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CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE, Editor and Proprietor.

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EDITORIAL ROOMS: 517 Clay Street, Telephone Main-1874

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THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL.

THE SUMMER MONTHS. Are you going to the country on a vacation? If it is no trouble to us to forward THE CALL to your address...

Sagasta may be good for Spain in this crisis, but sagacity would be better.

Anarchy seems to be a sort of medicine which civilization cannot shake and must take.

Spain may recall Weyler from Cuba and appoint him to the task of pacifying the anarchists.

The fight against the tax levy comes and goes at stated periods, but the levy stays with us.

It is wiser as well as safer to trust to the path of prosperity at home rather than to Chilcoot Pass.

We may not be able to reform China- town, but it is worth while to try the effect of revolutionizing the present methods of dealing with it.

Secretary Sherman has accomplished in the State Office the success of irritating the British, and that is a pretty sure sign of a vigorous foreign policy.

About the best thing for Professor Elliott to do at this time on the seal question is to imitate the wiser among the calamity howlers and snut up.

Protests against the new mining regulations adopted by the Canadian Government are being sent in by British Columbia with a snap and vigor that will astonish Ottawa.

It is announced that the yacht of the Prince of Wales is for sale, and now any American plutocrat who wishes an introduction to his Royal Highness knows how to get it and what to pay for it.

Rich gold discoveries are reported in various parts of California, as well as in Alaska and British Columbia, and those who fail to patronize home industry in this particular may go farther and fare worse.

If the charter-makers can devise any means whereby the tax levy can be kept down and public improvements increased they will at once become known as leading citizens and everybody will be glad to follow them.

It will be easy enough to start the proposed socialist colony in Alaska, but if one of the party makes a rich strike it will be an awful strain on him to divide with the other fellows who have been digging in vain.

The Ottawa Government has decided to limit a mining claim to 100 feet hereafter, and perhaps new restrictions will be enacted later on, as it seems determined to buck against the buzz saw with both hands and both feet.

Though the British have won several victories in Central, the natives refuse to be pacified, and in fact like the Cubans the hill men seem to regard an invasion of their territory a cause of offense rather than a process of pacification.

The success attending the Christian Endeavor meeting in this city made manifest the fitness of San Francisco to be the summer convention city of America, and we must now go to work to make the East recognize that fitness and set upon it.

The attack of the New York Sun on the pension system will not in any way weaken the determination of the people to provide for the support of the veterans who saved the Union in its hour of peril. The Sun shines well as a general rule, but is subject to erratic displays in spots.

Senator Morgan does not believe the conservative party of Spain will be strengthened by the recoil of public opinion due to the assassination of Canovas. He says "when you kill the chief of the bandits you demoralize the gang."

The Rhode Island man who is said to have invented a successful flea-trap may be included in the rank of public benefactors. There is no telling how much time, energy and patience is wasted in seeking the elusive flea that might have been better spent in chasing the nimble s'pence.

In his address in response to the Czar's words of welcome at St. Petersburg the Emperor spoke a few sentences in Russian, and the Russians immediately retaliated by singing the Kaiser's own composition, "The Song of Zigei." This was vengeance and retribution accomplished without disturbing the hilarity of the occasion.

The Indiana law requiring that prison-manufactured goods exposed for sale should be plainly labeled "convict made" has been declared unconstitutional on the ground that it interferes with the right to contract, discriminates against goods of other States and interferes with interstate commerce. The decision seems to render it impossible for a State to protect its labor against the competition of prison labor, but in this as in other things where there is a will there is a way, and by the time the people have spoken emphatically on the subject the courts may find a justification that will make such a statute valid.

FIGHTING THE TAX LEVY.

We have arrived at the season when the annual fight against the City tax levy engages public attention. It is a contest perennially interesting. Every taxpayer is more or less concerned in it, and even those who are by nature inclined to be indifferent are forced to take one side or the other by the fervor or the passion of their neighbors.

In similar contests in the past the public have gained little or nothing, but that fact does not diminish the zeal of those who lead the fight in each recurring year. Hope springs eternal in the human breast. The taxpayers have never won, but they may win. This may be the year of jubilee and of victory. At any rate it costs little time and no money to protest, and, therefore, since the fight is free the inducement to take part in it is irresistible to the average citizen.

