

MERCY'S CROSS IN WAR.

It is ever the fortune of war that together the Angel of Death and the Angel of Mercy hover above the field of battle. Wounded men are borne away to the ministrations of gentle hands. Benign emissaries, the red cross upon their arms, care for the suffering, soothe the dying. Out of the clamor of combat comes the tenderness of an unselfish love. It is not for all to "go where glory waits." Some there must be who can only abide until the harvest of desolation is over, and then lend comfort to the suffering, assuage the final pang, take the last message, close the dying eye.

The annals of the civil war show that where one man succumbed to an injury received in action, seven died of disease. Where men are in camp, their diet perhaps coarse and irregular, scant protection against the weather, subjected to the perils of impure water and faulty conditions, they die as no clash of arms has ever been able to make them die. Disease is the foe to be feared. The miasma which floats on the mists of the night, the sun which burns, the frost that chills—these are the enemies which spare none. Yet the victim of malady is as truly a martyr as the victim of the bullet or the shell. Medical attention and nursing are as necessary for the fever patient as for the soldier who falls in conflict.

There should be a sanitary commission formed at once. When the Gallant First marched away yesterday every loyal spectator felt that the boys in blue were personal friends. Women wept for sympathy;

About the organization of a sanitary commission there should be no delay. The time is now, before the regiments bound south shall have met the hosts of Spain. Let the boys go into their first action inspired by the thought that the civilians for whom they risk life have not forgotten them, but are doing all that is possible for their comfort. In this matter there can be no sectarian line drawn, nor impulse to draw it. It is a work for churches, for fraternal societies, for philanthropic individuals, rich or poor; a noble work, in which all may join. During the civil war there was such a commission. It originated in California and grew to embrace every State in the Union. The commission for the present war will originate here, and it will grow as fast and perhaps to a greater perfection than the former one. The only step to be taken is the formulation of a unity of purpose. The rest will follow quickly and naturally.

There can be no occasion for an appeal. The circumstances make the appeal. The army is gathering in the South. It expects to fight. For an army to fight an army means mutilation, shattered limbs, agony, death. Every nurse there will be a blessing. There could be no stronger appeal than this. Women are volunteering to go. There is no method by which their fitness may be pronounced upon, no way of getting them to the post of duty. A commission duly organized would attend to these details. Let it be started while the flowers given

Thanks to that treaty the medical officers and men can now do their work upon the battlefield with the satisfaction of knowing that friend and foe alike recognize the fact that to the wearers of the "Red Cross" are given privileges which are accorded to no other body of men on the field, and that no prospect of imprisonment stares them in the face. These rights of the medical department on the battlefield are matters of international treaty among thirty-four of the nations of the world, and even the "red crescent," among those who will not wear the cross, claims protection in the same way.

The treaty which gives us this immunity while in discharge of our duty is phrased as follows:

Articles of the convention for the

or hospitals shall be held by a military force.

Article 2—Persons employed in hospitals and ambulances, comprising the staff for superintendence, medical service, administration, transport of the wounded, as well as chaplains, shall participate in the benefit of neutrality while so employed, and so long as there remain any wounded to bring in or to succor.

Article 3—The persons designated in the preceding article may, even after occupation by the enemy, continue to fulfill their duties in the hospital or ambulance which they serve, or may withdraw to join the corps to which they belong. Under such circumstances, when these persons shall cease from these functions, they shall be delivered by the occupying army to the outposts of the enemy. They shall have the special right of sending a representative

They became despondent over financial affairs to-day and committed suicide by swallowing a large dose of carbolic acid. She was born 40 years of age and had been employed as a domestic. The woman had just been served with papers in a suit brought to collect a bill for \$40.

GRANT'S GRANDSON AND LEE'S NEPHEW

They Are to Fight Side by Side in the Coming War Against Spain.

