The San Francisco Call

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 28, 1897

CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE,
Editor and Proprietor.

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Get ready for the Omaha exposition.

Our staff at the Klondyke will have the call on the situation.

The currency question will easily keep until Congress meets again.

California should take the leading place in any exhibition of the Greater West.

There is no need of hurry to the new gold fields. The placers will keep. They are all on ice.

Many a man who goes all the way to Alaska in search of hot stuff will find nothing but a frost.

The importers of foreign goods rushed things lively, but some of them got caught in the jam. The tariff has got them.

The Standard Oil Company it appears has nothing in this State liable to taxation and can make light of taxes as well as of oil.

The rush to the Klondyke will relieve the labor market a little, and those who stay at home will reap a profit from the excitement.

In coming forward to help Rhodes carry the burden of the Transvaal raid Chamberlain is making something of a pack-donkey of himself.

The fight against the bogus brandy shipment did not stop that particular fraud, but it is likely to prevent a repetition of the offense.

Reports from the East are to the effect that long-closed mills have begun to work again, and are humming the glad song of the protective tariff.

Every day brings new evidences of increasing prosperity, and the mills are running fast in order to keep up with the coming of better times.

It is hard for even the most sanguine citizen to give evidence before the Board of Equalization without talking very much like a calamity howler.

If either the Federal or the State quarantine officials had full power to act their first movement in all likelihood would be to quarantine the others.

The story that Senator Hanna has quarreled with the President is another illustration that Washington has nothing to talk about now except its own inventions, and the canard season has come.

After all the reviews and revisions to which it was subjected it seems the tariff has a few verbal flaws which will have to be patched up by liberal constructions in order to make it hold water in all places.

The Democratic faction fight in New York must be very hot under the surface, for Mr. Whitney, the great harmonizer, has been giving "peace dinners" at the rate of about one a week for some time past.

It is announced that early in August $1,000,000 worth of gold will be shipped from Australia to this country, and it will be seen that the world is not only coming our way but is paying for the privilege.

The treasury statement on Monday showed a cash balance of $239,373,843. That is enough to carry the country along until the new tariff gets in its work and raises the revenue again to the level of Government expenditures.

The rush of shipments of supplies to Alaska is about equal to the rush of adventurers who will need them. In these days it is very seldom that trade falls behind the procession, or gets caught napping when it should be wide awake.

The only confirmation offered for the report that Whitelaw Reid is to be appointed Secretary of State is the announcement of one of his friends that Reid would like the place. Such confirmation can be found equally well in the case of several others.

It appears that a Cabinet crisis is probable in England, as the Prime Minister has been snubbing the Liberal Unionists in the persons of the Duke of Devonshire and Joseph Chamberlain. This may mean that Salisbury feels himself strong enough to govern without the aid of such allies, or it may be he finds himself in a corner and has decided to upset the apple cart and let the Liberals take control.

When at the beginning of the coal-miners' strike it was believed that a coal famine was imminent, some of the railway companies took possession of the coal they were hauling for private parties and converted it to their own use. The action was complained of, but it appears it was justifiable, the argument being, according to the Boston *Herald*, that railroads having coal in transit have the right to take possession of it for their own use when a famine is probable, on the principle that they are carriers of the Government mails, and without fuel would be unable to operate and live up to the contracts with the Postoffice Department.

## THE NEW-CHARTER MOVEMENT.

The committee of one hundred citizens appointed by Mayor Phelan to draft the principles of a new charter and nominate a board of freeholders begins once more the movement so often undertaken to provide San Francisco with a form of local government suited to its needs. It is to be hoped that this time success will crown our efforts. The new set of charter-makers will have the experience of the past to guide them, and by carefully attending to the lessons taught by former failures may draft a charter which the people will accept.

The committee itself has been well chosen. The large number of men of which it is composed gave the Mayor great freedom for the exercise of choice in selecting its members, and there is reason to believe that as a whole the committee will be found sufficiently representative of all parties in the community to give general satisfaction. This in itself is a matter for congratulation, as it starts the new movement with the support of popular favor and wins for it the confidence of the people.

The plan under which the work is to be carried on has been well devised. The committee of one hundred is to consider the fundamental principles of municipal government and determine which are to be made the basis of the new government. When that has been done the committee is to take the necessary steps for the nomination and election of fifteen freeholders, as provided by the constitution, for the work of drafting the charter. It is designed that this work shall be done in time for ratification of the charter by the people and its approval by the Legislature at the next session.

An excellent feature of the plan is that which provides that if the committee cannot agree upon any point of the proposed charter it shall arrange to submit alternate propositions upon the disputed point to the vote of the people. This will avoid the danger of having the whole charter voted down by reason of objection to a single proposition contained in it, and it will also have the effect of giving the people a more direct voice in the construction of the new form of local government than they otherwise could have.

