PACIFIC COAST COLLECTIONS.

Some of the Illustrated Books About California.

Pamphlets, Papers, Wood and Steel Engravings, Daguerreotyes—Outdoor Suggestions.

THE other day a writer showed me how he was making a book. He had copyrighted a taking title some ten days ago, and after collecting newspaper scraps by the thousand referring to the subject, he was arranging them into chapters and editing them into shape. It was all very amusing because of his total ignorance of the fact that all these newspapers ought to receive credit, or that somebody, at least, ought to receive it. But his collection of scraps made me wonder how much could be done with old California books, in the same way, provided, of course, that the copyrights had all expired. And, if one only be honest, and give credit, they could be used any time.

I happen to have an old copy of "Borthwick" beside me. In itself the book is rare; this copy is especially valuable. It came from the forgotten book-store of Epes Ellery, 235 Montgomery street, and it has been marked in many places by pioneers who have read it and added notes of their own.

Borthwick was a remarkable character. He was, I understand, a young Englishman of good education, and not only a crisp writer, but also equal to the late Ross Browne in the power of sketching frontier life and character. It is not too much to say that his faro and monte pictures, his "Ball-room in the Mines" and a few others have created a type from whose influence it is next to impossible to escape. So vivid and picturesque is Borthwick's easily flowing style that many of his chapters would make excellent newspaper articles to-day, with hardly the elision of a sentence. Borthwick is certainly worth the study of Californians for his stories of San Francisco in the early fifties, of the old Missions, the routes to the mines, the "four and twenty Sacramento stages," the Indians, Missourians, Frenchmen, Chinese, bull and bear fights, and other aspects and incidents, but most of all for the light he throws upon the conditions of life in those days. In one place, after speaking of the "perfect social equality" in the mining life, he says that men learned to think that those who did not live by actual physical toil were men who "did not come up to the scratch." He adds: I recollect once arriving in the middle of the night in San Francisco, when it was not by any means the place it is now, and finding all the hotels full, I was compelled to take refuge in an establishment which offered no other accommodation to the public than a lot of beds—half a dozen in a room. When I was paying my dollar in the morning for having enjoyed the privilege of sleeping on one of these concerns, an old miner was doing the same. He had no coin, but weighed out an ounce of dust, and while getting his change he seemed to be studying the keeper of the house, as a novel and interesting specimen of human nature. The result showed itself in an expression of supreme contempt on his worn and sunburnt features, as he addressed the object of his contemplation: "Say now, stranger, do you do nothin' else but just sit thar and take a dollar from every man that sleeps in them beds?"

"Yes; that's my business," replied the man.

"Well, then," said the miner, after a little further reflection, "it's a d——d mean way of making your living; that's all I can say."

Another book by an English university man is Frank Marryatt's "Mountains and Molehills," also illustrated from the author's sketches. If the portfolios of sketches taken in early days here by Borthwick and Marryatt are still in existence in England they ought to be secured by the Pioneer Society. I have understood that only a few of them were even lithographed or engraved. Brooks, in his "Four Months Among the Gold-Seekers," not an easy book to obtain these days; Berry, in his "Gold of California," and Ryan, in his "Personal Adventures," all London publications, tell stories that are worth reviving now and then. Lett's "California Illustrated" and Delano's "Life in the Diggings" were among the brightest of the early New York publications, but it is hard to get a complete copy of Letts, the plates being generally missing.

Editions of early books in California were small, and have been widely scattered. Volumes that went begging ten years ago at 50 cents apiece are now worth $5 or more. There are several collections needed for such places as the Free Library, the Mechanics' Institute and the Mercantile, all of which have many early books, but nothing as complete as the private collection of Captain Lees, with whom I am well acquainted. All books and pamphlets bearing on California and published before the war are worth collecting. Pamphlets published on this Coast are usually small editions and almost immediately out of print. Every time a man throws a pamphlet away he is likely to be making a mistake. California pamphlets, literary, historical and social, are always worth saving. "Land-boom" pamphlets are not. The various county histories, though badly written and full of blunders, can often be picked up cheap, and most of them are already very rare.

