STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND BOERS OF LONG DEVELOPMENT

IT was on the Cape of Good Hope that the white man made his first settlement in South Africa. The Dutch, under the auspices of the Dutch East India Company, went there in the seventeenth century. They were followed by Huguenot refugees in search of the religious freedom denied them in France. These two races lived amicably together. Intermarriages merged them into one blood. That the Boers, or Dutch Afrikanders, of to-day are a mixed race is evidenced by the very names of their prominent representatives. Kruger, the President, for example, has a name of Holland origin. Joubert, the Vice President and the commandant general of the army, has a French patronymic. The first British settlers arrived toward the close of the eighteenth century. Trouble at once began to arise. These troubles culminated in the conquest of the territory by the British. In 1814 Holland formally ceded it to Great Britain. Cape Colony, as it was now named, has ever since remained a dependency of the crown.

The new administration was little to the liking of the descendants of the original settlers. Under Holland they had enjoyed a measure of self-government. Under Great Britain they felt themselves aliens. The crisis of discontent arrived with the emancipation of their slaves in 1834. Not only was emancipation itself against their wishes, but the nominal compensation offered them took the form of orders on London, which they were forced to cash on the spot at ruinous discounts. Many of the farmers were practically impoverished. In rage and disgust a large number of the Boers began to go north and east into the wilderness. This exodus is known as the "great trek" of 1836. Trek is Dutch for track, or, rather, for the verb which survives in our vernacular speech as to make tracks. The trekkers founded the two colonies of Orange and Natal, whose northern boundaries were the Vaal River. They were still claimed as British subjects by the Governor of the colony. In 1848 this claim was enforced by conquest. Once more a large number of the Boers jumped into their wagons and trekked across the Vaal in search of independence.

Thus the Transvaal state was founded and maintained a precarious existence by whip and rifle in the teeth of constantly encroaching hordes of hostile savage tribes. But go where they would, the Boers found that British power and influence were sure to follow. Nor were they altogether unwelcome at first. Without the aid of British arms it is more than doubtful whether the white settlements could have maintained themselves against the Zulus on their east, the Matabeles on their west and the Kaffirs in their very midst. In 1877, however, British annexation proved the price of British protection. The Boers protested in vain. It was not until 1881 that they resorted to arms. Their bloody victory at Majuba Hill brought the British Government to terms.

By a convention signed at Pretoria in 1881 Mr. Gladstone's government restored independence to the Transvaal, now known officially as the South African Republic. Independence was subject, however, to the suzerainty of Great Britain.

There was no mistaking the meaning of the word suzerainty as defined in this convention. It was expressly stipulated that the English crown should appoint a British Resident, with a veto power over the internal policy of the republic toward the Kaffirs; that it should control and conduct its entire foreign policy and reserve the right of moving troops over its territory in time of war.

This claim of suzerainty was, in fact, only a sop thrown to the British public. It is not likely that Gladstone, or Lord Derby, his Foreign Minister, contemplated any strict enforcement of its provisions, or, indeed, any serious necessity for its enforcement. The South African Republic at that time was looked upon as only a barren tract of land, capable of supporting a settlement of hardy and simple-minded agriculturists and stock raisers, but of no imminent interest to England. To the Boers, however, the reservation was gall and wormwood. As they chafed more and more under what seemed to the Colonial Office a mere shadow of authority, Gladstone cheerfully proposed a revision of the convention.

Thus came the conference which led to the second or London convention of 1884. Though held in the metropolis of Great Britain itself, the British public thought little and cared less about the matter. The Boers got pretty much what they wanted. Out of deference to Boer sensitiveness, the word "suzerainty," expressly used in the convention of 1881, was omitted in the new one and the title of British Resident was changed to Diplomatic Agent, with a restriction of his functions to purely consular duties. Complete independence was granted in domestic affairs. The western boundaries of the state were mutually determined upon.

Though the word suzerainty was dropped, the thing itself was asserted in one clause, which ran as follows: "The South African republic will conclude no treaty or engagement with any state or nation other than the Orange Free State, nor with any native tribe to the eastward or westward of the republic, until the same has been approved by Her Majesty the Queen."