The importance of a new charter for San Francisco has been so often and so fully made known to every intelligent citizen that no argument on that phase of the issue is needed now. Our present municipal government is such an inconsistent make-up of patches and botches that it cannot be called a system. It is a confusion which even the best lawyers do not understand, and through which the Supreme Court has to make its way by sheer force of authority to establish precedents where none exist. The new charter we must have. The new movement promises to provide it for us. Let the good work go on.

## OUR KLONDYKE STAFF.

That THE CALL's host of readers may be supplied at the earliest possible moment with the most reliable information with regard to the Klondyke goldfields an expedition of able, tried and trustworthy newspaper men, thoroughly equipped in every particular, has been dispatched by this paper to the Arctic land whence have come stories of placer finds so rich as to almost challenge belief, and not stories merely, but bags and jars filled with nuggets of virgin gold which speak for themselves and which returned miners declare are only handfuls picked from river banks that gleam with the yellow metal and yield more wonderfully the deeper they are pierced.

Is it possible that lucky enthusiasts may have exaggerated the extent of Yukon riches? May not the placer diggings be already under claims of companies or individuals? Or, are they practically limitless? These and hundreds of other questions are to be answered and THE CALL will present to the public the substantial facts—the plain, ungilded truth.

The staff selected to serve the public by gathering the facts of the new gold discovery has been carefully chosen. It will transmit uncolored reports, descriptive of the routes to the Klondyke and the extent of the placers; faithful accounts of all the conditions that prevail, and, in fact, the truth and the whole truth regarding what has been termed the new "land of the golden fleece," far in the icy northland.

Just as the best and most reliable news thus far obtained concerning the Yukon mines has first appeared in THE CALL, so may it be expected with every degree of confidence that THE CALL will be the first newspaper to receive and publish the facts as they appear to cool-headed, eye-witnesses, whose high reputations guarantee the fidelity of their reports.

## LET THE GATES BE CLOSED.

There is every indication that the present Congress will accede to the almost common demand, particularly among the laboring classes, and pass a law for the restriction of immigration to reasonable limits. One fact which points unmistakably that way is the change in the make-up of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Congressman Bartholdt of Missouri, who was chairman of that committee in the last Congress, persistently opposed all measures that proposed to check the tide of unrestrained immigration. Speaker Reed did not reappoint Mr. Bartholdt, whose successor in the chairmanship is Congressman Danford of Ohio, a radical advocate of immigration restriction. In this matter the majority of the committee is of the same mind as its new chairman, and Speaker Reed himself is pronouncedly in favor of putting up the bars against foreign pauper labor. Hence we may expect some action in the premises at the regular session of the National legislature which convenes in December.

We have protection for our industries, and the same principle should be carried out regarding the labor supply. The new tariff law is starting up the mills and factories, and American labor, which has suffered long, ought to get the benefits. We want to see steady work at good wages, but how can we be assured for the future if the gates of the country are thrown down to alien laborers accustomed to starvation wages in their native countries and eager to secure work by underbidding the American, and even binding themselves by slave-labor contracts. We want no free trade in labor. We want to see the bars put up high against the aliens who come here to lower the American wage rate.

The American toiler's prosperity is threatened, his way of living menaced, by the illiterate and paupered foreign element which is being transported to our shores. President McKinley, in his inaugural message, sounded the keynote to this subject when he said:

Our naturalization and immigration laws should be further improved to the constant promotion of a safer, a better and a higher citizenship. A grave peril to the Republic would be a citizenship too ignorant to understand, or too vicious to appreciate, the great value and beneficence of our institutions and laws—and against all who come here to make war upon them our gates must be promptly and tightly closed.

It is to be hoped that Congress will not fail to pass a strong immigration measure at the regular session, a measure that will bar out those emigrants who cannot satisfy a reasonable educational test and make the United States safe from invasion by the pauper-labor hordes of Europe as well as Asia.

Eighty-six carloads of California fruit were sold in New York last week, as against sixty-one carloads during the previous week, and while there was some falling off in prices the shipments were profitable in nearly all cases. We may now regard the New York market as virtually captured and begin to lay plans for that of London.

