Times* says that "it is the conviction of those engaged in this work not only that such trade can be carried on with greater advantage to the jobbers than is possible under the system of traveling salesmen, which has grown so extensive, but under proper conditions with greater advantage to buyers themselves."

It is not the purpose to do away with travelers, but to substitute trade on the spot as far as practicable. In furtherance of this object the organization has already secured from the railroads attractive concessions in fares for buyers visiting New York, and it is going to arrange for the best possible terms as to the shipment of freight as regards both expense and convenience. The railroads, the merchants and the customers are thus to co-operate for their mutual advantage.

Perhaps our San Francisco wholesale merchants and jobbers may find in this New York plan a suggestion worthy of their respectful consideration. The New Yorkers reason (and this will apply equally here) that "the more goods sold in the city the more business there will be for the railroads, both in freight and passengers, and the greater the business the better the terms that can be made all around."

THE CENSUS OF RUSSIA.

The census of the empire of Russia, just completed, shows an astonishing increase of population, and teaches the world the wonderful possibilities which exist in the country of the Czar. The total population of all the Russias in 1897 is 129,211,113, an increase of over 20,000,000 since 1885, and nearly double the population in 1851. In fact the empire added to its numerical strength nearly 62,000,000, a population almost equivalent to the total population of the United States in 1890.

Robert P. Porter, ex-Chief of the United States Census, has made some very interesting contrasts and comparisons with regard to the figures of the census in Russia. He shows that at the same rate of increase as between 1885 and 1897 Russia would have in 1900 a population of 155,000,000; while the United States, at the same rate of growth as between 1880 and 1890, would have in 1900 a population of over 78,000,000. On account of the decrease in immigration, however, he opines that our population will be nearer 75,000,000 at the beginning of the next century: hence in the year 1900 Russia will have about twice the population of this country.

The empire has an area of nearly 8,500,000 square miles, or one-sixth of the land area of the world, and with the population above mentioned, there are vast areas of Russia less settled than our Western States were forty years ago.

"It is a country," says Mr. Porter, "rich in soil, in mineral wealth, in forests, and so vast that no nation in history compares with it in natural resources; while at the same time, because of the recent multiplication of appliances for developing a wilderness country, no past changes from wilderness conditions afford a standard for measuring the progress likely to be made by this colossal empire."

The average reader in this country is familiar with not over half a dozen names of Russian cities, and yet that empire boasts of fifty-four cities with over 50,000 population, while the United States has only fifty-eight. In total population the American cities of 50,000 and upward exceed by nearly 4,000,000 the Russian cities which figure in the list above the 50,000 mark.

During the last quarter century America has given more attention to manufactures than Russia; but if the Czar should adopt a policy that would result in pushing forward manufacturing industries many great cities might be rapidly developed from the present good beginnings in his empire; and in this event we are assured there would be splendid opportunities for American enterprise (which beats the world) in the work of improving the condition of the urban population of Russia.

LET THE GOOD WORK GO ON.

The Board of Health campaign, having for its object the destruction of tuberculous cattle on the dairy farms of this City and County, should be applauded by every man and woman in the City. From a standpoint, not only of law, but of humanity, it is an imperative duty that cows affected with tuberculosis should be destroyed. The existence of infected animals on our dairy farms simply implies the diffusion of disease germs among families supplied with milk from those sources.

Young children, with whom milk is a chief article of diet, are necessarily the most imperiled, and the danger is a grave one, for the insidious poison finds its way most readily into those systems which are least able to resist its effects. The fight for pure milk is a battle in defense of the home and family.

No parent would stand by and lift not a protecting arm if before his eyes his innocent child were threatened by a ruffian hand. Such a case is unimaginable. The parent would risk his own life to save his child from harm. Then every father and mother should be heart and soul with the movement just inaugurated by the Board of Health. The lives of children are threatened in this instance not by sudden violence but by an enemy in the shape of a disease that kills by slow stages, early inscribing on the features of his victim his terrible, ghastly decree. We aid in combating that enemy when we give our moral support to the campaign begun by the Board of Health. Let the good work never cease until our dairies contain only sound, healthy cattle.