That our civic affairs are mismanaged wastefully, and even shamefully in some respects, is generally admitted. We expend large sums of money every year and obtain very little for them. Our streets and our sewers are in a condition which amounts to a municipal disgrace. We are still in the cobblestone era of street pavement, while our sister cities of the Union have gone forward to better things. Our sewer system is literally no system and is almost no sewers. Meantime the taxes are higher and the rats are increasing. Truly it is time to ask one another, "What are we going to do about it?"

The Argonaut has taken the very just position that all improvements of the nature of the proposed park in the Mission ought to be provided for by an issue of bonds. Such works will be of more benefit to the future taxpayer than to the present, and it is but just that the payment of the cost should be largely postponed to the future, when the City will be more populous and richer and therefore better able to pay. If this policy were pursued wherever expedient the present tax levy might be lowered to a considerable extent, but the plan is a vain one. So long as the present form of City government continues no considerable number of taxpayers will ever vote for a bond issue for any work whatever.

The only reasonable hope is in the possibility of obtaining a new charter. If the present work in that direction results in the establishment of a better form of municipal government, we may attain through it some relief from the burden of heavy taxation without adequate returns in the way of City improvements. The best effect of the controversy over the tax levy this year therefore is likely to be the impression made upon the public mind that a new charter is the first step toward the accomplishment of reform.

In the meantime the taxpayers will give due consideration to every proposed plan for lightening the burden of taxation at once without diminishing the efficiency of the public service in any of its departments or checking the little progress which has been made toward municipal improvement. If the Mayor, the Auditor, or the Supervisors can achieve anything in that direction, they will receive due credit. The work is important, and there will be a reward for him who accomplishes good results.

JOY IN STORE FOR KLONDIKE.

According to present indications the miners on the Klondike will have very little to complain about next season with regard to the conditions and comforts of life in the frozen north. This year we have heard all sorts of stories about icy solitudes, dread loneliness, poorly made bread and ill-cooked food generally, besides inconveniences too numerous to mention. We have heard of home-longings and such things, and some of the miners declare that if they were assured that they would be properly cared for, they would be glad to return to the States.

All this will be different next year. There will be no excuse on earth for a miner not having raised biscuits at least once a day, batter-cakes of the New England pattern for breakfast, Boston baked beans always in stock, and dried-apple pie whenever he takes the notion.

And why will this be thus? Because a Pittsburg man is going to establish a matrimonial agency at the Klondike, and the New England States are expected to furnish a large quota of the eligible candidates of the gentle sex. This Pittsburg states that there are thousands of poor but thoroughly respectable girls in every big Eastern State looking for honest employment, and that they would go to Alaska to find it if they were assured that they would be properly cared for. In the towns and villages of New England the number of women is so far in excess of the men and employment so hard to get that thousands would be willing to go to Alaska or the Northwest Territories under proper conditions.

This man intends to secure places in advance for companies of, perhaps, 100 girls and have their employers advance money for their transportation from the States and recompense him for his trouble besides. Only girls who can bring the highest recommendations of character and respectability will be accepted. Arriving at the gold district each one will be assigned to her place, but all will be located within a short distance of each other, so that they may have association and be able to counsel each other.

Under their influence it is expected that Klondike will take on a homelike appearance and the miners not feel that sense of isolation which sends so many to their graves. They would be served with well-cooked food and the general health of the camp vastly improved. The poor New England maiden of the present may return in a year or two and be hailed by society at her old home as a gold queen of Bonanza Creek.

That additional duty. Canada is beginning to feel that Uncle Sam knows a trick or two himself, with reference to turning trade into channels of his choice. Heretofore a large commerce has been carried on by way of Vancouver, B. C., between the Orient and American cities of the East. The Canadian Pacific Railroad has reaped the benefits of these overland shipments, and United States railroads have felt the effects of the diversion of traffic. Now, it appears, this system is to be revolutionized, and all through that section of the tariff which provides that revenue collectors "must impose a discriminating duty of 10 per cent on merchandise which, being the production or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States, shall come into the United States from such contiguous country."