## THE BEET-SUGAR COLONY.

The plans are at last completed for the colonization, under the direct supervision of the Salvation Army Colonization Bureau, of the sugar-beet lands of the Salinas Valley recently acquired by Claus Spreckels. Having acquired full title to the Sobranes ranch, near Soledad, consisting of about 700 acres, Mr. Spreckels will now place it under the charge of the colony founders, and he promises further to aid them by advice and money. The colonists will have from eight to ten years to pay for their holdings, and Mr. Spreckels will agree to take all the beets they raise at a stipulated price. A golden opportunity is thus offered to families which have suffered by reason of the late period of business depression, but which are nevertheless industrious, willing and capable. There is far more certainty that, with proper management, they will realize a competence and come into possession of a comfortable home and farm, than that nine-tenths of the people who are flocking to the Northwest Territory will come home with more gold than they went away with.

The projectors of the colony intend to assign to each family about ten acres of land and to provide each settler with all the farming implements and supplies necessary to pursue with thoroughness the work that will be outlined. Colonists will raise small fruits and vegetables to the end that they may become self-supporting at the earliest possible time. Each family will be provided also with an outfit for a poultry-yard.

This colonization enterprise, while it is laudable in every respect and while it means a world of good to scores of worthy but unfortunate families, is not by any means to be considered in the light of a charity. It is a business proposition, pure and simple. The colonists will pay, on easy terms, for their lands and improvements; but they will have the benefit of a certain market for their chief product at rates that will insure them all an appreciable profit annually over all land payments and expenses, considering that they conduct affairs with reasonable economy.

President McKinley has expressed himself as much in favor of the Salinas Valley colonization idea and has promised to lend to it such encouragement as it is in his power to give. The Secretary of Agriculture will render every good office in the scope of his duties to supply aid and information to the colonists and the sky is bright with promise for the success of the excellent project set on foot by the Salvation Army leaders.

## FAILURE OF THE EADS JETTIES.

The Eads jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi River, according to the report of Major J. B. Quinn of the War Department, are failing to do the work for which they were designed. On account of shoaling there were seventy-four days in the year ending June 30 when a legal channel of twenty-six feet depth was not maintained. This is rather startling news for the Government, with which the Eads Company hold a contract to keep the channel at the requisite depth.

Major Quinn says that the maintenance of the legal channel for any length of time under the Eads management is impossible without a considerable modification in controlling the dikes and jetties and a considerable increase in the dredging plant. It is clear, he says, that the extension of the bar in the gulf will soon render the usefulness of the jetties at an end for keeping a navigable channel for heavy-draught ships. At present vessels drawing 23 feet of water are often seriously retarded.

The Eads Company, it is said, are now anxious to have the Government take the burden off their hands, although their contract has yet three years to run; but it is inferred from the report in question that the contractors are unable to fulfill their agreement. These jetties have cost millions of money to maintain, and the prospects are that the Government will now have to build a plant of its own. This, it is estimated, will require the expenditure of $2,000,000 for the plant and another million for labor and material for extension on the basis of a channel from 30 to 32 feet deep.

This will be necessary as soon as the Eads contract expires unless some contractor can be found to undertake the work on the same terms as the Eads Company, $400,000 a year. The important matter demands prompt attention from the National authorities, as most extensive commercial interests are involved. The Eads Company were sure a few years ago that their jetties would fulfill all requirements, but the result shows how engineers of undoubted ability can deceive themselves.

## DEADLY HIGH COLLARS.

Philadelphia Record.

High collars are still in style, but few people realize that the wearing of them is fraught with much danger. It is essential for general health to leave the neck free. Dr. Pirtes of Cairo recently reported a case of a gentleman who was almost strangled by a high standing collar. It was a difficult matter to restore him to consciousness and life. This is not the only case of the kind. Not long ago a wealthy French gentleman was found dead in the compartment of a railroad car on the arrival of the train at Paris from Nice. The inquest and the autopsy revealed that the traveler had not met with foul play, but had been strangled by a standing collar. At a point very near the Adam's apple there is a spot which it is very dangerous to compress. When this is done respiration stops suddenly and asphyxiation will ensue if the pressure is continued long enough. A collar which is uncomfortable when the wearer is standing will be more so when he sits down, and should he fall asleep in a sitting position it is likely to press upon the very point where it will do the most harm. It is possible that unconsciousness will set in during sleep from the effect of this pressure, and the fatal termination in the case just mentioned proves the danger of wearing high collars.

## KLONDYKE.

Over the mountains and far away,
In the regions of ice and snow,
Many a pilgrim is trudging to-day,
With a heart full of hope and shouting: "Yo-ho,
For Klondyke!"

Over the mountains, beyond the plains,
Where the great river winds to the sea,
Many a pioneer jingles his gains,
And sings in a frenzied ecstasy—
In Klondyke!

Thousands and thousands of miles away,
In the land of the polar bear,
Many a man is digging to-day,
Only to find that there's nothing there—
In Klondyke!

Many a husband, many a son,
And many a father, too;
Many a man who is dear to some one,
Is climbing the glaciers, leading through
To Klondyke!