NEW YORK, April 20.—A Washington special to the Herald says: General U. S. Grant's grandson and General Robert E. Lee's nephew are to fight side by side in the war against Spain. Algernon Sartoris, a young son of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris who has just become of age, has applied for and will be assigned to a position on the staff of General Fitzhugh Lee, who is to command a division in the volunteer army. The former dashing officer of the Confederate cavalry, who did so much to prolong the final campaign against Grant, and who begged his uncle at Appomattox to allow him to fight just one more day, will have on his staff the grandson of the great Federal general to whom he and his uncle were compelled to surrender. The representative of the youngest generation of the fighting Lee family may receive his baptism of fire in Spanish waters. George Mason Lee, son of General Fitzhugh Lee, is now completing his first year in West Point Military Academy. He has written to his father asking permission to resign his cadetship and enter service as a volunteer lieutenant. General Lee has not yet given his consent, but he may allow the boy to resign and take him as an aid on his staff. The general is being almost overwhelmed with applications for staff duty. They come from North and South. Men who wore gray and fought with Lee and men who wore blue and fought against him are seeking an opportunity for themselves, their

Aquarino, second secretary; Senors Pla and Almeda, attaches; Captain de la Casa, military attaché, and Lieutenant de Carantha, naval attaché. Senors Dubosc and Galarza did not accompany the party, as they were away until tomorrow, in an unofficial capacity.

At the train platform the Minister was greeted by Viscount de Santot-Thyryo, the Portuguese Minister, and Calderon Carlisle, an acquaintance for the last twenty-five years, and counsel for the legation. The party boarded the Pullman sleeper Japan, which had been taken entire. Secret service men remained at the platform to prevent intrusion, and half a dozen police officers were grouped outside. At no time, however, were their services required. The Minister stood on the front platform and had a few parting words with his friends. He spoke feelingly of his departure, saying the circumstances were most painful to him. One of his intimates ventured the suggestion that he would be back soon again, under more favorable circumstances, but he feared this could not be the case. He said his request for his passport had been made only after the enactment of a law which attacked Spain's sovereignty, impugned her honor and insulted her.

Lieutenant de Carantha asked a correspondent to make known the lieutenant's view on the war about to be opened. He said the Spaniards, particularly members of the army and navy, had always entertained the most cordial feeling toward America, and Spanish ships had found it a pleasure to salute ships of the American navy. Now, however, a war was being precipitated by an attack upon Spanish honor, and against this every spark of Spanish loyalty would be aroused.

"It is no longer a question of retaliation," he said. Lieutenant de Carantha. "That was merely a question of territory. Now a higher purpose is in view—the honor and dignity of Spain—since the United States has contemptuously ordered Spain to vacate Cuba and has made an infamous charge that we are responsible for the murder of the poor men of the Maine. These orders and charges are made with a kick of the boot, and against such action Spain will resist to the utmost."

"There should be no mistake about this. History has recorded that even the legions of Napoleon, with 400,000 men, bearing the triumphs of all Europe, were halted and retired from Spain, after those legions had lost between 200,000 and 300,000 men. We recognize the gallantry of the American navy and the notable heroes of its past—Paul Jones, Farragut, Porter—but Spain, too, has her heroes, and their blood is in the veins of those now called upon to defend her honor. I speak after recently talking with my naval associates, and I know that Spanish ships and of torpedo-boats, and I know that there is but one sentiment, namely, that not one Spanish ship shall be taken. Your navy may send many of them to the bottom, but your forces may seek to annihilate them, but not one Spanish ship will surrender to the American navy. With honor at stake, that will be the response of the navy of Spain."

THE GREAT EXAMPLE.

There may be no war. I hope so and half believe it; but if there is to be a war, patriotism, honor and humanity alike suggest that good citizens should do all that can be done to relieve its horrors and sufferings. What form such relief should take it is impossible now to say, but the United States Sanitary Commission, organized in the time of the Civil War, is our great example. If the crisis comes let a company of well-known citizens take counsel together and project a scheme of organization, and on their advice let a great public meeting be called to carry out and perfect the organization and report the readiness of the people to meet the wants of those suffering in hospital and on the field.

HORATIO STEBBINS.

VOICE OF THE CHURCH.

I am decidedly in favor of organizing a sanitary commission. If the hope of the American people be fulfilled, and the war come to a speedy end, so much the better. But if war be prolonged, I deem it not only advisable but a necessity that we should be prepared. The Spaniards are a brave and tenacious people, and this fact, together with the effect of the climate of Cuba, so fatal during the rainy season to the stranger, will bring about a great mortality among our soldiers.

The commission should be formed on the lines of the one that did such good work during the Civil War. I regret to say that, in my opinion, war with Spain is certain. It is our duty now to face and meet the best of the inevitable.

