

The Call

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1899

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AMUSEMENTS.

Columbia—"Rob Roy." Grand Opera House—"Romeo and Juliet." Tivoli—"The Mikado." Alcazar—"Nerva." Orpheum—"Vaudville." Alhambra—"La Belle Marie." Chutes, Zoo and Free Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening.

Olympia—Corner Mason and Ellis streets, Specialties. Central Park—"The Steeplechase."

AUCTION SALES.

By Von Rhein & Co.—This day at 12 m., Real Estate at 512 California street.

By F. W. Butterfield—This day at 11 o'clock, at 623 York street, Furnitures and Carpets.

By G. H. Umbson & Co.—Monday, March 27, at 12 o'clock m., at 14 Montgomery street, Real Estate.

By Easton, Eldridge & Co.—Tuesday, March 28, at 12 m., at 628 Market street, Real Estate.

VERY BAD POLITICS.

THE demoralization produced among the employees of the Harbor Commission by the attempt made in the late Legislature to reorganize the board is not likely to abate for some time. No sooner had the bill legislating the commissioners out of office been rejected by the Senate than Governor Gage appointed F. S. Chadbourne to take the position of Mr. Herold, whose term has not expired, but who is alleged to have failed to qualify. This appointment, if valid, with that of Mr. Kilburn, who has already taken the place of President Colton, would give the politicians struggling to get possession of the water-front patronage control of the commission.

What was thus attempted by act of the Legislature has been consummated by the appointment of a Harbor Commissioner who can get his place only after a lawsuit.

At this time it is difficult to predict exactly what programme will be adopted in seating Chadbourne by the Governor and those who are urging him to thus demoralize an important branch of the public service. If Kilburn and Chadbourne set up a commission in opposition to Harney and Herold there will of course be two Harbor Commissions, with two sets of officers, two corps of employees and a cloud of injunctions, writs of quo warranto, restraining orders and probably prohibitions. In short, work upon the water front will be permanently suspended.

During the late session of the Legislature the employees of the Harbor Commission spent the greater portion of their time at Sacramento. The attempt to dispossess them of their places not only induced them to contribute heavily to an expense fund, but to temporarily abandon their duties for the less important work of legislation. Of course the impending imbroglio will not cause a repetition of this contest, but it will quite as thoroughly demoralize the employees and put an effective stop to the business of the board.

Exactly what Governor Gage is going to find profit in thus upsetting an important arm of the governmental machine would be hard to determine. If he has any political ambition it certainly cannot be promoted by such a usurpation. If he has no political ambition, but has been elected merely to secure berths for Republican "workers," he cannot expect to earn the gratitude of even that class, for, win or lose, they are bound to reproach him. Intelligent men who do not consider public office a private snap but a trust which the office-holder is bound to discharge with a conscientious regard for the verdict of history, if not the opinion of his contemporaries, will generally disapprove of the Governor's action in this matter.

WONDERS OF ARKANSAS.

THE story from Arkansas of the discovery of the ruins of a city which must once have contained 11,000,000 of people has the merit of largeness and novelty. Anybody can go to the back counties of any State and discover mere villages, but to find a city of these proportions is out of the ordinary.

Eleven million people are a good many. They are all dead now, and no wonder. They had no system of drainage, had not learned the beauty of filtered water, knew nothing of antiseptics, nor had learned how to operate for appendicitis. If 11,000,000 people were to be in one city to-day they would pay attention to the laws of sanitation or they would die, too.

The yarn from Arkansas possesses many points of interest. If it is true, probably a search among the ancient structures will reveal much concerning a race which is hardly more than tradition, and if it is baseless, Arkansas can at least claim one of the finest liars extant.

The Russian official who is charged with having committed the crimes for which Dreyfus is suffering denies his guilt. The world would pay respectful attention to any corroborative evidence he may have at command.

A large element among the Spanish are glad that the Philippines have been lost. And a large element among the Americans are sorry they were ever found.

The fact that the pool-sellers do not like Captain Lees is one of the greatest hits the Chief of the Police Department has had an opportunity to make.

Unfortunately there is no way in which the prize contests of the evening newspapers can be declared public nuisances.

Havana seems to accept the American situation with about the difficulty that an English funny paper jokes.

THE BLACKSTOCK RESOLUTION.