Recently the Canadian Pacific brought into this country, through one of the Northern States, a trainload of tea from Japan, for purposes of distribution in the United States. The train collided at Chicago with the Federal statue just quoted. Upward of 1000 chests of tea were involved in the transaction. Of course, the Canadian Pacific lawyers will fight the law, but the law can be depended on to come out victor in the end. Arrangements have been made with the importers of the tea whereby they will make good the additional tax if the law is construed as the customs officials and Americans generally think it ought to be.

Hitherto the Canadian Pacific has enjoyed rather a monopoly in the tea trade, starting its trains at Vancouver or any other point in the British domain, and sending them intact under consular seal to New Orleans or any other port in this country with which the Canadian road may have direct connections. A few lines of the Dingy bill have served to put an end to this monopoly. It will not be permissible hereafter for freight trains from Canada to go direct to points in the United States without the consular seals of the cars being broken, due to the necessity of ascertaining what additional duties shall be imposed upon the goods.

The importers will take the amount of the additional duty by shipping direct to American ports, and our ports and our railroads will soon profit by the change which is inevitable. Score one more point for the Dingy bill.

It is generally believed that Spain must either surrender Cuba or repudiate her debt, but as the choice is so difficult she may decide to do both.

TO AID STRIKING MINERS.

The executive committee of the San Francisco Labor Council has issued an appeal on behalf of the striking miners in the coal fields of the East. The deplorable situation of the miners and their families is set forth and sympathizers in the cause of labor struggling for labor's rights are asked to aid, as best they can, the many thousands of men whose grievance is known to the people of the land through the medium of the press.

The coal-miners of the East are confronted with grave conditions. Recently the New York Times investigated the state of affairs in the coal region and discovered that the miners combat the grimmest sort of poverty and battle desperately in the dark with dangers so numerous and so great that death by starvation is about the only alternative preferable to it.

The claim has been made by mine operators and their friends that the miners are well paid. The truth of the matter is shown by the case of the miners of Hocking Valley. Most of the coal there is mined by machinery and each miner had last year an average of 132 days of employment, according to the statistics gathered by the Times. The average production was 4900 tons per man. At the rate of wages paid the miner earned in the whole year just \$455.40, or \$37.78 per month, on which to support himself and his family.

Men doing subordinate work in the Hocking Valley mines brought the average earnings there for the year down to \$20.05 per month. The coal mines of Ohio gave employment to 17,220 pick miners in 1896, which is 1425 less than had worked the year before, and an average of their earnings for the year was \$18.46 a month. Forced to spend money for the rent of the house owned by the company and the food supplied by the company, the Times declares that "it is, indeed, wonderful that the miner goes on strike as much as he does—wonderful because one would expect him to have barely enough energy to die quietly and hunger."

In Illinois last year the average wages paid to miners throughout the whole State was \$155. This means something nearly akin to starvation to a miner who would exist like a human being. Yet it is said that imported pauper laborers thrive on even that amount. Here is another argument for stringent immigration laws. The San Francisco Labor Council asks everybody who can afford it to do something to help the striking miners in their fight for the means of subsistence. If the strikers can only be supplied with the necessities of life for a short period it is believed that their cause will be successful.

BOOM.

New York Sun.

What is happening. Fairly humming. With an upward pace is pumping. And the farmer sends a smile he's never seen before.

Gold is popping. Miners booming. Unknown Arctic fields exploring.

For the moment the earth has held in store, Silver's popping. Theories popping. The miners are paying off their debts.

All is bustle. All is haste. All is boom and work for muscle. The calamities are paying up their bets.

KLONDIKES HERE AND THERE.

Montana mentions a mine that was bought for 95 cents and sold for \$1,800,000. Klondike should understand that it is not the only pebble on the gravel train.—Globe-Democrat.

Klondike isn't the only pebble on the beach. A strike has been made in the Rainy Lake region of Minnesota of ore that will assay from \$500 to \$1000 per ton.—Minneapolis Tribune.

A great manufacturing town will surely spring up on the shores of that petroleum lake in Alaska. Fuel supply the manufacturer will simply run a wick into the pond.—Indianapolis Journal.

These Klondike boys advertised so freely their moral. If a man feels like "kicking himself" when he gets into the diggings the rubber boots won't hurt like the ordinary kind.—Davenport Republican.