As the other clauses were concessions to Boer feelings so this was a concession to John Bull's. Some years passed before it was looked upon as of any vital importance. The colonial office winked at some minor violations of its spirit. Only when the Boers showed a disposition to encroach beyond the boundary limitations of the convention was it aroused, and even then to tardy action. The Transvaal Government had its heart set upon two great aims. One was to shut off Cape Colony from the north, the other to establish a seaport of its own.

The conquest of Bechuanaland on the east would accomplish the first object; the conquest of Zululand, which stood between it and the ocean in the west, would accomplish the latter. Tentative raids to the east and the west were suppressed by the British authorities, but not until the boundaries of the South African republic had been slightly enlarged on both sides.

In short, the British took so little interest in the matter that it is not impossible the Boers might stealthily and gradually have succeeded in their double aim, despite the vigilance of Cecil Rhodes and Sir Hercules Robinson. The discovery of gold in the Witwatersrand range of hills changed everything. To be sure, the first mines exploited in 1886, at Barberton, collapsed after the preliminary rush, but the unique conglomerate deposits in the locality where the present city of Johannesburg sprang up, almost in a night, gave assurance to the world that one of the greatest centers of gold mining known to all history had been found.

The world was quick to respond. Vast multitudes of foreigners, chiefly English, but numbering also Americans, Germans, French and Austrians, streamed into that region. The Boers classed them all as Uitlanders or foreigners. To-day Johannesburg, which is practically an English city, numbers over one hundred thousand souls. Pretoria, the capital of the State, can muster barely five thousand. To-day the Uitlander population of the South African republic is at least twice as large as that of the Boers. The Uitlanders not only have a preponderance in numbers, but they have the wealth, the intelligence and the energy that make numbers tell.

Meanwhile the Boers had awakened to their imminent peril of being swamped by this invasion of aliens. They had at one time welcomed immigration. In 1884 President Kruger, when in London, had even published an invitation to Englishmen to settle in the country. At that time any settler could secure the electoral franchise after a residence of two years. Now, although the Boers welcomed the tide of money that flowed into the exhausted exchequer, they took steps to preserve their independence by restricting the privilege of the ballot. The probationary term of qualification was raised first to five years and then to fourteen. During that probationary term the prospective citizen had to forswear allegiance to any other state. Even at the expiration of that term his admission depended upon the will of the President and of the Volksraad, or Legislative Assembly. Thus he might remain forever a man without a country. His children, even if born in the republic, were aliens, who could only gain the rights of citizenship by the same uncertain processes of naturalization. Meanwhile, to increase the preponderance of Boer domination, the ballot was thrown open to native children as soon as they had reached the age of 16.

Naturally the Uitlanders protested. They pointed out that though they constituted the majority of the state, owning half the land and at least nine-tenths of the property, and paying more than nine-tenths of the taxes, yet in all matters affecting their lives, their liberties and properties they had practically no voice. In 1890 a concession was made to them. A second Volksraad was created, for the members of which aliens might vote after taking the oath and residing for two years in the country. But as all the decrees of the second Volksraad are subject to the approval of the first Volksraad, this concession conceded little or nothing.

The Uitlanders had other grievances. They complained that the taxes were oppressive and were squandered in the secret service and the fortifications at Pretoria, while Johannesburg remained a pesthole. They inveighed against the monopolies granted by the Government, especially the dynamite monopoly, which placed it in the power of a single German firm to charge literally a double price for an inferior article. They denounced the exorbitant freight charges of the Netherlands Railroad Company, which owns all the railways in the country and is protected by the Government. They pointed out that these extortions made a serious difference in the profits of the best mines, threatened the existence of the second best and had already led to the abandonment of poorer ones, which would pay under more liberal conditions.

This discontent reached a crisis in 1896. The leaders among the Uitlanders had formed a national union at Johannesburg which threatened to fight for its rights. At this juncture came Dr. Jameson's raid from British Bechuanaland and his subsequent defeat, followed by the disarmament of Johannesburg. The belief that the British Colonial Office had connived at the expedition and the certainty that Cecil Rhodes had inspired it increased the Boer distrust of their hereditary foes and their unwillingness to make any further concessions. For the moment Jameson's fiasco cast a damper upon the Uitlanders. It injured the prestige of Great Britain in the eyes of the world. It raised the belief of the Boers in the justice of their cause and in the continuance of its triumph.