A good collection of early newspapers, posters and other specimens of printing ranks among the almost hopeless undertakings, there being nothing more complete, as far as I know, than Taylor's broken but very important volumes in the Mercantile Library, where the only known copies of several early humorous weeklies that made times lively in San Francisco are preserved. Who has ever kept copies of the Daily Epigram, or where will one find a file of McCarty's Flag? In fifty years from now, unless some collector of wealth and ample library room arises, the very names of many of the lesser publications will be forgotten.

Some one ought to gather up specimens of California engravers' work. There is need of a thoroughly classified collection of all the wood and steel engravings ever made on this Coast, together with notes on the engravers and similar information. Every bit of good work ever cut, whether a picture for a magazine, a heading or an advertisement block, is worth a place in such a collection. The old group of wood-engravers who were in San Francisco twenty-five or thirty years ago were masters of their art. Then came a period of sad decay, and some younger engravers are beginning to be recognized.

Old photographs are picked up quickly, for every one takes an interest in them. But old daguerreotypes are not so common, and yet can be found at times, when sales of household goods occur. If they are views of buildings or landscapes they may have a great value. An instance in point occurred lately. Mr. John L. Beard of Alameda County has a daguerreotype of the Mission San Jose as it appeared in 1853. The buildings have all been destroyed, and this is the only view of the village now in existence. It thus completes the series of the old missions, heretofore lacking in this particular, and adds a missing historical link to the story of "California Before the Conquest." The interesting question for the collector is: What other daguerreotypes did the person who took this mission picture take in California? He was, I understand, a resident of San Jose or Santa Clara.

In some respects California offers a wide field for many collectors of curiosities. It is a seaport and sailors pick up many things. Collections made in the South Seas and rapidly increasing in value are brought to San Francisco for sale. The South American Coast, Central America, Mexico, Oregon, Washington, British America and Alaska all have local collectors interested in antiquities, pottery, weapons, native utensils and other departments. The opportunities that sometimes come to a man who knows the real values of curios are remarkable. The other day a sailor brought in several carved horn canes from the interior of China and sold them for a dollar apiece. They are rare and sell in London for from $25 to $50. Some time ago a collection of about a hundred Japanese sword-hilt guards was picked up at a second-hand book store in this city for about $10. Some of the green and rusty old bits of hammered iron and copper were several hundred years old and designed by famous sword-makers.

About fifteen years ago, a gentleman in this city went into a cheap furniture-store, and happened to find on the top floor a carved book-case and desk of solid mahogany that had been sold by a Portuguese captain who was hard up. It had been made in India during the last century, and was a most magnificent antique, hand-worked clear to the hinges and the tarnished corners of hammered silver. The furnituremen thought that they were "crowding the market" when they asked $80 for the affair, but it has since gone to New York, and was said to be worth ten times that for the mahogany alone. If its history could be traced its value would be still greater.

The Pacific Coast offers rare and rapidly disappearing opportunities for collectors of the woods, shells, minerals, plant specimens, insects, birds and small animals native to the Coast. A collector of ferns tells me that several species which used to be easy to obtain are now difficult and probably will soon be extinct. Some of our native lilies and other bulbous plants are going the same road. As for minerals, mines shut down, districts "peter out" and collections once made can never be duplicated. A good scientific collection of native woods is always worth money. Some of the best collections of shells in the world have been made on this Coast, being completed, of course, by the exchange system. In this line a collector tells me that perfect specimens of even such once common shells as the abalone are becoming scarce.

The great advantage about collections of the outdoor sort, such as those illustrative of botany, natural history or geology, is that the climate encourages the city-dweller to spend his vacation in such ways as these. Once begun, a collection always grows; it becomes a passion and a delight; it saves many a man from overwork and many a boy from going to the bad. If the coming summer should witness the beginnings of a thousand new outdoor collections, it would be so much the better for California.

C. H. S.

THE CRIES OF FALSE PROPHETS.

Unfulfilled Predictions of Dire Disaster.

Historical Precedents Like the Prophecy That a Great Tidal Wave Will Overwhelm Us.

Written for THE SUNDAY CALL.