JOHN J. PRENDERGAST.

men were silent because they could not trust themselves to speak. All wanted to do something to show that the soldiers were not bearing the burden alone, and that the yearning to help them was not the impulse of a passing moment. It was out of this feeling there has sprung the plan of organizing a sanitary commission. What will be the duties of such a body? A sanitary commission would attend to sending trained nurses to the scene of war. It would embrace doctors whose duty would be the instruction of these nurses. A sanitary commission would raise funds for the supplying of medicines, lint, bandages, dainties. It would do all in its power to succor the wounded. It would provide brave and tender women for the field and the hospital. It would give to them the shield of the red cross, a shield which affords safe protection against all but the savage. It would by its humane efforts keep burning the spirit of patriotism. It would tend to rob war of a portion of its horror. It would afford to those anxious to do something for their country and yet not permitted to bear arms the opportunity. It would be a lesson to youth, keeping alive the spirit of devotion to the commonwealth, and showing them that the soldier is not a mere fighting machine, but a part of the nation he serves so well.

THE RED CROSS. Civilized Nations All Respect the Emblem of Mercy.

By Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard B. Almy, Medical Director Connecticut N. G.

It is but a few years ago, less than a generation, since the "Treaty of Geneva" relegated to the dark ages the treatment of wounded men and their necessary attendants as "prisoners of war." The older members of this association have, many of them, doubtless suffered imprisonment and privations when captured in the discharge of their duties during "the late unpleasantness."

At that time the order detailing a surgeon to remain with the wounded carried with it a very different probable condition of affairs than if the same order were given to-day among any of the civilized and some of the so-called uncivilized nations of the world.

EVERY ONE MAY HELP.

Those Left Behind Can Be of Service in the War.

Before the last strain of "Marching Through Georgia" had died away yesterday afternoon, before the excited crowd on Market street had dispersed, before the last stern-faced, blue-coated soldier had stepped aboard the ferry-boat, San Francisco was making plans for the future of these men of ours who have gone to the front.

The first proposal for a sanitary commission comes from San Francisco. "We've bid you good-by," she says to the departing soldiers. "Our children have smiled for you, our women have wept for you, our men have cheered for you. Now, all together, men, women and children, we'll work for you."

That San Francisco is keeping her word any one would have realized who went about the city as I did yesterday. Verily, she hath dried her tears and rolled up her sleeves. There is other and worthier work to be done than to sit and mourn.

"Men must work and women must weep." Yes, but fortunately women can do something else besides weep, nowadays.

"Wait till the sanitary commission is once organized," said a bright-faced leader of society, who was seated in her pretty morning-room; "then you'll see that though we women can't fight, we can work to make those who do fight happier and healthier."

"If the sanitary commission is formed—and I think it should be formed immediately," said gentle-voiced Father Wyman, in the Paulist Fathers' bare, severe reception-room, "and if I am invited to be a member, I shall feel it my duty to accept."

This is the feeling all over the city. People who differ most in belief, in manner of speech, in ways of living, are united for once. There is one religion that is sacred to all the world; there is a common ground on which every soul in this most cosmopolitan of cities may meet. There is a password which is known to everybody, an open sesame to every heart. And that word is—Humanity.

It is the religion of humanity that America's first sanitary commission to be formed since the Civil War teaches. California was first in the establishment of the original sanitary commission. She is first again now that another generation of Americans is to know what war means.

All over the State women are volunteering to nurse the sick when war shall be declared. Whose business is it to receive such offers, to examine into them, to accept or reject them and to send on to the front the warm-hearted, skillful-handed Sister of Mercy?

As the certainty of war becomes apparent to even the most skeptical, supplies of all kinds will come from those who are left behind for those who have gone ahead—perhaps never to return. Who will receive those supplies and distribute them?

As hospitals are established and the great Reaper begins to sweep the field with his muzzling scythe all sorts of surgical appliances and quantities of material for bandaging will be required. Whose place is it to classify and forward these things?

The sanitary commission's, of course—that great, non-sectarian representative of all that is best in the world, the other side of the bloody war shield.

The West intends to be first in this work. Whatever surprise the Spaniards may contemplate, when they hint of the first naval battle, whatever Uncle Sam's hidden plans may be, the first blood shed in this war will find California ready to care for the men who shall avenge the death of the Maine's crew.

People of every denomination, of all ages, of both sexes, received The Call's suggestion yesterday with enthusiasm. That those men who are fighting for us shall not suffer one pang unnecessarily, this is the watchword of San Francisco to-day.