TO REDEEM THE GREAT SOUDAN.

The reported massacre of the Belgian expedition, under the leadership of Baron Dhanis, while on its march to the headwaters of the Nile, if true, may in a measure delay the reconquest of the Soudan. It is believed that the Baron's force of 6000 men from the Congo Free State and a number of British troops was to act in conjuction with the Anglo-Egyptian expedition on the Nile, in order to take the Mahdists between two fires. Dhanis was last heard from at Lado on the White Nile, 600 miles south of Khartoum. The British advance on the north is beyond Dongola, and less than 300 miles from the stronghold of the Dervishes.

Whatever the fate of the Baron's force may have been, the British will continue to push forward. The entire available Egyptian army is now engaged in the campaign, re-enforced and encouraged by a strong British contingent. At Omdurman, close to Khartoum, the Dervish army is massed in great strength, with some 60,000 men and 20,000 camels. It is thought probable that no battle will be given until the Anglo-Egyptian expedition reaches the neighborhood of Omdurman. Then will occur the final life or death struggle of Mahdism, and, according to Egyptian reports, the resistance of the fanatics cannot be very long sustained. They are said to be no longer the stern, ascetic warriors of fifteen years ago, but instead, luxurious, debauched and indolent. The death of the Mahdi chilled their fanatical ardor, and their arms are antiquated.

Khalifa Abdullah, the Mahdi's successor, is a tyrant of the most brutal nature, and his rule in the Soudan has been marked by dire oppression and depravity. The Egyptian Soudan is a fertile country, of great resources, and its redemption from the savage hordes which have been that fair land's curse for many a year will be a blessing to humanity.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Charles H. Walter of San Jose is at the Lick.

J. D. Meikle of Vancouver is at the Grand Hotel.

J. F. Dennis, a lawyer of Reno, is stopping at the Palace.

E. B. Willis of Bakersfield is at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

J. B. Rielly and wife of Chicago, Ill., are at the Cosmopolitan.

E. W. Runyon, banker, of Red Bluff, is a guest at the Palace Hotel.

S. G. Little, a banker of Dixon, registered at the Russ House yesterday.

W. F. Peterson, a merchant of Sacramento, registered at the Grand yesterday.

J. S. Johnson, a mining man of Coulterville, is in town stopping at the Russ House.

C. C. Dorsey and wife of Denver arrived in town yesterday and registered at the Palace.

R. T. Baliard, a commercial traveler of Kansas City, Mo., is at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Jesse D. Carr of Salinas arrived in the City yesterday and registered at the Occidental Hotel.

State Senator J. N. Gillette of Eureka arrived in the City yesterday. He is a guest at the Grand Hotel.

O. D. Cazzardira and wife of Chicago, Ill., who are on their wedding tour, are at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

M. C. Mott Smith of Boston, who is en route to Hawaii, where he has large property interests, is stopping at the Palace Hotel.

E. G. Green of Santa Cruz, an owner of important mines in Southern Oregon, arrived in town yesterday and registered at the Grand.

Judge Hunt has adjourned his court until the 9th of August. He will take his vacation among the mountains, with frequent visits to some of the fishing resorts of California.

CALIFORNIA CURRANTS IN THE SENATE.

Washington Post.

It is a good thing to discuss the fruit schedule, because California is always interested in fruits and believes in practical demonstration. There is fruit to eat. Currants were reached in the consideration of the tariff bill yesterday and Senator Mills said that Zante currants were raised only on the Island of Zante. "Oh, no," exclaimed Senators Perkins and White. "We raise Zante currants in California and if you don't believe it eat these."

Now the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and so when the California Senators displayed sundry boxes neatly and temptingly filled with currants the interest in the tariff bill temporarily languished. Senator Chandler evinced the liveliest interest and picking up a box carried it around the Senate.

