

The Call

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AMUSEMENTS. Baldwin—"A Gay Deceiver." Columbia—"A Naval Cadet." California—"A Day in New York." Sunday night. Alcazar—"The Mummy." Morosco—"Ten Nights in a Barroom." Trivoli—"The Widow O'Brien." Orpheum—"Yankee Doodle." The Chutes—"The Zoo, Vaudeville and Lion Hunt." Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties. Emporium—Delmore's Sunlight Picture, "Interior de Ferns." Pacific Coast Jockey Club, Ingleside Track—Races to-day.

AUCTION SALES. By G. H. Umbson—Monday, April 4, Real Estate, at 14 Montgomery street, at 12 o'clock.

TALL BUILDINGS AND EARTHQUAKES.

FOR many years the people of San Francisco were doubtful whether it would ever be safe to erect in this city tall buildings of brick or stone. It was only by slow degrees that enterprising builders overcame the fear and ventured upon the construction of such edifices of more than two stories.

With the advent of the American style of construction, however, which consists in making the entire framework of the building of steel or iron, well braced and bound, and using the walls of masonry simply as a covering, a new courage was born in the city, and since that time there have been erected here some of the tallest edifices of their kind in the world.

Most well informed people had confidence in the strength of the new buildings to withstand any shock likely to come against them, but there were still some skeptics, and more or less interest has always been felt to know just exactly what would happen when a severe shock put the high structures to the test. That test has now been given. The experiment has been tried. The shock of Wednesday night was one of the severest ever felt in San Francisco. It reminded old settlers of the great shocks of the past which are memorable in our history and which led to those exaggerated reports that caused California to be reputed in the East as a land subject to disastrous earthquakes of frequent recurrence.

The tall buildings stood the test without suffering any damage whatever. Not the slightest injury befell any of them, no danger involved any of their tenants. As a matter of fact the new style of architecture is about the safest that could possibly be adopted to resist the shocks of earthquake. A one-story adobe house would go to ruins before one of the sky scrapers whose framework is composed of steel designed by skillful men to stand every sort of strain, whether lateral or perpendicular, that can be brought against it. Even a shock severe enough to shake down the walls that inclose such a structure would leave its framework intact, and people within it, however badly frightened, would remain uninjured.

After this experience there will be no longer any skepticism of the safety of tall buildings. It has been years since we had a shock equal to that of Wednesday night, and it will probably be many years before we have another. Even if such shocks came every year they would do no harm to modern structures. The steel sky scraper is proof against any danger of that kind, and hereafter there will be hardly a doubt of it in the minds of even the most timid on the subject.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

FOR one reason or another the House of Representatives has been unexpectedly slow in passing the naval appropriation bill. The debate on it, which has been prolonged by frequent interruptions for the purpose of discussing the crisis with Spain, has not up to this time disclosed any valid cause for delay at all, and yet it is by no means certain when it will be adopted and sent to the Senate.

The delay is the more surprising because when the bill was reported from the committee it was received with marked favor not only in Washington, but throughout the country. It is the most liberal naval appropriation measure on record in the United States in time of peace, and is therefore in harmony with popular sentiment and in accord with the needs of the emergency. Had it been a parsimonious measure of so-called economy it would probably have been permitted to pass at once, and it seems therefore that the very feature which renders it acceptable to the public is the cause why it has been objected to.

It will be remembered that the bill as reported carries with it appropriations for the construction of five new drydocks, to be located at Portsmouth, Boston, League Island (near Philadelphia), Algiers (near New Orleans) and Mare Island (near this city). This clause has been the subject of considerable controversy, particularly that portion of it authorizing the construction of the dock at Algiers, but from the latest reports it is not likely that any portion of it will be stricken out. As a matter of fact the number of new docks provided for is none too great for the needs of a nation with such an extensive seacoast as ours, and if any alteration is to be made in the bill as reported the number should be increased instead of diminished.

The total expenditure provided for by the bill is about \$36,000,000. It authorizes, in addition to the new drydocks referred to, the construction of sixteen new vessels, including three battle-ships, makes large allowances for increasing the heavy ordnance of the navy, extending the facilities of the more important navy yards of the country, and for augmenting the naval force by 1750 enlisted men and 250 apprentices. Nearly all of the money required for these works and extensions will of course be expended in the United States, and when it is remembered with what promptness the House passed the bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for national defense when it was known that most of it would be used in purchasing ships and war equipments from foreign countries, it is a little surprising that so much time should be required to provide for naval extension at home.