Many a mother and many a wife
And many a one that is dear
Is dreaming to-day of a happier life
And hopefully waiting to hear
From Klondyke!

And thousands and thousands of golden hopes
And many a dream that is fair
Are destined to die on the frozen slopes
And find their graves out there
In Klondyke!

S. E. KISER.

## PERSONAL.

W. Gleason of Merced is at the Cosmopolitan.

Albert Lowry of Fresno is at the Cosmopolitan.

T. F. Rogers of Fresno is at the Cosmopolitan.

Baron Fay, from France, is a guest at the Palace.

Dr. J. C. Street of New York is a guest at the Grand.

Dr. Tully of Stockton is among the guests at the Baldwin.

Frank Short, an attorney of Fresno, is registered at the Palace.

Mrs. G. A. Miller and child of Hanford are at the Cosmopolitan.

S. J. Moore of Gilroy, the well-known fruit-grower, is at the Lick.

L. W. Fulketh, an attorney of Modesto, is stopping at the Grand.

A. B. Rodman, a rancher of Woodland, is a guest at the Occidental.

P. H. Sexton, a cattle king of Montana, is among the guests at the California.

K. R. McDonaldson of Grayson, Cal., ex-State Treasurer, is at the Occidental.

J. B. Chinn, a prominent fruit-grower of Porterville, is stopping at the Grand.

J. F. Devendorf, a leading real estate dealer of San Jose, is registered at the Grand.

A. Weilheimer, a Fresno merchant, came up yesterday. He is a guest at the Grand.

Senator J. M. Gleaves of Redding is on a visit to San Francisco. He is at the Grand.

Among the guests at the Occidental is Thomas R. Minturn of the town of Minturn.

L. C. Jacobs, a hotel proprietor of Oroville, is visiting the City with his family. He is at the Lick.

Frank H. Buck, the well-known fruit-grower of Vacaville, is visiting the City and is stopping at the Palace.

G. P. Wilder of Honolulu is at the California Hotel with his wife. He is connected with the Wilder Steamship Company.

H. J. Small, superintendent of the Southern Pacific railroad shops at Sacramento, is in town. He is registered at the Grand.

J. J. Hebbron, ex-member of the State Board of Equalization and a large stock-raiser in the Salinas Valley, is among those registered at the Grand.

Mrs. W. C. Bompers, the wife of the Bishop of Alaska, arrived from the East yesterday en route to Juneau, Alaska, to join her husband. She registered at the Occidental and will leave on the Excelsior this afternoon. Mrs. Bompers has resided in the Territory for twenty years.

## CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 27.—At the St. Cloud, F. Hunt; Grand, H. Settle, A. W. Steel; Imperial, G. Goodiellow, W. J. Gunn, J. Frankel, A. F. Thedy; Holland, A. W. Rose, J. Dannenbaum; Stuart, J. A. Allen; Grand Union, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Havens; Sinclair, J. V. Kimball; Gilsey, A. W. Steel; Hoffman, C. H. Wilson; Union Square, J. L. Wright. Miss Fannie Ellis left the St. Cloud and sailed on the Lahn for Bremen. Mrs. Mary B. Watson of East Oakland, Cal., sailed on the Aurania for Liverpool. P. E. Benner and Mr. McLeod are here buying.

## THE BICYCLE BLUSH.

New York Sun.

Some days ago the Sun announced the discovery of a new distinction of bicyclists, which in the flurry over cheaper wheels was comparatively little noticed. It is neither deformity nor affliction, and, unlike the bicycle face, it is not peculiar to men. The women have it more conspicuously. Whatever may be said as to the actual existence of "ostrich necks," "pigeon toes," "knock-knees" and other abnormalities caused by wheeling, the lately developed "bicycle blush" is real and a virtue.

It mustn't be inferred that the bicycle blush is in the least degree the result of shock, anger or humiliation. Quite the opposite. A young woman may be spinning along the avenue unaccompanied and with nothing whatever to molest her, and at the same time present a very striking example of the bicycle blush. Or she may be reclining leisurely at home after her ride and still possess the bicycle blush. In fact, wherever she may be it will cling to her.

The blush in question results from the generous inhaling of fresh air, from the healthful exercise of the body and from the consequent free circulation of the blood. Plenty of life-giving oxygen is responsible for the bicycle blush, and the best way to produce it is to mount and roll away.

## THE KLONDYKE FEVER.

Our advice is stay at home and save what little you have.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

It's quite easy to get the gold fever, but unfortunately that doesn't lessen the hard work of getting the gold.—Binghamton News.