That there is a measure of justice on their side is evident enough to any impartial observer. They are fighting for self-preservation. However oppressive their legislation against the Uitlander, oppression seems to be inevitable if they wish to retain what is dearest to them—their political independence. They have seen Great Britain gradually hemming them in on all sides. The annexation of Matabeleland and of Bechuanaland cut off their outlet to the west. The vast territory of Rhodesia, named after Cecil Rhodes, to whose genius and enterprise Great Britain is indebted for its acquisition, lies across their northern boundary. Portuguese East Africa bars egress to the northeast. The British occupation of Zululand, and finally of the narrow strip of seacoast reaching from Zululand clear up to the Portuguese frontier, effectually dashed the Boer dream of obtaining a seaport.

This last stroke is regarded by Mr. Bryce as "one of the most important in recent South African history."

Thus hemmed in only two alternatives seem open to the Boers—either suicide by granting the franchise to a Uitlander element composed largely of Englishmen, which, by the sheer force of electoral majorities must end in transforming the Transvaal into a British dependency, or death at the hands of Great Britain.

Great Britain has recovered from the temporary setback of the Jameson raid. Again she has turned an attentive ear to the protests of her citizens in the Transvaal. Matters were precipitated by the shooting of one of these citizens, a miner named Edgar, while resisting the unlawful entry into his home of a Boer policeman, who, without a warrant, sought his arrest on the charge of assault. It was shown that the assault had been committed in self-defense upon an abusive drunkard. Nevertheless, the policeman was not only acquitted but praised by the presiding judge.

It was this incident that led up to the present agitation. The flame was fanned when Uitlander meetings of protest were broken up by organized bands led by Government officials. A body known as the Uitlander Council was formed, with representatives from the mines and the towns. For the first time in its history Uitlander Johannesburg stood firm and united. Appeals were made to Sir Alfred Milner, who in 1897 was appointed Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner for South Africa. In reviewing the situation he declared that "the case for intervention was overwhelming." Sir Joseph Chamberlain and the English Government sustained his view.

The result was a meeting between Sir Alfred Milner and President Kruger on May 30, 1899, at a conference at Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State. The conference left matters in statu quo. President Kruger had been empowered by the Volksraad to propose conferring the franchise upon aliens five years after eligibility to the second Raad, thus substituting a nine years' residence in the territory for the fourteen at present exacted. He proposed that other questions in dispute should be submitted to arbitration. Sir Alfred's reply, in substance, was that on any vital matter there could be no arbitration between a suzerain state and its dependency. Kruger refused to consider any terms which did not recognize the independence of the Transvaal.

The Boer contention, in fact, is that as the word "suzerainty" was deliberately left out of the London convention, British suzerainty no longer exists. The English argument is that suzerainty exists ipso facto in the veto power confirmed to the Queen by the London convention in all the Transvaal's dealings with foreign nations. A state which is prohibited from managing its foreign affairs in its own way cannot, it is argued, be called an independent state.

But the struggle, though hopeless, will be a terrible one. The Boers in the Transvaal claim the ability to mobilize 20,000 men in three days. They expect that a thousand Germans in Johannesburg will join them. They will be led in person by General Piet Joubert, who holds the double position of Vice President of the republic and commandant general of its forces. The sexagenarian veteran, who has proved his mettle against the savages and against English troops, grimly announced that in the event of a declaration of war he would capture Natal in three days. But it is not the Boers in the Transvaal only that are to be reckoned with. Orange Free State is more Dutch than English. Since 1854 it has been independent of England. Its President, M. T. Steyn, is in sympathy with President Kruger. Even in Cape Colony the Dutch greatly outnumber all the other whites. A civil war in the very heart of the British dominions in Africa is not an impossible event. And it must never be forgotten that in those dominions there is a murmurous mass of savages, outnumbering the whites ten to one, who love the English even less than they do the Boers, and who may take advantage of an internecine conflict among the whites to fall upon both parties or to cast their lot with the lesser enemy.

from Pretoria to the effect that the Rustenburg and Marico commandos have crossed the border and entered the Rooigrond territory, between Lichtenburg and Mafeking, blowing up the bridge over the Maloppo River and destroying a trainload of dynamite and the track. As Mafeking depends upon Rooigrond for its water supply, the significance of this move is evident.