THE EARTHQUAKE AND THE UNTRUTH.

IT is impossible to understand why there should have been such gross misrepresentation as to the earthquake which did San Francisco the honor of calling Wednesday night. Just what was hoped to be accomplished by the statements that great harm had been done when in fact the harm was trivial, its infliction unattended by danger, is beyond the ken of any mind save, perhaps, that guiding the destinies of a journal which keeps upon its staff the entire personnel of the Vatican, the crowned heads of Europe and a few eminent back numbers like Bismarck and Gladstone.

It is true that the shock of Wednesday was the most severe since 1868, when three or four people who rushed into the open were killed by debris hurled from the flimsy buildings marking that period. It is also true that Wednesday's experience, while startling, was nothing more. Not a structure was injured, unless it happened to be so defective from age that a summer breeze would have been fatal to it. Yet an effort was made to create the impression that the city had undergone contact with a great catastrophe. How foolish this was is apparent here. In the East the fool statements may be accepted and the result be injurious. It will tend to scare people away.

The East has its blizzards, which yearly claim many victims. It has its heated term, during which people and dumb animals drop writhing and dying in the streets. It has its scores stricken every season by lightning. In the Middle West the dread cyclone yearly reaps its harvest of death. Villages and towns are laid waste and farm improvements vanish before the sweeping cloud like a dream. Portions of the South have an almost annual calamity due to floods. Yet because in California there is an occasional temblor, which ordinarily is wholly innocuous, an effort is made to create the idea that this is a place of chronic disaster. If such effort came from the outside it might be ascribed to ignorance. As it comes from within, we look in vain for the motive.

California is peculiarly blessed. It has no cyclones. It does not know the touch of sunstroke. Its winters are kindly, bringing neither blizzard nor deadening cold. It has no thunderstorms, with their accompaniment of lightning. In fact, it is marked by an entire absence of the natural phenomena which in every other region add to nature the element of terror. Its earthquakes are not frequent, and only a comparatively violent one is considered worthy of more than passing mention. And a violent one, such as that of Wednesday night, can be classed as nothing more than an interesting experience, doing less damage than the sudden April howler which may perchance flood a cellar or wash away the promising crop of early peas.

REPORTS OF CROP CONDITIONS.

WITHOUT continuing the controversy with the San Jose Mercury as to whether the recent publication in The Call of an Associated Press dispatch to the effect that a severe frost following a recent rain in Santa Clara County had caused an almost total loss of the fruit crop in the valley was or was not a slander upon the county, it may be noted that hardly any department of news gathering is more important to the general public and more perplexing to newspapers than that dealing with the crop outlook.

The condition of crops varies with the weather and other climatic phenomena from month to month, and even from week to week. So extensive are these changes of condition and so uncertain is the permanency of any of them that the most experienced farmers, orchardists and vine-growers are often at a loss to judge accurately of the real situation of even the products of their own lands. A crop that looks flourishing to-day may be blighted before the harvest, and another which to-day seems weak and unprofitable may by some fortunate combination of earth and sky be brought to a bountiful fruition.

Insufficient as are the reports, the importance of the information is so great that it is imperative to make every possible effort to obtain it. It is better to publish an estimate of crop conditions this week and correct it next week than not to publish it at all. The agricultural output of any season in this country represents many millions of dollars and involves the welfare of millions of people. Under our commercial system it is necessary for the producer of any kind of product to know something of the condition of that particular crop throughout the country in order that he may form an intelligent estimate of what his crop is to be worth in the market.

It would be a pleasant task for newspapers to publish nothing but optimistic reports—to announce from week to week that all crops are flourishing and that every county is prosperous. Such reports, however, would have the effect of convincing many people that there was to be an overproduction. This would result in what is known as "bearing the market," and would do in the long run more damage than good.