Mr. Gray helped himself and smiled, and Senator Cockrell, after assuring himself that no practical joke was intended, also partook. Then the owlish Pettus peered over his gold spectacles at the sweet morsels, after which Senator Chandler laid the box before the Vice-President and, leaning his elbow on the desk, joined Mr. Hobart in an improvised lunch.

In the meantime Mr. Perkins had opened several boxes, so that the Republicans were well supplied. Senator Gear thought that something which was not worth going after was not worth having, and so he went across the chamber to get his box.

"Throw it to me," he said to Perkins. The California Senator tossed the box and Gear caught it with all the skill of a veteran baseball player.

JUST AS IT SHOULD BE.

Boston Globe.

It seems to be clearly established by Judge Bradley's decisions in the case of Correspondents Shriver and Edwards that newspaper men are not to be punished in court for refusal to betray confidence and trust. This is emphatically as it should be.

"THE CALL" TO-MORROW.

Down off the coast of San Mateo County, among the jagged rocks and the deep blue of the restless waters, there exists a seal rookery that has remained concealed from the knowledge of scientists and the general public. The few who do know of its existence are the people living near by, and to them it is commonplace.

Thousands of seals inhabit these rocks, raise their young and make annual migrations, much after the manner of sea birds. These seals are different than any others on the Pacific Coast, and have many distinctive characteristics. The rookeries and their interesting inhabitants will be fully described in to-morrow's CALL. There will also be a large number of illustrations, made from instantaneous photographs taken especially for the article.

And not only that but some hitherto unknown incidents in the private life of that great actor Edwin Booth, and some letters of his, never before published, written to Charles Barras, the author of "The Black Crook." Barras and Booth were close friends, and many traits of Booth's remarkable character and his inner thoughts were disclosed in these letters to his friend.

Then there is a story of Telegraph Hill and Bernal Heights—a good story of the boy and girl mountaineers and their breakneck performances on sleds and climbing, and their marvelously surprising little lives. It is interesting to get the aims and thoughts and daily doings of these sturdy little beings, living here among us, and yet of whom we know so little. But this story will be well and fully told next Sunday.

There is a pure human interest story, too, an interview with the young girl whose father is Chinese and whose mother is a white woman, who has been sold twice and just barely escaped being taken both times. She told her story to a CALL writer in a way that will make every mother's heart ache for her.

Did you ever know that they gathered seagulls' eggs?

Few of us know what they would do with them after they had them; but evidently they are of some use, because so many of them were being taken from the Pacific islands that the United States Government has had to stop it entirely. Next Sunday, apropos of this movement on the part of the Government, THE CALL will publish a history of the industry, with some striking illustrations of how it was carried on.

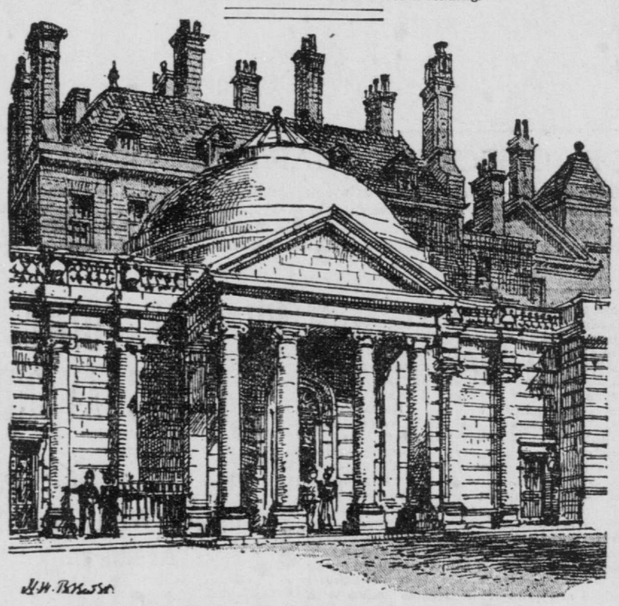
That remarkable play, "The Princess of Zenda," has been again produced in the City and as there has been some doubt expressed as to whether or not Mr. Hackett plays the double part a CALL reporter spent the evening behind the scenes and will tell just what happened and how the double part was managed in Sunday's edition.