A new drawback to life in the Klondike gold mines is reported. An American in the field writes: "There is no language strong enough to describe the ferocity of the mosquitoes. The would soon kill a person if, gloves and rubber boots on, he were to stand in the water. Hunters will be able to take their choice between freezing to death in the winter or being eaten by the carnivorous mosquitoes in the summer.—Moines Capital.

LAZARUS AND LIVES.

Atlanta constitution. A bored exhorter, enlarging on the impossibility of rich men getting into heaven said: "Look at Lazarus: When he was on the air he ate Dives for de crumbs dat fall from his table. En what did Dives do ter him? He kicked Lazarus on de water en he kicked Lazarus. Lazarus put up a purty good fight, but de dog licked him. Den Dives wuz so mad dat he took Lazarus on de water en he kicked Lazarus ter de hell-fire, en he look ter de skylight en see Lazarus en Father Lazarus ter a huggin' match; en he kick Lazarus ter de hell-fire en he'd pay de bill. En what did Lazarus say? He desleer over de banister on holier-out: 'Go'long, man, en shew yo' moude. De water wuz cut' off on de teeth. Milk en honey is de bes' I got!'"

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for pupils suspending their work for one-fourth of the year. The adoption of the quarter instead of the year as the unit in grading also is claimed to be of great advantage—not only to irregular pupils, but to exceptionally quick and exceptionally slow children who now have to advance or fall behind a whole year at a time. These questions are worthy of serious discussion. It is probable that, as Professor Kirkpatrick observes, "we are just entering upon a new epoch in the history of the development of education in this country—an epoch in which schools of all kinds will be a continuous instead of an intermittent factor in our National life."

PERSONAL.

L. R. S. Verneuil of Paris is in the City.

H. S. Wickersham of Bowie, Ariz., is in the City.

F. R. Smith of Guatemala is one of the late arrivals.

Dr. Campbell-Johnson of London is a late arrival.

McCauley, a mining man of Spokane, is a visitor here.

Lawrence Hanson of Washington, D. C., is at the Occidental.

Enoch J. Rector of New York is among yesterday's arrivals.

Frank White and wife of San Diego are at the Cosmopolitan.

Gustav Wilson, the Russian Consul at Portland, Or., is at the Russ.

George C. Hollingsworth, a business man of Heidelberg, is in the City.

Francis Uloa, owner of a coffee finca in Salvador, is at the Occidental.

D. S. McLennan, a business man of San Diego, is a late arrival here.

William Harper, a merchant of Stockton, is registered at the Cosmopolitan.

F. W. Glade, managing agent for two or three sugar plantations, is in the City.

Dr. Wygoora, a physician of St. Petersburg, arrived here on yesterday's steamer.

Dr. E. P. Hyde and family, of Phoenix, Ariz., are among the arrivals of yesterday.

W. B. Beckwell of Merced is in the City for his health and is at the Cosmopolitan.

E. W. Clepp, a mine-owner of Lordsburg, N. Mex., has arrived here for a short stay.

Ira G. Hoyt, formerly State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is at the Occidental.

The Rev. Dr. T. M. A. Burke, a distinguished Catholic prelate of Albany, N. Y., is in town.

Mrs. General Caldwell of Red Bluff is at the Palace.

S. S. Bradford, an extensive lumber manufacturer and dealer of Sonora, is here accompanied by his family.

W. B. McSherry, president of the Bunker Hill Mining Company, is at the Occidental. His mine is in Tuolumne County.

Dr. Lucius Cool, formerly a practicing dentist in Chicago, is for a year or two past residing in Guatemala, but the Palace. She has returned because of the prevalence of a fever in the south.

A party consisting of the Rev. S. S. Mitchell, D. D., S. P. Goodyear, Mr. and Mrs. Ganson Deane, A. C. and F. H. Goodyear, all of Buffalo, N. Y., and A. S. Goodyear of Chicago are at the Palace.

Captain Thomas Scullum of the whaling bark Cape Horn Pigeon, recently wrecked on the Japan coast, returned here yesterday. His vessel belonged to a firm in New Bedford. The captain is at the Russ.

Ex-Congressman Louitt of Stockton is here for a short stay.