For one soldier who dies on the field of battle there are seven who perish for lack of proper medical treatment and nursing afterward. Of the million men the United States lost in the Civil War \$75,000 might have been saved. The God of War is not so cruel as are the inexorable laws of nature.

The men of the First Infantry who marched down Van Ness avenue yesterday, too devoted to discipline, too conscious of the stern solemnity of war to relax for a moment and smile back at the thousands of fresh young faces and eager youthful voices calling hall and farewell, are but a type of those who, all over the Union, are hurrying on to a terrible island where the deadly twins—battle and fever—wait. These men are but doing their duty. Let us do ours.

If the old savage something that lurks in us all leaps to life in you at the thought of war once again; if your heart and your pride have been touched by the sufferings of Cuba and the loss of the Maine, here's an outlet for your patriotism. Join the sanitary commission.

If you don't believe in war, if you can't be convinced of the necessity of that most illogical of arguments—vicarious suffering; if you're unable to see the necessity of C killing D because A killed B, your very opposition qualifies you. Join the sanitary commission and do what you can to make some soldier's fever-maddened couch fresher, softer. Do what you can to make some hero's deathbed easier.

If you belonged to the old commission of the '60's, help us with your advice, your experience. If you're new to war and its terrors, join with us to lessen these by the might of sympathy, of charity, of humanity.

That the old proportion of 7 to 1 shall be altered is California's determination. With modern appliances, with advanced surgery, with that angel of the sick—the trained nurse, and if thousands of other women ready to do the glorious gallop of cap and apron, humbly to serve their apprenticeship beside their hospital-trained sisters, the horrors of this war, which the whole civilized world dreads, must be mitigated. Against all the awful instruments of war that nineteenth century ingenuity has devised we must oppose the hygienic and surgical science experience has taught us.

War is terribly near so near that even those who refused to believe it possible, whose experience of a third of a century of peace disqualified them from realizing such a possibility, have lost all hope of a peaceable solution.

If it must come, let it find us ready.

MIRIAM MICHELSON.

amelioration of the condition of the wounded in armies in the field.—Signed at Geneva on the 22d of August, 1864:

Article 1—Ambulances (field hospitals) and military hospitals shall be acknowledged to be neutral; and, as such, shall be protected and respected by belligerents so long as any sick or wounded may be therein. Such neutrality shall cease, if the ambulances

sentative to the headquarters of their respective armies.

Article 4—As the equipment of military hospitals remains subject to the laws of war, persons attached to such hospitals cannot, in withdrawing, carry away articles which are not their private property. Under the same circumstances an ambulance shall, on the contrary, retain its equipment.

Article 5—Inhabitants of the country who may bring help to the wounded shall be respected and remain free. The generals of the belligerent powers shall make it their care to inform the inhabitants of this appeal addressed to their humanity, and of the neutrality which will be the consequence of it. Any wounded man entertained and taken care of in a house shall be considered as a protection thereto. Any inhabitant who shelters a wounded man entertained in his house shall be exempted from the quartering of troops, as well as from the contributions of war which may be imposed.

Article 6—Wounded or sick soldiers, whatever their nationality, shall be cared for. Commanders-in-chief shall have the power to deliver immediately to the outposts of the enemy soldiers who have been wounded in an engagement, when circumstances permit this to be done, with the consent of both parties. Those who are recognized as incapable of serving, after they are healed, shall be sent back to their country. The officers may also be sent back on condition of not again bearing arms during the continuance of the war. Evacuations, together with the persons under whose direction they take place, shall be protected by an absolute neutrality.

Article 7—A distinctive and uniform flag shall be adopted for hospitals, ambulances and evacuated places. It must on every occasion be accompanied by the national flag. The arm badge—brassard—shall be allowed for individuals neutralized, but the delivery of it shall be left to military authority. The flag and the arm badge shall bear a red cross on a white ground.

Article 8—The details of the execution of the present convention shall be regulated by the commanders-in-chief of belligerent armies, according to the instructions of their respective Governments, who shall conform to the general principles laid down in this convention.

Article 9—The high contracting powers have agreed to communicate the present convention to those governments

ized from its repeated sales. Gridley died at Paradise City November 26, 1870, and his remains are buried at Stockton. Years after his death a monument was erected over the site of the stockton of the service he had rendered in our country's dark hours.

A NOBLE WORK.