Imagine going clear around the world for 10 cents—very much cheaper than staying at home, by the way—and having enough to eat, and indeed all that is necessary for happiness. Perhaps we cannot do it, but next Sunday's CALL will tell you how a queen does it without any difficulty, and nothing is donated but the 10 cents, either.

There have been all sorts of stories about the different things that women have been doing. Stories of women engineers and conductors and car-drivers and sign-painters and undertakers, but the woman "elevator-boy" is something new and surprising, and the interview revealing the personal side of her makes next Sunday's story of real downright interest to us all.

The children's page will be of unusual interest this week, both in its illustrations, stories and the puzzles for the little folk. As usual, there will be the columns of the whist and the page of the doings of society during these summer months. The dramatic news will be of unusual interest also this week on account of the unusually interesting people in town.

Altogether, this Sunday's edition of THE CALL will be worth reading.



RESIDENCE FOR THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER.

It is proposed to secure Dover House, Whitehall, says the London Graphic, as a residence for the Prime Minister. Architecturally it is a building which should not be allowed to disappear, because it is decidedly handsome, especially so as to its portico and dome-capped entrance hall, staircase, etc. The apartments also are well proportioned and excellently calculated for the kind of receptions which are held by a Minister of state. It is almost the last of the eighteenth century mansions left standing in Whitehall, and is regarded by architects and architectural writers as an excellent example of a domestic building of that period.

THE OLD-TIME CIRCUS.

The circus thirty years ago was better far than now:
That elephant was a wonder just to see.
I could watch him half a day
As he fed himself with hay,
And each separate beast was worth the price to me.
Never clown was half so funny; never monkeys half so droll:
All the tinsel was pure metal then to me:
Every acrobat, amazing; every rider, simply great:
And that small trapeze man—what a man was he!
And when the woman sang, "We Parted by the River Side,"
And "You'll Not Forget," and "You'll Remember Me,"
She was really so pathetic
That I wiped my eyes and cried;
I wanted then to take her home with me.
The shows we see in these days are never half so fine:
The cost of tickets often bothers me:
Though the man still cracks his whip
And the clown seems pretty flip
There is nothing much I care to hear or see.
Thoughts of business, taxes, losses; rheumatism, other crosses,
All combine to make the circus seem quite flat;
I no longer love the songstress, with her paint and frills and flosses;
I no longer want to take her home, at that:
But I'd like to see the old-time show of thirty years ago,
When I wore no pointed shoes; my feet were bare:
When lemonade was nectar
And peanuts were a joy;
That old show without a worry or a care.
—Pueblo Post.

DURING VICTORIA'S REIGN.

She has over seventy descendants, and sixty of these are alive.

Her empire extends over 11,399,316 square miles, or 2 per cent of the land of the globe.

When Victoria ascended the throne she governed 26,000,000 people. Nowadays she governs 402,514,000.

When she was crowned Chicago was a village of 4000 like many a small town now dotting our Western prairies.

When she was crowned the United States had only 17,000,000 people, and now its census reports 70,000,000.

Thirteen crimes were punishable by death when Victoria ascended the throne. To-day there are but two—treason and murder.

She has seen one-third of Africa rescued from the natives and brought under the influence of civilization, and great cities built where once savage forests stood.

When she was a girl the city of Melbourne in Australia consisted of a church, an inn, three shops, twenty huts and a kangaroo meat market. Now it is Australia's largest city, with 500,000 inhabitants.

Victoria has been contemporary to seventeen United States Presidents, twenty-eight Kings, six Emperors, four Czars, three Queens, thirteen Presidents, ten Princes, five Sultans and many rulers of petty states in Europe and Asia.