TO-MORROW, according to the Erickson-Woodworth prophecy, San Francisco and Oakland will be overwhelmed by the great tidal wave caused by the terrible seismic upheaval predicted by them, and all unbelievers will perish therein. It is a sad reflection to dwell upon the fact that in this enlightened age, with all the experience of the past, and in a country in which the system of education has raised the masses to a higher standard of intelligence than that attained by any other nation, there should still be people who, as regards ignorant superstition, are not removed one iota from those who lived in the Dark Ages. There are people who have actually disposed of their property in Oakland at an enormous sacrifice and betaken themselves to the hills, in the unalloyed confidence that they will be in a place of security, while a dreadful cataclysm sweeps the cities of the bay out of existence. But such people have always existed, and when charlatans or impostors have raised the cry of "Flee to the mountains," there have been ever found plenty of people to flee thither, metaphorically speaking.

As early as the fourth century the prediction was made that the end of the world was near and that only a few years of respite would most probably be granted. Yet from decade to decade and century to century the event was postponed till the tenth century arrived and then the expectation culminated in the confident belief that the time of the world's existence would close in the year 1000. So great was this faith that during that century many grants of estates were made to churches and monasteries under the formula, "Whereas, the end of the world is approaching." In the year 1179 Eastern astrologers positively predicted that in September seven years after that date the world would be destroyed by hurricanes.

A DELUGE THAT DID NOT OCCUR.

In the year 1524 a great terror spread all over Europe, owing to the prediction of the German astrologer John Stoffler that a universal deluge would occur in the month of February. The consternation spread through France, Italy, Spain and England, and whole households fled from the low lands and took up their abode on the hills. A professor of Alcala, in Spain, deprecated incurring the cost of removal and suggested cheap means of escape. A doctor of Toulouse built himself a boat raised on four pillars, and other devices were adopted to meet the perils of flood and storm. Houses were built on hill tops and provisioned for a watery siege of several months, and when in February rain began to fall the people in great fear cried out: "Now it beginneth!" But this month of February turned out to be an exceptionally fair month, and the astrologers, who, taking up John Stoffler's cry, had stated that many great conjunctions in the constellation of the Fishes indicated a terrible mutation by flood in all lands, were glad to excuse themselves by saying that they had made a mistake of 100 years in their computations.

Comets, until recently, have always been a source of alarm, and the vulgar dread that is still awakened whenever one moves in the direction of the earth had its origin in a famous book, "Whiston's Theory of the Earth," published at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The author of that work undertook to prove that both the deluge and the final general conflagration were perfectly agreeable to reason and philosophy. He argued that the near approach of a comet was capable of so altering the orbit of the earth, by elongating its ellipse, that at its perihelion the sun would burn it up. Whiston seems not to have confined himself to the study of physical science, but to have dabbled also in prophecy. The Duchess of Bolton at court one day stated that Mr. Whiston had told her that the world would be burned up in three years.

A PROPHET'S MISCALCULATIONS.

The most notorious of the would-be prophets of the present century was a man named Cummings, whose vanity, presumption and audacity were almost unparalleled. He several times predicted that the end of the world would take place in a certain year, and when his prediction was not verified, with unruffled impudence would publish another volume explaining his miscalculation, and assigning another date. And yet this erratic individual found the sale of his many volumes on prophecy a profitable business, and many a poor, feeble mind accepted in all faith Cummings' explanations.

On Tuesday morning next the promoters of the present agitation in Oakland will doubtless feel it incumbent upon them to give some explanation of the "failure to appear" on the part of the tidal wave. Now, the present prediction differs from those above mentioned, from the fact that they were based either upon astrological computations, deductions from physical science, or upon interpretations of the propecies contained in the Old and New Testaments, all of which methods admit of the excuse of miscalculation; but it is claimed that the prediction to be verified to-morrow is a direct revelation, and in that case no such explanation in excuse for non-fulfillment of promise can be allowed.

J. J. P.

McCarty's Statistician.

L. P. McCarty has just issued his Annual Statistician and Economist for 1890. It appears in a compact volume of 672 pages that are crowded with information on every subject that is likely to come before the average reader and student during his daily round of life's duties. The former editions of this invaluable work have so strongly commended their excellent features as to hardly require any comment, but the present volume is enforced by some additions that make it a unique publication. The chief is a condensed history of the world's doings that is brought down to April 5th. This alone is worth the price of the work, but it contains other novelties in the art of statistology, such as a lucid review of scientific progress in 1889, a list of inventions, discoveries and organizations, with names, dates and explanations; new and useful facts on 270 subjects, sporting and marine records, tables of the world's productions of gold, silver, wheat and wool, to say nothing of the thousand and one bits of news that are collected and condensed on the very latest subjects. As the compiler says: "It is a depository of information which no one can open without admiration and amazement."