The Red Cross a Welcome Angel of Mercy.

"It will be a great organization and one that will be much needed to assist in the care of the wounded and sick should war be prolonged," said Dr. John Galloway, brigade surgeon, and one of the officers of the Sanitary Corps of the National Guard. "There is always great need of nurses and hospital attendants on the fields of battle and had there been large organized corps of nurses during the time of the civil war there would not have been near as many deaths or half the suffering. The treaty of Geneva gives honor and respect to the Red Cross in all civilized nations during warfare and in all probability during the war that is now upon the nation there will be a great call for skilled nurses in the field and it is a grand idea to commence as soon as it is possible to organize and prepare to meet the emergency. Call me a miserably ignorant man, but I am sure I will respond with its usual liberality and should it be called upon it will do its utmost in its humane work."

To begin with there must be organization. The officers must be called for and they must receive some training as to the duties that will be expected from them. As for the training, there will be plenty of surgeons and physicians who will gladly give lectures and demonstrate what is to be done to give aid to the wounded and nurse the sick. I can say for all the physicians of the Sanitary Corps of the National Guard that every one of them will do his duty to the best of his ability. Good corps could and should be organized in San Francisco, Stockton, Sacramento, Fresno and Los Angeles, and perhaps in several other of the larger cities of the State. Men and women will be needed for this service, and it will be a noble calling on the field of battle."

A GREAT HELP.

The Red Cross Can Take Away Many of War's Horrors.

Dr. William D. McCarthy, of the Sanitary Corps of the National Guard of California, is enthusiastic over the proposition to establish a Red Cross League in this State. "During war times," he said, "every large city should have a Red Cross Association, which should cooperate with the sanitary corps of the army and navy in the field. This organization should be placed in direct communication with the Surgeon-General of the United States army and of the United States navy, so that an offer of assistance may be promptly accepted in case of need. The duty of the organization should be to supplement the force of nurses in case the proper strength of the organized sanitary corps department in the field should be depleted by death or sickness. It should also send the front practical nurses to assist the military surgeons; to supply bandages and dressings of all sorts; proper food for the sick and a thousand other things that may ameliorate the sufferings and miseries that were so often pictured in the late civil war."

Ends Poverty With Poison.

SAN JOSE, April 20.—Mrs. Helen Caf-

CO-OPERATION NEEDED.

The possibility of war with Spain, the almost certainty of that fact, deplorable as it is from the standpoint of humanity, suggests a series of duties for the civilian as well as for the brave lads of the army and navy. While the boys follow "Old Glory," the civilian at home has to strengthen the defenses of the country in more than one direction.

The German-Austrian war of 1870 brought the worst type of cholera and typhoid fever, and the fate of the army of the rebellion still recalls the saddest recollections. The remarkable devotion of the women of the North and South was barely equal to the awful suffering caused by exposure and imperfect sanitation; since then we have greatly progressed. The splendid equipment of the surgeon-general's office, the non-combatant attitude of the Red Cross service, improved surgical and medical skill, these will tend to minimize the fatal consequences of the war, and will aid the sanitation of camp life as well as the saving of life in and out of battle.

The army and navy, from the firing of the first gun, need the co-operation of the women of the country. When the Spanish Cortes has refused to accede to the terms of the President's ultimatum that same moment the women of our country must organize. They know their duty. They have learned from their grandmothers, of deathless memory, what American women can do for soldier boys who march with "Uncle Sam's" defense of "Old Glory." Upon the prompt action of our women the organization of sanitary commissions may depend the minimizing of the awful consequences of war.

War is always terrible, but now that our country is involved, we have no personal opinions. We follow the flag wherewith we lead.

RABBI JACOB VOORSANGER.

relatives or friends to follow the great cavalry leader of the Army of Northern Virginia in this war of a reunited country against a foreign foe.

HURRIES OFF FOR CANADA

Spanish Minister Bernabe Loses No Time in Leaving.

Guarded by Detectives While Departing From the Nation's Capital.

But No One Shows Any Disposition to Harm the Fleeing Diplomat of Madrid.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

Call Office, Riggs House, Washington, April 20.