When she was young there was no telegraph; no running water in houses; no street-lighting; music was practically ignored, and nine out of every ten workingmen were professed infidels. There was no gas, no photography.

There were no telephones in her young days; emigrants came to America in sailing vessels and had to provide their own food; there was not a foot of submarine cable in existence; the spectroscope has been invented during her reign and it has enabled scientists to discover twenty-four of the seventy-eight known elements.

A WOMAN'S REASON.

Foraker shows no sign of making up to some other people who have been on his black list—the Bellamy-Storers, for instance, writes a Washington correspondent. Storer was kept out of the Assistant Secretaryship of State through Foraker's opposition, and there has not been any secret about it. The trouble in this case has its origin in social affairs as much as in political, and differences of the social kind are not so easily healed. A would-be society leader included the Storers in an invitation to meet the Forakers just before the new Minister to Belgium sailed for his post. The reply came back in a feminine hand: "Mr. and Mrs. Storer are obliged to send their regrets for two reasons—the second of which is that they will be absent from the city."

MEN AND WOMEN.

Sir David Hunter Blair is the only Scotch baronet who is also a monk.

August Belmont has ordered a $5000 statue of his favorite horse, Henry of Navarre.

Secretary of the Interior Bliss has as the assistants in his department four ex-Congressmen and an ex-Mayor.

Dr. Hiram Jones of Chicago has presented to the University of Illinois a memorial building in memory of his wife.

Representative Bailey of Texas when a boy was considered lazy, but he had his ambition awakened by the character of Ishmael Worth in Mrs. Southworth's "Ishmael; or, In the Depths," and dates his career from the reading of that novel.

Henry W. Lucy, besides having had one of the most interesting careers in journalism, is the quickest writer on the British press. He dictates all his work to a shorthand clerk, and he is declared to make the largest income earned by journalism.

Ernest Hooley, the millionaire, has many hobbies; perhaps the chief of them is farming. He is the biggest sheep-breeder in England, though not perhaps in the United Kingdom. He is fond of buying royal stock, and some of his most successful purchases have consisted of Shropshire ewes bred at Sandringham.

The champion woman bicyclist in the world is probably Mrs. A. E. Reinhart of Denver, who, during the course of last year, covered a total of 17,000 miles. During this time she made 116 century runs, and three runs of over 200 miles each. These last were recorded on July 22, August 7 and September 27. And among her remarkable feats was the riding for twenty consecutive days, between October 31 and November 19, inclusive, of at least 100 miles every day.

FRATERNAL DEPARTMENT.

Seven Pines Circle Celebrates Its Twelfth Anniversary by an Entertainment.

Seven Pines Circle No. 3, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, celebrated the twelfth anniversary of its organization by a literary and musical entertainment in Native Sons' building last Thursday night, and there was a large number of friends of the circle present to show their appreciation of the good work that the ladies of the circle have done in aiding the old veterans and their families when in need. Lydia C. Hinckley, the president, delivered a short address, after which Miss Geraldine B. Hunter gave a recitation; Professor Herbert Ball entertained with selections; Charlotte E. Johnson gave a recitation; Mrs. Ida J. Leroi favored with a vocal solo; Mrs. J. Murray Bailey delivered an address, giving a synopsis of the order, its aims and the work that it is organized for and what it has done in the past. At the close of the address she presented to Miss Geraldine B. Hunter a pretty little silk American flag with an appropriate inscription upon it in appreciation of the admiration of her efforts in behalf of the circle. This was followed by a vocal solo by Miss Sadie Howatt, and "An Old Maid's Lament," a recitation by Mrs. Angeline Budd, an admirable rendition. After that there was dancing, and refreshments were served.

The National Union.

Assessment 201, levied June 10, will be delinquent on the 10th of July.

Last Monday evening the San Francisco Cabinet paid an official visit to Yosemite Council No. 39, the oldest council of the order on this coast, and received a cordial welcome. During the evening cigars were passed around and remarks were made by L. L. Miller, N. R. Arter, O. C. Keil, James E. Field, R. H. Dement and other visitors, and by the various officers of the council.