Among the arrivals at the Russ is W. T. Smith of Phoenix, Ariz., recently a candidate for Mayor there and at one time owner of the Daily Gazette. By the purchase last fall of what is known as the Churchill estate he came into possession of the Eastern Republics. This year he was elected Mayor of the Silver Republicans, but before the campaign was over it was said to the gold wing of the party. Mr. Smith is the owner of the telephone systems in the Southwest. He is here on a business trip.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 10.—At the St. Cloud, J. D. Dow, Erastus C. B. Conroy, Broadway Central, J. Keegan, C. Bader, E. J. J. Stuart, J. Abrahams, New Amsterdam, E. M. Everett, Park Avenue, F. Hartman, Jefferson, Misses Pond, Mrs. Vary, Metropolitan, W. B. Sink, German, Victoria, Geissler, and others. Hilmar Stephens arrived on the Saale from Bremen. Miss Minnie Bruns, Miss Adele Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Carsten J. Hink, Clara Hink, Louis Schwarzhild and Miss Leontine Schwarzhild arrived on the Bremen from Bremen.

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THREE BABY PRINTERS.



No cleverer trio can be found in Chicago than the three beautiful children of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hunt of 2733 North Forty-fifth avenue, says the Times Herald of a recent date. Mrs. Hunt is editor and publisher of the Jeffersonian, a weekly paper, and last February moved the printing office to her own home, as the downtown headquarters necessitated daily absence from her little flock. Naturally the novelty attracted the interest of the children, who began experimenting with the type, and to Mrs. Hunt's surprise little five-year-old Vernon, who can neither read nor write, was soon able to set up all the type-written "copy." The child picks out type to correspond with the letters found in the "copy." According to the proof-reader, his only fault is the division of words at the end of the line without regard to syllables. But he will "follow copy out of the window," never makes "up" or mixes cases. His older brother, Harold, does extraordinary work for a 7-year-old. He sets up a column a week, in which there is never a correction, so painstaking is the boy's work. He follows an intricate blue penciled copy and can decipher the blindest scrawl. He can set a display advertisement with the skill of a veteran, and his intuition regarding punctuation and capitalization borders on the miraculous. Murrie's sole contribution is setting "quads," which every experienced printer will recognize as a great accomplishment for a tiny 3-year-old lady. Mrs. Hunt never touched type until she bought the Jeffersonian in May, 1896, and now the pucky little woman is reporter, advertising agent, editor, printer and publisher of the large weekly paper, seldom having help from any one but her two sons and little daughter, who proudly sets "quads" when mamma isn't in too much of a hurry. Mrs. Hunt is a member of the Mayfair Women's Club, and is chairman of the public improvement committee. She is a daughter of Mrs. Katherine V. Grinnell.

TAXING IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the editorial notes in your issue of the 10th I appeared the following interesting paragraph: "The announcement that Rockefeller will sell his stately new home on the Hudson rather than pay taxes on it, is an illustration of the contract between the human mind. Rockefeller thinks nothing of giving away a million for 'philanthropy,' but he will pay taxes so long as there is a possible means of avoiding it. About the only effective way to deal with such a man is to ask the authorities to impose a tax, and then present him with an illuminated volume of thanks for his generosity to the people."

This question and your reflections on the same are of particular importance at this time on account of the prominence which has recently been given to the subject of taxation in its various phases.

To the minds of those who have given attention to taxation in relation to the common welfare and the application of the strict rule of justice as between the public treasury and the private individual it appears that Mr. Rockefeller is right in his argument against the imposition of the tax that has been assessed against him in this particular case. His sense of justice as between the public treasury and the private individual it appears that Mr. Rockefeller is right in his argument against the imposition of the tax that has been assessed against him in this particular case.

Such a tax is manifestly a restriction on individual liberty, and it is a restriction on the limits of human effort and human prosperity. Mr. Rockefeller is right in protesting against this injustice. It is his neighbors who are taxed justly on the value of their lands and the tax on improvements were levied either remitted, then the burden would fall lightly on all alike. Just as we would pay, and even a man worth a dozen millions could afford to live in Tarrytown or any other place that best suits his fancy and his business requirements.

K. B. BROWN.

STRANGERS, take home Townsend's California Grace Flowers, 50c lb., in elegant first-class boxes. Falisco Hotel building, 927 Market St.

SPECIAL INFORMATION, daily to manufacturers, business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (General), 210 Montgomery.