On Easter Sunday the churches of Pasadena were decorated with 10,000 calla lilies.

Vox Populi.

"'Tis the best!" one voice proclaims,
'Tis the people's honest word.
"Tried and true, it triumphs always!"
Every ear that voice has heard.

Songy gums it cures and hardens;
Teeth discolored it restores;
Foulest breath makes pure and fragrant;
Heals and keeps off painful sores.

"SOZODONT is purest, cheapest"—
Thus with one accord they cry.
"It fulfills its utmost promise!
'Tis the best!" they testify.

Vox Populi.

The voice of an intelligent people declares that SOZODONT is an article of genuine merit, and their patronage confirms what their voice proclaims. There is no gainsaying this *pronunciamento.* Facts attested by the evidence of numberless respectable citizens prove that it is correct. No article for the teeth has such a wide popularity, and assuredly none exerts such a beneficent influence upon them, rendering as it does their structure more solid, and exterminating the seeds of their decay.

FIRESIDES OF THE CABINET.

The Washington Residences of the President's Advisers.

The Library of Secretary Blaine and the Handsome Ball-Room of the Wanamaker Mansion.

THE Cabinet homes at the capital of the nation are points of the most intense interest, recently wrote a correspondent of the New York Herald. President Harrison's Cabinet represents a big pile of money; no wonder then that with few exceptions its members have selected homes in this city suitable for their wealth and tastes, as well as in keeping with the dignity of their official position.

Secretary Blaine, already in possession of some of the highest priced real estate in the West End, took a ten years' lease on the Seward house, which is now his home, and put enough money in its repairs to build a new one of more modest dimensions.

Secretary Tracy bought the home that became

SECRETARY BLAINE'S LIBRARY.

the funeral pyre of his wife and daughter, and now the half-burned house is offered for sale.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker was the earliest purchaser of any of them, and had his household gods set up a few days after the 4th of March.

Neither of the other rich men of the Cabinet—Secretary Windom, Secretary Proctor or Secretary Noble—have invested in real estate. Secretary Noble owns his furniture, so does Secretary Windom, but Secretary Proctor rents a furnished house. Attorney-General Miller and Secretary Rusk do the same.

The most complete establishment of any official household in the list, excepting that of the Vice-President, is that of the Postmaster-General and merchant prince. His house is perfection without undue ostentation, and his hospitalities have been more frequent and more costly than all the rest of the Cabinet officers combined.

SECRETARY RUSK'S PARLOR.

Washington people thought Postmaster-General Wanamaker had a sumptuous home in his purchase of Mr. Whitney's house, but he put in several more round thousands' worth of newer elegance before Mrs. Wanamaker took possession of it. No house is more familiar to the visiting public. Its delightful social history, its charm in the Frelinghuysen occupancy and its splendor in the Whitney era are luxuries that it takes time and money to produce, but they can be purchased.

Mr. Wanamaker enriched his new home in every possible way, until, except in general features, it suggests little of the former look. The effect of the hall is dark and rich; the woodwork is ebonized, so are the hall chairs and settles, and the walls are hung with golden brown plush. The front parlor is a symphony in pale pink and old rose. The walls are tinted in pink, the hangings are a combination of pink silk and rose plush and the mirror over the mantel is draped with the two materials. The

WANAMAKER'S BALL-ROOM.

furniture is gilded and upholstered in brocaded velvet and there is a quantity of exquisite bric-a-brac.

The middle parlor has cream tinted walls and draperies of bronze, green plush and brown silk. The dining-room is a wonderful play of rich coloring, vivid crimson walls, carpets and hangings. The old-fashioned lattice window, through which the north light comes, is hung with light silk curtains and a flower-stand is always near it full of ferns and white blooming plants. The buffet on the opposite side gleams with silver, a part of the service in daily use being always displayed there.