BY the adoption of the Blackstock resolution the Railroad Commission has put itself in a situation from which it can emerge only by one path. There is but one official act it can perform without violating the logic of the position—only one step that it can take consistently with the record. That one path open, that one act to be performed, that one step to be taken, is to resign.

The Blackstock resolution was adopted avowedly in the interest of economy. The report upon which the resolution was based declares expressly that an effort to enforce freight rate regulations is too costly to be expedient. Referring to the suit involving that question, which is now before the courts and has been prosecuted for about three years, the report says:

"I am further advised, as appears by the records and by the report of the Attorney General to the Assembly, that up to the present time there has been paid and incurred in counsel fees and expenses in this case more than \$43,000, the counsel fees alone amounting to more than \$33,000, and it further appears from like sources that the future costs and expenses of this litigation will be at least \$67,000, \$30,000 of which will be required as fees for experts and \$3,000 as fees for special counsel."

So for the sake of saving that amount of money the commission abandons the cause of the people, stultifies itself, surrenders to the railroad, throws to the winds all the money and work expended in the past in making the fight, and then seeks to conceal from the public the true nature of this betrayal of trust by giving it the popular name of economy.

Bad as the thing looks, the people will accept it with a fair degree of favor if the commissioners will carry their doctrine to a useful conclusion and take the only logical step left them. There is another economy to be carried out—the commissioners should resign and save the taxpayers the expense of their salaries.

It will cost the taxpayers of California \$48,000 for salaries, besides incidental expenses, to maintain this Blackstock commission, and since it has now declared itself impotent and useless so far as the regulation of railways is concerned, there is no service it can render the people which will be worth forty-eight cents. If the commissioners have any regard for economy they will resign and turn their unearned salaries back to the State treasury. If they do not resign they will give the lie to their own words and show themselves in sad need of whitewashing.

The taxpayers of California have paid out much money for the Railroad Commission and have derived no benefit from it. Some former commissions have tried, or at least made a pretense of doing so, to render service to the people. The present commission, however, does not even make a pretense, for the rider to the Blackstock resolution, providing that the board shall meet in April to fix and promulgate a schedule of grain rates, doesn't amount to a pretense. In fact, the impotence, the worthlessness, the nothingness of the commission, has been reduced to its final element by the recent act, and the only way for the Blackstock gang to save the situation is to resign and get out of it.

THE LATEST KANSAN CRISIS.

OWING to the skirmishing in the Philippines and the Senatorial battles in various State capitals the country has to some extent overlooked the legislative grand opera season in Kansas this winter, and has thereby missed some very novel performances. The Kansas troupe seems, in fact, to have been as brilliant as ever, and was deserving of considerable attention.

We pointed out some time ago that an effort had been made by a wise member of that body to put an end to personal pride or antagonism in legislation by requiring that all bills be submitted in a strictly anonymous way. The proposed reform was defeated, but a new crisis has arisen in which the desirability of eliminating personalities is so apparent that every man involved in it is in favor of having it treated anonymously. In fact, the press itself seems to have taken the same view, and we have not been able to learn the names of the men who have been most conspicuous in its complications.

It appears that for a long time it has been found necessary at each reassembling of the Legislature to completely refurbish and equip the legislative halls. No matter how large the supply of law books, stationery, chairs, inkstands, etc., furnished by the State at any one session, it has always been necessary to purchase a new supply when the time came for the next session.

It has been a perplexing subject to the Kansans to know what becomes of all these supplies. A bizzard has never been known to clean out the legislative halls, and yet the equipments vanish each year as completely as if forty bizzards had swept them. To solve the problem the Executive Council of the State took the precaution this year of placing a detective at every exit from the Capitol, with instructions to see that no public property was taken away, and now the mystery is cleared up.

From this proceeding has followed the latest crisis in Kansas and the general desire on the part of the legislators that the discussion of its incidents shall be strictly anonymous. It appears the detectives found much to do. Anonymous gentlemen were detected going home not only with clear consciences, but with typewriters, law books, inkstands, boxes of envelopes and reams of paper; some even had chairs, and one man had a desk.

Most of the depredaters are reported to have been legislated employees, who when halted declared they regarded their spoils as a part of their perquisites. It is stated, however, that almost every member had something in the way of a souvenir, and one or two quite prominent men were among the heaviest of the raiders.

This sort of a crisis is so much an outcome of strictly Kansan conditions that it could not possibly occur in California, and yet it is so intense in all its incidents that to a good many people it will appear like something that might possibly have happened at Sacramento if there had been any detectives there.