It is fair to assume that the unfavorable conditions of the winter, the drought and the frosts have had a depressing effect on the farmers of the State, and perhaps their reports at present are somewhat affected by their fears, and the crops may turn out much better than has been expected from their reports. Nevertheless, it will not be wise for any producer to discount such estimates too much. It is no slander upon any county in California to remind the fruit-growers that this is going to be a good year, to go slow about selling fruit to speculators at low prices on the idea that there is going to be a big crop, as the bear organs assert, under the pretense of booming the county.

Joseph Moffett of Oakland says that "life is a gloomy place" for him. It is unnecessary to call his attention to the fact that life is a condition, rather than a place, but so far as Moffett is concerned it ought to be gloomy anyhow. He will be casually remembered as one of the pessimistic gentlemen of this community who has lately murdered a wife and tried to kill himself. At least the community can afford to incite the morose person to the joy born of a realization that it is perfectly willing to finish the job he bungled.

Policeman Marlowe ought to be grateful for the latest charges brought against him. If he can be tried on them and dismissed from the force it would save him the experience of detailing how it feels to run away from a man who has killed your superior officer and needs killing himself.

It is strange that some people should try to poke fun at Colorado for its expressions of patriotism on the ground that it is not where it could be reached by Spanish shells. When Spanish shells begin to fly there will be some Coloradans not far from where they alight.

The telephone girls did not say to the earthquake, "Line is busy; call again."

THE DRY SEASON.

THE pressure for removal of the Texas fever quarantine and for raising the grazing embargo from the mountain reservations in this State indicates that irrigation has narrowed the interests which may suffer from drought. While the wheat and barley crop may be shortened by a dry year, it cannot be destroyed, and the State will have a persistent output. But the sheep and cattle interests, which depend upon dry grazing until the rains bring fresh forage, remain to be injured. The gaunt herds and bleating flocks are a sorrow to their owners, no matter how wide the range to which they have title. The dry forage, which in California is of great variety and excellence, if not cropped to exhaustion between the last rains of one season and the first of the next, is injured by the latter, and if they come only in quantity to destroy and not to renew the green feed serious loss, affecting the beef, wool and dairy interests, is sure to follow. In this sore experience is a lesson leading to profit, if well understood. Hardly a range lacks soil and facilities for the artificial production of hay. The nature of our climate permits the indefinite carrying over, in the stack, of an unused hay crop. In a State where stock-raising is yet and is to be always a very important industry, more attention should be given to forage crops. Even in a usually moist season, with a normal rainfall, there is profit in feeding hay to cattle and sheep. They are brought through in better condition, reproduce to a larger percentage, make more meat and fleece, and pay a profit on the extra cost of making hay.

A further use for the land is also indicated, and a use profitable to the State, because it carries with it a use for more labor. There are rumors of herds and flocks that have already lost 80 per cent in number, after costly efforts to rescue them from famine and the buzzards. Such a loss would cover the production of hay for many seasons to avert it.

There is, too, a certain inhumanity in permitting the pangs of starvation to dumb brutes when a little foresight and a little expenditure would prevent them. For years to come there is to be no downward movement in the price of cattle, and it carries the price of sheep up with it. The exhaustion of the great bunch grass ranges by overstocking throws the industry back upon methods that involve the artificial production of forage. The herdsman and the flock-master of the future must seek his profit in the preservation of his animals by providing fodder besides the spontaneous growth of the ranges.

The State is a prodigal producer of natural forage, but cultivation is limiting the ranges and must follow the reduction in their area by substituting the forage that is produced by cultivation. The loss of one season's crop of cereals by drought is repairable by the next year's normal rainfall. Only a few months pass before ample moisture brings a hopeful seedtime. But two seasons or three are necessary to perfect the growth of beef cattle or bring sheep up to their highest production of fleece and mutton. Therefore the real loss to be felt by producer and consumer is the destruction of our meat and wool producing animals.

AN esteemed contemporary remarks that if Supervisor Dodge is correct in his conclusion that Market street should not be reconstructed until a modern sewer has been provided for it a great deal of time is certain to elapse ere the thoroughfare can be paved at all. Although this statement is made for the purpose, as subsequently appears, of introducing some weak arguments in refutation, the cyclonic fact that Dr. Dodge is right sweeps everything before it with the energy of a Nevada zephyr. How can any rational man contend that an expensive pavement should be laid on Market street before provision is made for sewers, water and gas pipes and telephone wires?