The Louis XVI ball-room, of happy Whitney memory, is a picture gallery now, though its polished floors have heard the clink of slippered feet all of the past winter. The walls are covered with crimson brocatel and hung with fine paintings. Munkacsy is represented by "After the Wedding," Bouguereau by "La Vierge Aux Anges" and "Peasant Girl," Alma Tadema by "A Dutch Interior," and there are examples of Millet, Jules Breton, Emile Van Marcke, Detaille, V. Huguet, Charlemont, Victor Gilbert, Jacque and De Nouville. Nearly all these pictures were brought from Mr. Wanamaker's Philadelphia home, but Mrs. Wanamaker thinks the one she brought herself from Europe last summer is the gem of the entire collection. It is a sunset scene on the Grand Canal in Venice, and was painted by a young Chicago artist. Munkacsy's famous picture, "Christ Before Pilate," may yet adorn the gallery, even if only temporarily. The gallery is much frequented by art lovers, and Mr. Wanamaker is very courteous in giving permission to strangers to visit his treasures. Nearly all the furniture in the room is new, and all the bronzes, the bric-a-brac, statuettes and other works of art are examples of Mr. Wanamaker's taste. The general effect of the apartment is decidedly elegant. A row of gas jets runs around the top of the side walls, and upon the occasions of Mrs. Wanamaker's receptions these are always lighted. The best effect of the room is, however, in the evening, when the lamps are lighted; signs of life are about in the opened book or newspaper, sometimes a log fire in the wide hearth blazes and splutters and the room is a perfect picture by itself.

The Blaines never splurge, and while the Madison-place house is kept up in ease and luxury there is no show-off about it. Secretary Blaine's personal habits are plain, and his family generally takes after him.

The library is the favorite sitting-room of the household. Their intimate friends join them there, and in the late afternoon the young ladies are sure to be found there with such of their friends as drop in. They keep up the English custom of offering a cup of tea and a sweet bite to those who come in. After dinner Mr. Blaine always joins his family, and the group about that library table is generally one of unusual distinction. The room has a good north light. It is finished in mahogany. The walls are lined with low book shelves, there are several splendid canvases, in nearly every corner are writing tables and desks, piles of books are on tables and mantels, and there is always an air lingering of the mental and social relaxation that the room witnesses.

The furniture throughout the house is in harmony with the colonial style predominating in its architecture. There are many fine pictures on the walls, a few that they bought during their last trip to Europe, and many old engravings and prints that are familiar to all who remember the look of the Augusta home. One of Mrs. Blaine's ideas in furnishing her house was not to let a single chair in it that was not luxuriously comfortable. She does not admire the spindle-legged and flimsy looking gilt chairs that are in most drawing-rooms, consequently every chair and divan in the house is the essence of comfort. The tastes of the family are best expressed in the fact that every room is provided with writing materials, a writing-table and a place for books to accumulate.

Secretary Rusk's home has a delightful history, as it was the former residence of Minister Robert Lincoln. More than that, its location—1330 Massachusetts avenue—is so convenient, the living rooms so bright and sunny, that Mrs. Rusk decided to select it for these reasons. The family is small, only Miss Rusk and Master Blaine Rusk, although the secretary's widowed son and his little girl are frequent guests. The house has a pleasant outlook toward Thomas circle, and without being at all pretentious amply fills all the social requirements of the household. The woodwork in the hallway and the staircase are in mahogany, after the style of the era in which it was built. The long salon parlor has north and west windows. The carpet is gay, though the length of the room is broken by rugs here and there, and the furniture is plain and unassuming. A sweet-toned piano is in a corner. There is a friendly grouping of chairs about the back parlor fireplace that shows it to be a favorite meeting ground. The dining-room looks out on a pretty garden. The furnishings of the room are simple, but everything is gay, bright and exquisitely clean.

MRS. BANNING'S SUSPENSION.

Her Friends and Pupils Certify to Her Kind-Heartedness.

A statement has been given out to the public by graduates, parents and also friends of children at the Sanchez-street School, certifying to their knowledge that Mrs. Frances A. Banning, who was suspended a few days ago for her punishment of a boy pupil of the school, "is a kind-hearted, efficient and conscientious principal, and incapable of any act of cruelty." Among the signatures to the statement are the following:

T. J. Bass, Behrendt Joost, H. M. G. Dabler, C. W. Welby, Deering Whittle, Thomas A. C. Dorland, Dr. J. H. Soper, Mrs. F. D. Bovard, Mrs. Eliza M. Doyle, Mrs. E. M. O'Brien, Mrs. Paul Rossiter, Charles H. Sykes, Mrs. Cresley Jackson, Mrs. Marchant, Mrs. M. Vagts, Mrs. J. Dunzmeiler, Mrs. Silas Moore, Mrs. E. Lauer, Mrs. White, J. P. Kincaid, Mrs. E. E. Juillerat, Mary McIntyre, J. R. Drew, Charles Duveneck, W. A. Braunn, Mrs. W. J. Sherwood, Edward Ring, Mrs. A. E. Boorman, W. H. Taylor, Mrs. P. Gannon, Mrs. A. H. Flood, P. Rothermel, M. Begley, Henry Hollman, M. C. Gimpel, Ray M. Killpack, Mrs. Schode, Frederick Kimball, Mrs. Kimball, S. H. Speakman, Abraham Plevin, E. P. McKnew, J. P. Farrell, Mrs. A. Schellpeper, John O'Connor, James Granville, May E. Martin, Joseph Oswald, Joseph Kennedy, William Kennedy, J. J. McMahon, Mrs. E. A. Falvey, John Millaney, John Kenny, Patrick Tully, Henry McKnew, E. Ring, James Fogarty, Isabel Woods, Bessie Woods, L. M. Benjamin, G. Benson, M. Dolan, Mrs. J. McCormick, George Dawson, Edward Lee, Mrs. Joseph Speakman, Mrs. M. de Gear, T. M. Fredericks, John H. Wade, Mrs. H. Carroll, C. H. Runde, Frank J. Alberti '84, F. G. White '86, George O'Neil '84, George S. Long '88, Belle C. Kincaid '84, L. Alberti '84, M. E. Martin '86, May Walker '87, May A. Johnson '87, Mary E. Speakman '87, B. C. Bell, E. A. Goetze, R. Rovegno, John Bramstedt, J. F. Wendell, William Nicoll, W. C. Hamilton, A. Anderson, J. L. Griffith, Mrs. Fannie Griffith, John McKee, Mrs. H. F. Leeman, W. T. Hammond, E. A. Ast, J. B. Ring, Mrs. Callie, Mrs. Mulier, Mrs. E. Mohr, Mrs. W. T. Martin, Mrs. H. Quast, Mrs. L. C. Dibert, Mrs. C. H. Jenkins, Mrs. A. E. Ridley, Mrs. C. Fink, A. Black, J. R. Mogan, J. McRae, Mrs. E. F. Golden, Mrs. Carl Cab, Mrs. Peter Braas, Mrs. J. B. Howarth, J. H. Helms, Mrs. Mackey, Mrs. F. Glissman, Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. White.

The Minerva Literary and Social Club, of which Mrs. Banning is the founder and the members' former teacher, has passed resolutions of sympathy "on account of the great annoyance and deep humiliation to which she has been subjected through the action of a wayward pupil," and declaring that "the action of the Board of Education in not sustaining Mrs. Banning in her efforts to maintain school discipline is an outrage to society, and deserves the condemnation of every friend of education."

Political and Social Science.

The American Academy of Political and Social Science, organized in Philadelphia in December last, has met with an unexpected success. It has already over 300 members, though its working organization is scarcely two months old. Its membership list embraces many of the leading thinkers and workers in the economic and social field in this country and Canada. The first volume of its proceedings will appear early in June.

Sandy Olds, who murdered Emil Weber in Portland, Oregon, last May, has been sentenced to death for the third time.

PACIFIC COAST POETS.

Rose H. Thorp, Author of "Curfew Must Not Ring To-night."

Mrs. M. B. M. Toland, the Accomplished Writer, the Author of "Only Waiting Till the Shadows Fall."

IT is a fact worthy of note that California and, indeed, all the Pacific States, are rapidly coming to the front with local writers—both in prose and verse—many of whom are not only celebrated at home, but are quoted beyond our borders, and last year, when the Magazine of Poetry offered prizes for the best quatrains and the contest included all the States in the Union, California carried off the first two prizes, while some of her other poets received special mention. The first prize was gained by Charles Markham, formerly a school principal of San Jose, but who has recently purchased a tract of land near Oakland next to that owned by Joaquin Miller, where he intends to devote the future to writing and cultivating his land. In his quatrain verses occurs the following lines:

She comes like the hushed beauty of the night,
But sees too deep for laughter;
Her touch is a vibration and a light
From worlds before and after.