The Salvation Army and its offshoot, the Volunteers, have been making worldly faces at each other in the East. Of course this is their own affair, but people who make faces can hardly be in a mood to snatch brands from the burning.

It is cheerful to observe United States vessels saluting the Spanish flag. Only a short time ago the sight of that emblem would have caused them to have turned loose a broadside.

So Teller is certain that Bryan will be nominated again. This is good news. Doubtless it will cheer Bryan as well as every Republican who happens to notice it.

The introduction of a professional hangman into a murder trial may have had an effect, but it certainly was not that of cheering the prisoner.

BELMONT AND BRYAN.

THE disposition of Mr. Bryan to examine the mouth of a gift horse, in the shape of an invitation to a banquet in honor of Thomas Jefferson, has again thrown all the Democratic fat in the fire.

The man from the Platte has caused it to be understood that he is nasty nice about the platter he feeds from, and the company that gathers around the same. The Democratic Club of New York, consisting of three thousand members, none of them any special kind of Democrats, but all just plain Democrats, desiring to assure the shade of Jefferson that he is not forgotten, engaged a caterer and a banquet board for that purpose. The table, however, is designed to be something more than a temporary resting-place for solid food and liquids to wash it down. It is to resemble a battleship, in that it is a platform from which to fire guns. These are not to be used with smokeless powder, though one of the ingredients thereof, to wit, alcohol, will be in them. They are to be the great guns of oratory, and they are to roar in behalf of the campaign of 1900. As Mr. Bryan is a rifle of that kind he was invited to be present and get his tompon out and limber up and crack away at any craft in sight.

But he took the precaution to request of Mr. Belmont a working plan and specifications of the kind or kinds of Democracy to be present, and also to inquire if Mr. Belmont himself had experienced any change of heart or head since he goldbugged in 1896. To this Mr. Belmont replied, in effect, in the language of the Kentuckian, that when one gentleman invited another gentleman to partake of spirits with him the purpose was sociability and not catechism.

So the banquet will be plus the spirit of Jefferson and minus the flesh of Bryan. The incident would seem trivial except for its bearing on future politics. Mr. Bryan is of the opinion that he is the finest piece of Presidential timber in the forest preserves of the Chicago platform Democracy, and does not propose to permit any comparison with the taller timber which grows by itself on the gold-Democratic reservation. The well-intended overture of Mr. Belmont, intended to get the former members of the party together and fill the split between them with victuals and drink, has been rejected with a scorn and contempt which will rankle for many a day.

Mr. Bryan is on his bright, shining way, holding in the ranks such doubtful Democratic States as Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Tennessee, and feels no need of feeding and drinking to unite the small goldbug faction with the heavy Democratic majorities in Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut.

As for campaign funds for 1900, the goldbugs are not wanted on the list. In the last conference at Chicago, attended by Bryan, Coin Harvey, Altgeld, Towne, Dubois and Teller, it was settled that Coin Harvey should go on collecting a dime a day, and that the sum thus accumulated shall be reinforced by the sale of the "Thomas Jefferson segar," to be manufactured in Chicago and handled by a dealer who divides the profits with Mr. Bryan's committee. These segars will not be smoked at Mr. Belmont's banquet, but no 16 to 1 Democrat will suck any other. The profits are expected to be enormous, for all other brands are to be boycotted.

It is with diffidence that we suggest an enlargement of this fine idea. Where is the Jefferson brand of whisky and beer? Let it be brought out at once and let the clay of the new Democracy be moistened with no other.

More terrible than an army with banners will be the Bryan hosts of 1900. Filled with Jeffersonian spirits and puffing the only Jeffersonian segar, they will move like a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night, and when their march is ended the goldbug will be as lifeless as his congener and ancestor, the bronze scarab, wrapped up in coal tar with the nummies.

THE LADY AND THE SIDE DOOR.

LOS ANGELES has a Police Commission apparently marked by austerity and a sense of right which admits of no compromise. The body is also otherwise peculiar.

Mayor Eaton is a power in the commission, and he has views. Among these is one to the effect that the side entrance to saloons is an instrumentality of evil, because it lures the feminine rounder to quench her thirst in an atmosphere not conducive to the promotion of modesty or morals. So far as this position is concerned the Mayor will find a ready support. However, there are reformers who will stand aghast at Mr. Eaton's declaration that a woman has as much right to go into a saloon as a man has, but that she should go in the front door, line up against the bar, name her favorite tippie and toss it down as a man would.