A dispatch from Pretoria dated to-day says: "General Koch wires from the Natal border that his commando has occupied Botohas Pass and also captured the railway station."

The latest reports from Vryburg say that the armored train that was destroyed at Kraaipan contained in addition to Nesbitt's force a number of workmen and six residents of Maerigogo, south of Mafeking, who, on hearing of the Boer advance, took refuge in the train.

Captain Nesbitt, who was killed at Kraaipan, belonged to the Mashonal and mounted police. He served in the Matabele war, during which a daring exploit won him the Victoria Cross. With thirteen men he fought his way through the Matabele, relieving a beleaguered party and escorting them to Salisbury. Three of the party were killed and five wounded, all the horses being killed or wounded.

ON THE POINT OF OFFERING A PROTECTORATE

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—The Dresdener Nueste Nachrichten publishes a letter from Colonel Schiel, commander of the German corps in the Transvaal, who says: "Pretoria was on the point of offering Germany a protectorate over the Transvaal when Great Britain immediately moved heaven and earth to frustrate the plan. War between the Transvaal and England then became unavoidable."

The first Boer success is commented upon sympathetically by the German press. The leading military organ, the Militaire Wochenblatt, says: "Great Britain underestimates the strength of the Boer forces, which are 60,000 men, well equipped. She will need 150,000 thoroughly equipped troops to subdue them."

ALL KINDS OF STORIES CIRCULATED IN LONDON

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Those who have been anxious for more stirring news from the seat of war are getting it to the fullest extent this morning, as according to dispatches the shooting must have been almost continuous along the border of the Boer republic, while pitched battles have occurred or are occurring at various points in Natal and British Bechuanaland. Most of these reports, however, remain unconfirmed.

As Mafeking is cut off telegraphically, the stories from that point are generally of Kaffir origin and must be regarded with suspicion.

While there is every probability that General Cronje's big commando has begun the assault on Mafeking, reliable details were still awaited.

Up to this hour there is no authoritative confirmation of the report that a battle has been fought in Natal by Sir George Stewart White and the Orange Free State troops, although there is no question that the Boers have crossed the frontier at several points. They are said to have eighteen guns, but if, as reported, the engagement began before the Boers had formed a laager and thrown up earthworks the British cavalry and artillery are liable to have had the best of the fighting.

It is already reported that the British have gained a great victory, 2000 Boers being killed, and the British loss very slight, but this may be without foundation, as another report has been published to the effect that Lord Rothschild was in receipt of news of a great British victory, but when questioned regarding the alleged report he replied, "I am sorry that I have not received anything of the sort."

CONSUL MACRUM TO GUARD BRITISH INTERESTS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Consul Macrum at Pretoria has cabled to the State Department that he has carried out its instructions relative to his assumption of British interests and has notified the Boer Government of the strict neutrality of the United States. Mr. Macrum will confine his representation of British interests to the exercise of his friendly offices in case an occasion should arise therefor with regard to British subjects and their interests within the jurisdiction of the Transvaal and Orange Free State. It is understood by the department that Mr. Macrum is acting in this connection with the full authority of the Transvaal Government, whose consent he asked in advance.

It is thought probable that some of the mules purchased by the United States have been sold to British agents. Quartermaster General Ludington found that he had more mules on hand than were necessary for the American military service, and he ordered during the summer that about 5000 be disposed of. These have been sold in the South and Southwest, where British agents have been purchasing these animals, and it would not be surprising if the British Government should have bought some of those formerly owned by the United States.

"An Empty Sack Cannot Stand Upright."