Don't start for the Klondyke gold fields without about $500 and a year's supplies, omitting icecream from the menu.—Fargo Argus.

It costs money to go to the Klondyke, but you can get all the advice you want about staying at home for nothing.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Unless a man has the capital to invest in an outfit and a large commissary he is taking more chances on death than fortune.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

If Russia had known that portion of Alaska was principally composed of gold she wouldn't have sold it to William H. Seward for $7,000,000.—Minneapolis Tribune.

In view of the enormous amount of metal some of the pans in that Klondyke district are said to wash it's very probable that lots of those stories won't wash.—Philadelphia Times.

Many of the young men who are going to Alaska to get a few bags of gold dust and a barrel or so of nuggets will be sending home for the price of a return ticket before they have sojourned very long in the Klondyke country.—Minneapolis Times.

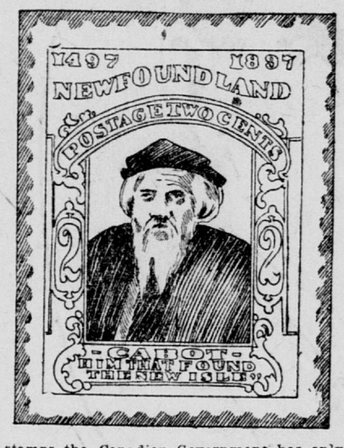
No man should rush off to the Alaska gold fields at this time of the year unless he has $500 in his pocket or is prepared to subsist for five or six months on a diet of icicles and hope. About all that the average miner gets during his first half year in that region is an overstock of frozen climate.—Mail and Express.

The same expenditure of toil and the same display of persistence exerted in those marts where merchants most do congregate might yield to many a one among the gold-hunters a larger harvest of wealth perhaps than he could have digged from the mountains or washed out of the sands of the rivers during years of labor.—Kansas City Times.

## JUBILEE STAMPS.

New York Tribune.

The most interesting of the recent new issues of stamps are the Jubilee stamps of Canada and the special Newfoundland issue. The Jubilee stamps are all of the same design, but of different colors and denominations. Each bears two portraits of the Queen, one taken at the time of her coronation and the other recently. The issue is strictly limited to 25,000 complete sets, each set ranging from a half-cent to a $5 stamp. The dies from which the stamps were printed have been destroyed, as a guarantee that the issue will not be extended. In sending out these




stamps the Canadian Government has only followed what has now become a very general custom among nations—that is, the creating of special issues of postage-stamps as a money-making speculation. That these Jubilee stamps are clearly intended to become curiosities and not to be used for ordinary postage is shown by the refusal of the authorities to sell them except in complete sets.

The only exceptions to this rule are the 1-cent, 3-cent and 5-cent stamps, which are sold separately. Heretofore the Canadian stamps have been confined to low denominations, there being no demand whatever for stamps of $1 or over in value. This offers another proof that the high-priced stamps in the jubilee issue are only for ornament and speculation.

The Newfoundland stamps are said to be a permanent issue, but there will be no little speculation in these also. They are interesting, and some of them have considerable artistic

merit. One of them bears a portrait of Cabot, who discovered Newfoundland; another a view of Cape Bonavista, where he landed, and a third a portrait of Henry VII, who granted Cabot his charter. Then there is a series showing the various industries of Newfoundland, including logging, hunting, sealing and mining scenes. Still another stamp bears a jubilee portrait of the Queen.

## THE ENDEAVORERS' JOURNEY.

Chicago Times.

The visit of the Christian Endeavor delegates to the coast has cost not less than $5,000,000 at the very lowest estimate. Possibly many who spent from $100 to $200 on the trip would pay a $5 subscription to a church or mission fund with reluctance, but even to people of this sort the trip across the continent will have a most broadening effect. Those who traveled through Western Kansas and Nebraska and the barren Dakotas and other bad lands must have found it hard to believe that Christian men and women were living in some of the most uninviting places as serenely as do the God-fearing whose lines are cast more pleasantly. Many of the Western counties in States and Territories are mission fields now, and the men and women who teach and preach there are supported by the subscriptions of the church boards and church people. Not one of the preachers is paid more than $20 or $30 a month.

As the Endeavorers moved westward they learned that every Westerner holds his allegiance to his parent State and stands on the threshold of his adopted commonwealth to welcome the Easterner, the Southerner and the Northerner to the fullest enjoyment of his home. The good feeling and heartiness—friend greeting friend, stranger greeting stranger, all mankind greeted as brothers—no South, no North, no East, no West, no color line drawn—has not failed to impress the Endeavor delegates. Talk of dividing our country on sectional lines because of political differences is most unreasonable so long as churches stand and Christian citizens are undismayed. As the excursionists crossed the prairies in July they found all about them evidences of the greatness of our Republic. As the Fourth approached patriotism and love of country were everywhere manifest. In Nevada, where the broiling sun beats down on the treeless mining districts, the citizens came "across lots" in wagons for fifty miles or more to celebrate.