It does not seem that the Mayor would compel a thirsty lady to go dry, but he would deny to her the luxury of secrecy. Probably his idea is that rather than cross the threshold to a saloon with the glare of the public eye upon her the woman would appease with a glass of innocuous sodawater her yearning for refreshments.

There are saloons in this city where the plan is in practical operation. Most of them are on Barbary Coast, and the female patrons walk right in the main entrance, nor seem embarrassed if observed. They mingle with the men on terms of perfect equality until such time as opportunity arises to administer knockout drops to the male. Then he knows no more. Later he awakens to find that his money has vanished. It is hardly possible the Mayor of Los Angeles would advocate this style of saloon. It really is not a benefit to the community.

The time for some of the men and women who neglect their children, leaving the little ones to chance and charity, to be punished for the crime seems to be due, or possibly overdue. Such cases are frequently discovered, but discovery is too apt to be the end of the matter.

Bryan is about to open a new campaign. He is going to unnecessary trouble. He has already been the hero of the only campaign in which he can cut a considerable figure, and he did not get much out of that.

Even their anxiety to publish news ahead of the morning papers was no justification for the evening sheets in announcing the death of John Sherman.

Crealman will have to get out of the Philippines before anybody will believe the story from there that the natives want to burn prisoners at the stake.

Probably Aguinaldo could not better please Otis than by attacking Manila. There is an anxiety to get the man within rifle-shot.

Havana is getting accustomed to the sway of the police. The lesson is a hard one, and is keeping the morgue busy.

Announcement is made that two fighters about to meet are "fit as fiddles." But all fiddles are not fit.

SMALL COMFORT FOR COSPER.

SACRAMENTO, March 18, 1899.—Editors Register.—Dear Sirs and Friends: For the best of reasons, too long to explain here, and to break the deadlock, I voted for Colonel Burns to-day. Kindly withhold any adverse criticism, no matter what the city papers may say, until I see you, which will be soon. You will agree with me that I did the right thing at the right time. Very truly yours, E. T. COSPER.

It is not the policy of the Register to condemn without a hearing and yet we will not disguise the fact that Mr. Cosper's voting for a man for United States Senator who stands in the public mind as the embodiment of all that is most objectionable in American politics is at this time perhaps universally regarded by Republicans of Tulare as a distinct betrayal of trust and certainly is proving a profound humiliation to his party friends who supported him and maintained until the last his entire trustworthiness in the face of all criticism. Although the expressions of opinion so far heard are that no explanation from Mr. Cosper is desired or will be listened to, I shall, without making comment at this time, place at his disposal a reasonable space in the columns of the Register for a reasonable time, and ask on his behalf that considering the hearing which the law and an American sense of fairness accord to all men accused of treason against the best interests of the State. Let him have his day at the court of public opinion.—Tulare Register.

CARE OF ASPHALT STREETS IN GERMANY.

The treatment of asphalt streets here in Breslau is entirely different from methods employed in the United States. For instance: One man has charge of four squares in front of the consulate. His tools for keeping the streets clean are as follows: An iron hopper wheelbarrow, a shovel, a broom and a rubber scraper about three and a half feet long. The rubber is fastened in a vise-like wooden clamp and is about four inches wide, a quarter of an inch thick and very stiff. This man during the day is continually going over his four squares, taking up manure and keeping the streets thoroughly clean. Early in the morning, after having cleaned, he takes his wheelbarrow, loaded with very fine, sharp sand, and scatters the same with his hands or a small shovel lightly over the streets to prevent slipping.

Should it be a rainy day he repeats this process several times during the day. Once a week two sprinkling cars are sent out alongside of each other, so that they cover the whole street at one time with water, washing the same thoroughly. Immediately following the sprinkling cars come four one-horse roller brush sweepers, about two feet in diameter, sweeping the water, slime, etc., into the gutter, when the same is piled up and carted away. Then the man who has charge of those streets comes along with his wheelbarrow and sprinkles sand all over the street. In spring or autumn, when the streets are often sloppy or wet, the washing is done several times during the week.

I am informed the washing is done for the purpose of removing the slime, which the asphalt seems to leave, and to keep the street from being slippery; also for the preservation and hardening of the asphalt. The man who has charge of the asphalt streets is paid 22 pfennings (5 cents) per hour. Ordinary street hands are also paid per hour and receive 18 pfennings (4 cents).