Many of Markham's poems have been published in Eastern magazines and by the daily press.

Frances L. Mace, who received special mention for her quatrain vesres in the prize contest, was born in Orono, Maine, in 1836, but has long been a resident of San Jose. Her first poems were sent out when she was but 18 years of age. She has written constantly for many years for Harpers' Magazine, and has published two volumes of poems, one of legends, lyrics and sonnets, the last volume being entitled, "Under Pine and Palm." She is also the author of "Only Waiting Till the Shadows Fall." It is doubtful if any other religious poem has been so often quoted, stolen or its authorship falsely claimed as the one in question. One of her well-known poems opens with:

When Eden's gate was barred one winged wind
Stole out with the forbidden sweetness fraught;
In poetry it whispers to the mind
And is the fragrance and the flower of thought.

Virna Woods of Sacramento is another poet who was fortunate enough to receive special mention in the prize quatrain. She is a native of Ohio and began making rhymes when only a child of 5 years of age. Among her other accomplishments she is proficient in Greek and is at present engaged in bringing out a Greek drama in London, published in book form in the style of Swinburne's "Atlanta." It has already received many fine criticisms and the day is not far distant when California will receive the first copies from this talented writer of the Pacific Coast. Among her verses which received special mention occurs the following:

Pæan of peace and ancient battle song,
Love-lyrics and pastime voice thy varied art;
Man and the universe to thee belong,
Interpreter of nature and the heart.

Ina Coolbrith of Oakland is perhaps better known in our immediate vicinity than any other lady poet. She was born in Illinois of New England parents, but her early youth was passed in Los Angeles. She is now the Librarian of the Free Library of Oakland. Miss Coolbrith has been much admired by Longfellow, Whittier and other poets of the day, who speak of her as a dainty and graceful writer. "The Poet," "A Perfect Day," and many other poems of hers are often quoted. In the first-named article these beautiful lines occur:

He walks with God upon the hill
And sees each morn the world arise,
New bathed in light of Paradise.

Miss Coolbrith has been complimented by the Bohemian Club by being made an honorary member.

John Vance Cheney, the Librarian of the Free Library of San Francisco, is a native of New York. He was educated for a lawyer and admitted to the bar in Massachusetts. He first began writing when J. G. Holland was conducting Scribner's Magazine, and it was through him Mr. Cheney made his debut as a poet. Among his works are "The Old Doctor," "Thistle Drift" and "Wood Blossoms." His critical essays are very popular. He says in one of his poems:

The heart that has grown old
With nature cannot, haply, leave her long.

Herbert Bashford of Tacoma is certainly the coming poet of the Pacific Coast. His "Sunset" is worthy of a more celebrated writer. His works show much force and color and have been extensively accepted, especially his quatrains, by Eastern perodicals. He says in his "Sunset":

Like some huge bird that sinks to rest,
The sun goes down—a weary thing—
And o'er the water's placid breast
It lays a scarlet outstretched wing.

Ella Higginson, a native of Council Grove, Kans., is now a resident of Sehome on Puget Sound, Wash. Although better known as a prose writer, she has recently been putting her thoughts to verse. Among her writings is "The Luxury of Woe." Another very beautiful poem by this lady begins with:

Silently, sat the artist alone,
Carving a Christ from the ivory bone;
Little by little, with toil and pain,
He wins his way through the sightless grain.

Mary Camilla Foster Hall Wood is claimed by Santa Barbara, although she was born in New York, where she was educated. She has written much for newspapers and the press in general. The first and only book she has published is entitled "Sea Leaves." In speaking of herself, she says she is a plain working woman, with little time to brood over the idea of fame. In one of her poems she says:

What's a foe? A man who hates
But never haunts my soul's estates;
A man who curses me—but goes!
Heaven! take my friends, and spare my foes.

Carrie Stevens Walter, formerly of Missouri, has long been a resident of San Jose. Her father, who was exceedingly proud of his gifted child, published some rhymes that were written by her between the age of 9 and 10 years. "The Idyl of Santa Barbara" was her first successful work. Another well-known poem is entitled "California," in the closing verse of which is:

The rose entwines the orange tree, the sea winds rock the pines,
And wheat sheaves lift their golden heads amid the clustering vines.