The cowboys and Indians united in shouting for Old Glory and the mountaineers waved our flag from the highest peaks and made the cannon ring with their noise. The Endeavor trains were halted whenever possible and the delegates took part in the festivities of the Western patriots with delight. They noted that saloons were more plentiful than churches; they saw the cowboys ride and shoot and saw many men very drunk. When it came their turn to do something they sang and prayed. At one station their song was:

The dying thief rejoiced to see
That fountain in his day,
And there may I, though vile as he,
Wash all my sins away.

Long before the hymn was done many of the rough fellows succumbed to its influence, for it was grandly sung by a trainload of people.

At one home on a mountain summit a little boy lay sick in a house near the railroad track. When the train stopped fifty or more Endeavorers got off it, and standing by his window sang "Scatter Sunshine All Along the Way." As the train pulled away everybody joined in singing "God Be With You Till We Meet Again." And the last glimpse had of the little sufferer revealed his pale face aglow with light and happiness, his hands clutching a violin as if to hold in it the music he had heard. It was worth while to sing to the cowboys and this sick child. Travel makes a cosmopolitan Christian. New lands, new faces, rid one of narrowness and cant and provincialism. The Endeavorers' visit to the coast was worth all it cost.

## MEN AND WOMEN.

Colonel Ingersoll and Dr. Talmage are said to receive higher salaries than any other lecturers in the world.

Mrs. Marion Crawford, wife of the famous novelist, has dark eyes and golden hair, two things rarely found in the same person.

Dean Pigou of Bristol, England, can endure having letters addressed to him as Dr. Pigue, Peiken, Pigon, Pague, Pigour, Pickles, Peggue and Puegon, but objects to be called Rev. Dr. Pagan after having been forty years in orders.

Juliette Atkinson, who is again the champion woman tennis-player of this country, was a chorus girl in a comic opera last winter. She made this humble start with the idea of advancing in her profession, and she announces her intention of continuing in the future to play tennis in the summer and stick to comic opera in winter.

Mr. Seddon, the leader of the New Zealand Democracy, has risen from the miner's pick to the Premier's portfolio. Now, in his seventh year of office, he is still able to carry on the remarkable progressive policy which has attracted the eyes of so many social students to New Zealand. A cheery, bulky, blonde Englishmen, with all his wits about him, Mr. Seddon will probably be a force to be reckoned with for many years in colonial politics.

When Fridtjof Nansen passed the day with Emperor William the Emperor introduced his children to his guest in a characteristic manner. After dinner the young princes were called. They filed in and stood "at attention" in military style. "Shake hands with this gentleman," said the Emperor. "Look well at him. Some day you will be able to understand what his work is, and then you will be glad to be able to say you have met him."

# REAL ESTATE MARKET REVIEW

## What Effect the Klondyke Fever May Have on This Coast.

### Small Sales at Low Prices Seem Now to Be the General Programme.

### Faith in the Beneficial Results of the Tariff—Review of the Records. Random Notes.

The realty market continues quiet. Small sales are being made to some extent, but prices are generally low. The signs of the times indicate that this condition of affairs cannot last long.

In the first place the new tariff bill is now a law, and in the general revival of trade expected to follow real estate cannot help receiving a healthful impetus. With the price of labor advancing and money more plentiful there is not much doubt that these hopeful expectations are not builded on the sand.

In early spring it is believed that thousands of adventurous-minded persons will flock to this coast, en route to the Alaska goldfields. Many of them will in all probability return from there sadly disappointed, while many may make comfortable fortunes; but the effect on this coast cannot be otherwise than beneficial.

All must make a brief sojourn here in going, and many will voluntarily do so in returning. Thus the praises of California will be sung throughout the East by "argonauts"—a fit strain to follow that of the Christian Endeavorers.

REVIEW OF THE RECORDS.