Lieutenant-General Charles Edward Parke Gordon, C.B., honorary colonel of the Gordon Highlanders, who died recently at Ancon, Ecuador, in the service in the campaigns against the Kaffir tribes in 1834-35 and in the Indian mutiny campaign of 1857-58, and, as captain and acting colonel of the Seventy-fifth Regiment, distinguished himself at the battle of Dera and the battles ending in the relief of Lucknow.

If You Are Going East. Remember to-morrow, August 12, is the last day of sale of tickets at the Christian Endeavor rates. Through trains to Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis and Eastern points leave San Francisco Monday, August 9, Tuesday, August 10, and Wednesday, August 11, via the Rio Grande Western Railway and connections. General ticket office, 14 Montgomery street.

Get Your Tickets to the Klondike. The Northern Pacific Steamship Company has put the magnificent steamer City of Seattle into service between Tacoma, Seattle, Juneau and Dyea. Steamer leaves Tacoma and Seattle August 13 and 26. For tickets and information call at the Northern Pacific Railway Office, 368 Market street, S. F. T. K. Stetler, General Agent.

Not Excessively Warm on the Great Santa Fe Route. A popular misbelief exists that in summer it is very hot in crossing the continent on the Santa Fe route. Through Arizona and New Mexico the line is situated at an average elevation of 5000 feet. Lowest rates and superior accommodations at all Eastern and European points. Ticket office, 644 Market street, Chronicle building.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays the pain, cures Wind Colic, regulates the bowels and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

CORONADO. Atmosphere is perfectly dry, soft and mild, being entirely free from the miasma common further north. Round-trip tickets by steamship, including fifteen days' board at the Hotel Coronado, \$60; longer stay \$2.50 per day. Apply 4 New Montgomery street, San Francisco.

To needed the hair of 6000 youth and comeliness. Save it with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. HINDENBERG, the best cure for croup, 15c.

SENSELESS.—An old seaman writes to J. C. Ayer & Co. that he never goes to sea without a supply of Ayer's Pills.

PHYSICIANS AT ENMITY

They Wage a Wordy War at the Meeting of the Board of Regents.

The Plan to Affiliate the Two Institutions Is Bitterly Opposed.

Decisive Action Deferred Until the Next Meeting—Routine Business Transacted.

At the meeting of the Board of Regents yesterday afternoon the question of affiliating the Hahnemann Medical College with the medical college of the University caused much discussion between the disciples of the two schools of medicine. The Hahnemann College is a homeopathic institution and, on the grounds that the supporters and practitioners of this school were taxpayers, made application to be affiliated with the university, although they did not request that room be assigned them in the Affiliated Colleges building. Their application was signed by Justice W. C. Van Fleet, Justice W. C. Garoutte, Judge E. A. Belcher, P. W. Ames, Philip Galpin, Barclay Henley, Louis Sloss, P. L. Lillenthal, Isaac Regus, Horace Davis and Irving M. Scott, and when the committee reported on it they assumed that it would be granted, and their report recommended on what terms the affiliation should be consummated.

When Regents Phelps, Halliday, Merye, Denico, Mason, John Budd, Rodgers, Wallace, Reinstein, Jeter, Miller, Focis, Coombs and Mrs. Phebe Hearn assembled they decided that, in view of the large number of protests against affiliation which had been received, the meeting should be thrown open and both sides given a hearing.

Dr. George H. Martin of the Hahnemann Medical College fraternity took the floor first. He first made a review of the rise of homeopathy and commented on the growth of this country, where at present three State universities, namely those of Michigan, Minnesota and Iowa, had affiliated with the homeopaths and two others now have the matter under consideration. In the United States there are 15,000 homeopathic practitioners, against about 100,000 allopathic. There are also nineteen homeopathic colleges, with about 2000 students. With the representation of taxpayers, Dr. Martin thought the homeopaths were certainly entitled to affiliation with the State universities. When questioned by Regent Rodgers as to the present financial condition of the homeopathy and comment on the students, chairs, etc., Dr. Martin replied that he had not prepared himself to give figures relating to the financial condition of the institution, but was certain that it was good. He said that last year they had about twenty-five chairs, inclusive of lectureships, with a roll of thirty-two students.