All streets are kept in excellent condition, the shopkeepers or tenants not being permitted to put sweepings on the pavement or street. These must be taken up and put in a box kept for that purpose.

The city has wire baskets fastened on lampposts, against houses, fences or trees, in which the public may throw waste paper while walking along. It is very rare to see any waste paper on the streets, as the citizens in general are very particular in keeping the streets clean. The householders have to sweep the streets to the center of the street regularly every morning before 6 o'clock. The litter is piled up and carted away by the city teams.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

W. R. Spaulding, a Truckee lumberman, is at the Lick.

J. F. Condon, a Nevada City mining man, is at the Grand.

E. Rummelmeier, a Spokane mining man, is staying at the Palace.

Alfred S. Miller, a capitalist of Philadelphia, is at the Palace.

T. Henry Bratten, a Philadelphia merchant, is a late arrival at the Palace.

Charles E. Aull, an iron manufacturer of Pittsburg, is registered at the Occidental.

Governor Gage came down from Sacramento yesterday and registered at the Palace.

Rev. L. J. Garver of Butte and A. V. Simpson, a Stockton lumber dealer, are at the Occidental.

Edgar T. Wallace, a Eureka mining man, and R. E. Hyde, a Visalia banker, are registered at the Palace.

J. C. Turner and John McKea, lumber dealers, respectively of Red Bluff and Sisson, are located at the Russ.

John Raggio, who operates stage lines in San Andreas, and A. C. Eisen, a vineyardist of Fresno, are at the Grand.

Dr. M. Hutchinson and son of Los Angeles, and E. F. Porter, a cattleman of Porterville, are among the arrivals at the Russ.

J. G. Scott, owner of the Lick Paper Mills at San Jose, and R. G. Barton, proprietor of the Fresno Opera House, are at the California.

Lieutenant F. H. Schoeffel, U. S. A., Nicholas Lantry, is registered at the Occidental with his wife from Madison Barracks, Sacketts Harbor, New York.

Judge George A. Nourse of Fresno, William Squires of Calistoga, owner of stage lines in that locality, and J. C. Sims, a prominent citizen of Santa Rosa, are at the Lick.

Commander George C. Retter, U. S. N., Lighthouse Inspector of the Thirteenth District, with headquarters at Portland, Or., is registered at the Occidental. His family are in Oregon, Washington and Alaska. He will take an examination at Mare Island to-day for promotion to the grade of captain in the lighthouse service, and will return to Portland tomorrow.

Otto E. Neaver, proprietor of the Paso Verde Hotel, is here for a short stay and is registered at the Palace. Mr. Neaver says: "The late rains and the resumption of business by two of the banks closed their doors recently have restored the confidence of the people in and around Paso Robles, which bespeaks an era of prosperity for that section."

The Russ House was the scene of a wedding yesterday afternoon, when two of the guests, Charles C. Ralph and Minnie C. Richter, were married by Rev. E. Ford of the First Christian Church. The contracting parties are both residents of Sacramento. Mr. Ralph being a well-known and capable pilot on the river boats. After several days' honeymoon in this city the couple will depart for their home, where the groom has provided a handsome home for his bride.

CALIFORNIA IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, March 22.—Felix Brunschwig and wife of San Francisco are at the Martin.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. THE BERKELEY, Subscriber, City. The upper works of the Berkeley were placed on her at the Union Iron Works.

FROM SATHER STATION.—P. R. B. City. The distance on the electric line between Sather station, Alameda, and Forest Heights is four and a half miles.

JEWELRY IN FRANCE.—H. R. City. What the Jewish population in France at this time and what it is in Paris has not been given for the reason that there has not been a religious census since 1872.

VISITING AT SAN QUENTIN.—O. L. City. Visitors are admitted to see the prison at San Quentin any day in the week, but to see any particular prisoner the party so desiring must write to the Warden, who will fix a day.

ARMY WORK.—A. S. City. A woman who desires work on army contracts on blouses and pantaloons must make application to the contractors. The names of these can be obtained at the supply department on New Montgomery street.

DAY'S LENGTH.—G. A. L. San Rafael, Cal. The question in relation as to why, after the 21st of December, when the days grow in length, the sun for a certain

CONSUL AT THE PLACE NAMED WAS JUSTIFIED OR NOT IN REFUSING YOU THE PROTECTION YOU ASKED FOR.