During the last week fifty-five mortgages passed to record, aggregating the sum of $124,701. During the same time forty-six releases were recorded to the total valuation of $125,484. Among the mortgages the following were the principal ones:

By C. E. Benjamin to Edward L. Wagner, $6200 for two years at 7½ per cent on property in Western Addition block 243, on the south line of Green, 125 west of Laguna, west 53 by south 137:6; by Mary V. Baldwin to Isidore Burns, $12,000 to November 8, 1898, at 6½ per cent, on property in 100-vara block 320, on the southwest line of Steuart, 137:5 southeast of Market, southeast 45:10 by southwest 137:6; by E. Schmitt to Julie and H. G. Brulon, $6500 at 7 per cent, on property in fifty-vara block 93, on the east line of Dupont, 57:6 south of California, south 20 by east 50, being an extension to January 4, 1898; by the Hibernia Bank to John H. and Margaret E. Sullivan, $5200 for one year at 6½ per cent, on property on the southeast corner of Bush and Leguna, east 55 by south 137:6 feet; by the Home Mutual Benefit and Loan Association to Henry and Henrietta Damkroeger, $4500 for six years at 7 per cent on property on the south line of O'Farrell, east of Larkin, 23x90 feet; by the Hibernia Bank to Thomas Seale, $6000 for one year at 6½ per cent on property on the northwest corner of First and Clementina street, 80 by 150 feet; by the Hibernia Bank to Laura Albrecht, $4000 for one year at 6½ per cent on property on the east line of Fillmore, south of McAllister; by the same to Patrick and Julia A. Cleary, $6100 for one year at 6½ per cent on property on the east line of Howard, south of Twenty-fifth, 97:6 by 115 feet.

Among the releases recorded the following were for comparatively large sums:

From the Home Building and Loan Association to Frederick and Annie M. Spaulding, $9200 on property in Western Addition, block 165, on the south line of Vallejo street, 137:6 west of Gough, west 60 by south 137:6; from the German Bank to Francois Marx, $9000 on property in Western Addition, block 189, on the southeast corner of Filbert and Laguna street, east 137:6 by south 120; from the German Bank to Maggie P. Cheesman, $10,000 on property on the south line of Hayes street, east of Lott, and on the northwest corner of Fell and Lyon; from the Hibernia Bank to George Dieterle and Daniel Laird, $12,000 on property at the intersection of Market and Noe streets; same to Daniel Laird and William H. Crim, $10,000 on the same.

BUILDERS' CONTRACTS.

The following contracts in the building line passed to record during the week:

Martin Keating with G. C. Sweeney, plumbing, gas-fitting, sewering, tinning and tiling for a two-story frame building on the north line of Fell street, between Cole and Shrader; $1439.

George Goodman with George M. Salsbury, all work for a two-story frame building at 1210 Broadway; $2000.

Trustees of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church with John O. Dyar, two stories and a tower on the church on the southeast corner of Market and Noe streets; $3425.

John L. Koster with Carl Schutt, all work, except plumbing, gas-fitting, painting, electric work, etc., for a two-story frame residence on the north line of Grove street, 136:6 west of Fillmore; $10,000.

Matthew Schwamm with Casper Zweitlein, all work, except mantels, etc., for a two-story frame dwelling on the south line of Ellis street, 104 feet west of Gough; $5500.

Charlotte S. McLaughlin with M. C. Power, all work for a frame cottage on the west line of Second avenue, 250 feet north of Clement street; $1600.

M. I. Harto with Sarcander & Thompson, all work for a building on the north line of Eighteenth street, 75 feet east of Diamond; $1200.

Claus Spreckels with Gray Brothers, concrete work for power-house on the southeast line of Stevenson street, between Third and Fourth, estimated at $6400.

Standard Biscuit Company with James A. Wilson, erection of two brick reel ovens in the building on the northwest corner of Front and Pacific streets; $3085.

William Alpen with E. M. Weste and L. T. Fehn, all work for a cottage on the west line of Fourth avenue, 150 feet north of Clement street; $1536.

H. Krause with F. L. Beach, all work for one and a half-story cottage on the north line of Lombard street, 133 feet east of Gough; $1400.

The Pattosien Company with Robert Trost, raising, underpinning, excavating, brick, mill and stair work, etc., for altering a two-story frame building into a store at the northeast corner of Mission and Sixteenth streets; $5195.

Mrs. Clara Bennett with L. G. Bergen, all work for a one-story cottage on the north line of Eighteenth street, 100 feet east of Collingwood; $1048.

P. Strickland with L. Thoenges, all work for a two-story and basement frame building on the east line of Stevenson street, 85 feet north of Thirteenth; $2320.

Lawrence and Kitty Boyle with A. O. Brown, alterations and additions to the two-story frame building at 29 Powell street; $1240.

Eliza Lamey with Henry Munster, all work for a two-story and basement frame building on the north line of Brannan street, 105 feet south of Fourth; $3800.

Israel Kashow with B. F. Ellis, contractor. George A. Bordwell architect, for all work except grading, brick and cement work, plumbing, painting, mantels, marble and tile work and electrical work for a three-story frame building of three flats, on the northwest corner of California and Steiner streets, for $4461.