The fact that the Board of Supervisors is going ahead to pave the street with bitumen regardless of Dr. Dodge's opinion proves nothing more than that it is about to repeat an error committed a thousand times in San Francisco—an error, indeed, which has cost the taxpayers millions of dollars. It will avail our contemporary nothing to argue that years would be consumed in adopting plans for an intercepting sewer in Market street, and that in the meantime generations of horses and pedestrians may be dispatched by the basalt blocks. At the end of all it can say the conspicuous fact would still remain that a policy of paving streets before the sewer builders and burrowing corporations get through with them is perfectly asinine. A business man found managing his affairs in such a way would be instantly arrested and brought before the Commissioners of Insanity.

But it is always eminently proper for the municipality to waste its money. It is considered really enterprising for the Supervisors to order accepted streets repaved with bitumen without reference to either sewers, pipes or wires. This was done on Stockton street, between O'Farrell and Market, last year. The contractors laid an excellent pavement, but they had scarcely moved their steam dissolver away ere the Spring Valley Water Works marched into the street and ripped it open from end to end. The scar inflicted by this corporation can never be eradicated. Probably other scars will be forthcoming before long. Emissaries of the gas and telephone companies are constantly casting covetous eyes upon the block in question, and it is not unlikely that it soon will be necessary to again lance it.

Notwithstanding the general public desire for the repaving of Market street, therefore, we do not hesitate to affirm that the work should be preceded by the construction of an intercepting sewer. Indeed it is almost criminal for the Supervisors to expend the public money in rebuilding the thoroughfare until such a sewer has been provided for. It is long odds that the new pavement would not be down a month ere all the burrowing corporations, as well as the property-owners, will be seized with an uncontrollable desire to repair their pipes, wires and other connections. The result cannot fail to be the infliction of irreparable waste and damage.

Supervisor Dodge may be a doctor among statesmen and a statesman among doctors, but that he possesses an eminently level head on the subject of street paving can never be disestablished. Havana papers say the United States would back down were Spain to refuse to consider the proposals of this Government. It is plain that the Havana papers need more than a mere censor. They need sense. The rabid fire speakers of Congress seem still to forget the circumstance that an American ship was blown up in Havana harbor. But really, for a day or two, it was a circumstance worth mentioning.

From what we know of the feeling in Texas, the Spanish desperadoes who contemplate invasion of that State would be wise to hunt for another spot through which to break in.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

The San Francisco Oratorio Society is making efforts to bring Mary Louise Clary to this city to sing the solo role in Saint-Saens' "Samson et Delilah." Miss Clary is a contralto who first became famous as the Trilby larynx. When Mr. Palmer was about to produce the Du Maurier-Paul Potter play he sought far and wide for a woman with sufficient power of lung to be heard by the whole house when she sang "Ben Bolt" behind the scenes. For several days contraltos came in procession only to sing and be turned away with the remark that their voices were too feeble for the part. At last Miss Clary came, and the very windows of the box office vibrated when she lifted up her voice. Palmer engaged her on the spot, and she has been famous ever since, partly on account of the large amount of advertising she received for being heard, but not seen, in "Trilby." Miss Clary has a reputation for beauty, and her friends say that she sings by nature and owes little or nothing to singing teachers. If this is so her voice cannot be expected to last, but she has not been singing long enough yet to have worn it out.

Some music by Jan Blockx is to be played at an approaching symphony concert, and as a number of musical people have already asked, "Who is Jan Blockx?" a few words about him may be of interest. Last year the Netherlands Theater of Antwerp produced a lyric drama in the Flemish tongue, entitled "Harbersprincen" (The Princess of the Inn). The music was by Jan Blockx and the libretto by Nestor Leroy, both men

musicians are delighted with the idea, though the management is still hesitating on account of the vast cost and labor involved. "Armida" requires such complicated and delicate machinery that to stage it according to modern ideas would involve an outlay of at least \$60,000, not to speak of costumes and other accessories. If the opera is produced, it is already decided that Emma Calve shall play the title role. Gluck's "Armida," which was first produced in 1771, was founded on an old lyric tragedy by Lulli, which first saw the light in 1686. For the modern generation of opera-goers it would be an absolute novelty.