Tuesday evening Golden Gate Council initiated nine new members, using the full form, Deputy J. N. Bunting giving the final instructions. A large number of applications were received and acted upon. A committee was appointed to ascertain what arrangements can be made for a larger and more convenient hall for the regular meetings. California Council's choir, which has been engaged by Golden Gate Council for its meetings, sang for the first time in this council, and their vocalization was enjoyed by all. A large number of visitors from other councils were present.

Will Be Past President.

By the recent election in La Estrella Parlor, Native Daughters of the Golden West, Mrs. Lucy Barbich, who during the past term made a very efficient president, will become the junior past president of the parlor.

Knights of the Golden Eagle.

The committee that has charge of getting up the anniversary entertainment that is to be given next Tuesday night by California Council No. 1 of the Knights of the Golden Eagle in Union-square Hall has completed all its arrangements, and promises a programme of unusual excellence. After the entertainment there will be a dance.

Liberty Circle, C. O. F.

Liberty Circle, Companions of the Forest, has elected the following-named officers for the ensuing term: Miss R. Banz, chief companion; Mrs. T. Meyer, sub-chief companion; Mrs. G. Banz, treasurer; Mrs. A. Moore, financial secretary; Miss M. Curtin, recording secretary; Mrs. G. Macpherson, right guide; Miss E. Castment, left guide; Mrs. Hein, inside guardian; Mrs. White, outside guardian; Miss Macpherson, organist; Dr. Kengler, physician. These officers will be publicly installed in Mission Maccabee Hall, on Mission street, near Seventeenth, on the evening of Wednesday, July 14.

The committee that will have charge of that function is composed of Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Phelps, Miss Maude Cove, Miss Lue Cove, Mrs. Sollman and Miss Maas. The committee has announced that it will have a fine entertainment for those who will attend, and in addition it will serve icecream and cake to the guests. This is a new circle, comparatively speaking, but it has many energetic members who are bound to have the organization shine in Forestry.

Young Men's Institute.

Last Thursday night Mission Council No. 3 gave a grand ball in Mission Parlor Hall in celebration of the twelfth anniversary of its organization. The hall was decorated with a great deal of taste; there was a splendid programme of dance and the music was charming, and what made it more pleasant was that there were many present to take part in the festivities of the evening. The very enjoyable function was conducted under the auspices of the following named: Committee of arrangements—John P. Henry, C. E. Callen, John F. Comyns, E. Mahon, John E. Richards Jr.; reception committee—S. I. Warren, M. J. Connerton, A. Andler, J. P. Brady, Hugh McEnhill; floor manager, Dr. Joseph I. Richards; assistant, E. J. O'Rourke.

A new council was organized on the 18th inst. in Los Angeles with a good charter list. W. E. Lannigan is the president of the new council, J. Gee recording secretary, N. Linderfeldt, P. Engelhardt and J. Egan executive committee.

Mission Council has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: E. J. Maher, president; E. J. Callan, first vice-president; Hugh McEnhill, second vice-president; Henry Kugelberg, recording secretary; J. E. Richards Jr., corresponding secretary; F. A. Kessler, financial secretary; E. J. Rourke, treasurer; D. J. Monahan, marshal; J. P. Henry, J. A. Brien and W. E. Collins, executive committee.

Borromean Council will give an entertainment at the Chutes on July 3. In addition to the usual attractions there will be games for old and young, for which there will be a number of prizes.

WITH YOUR COFFEE.

"It's real mean!" the young woman exclaimed.

"What's the matter?" her mother inquired.

"Before I married Herbert I made him promise to pass every evening at home with me and now he says he's sorry, but he can't take me to the theater without breaking his word." Washington Star.

He—Well, every dog has his day.

She—But he never hurries it along any by sitting up all night waiting for it.

His coattails fairly cracked as he went out the door.—Cleveland Leader.

"What did that man do to make himself so famous?" asked the Alturian, gazing curiously on an individual who formed the center of a social group.