Neither can poor, weak, thin blood nourish and sustain the physical system. For strength of nerves and muscles there must be pure, rich, vigorous blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is established as the standard preparation for the blood by its many remarkable cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

READY TO HUNT BOERS.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Oct. 14.—H. Maitland Kerwin of the English army, a major in the Seaforth Highlanders, arrived in Laramie to-night. He has been hunting in this State for the past month, and only to-day learned of the war in South Africa. He left for New York to-night, and hopes to join his regiment, which is now at Malta and ordered south.

PARISIANS TO SEE NO MORE BULLFIGHTS

Prefect of Police Closes the Arena at Enghien Despite the Mayor's Protest.

Special Cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1899, by James Gordon Bennett.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The only real breach of law at the Sunday bull fight was made by gendarmes, who killed an escaped animal, for the Prefect had issued an order that under no circumstances were bulls to be put to death in the ring.

It is true that this particular one was not in the ring when the gendarmes brought it down with their army revolvers, so that detail possibly saved the situation. It is probable that the Prefect minded there should be no more similar excusable breaches of the law, for when the Mayor remained obdurate and refused to withdraw the authorization he had given to the organizers of the Corrida the Prefect determinedly shut up the arena as defective in construction. So no more bull fights are likely, at any rate, for the present.

In the meantime the inhabitants at Enghien are nervous about the five bulls that are still in their vicinity. Corraled they are, it is true, but that is small consolation to those who saw an animal leap over a barrier on Sunday and who noted anything but the solid nature of the wooden inclosure where the bulls are from which it would seem easy for them to escape. Escape for a bull is much too easy for the villagers' peace of mind.

The bull fights have been drawn upon for the latest contribution for autumn fashions. This is a flat, broad-brimmed felt hat, exactly similar to one worn by a torero when in mufti. These hats are even called toreros.

Another detail of fashion just at present is that seals have become popular again. As many as a dozen or even more cunning little contrivances in gold or silver are worn attached to a short watch-chain, as during the empire.

FOR NATIONAL IRRIGATION.

Maxwell's Plan Favorably Received in Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 14.—"Resolved, That we heartily indorse the movement for a national irrigation system as advocated by the National Irrigation Congress."

With only two dissenting votes the foregoing resolution was adopted at a meeting of the representative citizens of this city who are interested in the subject of irrigation at the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, and by this action the most prominent men of the city voiced their desire to have the Federal Government take up the subject, which is of such great interest and importance to the western half of the United States. While the adoption of this resolution cannot be considered as an expression of disapproval of the scheme for State irrigation, it almost amounts to that, for the opportunity was afforded those present to give expression to their sentiments as to the State irrigation matter, and it was decided to express only the sentiment of the meeting with reference to the national plan, that expression being an unqualified indorsement.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the three commercial bodies of the city for the puropse of hearing a presentation of the plan of national irrigation by George H. Maxwell, executive chairman of the National Irrigation Association and chairman of the executive committee of the National Irrigation Congress, the annual meeting of which was held last month in Missoula, Mont. The resolution referred to was passed after Mr. Maxwell had concluded his remarks in support of a national irrigation system.

INTERESTS THE COAST.

Postoffice and Army Changes and List of Pensions Granted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The Commissioner General of the Land Office has denied applications for the repayment of fees, commissions and purchase money on the desert land entries of the following persons: John Ponet, Henrietta Newbauer, Jacob S. Salkey, Los Angeles District, and John C. Davis, Susanville District.

A postoffice was to-day established at Strawberry, White Pine County, Nev. Postal service between Whitlock and Mariposa, Hay Fork and Red Bluff, Simler and Pattiway, Hunters and Rosewood, Cal., will be discontinued after November 14.

Army orders: By direction of the Assistant Secretary of War, Private Larkin P. Wright, Company L, Thirty-third Infantry, Presidio, San Francisco, will be discharged the service of the United States. Private Dennis Gilligan, Company L, Thirteenth Infantry, Fort Niagara, will be sent to the Presidio, San Francisco. Private David Mulholland, Company I, Twenty-second Infantry, and Recruit Thomas H. Dunn, Eighteenth Infantry, unassigned, now at the general hospital, San Francisco, are transferred to the hospital corps as privates. Privates Thomas A. Lewis and Bert Lander, Company D, Twenty-eighth Infantry, Allegheny, Pa., will be sent to the Presidio, San Francisco.