Always Werner, the tenor who sang here recently in the "Elijah," is meeting in the East with an appreciation which he scarcely received here. In Washington, D. C., he sang the other day with marked success, and also in Philadelphia he sang the "Prize Song" from the "Meister-singer" with the Maennerchor, a chorus of 200 voices, that is well known in the East. At this concert he also sang the "Love Song" from the "Walkyrie." During Easter week he will sing the tenor solo part in Rossini's "Stabat Mater" in Boston, and on Easter Sunday he is specially engaged as the tenor soloist at St. Francis Xavier's Church, New York. The Eastern critics have devoted considerable space to praising his singing.

The Emperor of Austria is not going to allow any of his military bands to pay royalties to composers, and he has shown his hand with great firmness in the matter. The other day the Society of Authors



MARY LOUISE CLARY, Who May Soon Be Heard Here.

being entirely unknown to fame. The success of their opera was so instantaneous that the great critics journeyed from as far away as Paris to see "The Princess of the Inn," although it was in an uncouth tongue that they did not understand. Last year the work was produced at other Belgian theaters, always with the same success; finally it was translated into French, and was produced at Ghent on the 10th inst. Its reception was even more rapturous than when it was played in Flemish. Le Menestrel says of it: "The first performance, last Friday, was a series of acclamations for the work, and of ovations for the composer, who himself directed the orchestra, and I swear that this enthusiasm was spontaneous, and was well merited; for the rest you know how cold and skeptical the Belgians are, especially in judging the work of a compatriot. The admiration was unanimous. Ah! for how many years has the world been waiting for which would fulfill all aspirations, which would be at once scholarly and emotional. I believe that at last we have found it. The subject is simple and naïf, but it is human without vulgarity, and above all, it is musical. It represents the eternal struggle between good and evil, between sensual and ideal love. It is the history of 'Carmen' transported to other scenes, but with a higher aim, and is more truly lyric."

and Composers was startled by the resignation of all the composers who had hitherto engaged as military music. It soon transpired, however, that they had resigned in a body by order of the Minister of War. As if to add insult to injury, the unfortunate soldier-composers were ordered to make out five varied and complete programmes, containing only such pieces as can be played without any payment of royalties whatever. Needless to say, the resigning composers obeyed.

Johann Strauss, the "Waltz King," has just opened a competition for the scenario of a ballet, the score of which he proposes to write himself. The ballet is destined for the Imperial Opera of Vienna, whose director, Herr Mahler, is one of the five judges that are to decide the prize of \$400. The scenario must be very detailed, and the time of its performance must not last longer than three-quarters of an hour. Here is a chance for American writers.

It was the irony of fate that Anton Seidl should have died just as a permanent orchestra in New York had become practically assured. Seidl had just returned a profitable offer to go to Berlin, and as long as he lived he was to benefit by his great talent as a conductor for many a year to come.

The Emperor William has authorized the Opera of Berlin to play a new opera entitled "Ours Is the Victory," the music of which is written by Paul Geisler. This authorization was necessary because King Frederick II, the friend of Voltaire, plays a role in the new work. Thewen tenor, Saleza, who has made such a hit in Paris, is going to give a special series of gala performances of "Carmen" at the Opera Comique next month. Calve will be heard in "Suleika" in coming to America next winter in the Grau Company.

Adelina Patti, who has been in seclusion at San Remo since her husband's death, has now been advised by her physicians to leave the sea air, as she is far from well. She has gone to Paris for a change. COLLECTED IN THE CORRIDORS. M. B. Curtis of Stockton is at the Lick. M. Fralisse of Martinez is staying at the Lick. H. L. Partridge of San Jose is at the California. George R. Finch of St. Paul is a guest at the Palace. Dr. Leon F. Henry and wife of Denver are at the Occidental. Lieutenant and Mrs. W. S. Biddle have taken rooms at the Occidental. J. W. Sibley, a large foundryman of Ohio, is a guest at the California. Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Carrington and family are at the Palace from Michigan. George F. Brown, general manager of the Pullman Company, is at the Palace. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Severance and Miss Fanning, of St. Paul, are at the Palace. H. S. Hanson has come up from San Mateo and is registered at the Occidental. George G. Mullins, U. S. A., is registered at the Occidental from Los Angeles. Dr. N. Green of Watsonville is a guest at the Grand, where he arrived last night.