Henry and August Pape with A. G. Anderson, contractor, for all work except mantels and chandeliers for a one-story attic and basement frame building on the east line of Thirteenth avenue, south of Lake street, for $1304.

J. Egan with Robert Currie, contractor, for all work except painting and trimming for a one-story frame cottage with attic and basement on the south line of Dorland street, east of Sanchez, for $1650.

RANDOM NOTES.

At last the Board of Supervisors has made a move toward building the County Hospital provided for by an act of the last Legislature.

C. E. Stewart will build a $6000 residence at Stockton.

A $10,000 residence is being constructed at Salinas for W. G. Waters.

The contract to build the Crocker stable at San Mateo has been awarded to C. W. Westcott. The cost will be $7000.

Contractors Hone and Sneibley have completed the Shelter Home building.

The City Hall of Los Angeles is said to be in a very bad sanitary condition, and a committee of experts will be appointed to make an investigation. It is believed that several thousand dollars will be required to remedy its evil condition.

Riverside is going to vote on the question of building and equipping a modern schoolhouse.

## HAD HELPED TO PAINT IT RED.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald, who recently visited Lookout Mountain with the Presidential party, was reminded by that visit of an anecdote of Bill Nye. He says: We had stood upon the same spot together some years before and a guide then told us that we could see seven States from that point of view, viz.: Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

"Where's North Carolina?" Nye inquired.

The man pointed to a particular place in the purple horizon.

"What makes you think that is North Carolina?" Nye asked.

"Oh, we know by the direction and the conformation of the mountains there," the man replied.

"Well, I know that that is not North Carolina," Nye declared, with some vehemence. "And you would know it too if you would stop to think. Here is a map of the United States, and you can see that North Carolina is pink; besides, I know it is pink. I live in that State considerably, and I have helped to paint it red, but of course I go away sometimes, and then it fades a little, leaving it pink. No, sir, you can't stuff me that way. The place you are pointing at a color-blind man could see is purple."

Nye said those things so seriously that the man was almost dazed. He gave Nye a puzzled look, and then went on pointing out other sisters in the late Confederacy.

## WITH YOUR COFFEE.

They were talking of golf and she grew enthusiastic.

"Ah," he said; "I infer that you play."

"Oh, yes," she replied; "I play the game, but I must confess that I don't speak the language very fluently yet."—Chicago Post.

"Do you think it's true that every man has his price?" asked the heiress.

"I'm sure I don't know," he answered, thoughtfully, "but if you want a bargain you needn't look any further."—Chicago Evening Post.

Shade of Shakespeare—Who is this approaching the Elysian fields?

Virgil—That is Professor Gumperdorfer, the great German critic.

Shade of Shakespeare—Ah! Now I shall have a chance to find out what I really meant when I wrote "Hamlet."—Puck.

"Old man, there is money in buying your wife a wheel," said the man whose face showed some traces of sordid greed.

"Oh, there is?" asked the man of no particular character.

"You bet there is. She may eat a little more, but she doesn't have time to stop and look at the window bargains."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Well, Elsie," said Mrs. Moral Suasion to her three-year-old daughter, "did you tell God you were sorry for being naughty?"

"Ess, I did, and he said: 'Great Scott, Elsie, zat's all right. Zere's lots of 'em worser zan you are.'"—Pick-Me-Up.

Superintendent—I hate to mention it, Mr. Quiller, but the firm is suspicious of you. It thinks you have taken some of the funds.

Quiller (the bookkeeper)—Of course I have. 'Tween you and me, it was the only way I could make my books balance.—Boston Transcript.

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

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

**Cogswell Polytechnical College.**

The fall term of this institution will open Monday, August 2. Applications received this week, except Saturday, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. On and after August 2 applications will be received between 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

"The only objection I have to that woman," said Mrs. Cayenne, reflectively, "is her lack of versatility."

"I don't quite understand."

"She knows only two topics about which to talk—the weather and other women."—Washington Star.

**$25 Rate to Chicago via the Great Santa Fe Route.**

The low rates made for Christian Endeavorers will be open to the public as well. An opportunity to visit the East never before enjoyed by Californians. Pullman Palace Drawing-room Sleeping-cars of the latest pattern. Modern upholstered tourist sleeping-cars run daily through from Oakland pier to Chicago. See time-table in advertising column. San Francisco ticket office 644 Market street, Chronicle building. Telephone Main 1531. Oakland, 1118 Broadway.

**Northern Pacific Railway—Yellowstone Park Line.**

The managers of the Yellowstone Park wish to announce to the public that they have never been in better condition to handle visitors than at the present time (rumors to the contrary notwithstanding). All of the large parties of Christian Endeavorers have made the trip and are out of the park. For tickets and information apply to