Pensions: California: Original—Hiram H. Royce, Parkfield, $6; George D. Jones, Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles, $6; George F. Percival, Stockton, $6; James Culver Bierce, Brush Creek, $12; Spear S. Steele, San Jose, $6. Increase—Eliphalet W. Smith, Summerland, $12 to $17.

Oregon: Original—Willaim Tilton, Woodlawn, $6; Elwood C. Small, Silverton, $6; Parker N. Lathrop, Elk City, $6. Increase—Edwin A. Wade, Grants Pass, $6 to $8; Chaney West, Greenville, $10 to $12. Original widows, etc.—Minor of Freeman S. Hughes, Myrtle Point, $10.

Washington: Original—William B. Gray, Pasco, $6. Reissue—Robert Young, Puyallup, $12.

RETURNS TO THE HOME DEATH HAD INVADED

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt Arrives in New York From His Far Eastern Journey.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 14.—Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who has been hurrying homeward from the Far East since he received the announcement of the death of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, arrived to-night in the private car of President Clarke of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. He was met by Harry Payne Whitney, Robert L. Gerry and Potter Palmer Jr., and was immediately driven to The Breakers, when an affecting meeting took place between mother and son.

Chauncey M. Depew and the Vanderbilt attorneys did not arrive to-night, but the former and William K. Vanderbilt are expected to-morrow. No information could be obtained concerning the plans as to the reading or probating of Cornelius Vanderbilt's will. It is understood, however, that a party of five or six will meet at the Vanderbilt mansion to-morrow, whether as friends invited to meet the returned son or for the purpose of considering legal matters is not known. Cornelius Vanderbilt is still in New York, and is not expected here.

AGED BLACKSMITH IS FATALLY WOUNDED

MODESTO, Oct. 14.—Andrew Boss, an aged blacksmith, was shot and fatally wounded by a young man named Ed Purcell during the course of a quarrel at Oakdale this afternoon. Purcell is shot through the bowels and cannot live. Both belong to old families in Oakdale.

SANTA CRUZ DEFEATS THE OAKLANDERS

Visitors From the Seashore Beat Out the Athenians in Clever Fashion.

Santa Cruz alighted on "Smiling" Steffani's curves at the outset of yesterday's game and before it closed the visitors from the city by the sea had netted eleven hits and ten tallies, a performance which made the Athenians' twirler sad and brought little joy to the hearts of the Oakland enthusiasts. It was a particularly unhappy day for the Oakland players. The winning gait assumed by the "Dudes" was brought to a halt, but instead of being disheartened the members of the club are hopeful and expect to retrieve their defeat to-day.

Steffani demoralized his teammates in the first inning by making a fumble of a bunted ball and throwing wildly to first, allowing three beachcombers to romp home. The Oakland pitcher evidently became discouraged by his misplay, and he did not pitch up to his usual gait. He seemed to lack speed and at times control of the sphere. In the third inning the "Crabs" connected with his delivery for five long hits and scored as many runs, which, added to the three Steffani presented to them, gave the Santa Cruz nine a lead that was never overcome. Oakland made a hearty bid for runs, but the excellent support given Whelan nipped their efforts in the bud. Up to the eighth inning the "Beachcombers" played errorless ball. In that inning McCarthy earned a black mark by allowing a swift grounder to pass through his hands. The runner got no further than the initial cushion, as McCarthy was cleverly backed by Clarke.

The sun came out too late to properly dry the field, and as a result the players of both teams gave a highly interesting gymnastic performance. Schmeer, Babbitt and "Handsome" Bill Devereaux did some cavorting in their positions to bring endless joy to the small boy, who was not loth to express his good will when either of the players named did high and lofty tumbling for the ball. The game was full of hard hitting and greatly pleased the crowd. It took just one hour and ten minutes to play the first four innings. This was due to the heavy batting and slowness of pitchers and players. Umpire Graves appealed to the men to "smoke up," and this caused less juggling of the ball.