B. B. Bromwell of Tacoma arrived in the city yesterday and went to the California.

Detective Ed Wren told the following story on a couple of his colleagues the other night to an appreciative audience in the lobby of the Baldwin. In the private office of Chief Lees out at the City Hall is an electric button connected by a wire to a bell in the next room. Whenever the door of his study is placed. The Chief has arranged a series of signals to notify his trusty henchmen which particular one he desires to see and thus avoid the confusion of having his office filled by the entire force, who, in times past, were wont to

Answers to Correspondents.

Captain J. E. Lombard has come down from Portland and is staying at the Grand. Mrs. Henry D. Welsh, accompanied by her two daughters, is at the Palace from Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. James Coleman of Petaluma are two of yesterday's arrivals at the California. E. R. Bryson and wife of Corvallis, Or., are guests at the Occidental, where they arrived yesterday. J. L. Madden and C. P. Vinick are two minutes from Sutter Creek who are registered at the Grand. F. N. Rust, an insurance man of Chicago, and J. H. Glad of Sacramento are two late arrivals at the Grand. Charles E. Pugh, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is registered at the Palace from Philadelphia. W. B. Kinsler, general ticket agent of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, is registered at the Palace from Chicago. O. L. Sweet of the Olympic Salt Water Company has resigned the superintendency of that concern and will again go to railroading. Captain R. H. R. Loughborough, U. S. A., is at the Grand on his way from Missoni, Cal., to Dry Tortugas, where he has been ordered to report immediately for duty.

Answers to Correspondents. DAYS OF THE PAST—A Subscriber, City. The 31st of December, 1828, fell on Wednesday, the same date in 1829, Thursday and the same date in 1830 on Friday. WORTH TEN CENTS—W. E. C. Los Angeles. A dime of 1894 is worth 10 cents, unless it be one of that year coined at the San Francisco Branch Mint. Such a coin is a premium.

POPULATION BY NATIONALITY—G. F. City. There are no figures that give the present population of San Francisco by nationality. The latest figures of this character are to be found in the census of 1890.

BIRTHDAY GIFT—D. B. D. Crockett, Cal. Not knowing the young man to whom you would like to make a birthday gift, nor his tastes or needs, it is impossible to suggest what would be a suitable present. MARRIAGES—Subscriber, City. Marriages in the State of California are recorded in the office of the Recorder of the county in which they are solemnized. A marriage at sea, which is not recognized by law, is not recorded, is not recorded, for the reason that there is no place where such acts can be recorded.

Finest eyeglasses, specs, 15c up, 33 1/2th. Choice present Eastern friends, Townsend's Cal. Glace Fruits 6c 1/2 Jap bskts. Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 510 Montgomery street. Telephone Main 1942. Paul's Inks, non-spillable and non-evaporating, small bottles, 10c; quart, 60c. Paul's mullage, small bottles, 15c; large bottles, 25c. Paul's ink, 15c. Paul's Sanborn, Wall & Co., sole agents for the Pacific Coast.

To Our Patrons. We beg to notify our friends and customers that owing to the fire which happened last night our office will be at our sales depot, 228 Front street, until our resumption of business at the factory, corner Battery and Broadway. American Biscuit Company. Russian papers complain that the Siberian railway, instead of civilizing the regions through which it passes, is teaching the natives the art of robbing trains, which is greatly in vogue.

"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 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 dusts and fumes which are the cause of tickle, by steamship, including fifteen days' board at the Hotel de Coronado, \$45; longer stay, \$2 50 per day. Apply 4 New Montgomery st., S. F. or W. H. Bailey, mgr. Hotel de Coronado, late of Htl Colorado, Glenwood Spgs, Colo.

In 1816 the value of a bushel of wheat in England was equal to that of a pound of gold. To-day a bushel of wheat will buy ten pounds of nails.

ADVERTISEMENTS. It is ROYAL Baking Powder that makes the Delicious Biscuit, Griddle Cake and Doughnut