"To the best of my knowledge," replied the cynic, "he did the public."—Washington Times.

Impecunious Count (looking at portraits of his ancestors)—Lucky fellows, you old robber barons! You only took the cash of the money bags. We have to take their daughters, too.—Fliegende Blaetter.

"Well, little boys and girls," said the superintendent, "what have you found out about Elijah and Elisha?"

"If you please," said the red-headed boy, "they were the fellers that started all the airship stories."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"I loaned some money to Slickly," groaned the patient, "and I'm in doubt whether he will ever repay it. That's what made me ill."

"I can relieve you of all doubt at once," said the kind old doctor; "you will never get a cent of it."—Boston Post.

"Here's an account of a Colorado girl who climbed to the top of Mount Popocatapetl and sang 'The Star-spangled Banner.'"

"She had some sense, didn't she? It's too bad some other girls are not as thoughtful when they want to sing."—Chicago Post.

Miss Gush—Count, I don't see what Europeans can find to admire so much in us Americans.

The Count—Why, you're as good as gold.—Twinkles.

"What a coarse hand that Mrs. Bullion writes."

"Yes; her father used to letter packing-cases."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

LOW RATES ON THE LAKES.

Springfield Republican.

Freight rates on the great lakes have reached the lowest point ever known. The charge for transporting a bushel of wheat from Duluth to New York and loading it upon a steamer at the latter port is now about 6 cents, or hardly one-half of the rate prevailing a few years ago. The season rate for ore from the head of the lakes to Lake Erie ports is now only 65 cents, against $1 05 last year. A chief cause of the decline is the deepening of the channels and use of ships of larger tonnage than was possible formerly. Vessels of 5000 tons are now becoming common, where previously a 2000-ton ship was rarely seen.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

EASTER IN 1892—J. C. J., City. Easter Sunday 1892, fell on the 17th of April.

RALSTON'S DEATH—H. A., City. William C. Ralston died in San Francisco, May 30, 1875.

THE PIONEER BANK—H. A., City. The Pioneer Bank in San Francisco closed its doors October 8, 1877.

THE BLAIRMORE—A. S., City. The ship Blairmore was capsized in the bay of San Francisco on the 9th of April, 1896.

BRUNSWICK RULES—T. H. H., City. The Brunswick balk rules for billiards and pool are the rules for championship games.

LOTTERY TICKETS—J. S., City. It is a violation of an ordinance of the City and County of San Francisco to have a lottery ticket in his possession.

DURRANT'S APPEAL—J. H. C., City. The attorneys for Theodore H. Durrant have taken an appeal from Judge Bahrs' judgment sentencing their client.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—A. B., City. If you desire to drive to Uncle Tom's cabin in San Mateo County, the shortest road is by the old county road from this City.

JUDGE FARMER—W. S., City. The list of the judiciary of San Francisco from 1850 down to the present time fails to disclose the name of Farmer as one of the Judges that have held office.

A DOLLAR OF 1795—F. S. M., City. A dollar of 1795 commands a premium of from 50 cents to $1, according to state of preservation. Such coins may be had from dealers at prices varying from $2 75 to $3 75.

LONGEST AND SHORTEST—Subscriber, Alameda, Cal. The 20th and the 21st of June of each year are the longest days, there being only a very few seconds' difference in the length. The shortest days are December 20 and 21.

MINNIE WILLIAMS—L. B. R., City. The body of Minnie Williams, who was murdered in the Emmanuel Baptist Church, was discovered on the afternoon of Saturday, April 13, 1895.

OREGON MARRIAGE LAWS—Inquiring reader. City. The marriage laws of Oregon require that a divorced person shall have been a resident of the State one year before marrying again.

CROSS LODE—Amador, City. The question as to the ownership of cross lodes is one of law which should be submitted to the United States Land Office, either in this City or to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

ALEX GREGGAINS—J. R., City. Since the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight Alexander has been twice in the ring, on Thursday last when he was defeated by Steve O'Donnell, and a few weeks ago, when he fought with Stenzel at the Woodward Pavilion.