Babbitt's work at short was a marvel to the "fans." He scooped five chances and with tremendous speed sent the ball to first always in time to head the runner off. Streib seemed to be as much at home on first as he is in the field or behind the bat. Twelve put-outs came his way without an error. In Drennan Manager Tuttle has a splendid fielder. He captured six difficult flies in center. Whelan held the Oaklands down to nine hits, but this was due to the excellent support he received. What often looked like a safe hit was converted into an out by fast fielding. To-day's contests between the teams should prove lively. With Borchers or Harper in the box, Oakland ought to continue its winning gait. Following is the score:

OAKLAND.

	AB.	R.	BH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Hutchinson, 1b	4	0	1	0	10	0	0
Hammond, c	3	0	1	1	4	4	1
Hardie, r. f	4	0	1	0	2	1	1
Donovan, c. f	3	1	1	1	2	0	0
Dunleavy, 2b	4	0	1	0	1	2	1
Lange, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Schmeer, s. s	3	2	1	1	4	2	2
Moskiman, l. f	4	2	2	1	3	0	0
Steffani, p	4	1	1	0	0	5	2
Total	33	6	9	4	27	15	7

SANTA CRUZ.

	AB.	R.	BH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
McCarthy, 2b	5	1	1	0	0	2	1
Babbitt, s. s	4	1	1	0	0	5	0
Devereaux, 3b	3	2	2	0	2	1	0
Drennan, c. f	4	3	2	1	6	0	0
Clark, r. f	3	2	1	0	1	1	0
Streib, 1b	5	1	2	0	12	0	0
Dalrymple l. f	5	0	1	0	2	1	0
Morrow, c	4	0	1	0	4	0	0
Whelan, p	4	0	0	0	0	5	0
Totals	37	10	11	1	27	15	1

RUNS AND HITS BY INNINGS.

Oakland	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	—6
Base hits	0	0	4	0	0	1	3	1	0	—9
Santa Cruz	3	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	—10
Base hits	1	0	5	1	0	3	0	0	1	—11

SUMMARY.

Runs responsible for—Steffani 7, Whelan 5. Two-base hits—McCarthy, Schmeer, Streib, Dunleavy. Sacrifice hits—Babbitt, Hutchinson, Devereaux. First base on errors—Oakland 1, Santa Cruz 7. First base on called balls—Oakland 2, Santa Cruz 5. Left on bases—Oakland 3, Santa Cruz 8. Struck out—By Steffani 5, by Whelan 3. Time of game—2 hours and 5 minutes. Umpire—Graves. Official scorer—Stapleton.

"Uncle's" Men Win.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 14.—The San Francisco team defeated the locals to-day, winning out in the ninth inning. Fitzpatrick was batted out of the box in the third inning and was relieved by Iburg. The locals batted out two home runs for four tallies. Costly errors by Eagan and Doyle and three wild pitches by Harvey lost them the game. The feature of the game was Muller's fielding. Score:

SACRAMENTO.

	AB.	R.	BH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
McLaughlin, lf	5	2	2	1	2	0	0
Harvey, p	5	1	1	0	1	2	0
O'Connor, 1b	4	2	1	0	10	0	0
Eagan, s. s	3	1	1	0	5	1	2
Stanley, c	5	0	3	1	2	2	0
Doyle, rf	4	0	*0	0	0	0	1
Shanahan, cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Sheehan, 3b	4	0	2	0	3	1	1
Stultz, 2b	4	1	1	0	1	6	0
Totals	38	7	11	2	*26	12	4

SAN FRANCISCO.

	AB.	R.	BH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Brockhoff, 3b	5	0	1	0	0	3	0
Hildebrand, rf	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
Krug, s. s	4	1	0	0	1	5	0
Sullivan, c	3	2	1	0	7	2	0
Courtney, 1b	2	0	0	0	12	0	0
Reilly, 2b	5	2	2	0	2	2	1
Pyne, cf	5	1	2	0	3	0	0
Muller, lf	5	1	1	0	2	0	0
Fitzpatrick, p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Iburg, p	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	36	8	8	0	27	17	1

*Two out when winning run was scored.