POLICE PATROL.—A Stranger, Cincinnati, Ohio. There is nothing in the laws of the State of California or the ordinances of the city and county of San Francisco to inhibit any one from engaging in the business of a private patrol system for the protection of property. The patrol system in San Francisco is not a police patrol, but a private system, and that burglaries are not committed in the district they cover. The business is a legitimate one.

A WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—L. C. San Lorenzo, Cal. What rights a woman has in the case where a man has acknowledged her as his wife and paid bills contracted by her is a matter that would have to be determined by a reputable attorney upon presentation of all the facts. This department does not give legal advice. It will state what the law is and advise you upon the facts, but will not undertake to tell people what they should do in certain cases.

LICENSE.—J. H. City. If an individual should receive household articles from the East that would retail for \$1 each and should offer to sell them in this city he would have to have a license, but if he received such articles and used them to sell by sample for the Eastern firm he would not require a license. If he would have articles at a fixed location he would have to pay a license of \$2 per quarter. Agents carrying a stock of goods would have to pay a license of \$2 per quarter. Agents carrying a stock of goods would have to pay a license of \$2 per quarter.

SHIPPING SAILORS.—A. C. F. City. This correspondent asks: "If a sailor ships for a voyage can he leave the ship at an intermediate port and demand pay for his services? If a captain ships a crew to take his vessel from one port to another, can he stop short of the port of destination and demand pay for the crew's services? The answer to each of these questions is that it all depends on the terms of the contract. Generally if a sailor ships for a voyage for a round voyage he would not be entitled to any compensation if he left the vessel at an intermediate port, but he would be liable for a failure to comply with the terms of the contract.

THE VOTE FOR GAGE.—A. S. and C. City. The following will show the official vote for the following candidates for the office of Governor at the election held last November in what is known as south of Tehachapi:

County	Gage	Harri-	Ma-	Co-
Los Angeles	14,892	23,021	1,781	177
Orange	1,892	33	1,781	177
Riverside	2,118	69	1,518	179
San Bernardino	1,892	208	3,268	144
San Diego	2,072	95	1,738	91
Ventura	1,447	1,447	1,447	1,447

These figures give Gage a majority in those seven counties of 4781. Kern County, in which Tehachapi is located, gave Maguire a majority of 135 over Gage.

INTERNAL REVENUE DISTRICTS.—T. N. H., Pacheco, Cal. There are two internal revenue districts in the State of California—the First and the Fourth. The salary of the Collector of the First, whose office is in San Francisco, is \$4500 per year, while that of the Collector of the Fourth, whose office is at Sacramento, is \$3500. The term of office is four years, or until the successor of each is appointed. The offices in the First District are the counties of Alameda, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Madras, Merced, Mariposa, Mono, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus, Tulare, Tuolumne and Ventura. All the other counties of the State are in the Fourth District.

BICYCLE AND HORSE.—A. M. City. The following are the bicycle and horse records for one mile: Bicycle—Single safety, flying start, America, professional, 1:31.45. Major Taylor against time, Philadelphia, November 6, 1888; unaccompanied, 1:35. Hamilton against time, Louisville, Ky., November 4, 1895; amateur, 1:32.25. H. G. Gardiner, Louisville, Ky., November 4, 1895; professional, 1:35. J. Platt Betts against time, London, May 9, 1888; amateur, 1:32.25.

SELLING MEDICINE.—A. S. City. A person who desires to sell medicine can offer it under any name that he desires, providing the particular name has not already been chosen and registered as a trademark by some other person. The medicine the seller must take out a license.

SHARKEY-JEFFRIES FIGHT.—A. P. P., Huron, S. D. Tom Sharkey and Jim Jeffries fought twenty rounds in the Mechanics' Pavilion in San Francisco, May 6, 1888. Alexander Haig was the referee, and he gave a decision in favor of Jeffries.

SANTA ROSA TREASURY CASE.—A. O. S. City. In the matter of the bondsmen of the Santa Rosa County Treasurer who was robbed there has been an argument before the fire wardens, and a decision has been rendered in the Supreme Court. A decision may be expected in a few days.

AN OLD BILL.—P. K., Oakland, Cal. A bill having a face value of 4 shillings and 6 pence issued by the Provisional Convention of Maryland, held at Annapolis, December 7