CÆSAR—L. B. R., City. Cæsar married Cornelia, daughter of Cinna, B. C. 83. On his return to Rome, B. C. 67, he married Pompeia, a relative of Pompey, and in B. C. 59 he married Calpurnia, daughter of Piso, who succeeded him to the Consulship.

WHERE OIL WAS DISCOVERED—E. K. G., Gilroy, Cal. Summerland, Santa Barbara County, in this State, in which oil was recently discovered, is distant 524 miles from San Francisco. It is a postoffice and flag station on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad six miles east of Santa Barbara, and has a population of less than 200.

THE WIDOW'S SHARE—E. M. C., Mountain View, Cal. If a man dies without leaving a will one-half of his property, by law, goes to the widow; the other half descends to issue of the union—father, mother, brother, sister, in that order. If there are no children, father, mother, brother or sister, then the whole property goes to the widow.

STENOGRAPHY—R. T., City. It is impossible to state with certainty which is the standard work on stenography, as every writer is of the opinion that the particular system he uses is the best. The best systems are Pittman's, Graham's and Munson's. Each court reporter uses the system he learned. There is no uniform system in the courts of this City.

THE RACE TO HONOLULU—J. F. S., New London, Conn. The barkentine S. G. Wilder and the schooner Aloha left this port on the 9th of May for Honolulu on about an even start. It was a race for the island. The Wilder reached port May 23 and left for San Francisco on the return trip June 1. The Aloha did not reach port until May 31, consequently lost the race.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—Two Subscribers, City. Great Britain is the largest island of Europe, containing the countries of England, Wales and Scotland. Ireland is the more western of the two principal islands of which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is composed. To the specific question, "Is Ireland included in Great Britain?" if that refers to geographical territory, the answer is, no.

THE NINE OF DIAMONDS—L. B. R., City. There are two explanations, or rather suggestions of why thy the nine of diamonds is called "the curse of Scotland": 1—The nine of diamonds in the game of Pope Juan is called "the pope," the anti-Christ of the Scotch reformers. 2—In the game of comette, introduced by Queen Mary, it is the great winning card, and the game was the curse of Scotland, because it was the ruin of so many families.

THE PARIS TREATY—H. M., Oakland, Cal. What is known as the treaty of Paris of 1763 was a treaty concluded between Great Britain, France and Spain. France ceded to Great Britain Canada, Cape Breton and the islands and coasts of the St. Lawrence. The Mississippi River from its source to the Iberville and a line thence through lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the Gulf of Mexico were to bound the Spanish and British possessions. Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain. England renounced her pretensions to Cuba in favor of Spain and surrendered her forts in Spanish America.

CITIZENSHIP—N. N., City. An alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States and obtains his first papers is not a citizen of the United States, and he does not become such until he has complied with all the provisions of the naturalization laws and has received from a court of competent jurisdiction his second papers, which entitle him to all the rights and privileges of a citizen. If the rules require that a man shall be a citizen of the United States before he can obtain work under a Government contract an alien who has only declared his intention to become a citizen would not be eligible.

THE LICK SCHOOL—H. O. and A. S., City. The school year of the California School of Mechanical Arts, commonly called the Lick School, commences on the second Monday in July and includes forty weeks of attendance, divided into two terms of equal length. The school is open to any boy or girl of this State qualified to enter and is free of charge for tuition. The requirements for entrance are substantially the same as are needed to enter the last of the grammar grades of the public schools. The number of pupils is limited to accommodations. The branches of study are English, mathematics, science and history the first year, government is added in the second year and continued in the third. In the industrial course there is for boys carpentery and turning, iron fitting, freehand and mechanical drawing, modeling, forging, molding and pattern making, wood carving, architectural drawing; for girls sewing, freehand and mechanical drawing, modeling, carpentry, dressmaking and millinery, wood carving, cookery and household art and science.

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