RUNS AND HITS BY INNINGS.

Sacramento	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	—7
Base hits	2	1	2	2	0	1	2	0	1	—11
San Francisco	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	—8
Base hits	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	—8

Runs responsible for—Harvey 3, Fitzpatrick 3, Iburg 2. Home runs—Eagan, McLaughlin. Three-base hits—O'Connor, Stanley. Two-base hits—Sullivan, Pyne, Hildebrand. Sacrifice hits—Eagan, Courtney. First base on errors—Sacramento 1, San Francisco 3. First base on balls—Sacramento 2, San Francisco 5. Left on bases—Sacramento 6, San Francisco 7. Struck out—By Harvey 2, by Fitzpatrick 3, by Iburg 4. Hit by pitcher—Sullivan, Iburg. Wild pitches—Harvey 3. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—O'Connell. Official scorer—Griffin.

Died From Exposure.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., Oct. 14.—M. E. Shaffner, formerly of San Francisco, died here suddenly this morning. Shaffner had been drinking heavily and went to sleep in a boxcar last night, death being caused by exposure. He is said to have wealthy relatives in San Francisco and Nevada.

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The Most Popular Jockey in America and England Recommends Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets

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When Tod first went to England his temerity was openly laughed at, but the little American played skittles with his English rivals and his victories made all England gasp.

Having the stamp of royal approval, society both at home and abroad "lionize" him and he is feted and petted to an extent that would turn an ordinary mortal's head.

The great jockey was in such demand socially and dined and wined to such an extent that it was feared his health would give way. Too much society and the nervous strain of racing told on him.

A two weeks' trip to America made him acquainted with Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and their remarkably restorative effects on a depleted digestive apparatus and he recommended them in unstinted terms to a friend, saying: "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the best thing I know of for keeping the stomach in condition and appetite in good repair."

Thousands of former dyspeptics can vouch for the truth of Tod Sloan's words, as "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets" have become a household word in America, and few families are without them. One or two taken after meals keep the stomach sweet by causing prompt and healthy digestion of the food.

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Your druggist will tell you or your doctor either that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are composed only of digestive ferments, Asceptic Pepsin, Hydrastis, fruit acids, etc., and for the strong stomach as well as the most delicate constitute a safeguard against indigestion and stomach troubles.

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NOTICE!

Taxes Due Upon Assessments Made by the State Board of Equalization.

CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, SACRAMENTO, Oct. 11, 1899.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 3668 of the Political Code, notice is hereby given that I have received from the State Board of Equalization the "Duplicate Record of Assessments of Railways" and the "Duplicate Record of Apportionment of Railway Assessments," containing the assessments upon the property of each of the following named associations or corporations as fixed by said State Board of Equalization for the year 1899, to-wit:

California Pacific Railroad Company, Central Pacific Railroad Company, Northern California Railroad Company, Northern Railway Company, South Pacific Coast Railroad Company, Southern Pacific Railroad Company, Southern California Motor Road Company, San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, Southern California Railway Company, Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, North Pacific Coast Railroad Company, San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway Company, Nevada County Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company, Carson and Colorado Railroad Company, Nevada-California-Oregon Railway Company, Pajaro Valley Consolidated Railroad Company, Pacific Coast Railway Company, Alameda and San Joaquin Railroad Company, Gualala River Railroad Company, California and Nevada Railroad Company, Sierra Railway Company of California, Sierra Valley Railway Company, San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway Company, Randsburg Railway Company, and Pullman Palace Car Company.

The State and county taxes on all personal property and one-half of the State and county taxes on all real property are now due and payable and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next, at 6 o'clock p. m., and unless paid to the State Treasurer, at the Capitol, prior thereto, 5 per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and unless so paid on or before the last Monday in April next, at 6 o'clock p. m., an additional 5 per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

The remaining one-half of State and county taxes on all real property will be due and payable after the first Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next, at 6 o'clock p. m., and unless paid to the State Treasurer, at the Capitol, prior thereto, 5 per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

E. P. COLGAN, State Controller.

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