The Spanish Minister, accompanied by six members of his staff, left Washington at 7:30 o'clock to-night, and the Spanish Government thus terminated its diplomatic representation in the United States. The Minister and his party left by the Pennsylvania road, going northward to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and thence to Toronto. By 10:40 to-morrow morning the Spanish officials will be on British soil. They will stop for a day or two on the Canadian side of Suspension Bridge and will then spend some days at Toronto. From there they go to Halifax to take an ocean steamer. While the Minister is on this side of the border he has the protection of the passports issued late this afternoon by the State Department at his request, following the delivery of a copy of the President's ultimatum to Spain.

The departure of the Spanish party was made without noticeable demonstration, and although a considerable number of secret service officers and police were on duty at the depot, there was at no time any occasion for their doing more than keeping back a crowd of curious onlookers.

At 6 o'clock this evening Senator Polo de Bernabe made a hurried call at the French Embassy and the Austrian legation, where Spanish interests are left in charge, and then joined his staff at the legation and started for the train. An express wagon was piled high with the trunks of the large party. Just before the departure from the legation the Austrian Minister, Baron Hengelmuller and Baroness Hengel-Muller, dropped in for a last word, and several other members of the diplomatic corps called to make their final adieu.

This done, the legation was vacated and the party assembled at the Pennsylvania depot. As the Minister entered the station he was recognized by the crowd, which closed in about him until he was surrounded by the police. No word of indignity was spoken, and the salutations of those in the crowd were rather agreeable than otherwise. He smiled in acknowledgment of the attention given him and several times turned back to wave his hand to the crowd. He wore a brown tweed suit and a soft felt traveling hat. Following him came Senor Pablo Solar, first secretary of the legation; Senor

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 20.—Cavalry and artillery from all parts of the country poured into Chattanooga to-day. Major-General John R. Brooke and his staff of the department of the lakes arrived from Chicago to-day to assume command at the Chickamauga camping ground.

Following close upon General Brooke's arrival came the first section of the train carrying two squadrons of the Third Cavalry from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in command of Majors Wesley and Loud, with their horses, wagons and camp outfits.

It was not until 5 p. m., however, that the thousands who had gathered in the union station and in the railroad yards had a chance to give vent to their enthusiasm.

When the second section came in with ten coaches filled with brawny blue-coated warriors from the West cheer after cheer went up from the crowds. The soldiers cheered in return, while a bugler on the platform of the front coach sounded the call to arms, and as the train slowly pulled into the depot the outstretched hands of the troops were filled with flowers by pretty Southern girls.

Far into the night companies of cavalry kept coming in, four trainloads of troops from Fort Meyer, with their horses and accoutrements, arriving at intervals of about an hour. Besides these, two trains with troops from Forts Porter and Niagara, N. C., passed through Chattanooga early in the evening, on their way to Tampa, Fla.

WYOMING OPENS ITS PASTURAGE

California Stock to Be Admitted When Passed by the Inspectors.

Quarantine Laws of the State Modified to Aid Drought-Stricken Sections.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SACRAMENTO, April 20.—The following order modifying quarantine regulations for the State of Wyoming was received at the office of Governor Budd to-day:

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 14.

On account of the emergency arising from drought in the quarantined area of California and the necessity of allowing cattle to be removed from that State, the quarantine regulations for Wyoming, established by proclamation dated March 11, 1898, are hereby modified to the extent of allowing cattle to be brought into or through the State of Wyoming in accordance with the provisions of the special order of the Department of Agriculture, dated March 18, 1898 (B. O. No. 18).

Cattle brought from California into Wyoming to be held in pasture or upon the open ranges within the State where suitable facilities for a proper inspection are provided, unless said cattle have been previously inspected at the point where last unloaded before entering the State, which will be done upon application to the State Veterinarian.

To defray the expense incident to such inspection a fee of five cents per head will be charged, payable before certificates of inspection will be issued.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDS, Secretary of State.

By the Governor: C. W. BINDICK, Secretary of State.

Want Union Island Flooded.

STOCKTON, April 20.—A petition is being circulated among the land-owners on Union Island looking to the flooding of the entire island immediately. It is said that not more than 200 acres of ground on the island can be cut, and it is thought best to sacrifice this for the general good during next season. The petition has just been started, and it is thought that it will result to whatever grain they have growing now.

I think that the formation of a sanitary commission for the benefit of the sick soldiers who may be engaged in the war which threatens us, most desirable; provided it can be formed so as to include charitable people of all creeds and to be wholly unimportant in its management. And the sooner it is undertaken, the better.

J. H. Wymann, S.P.

THE PAULIST FATHERS READY.