Rose Hartwick Thorp was born at Mishawaka, Ind., but California has long been her home. Her present residence is Bonita Vista Cottage, Pacific Beach. It may not be generally known that Miss Thorp is the author of the famous poem, "Curfew Must Not Ring To-night." It is, of course, her most successful work. This poem has been celebrated for years. It has been translated into several languages, set to music, played upon the stage and used by most of the elocutionists of the times, before the young author had sufficient courage to attempt writing for Eastern magazines and the press. The most remunerative of her writings have been her novels, among which are "The Fenton Family," "The Chester Girls," "Nina Bruce, or A Girl's Influence," "Fred's Dark Days," "The Year's Best Days" and "The Yule Log." She has also written many temperance poems, ballads, etc., and is now getting out a book for young people. The following is a verse in the poem "Wrecked":

When ships go down in the trackless deep
We weep and the church-bells toll;
But heaven mourns and the angels weep
When is wrecked the human soul.

Lillian Hinman Shuey was born at Toulon, a village in Northern Illinois, but is now a resident of North Temescal. Her father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1877 she was married to M. M. Shuey of Sacramento. Many of her writings have appeared in the Overland Monthly, the Golden Era, Rural Press, etc. She is the author of "California Sunbeams," in which poem we read:

I am a gay nasturtium
I flaunt from the garden wall,
By the low, mean redwood shanty,
Or the towering mansion tall.

Anna Morrison Reed is a native of Dubuque, Iowa, but has lived nearly all her life in this State. Her present residence is Reed's ranch, Laytonville, Mendocino County. A full history of this lady appeared in these columns recently. Fortune did not smile on Mrs. Reed in her early life, and she was not blessed with the education for which she longed. But her works show how "the rough diamond may be polished." She began writing when but 10 years of age, and when she was 15 went into the lecture field, taking temperance and literary subjects. She has published a volume of erse. She has written many patriotic and other poems, and earned in less than three years $6000 by her labors, with which she bought a comfortable home for her parents. Mrs. Reed is the wife of John S. Reed of Laytonville. She is a cousin of the late Robert F. Morrison, Chief Justice of this State. Among her very latest poems, written for THE SUNDAY CALL, is "Browning," one verse of which is:

A poet's love, a poet's life and death,
Blessed from his earliest to his latest breath,
But of all things that could his age befall,
To die in Venice seems the best of all.

Madge Morris (Mrs. Harr Wagner) is also a native of Iowa, but she has adopted California as her home. She has written considerably for the press—mostly for the San Jose Mercury and for the Golden Era. Her first work was a collection in book form entitled "Debris," published in 1883. She is now writing for an Eastern syndicate. "The Mystery of Carmel," "Sutro Heights," "Golden Gates at San Diego Bay," are among her works.

Clarence Urmy, who was born in California, is the son of a Methodist minister and has never been out of the State. His writings are very popular, being full of local color. He is at present a professor of music at San Jose. In a tribute to San Francisco he says:

To-day the city stretches far away,
The hills of sand bloom like the cedar tree,
The tapering masts of nations crown the bay
And she is crowned queen of the sunset sea.

Mr. Urmy has written much for the Overland Monthly, Drake's and other Eastern magazines.

Charles Gardner is one of the brightest writers of Southern California and it is regretted that no specimen of his works is at hand from which to make an extract.

Florence Byrne of Grass Valley, who has had a number of poems in Harper's Magazine, confines herself to the old French forms of writing. She was for a long time the Postmistress in her town and when she was recently removed there was much indignation expressed by the citizens, who held a mass-meeting regarding the injustice, as they termed it, that had been done her.

Grace Ellery Channing, whose verses have pleased so many, is also a California writer. She is the grand-niece of the celebrated divine, Rev. William Ellery Channing. One of her most beautiful poems begins with:

Oh! patient sun that shines daily down,
Such scenes, such lives, such levels of content,
And dost not yet disdain to shine—shine on
And light a radiant world to high ascent.

Clara Grace Dolliver, who writes many poems for the New York Independent, St. Nicholas and Wide Awake, is generally illustrated by Albertine Randell Wheelan, a former pupil of the art school.

Agnes M. Manning, who has written some very sweet verses, came here in early days and has been for some years a principal in one of our schools. She had a number of her poems in the "Chaplet of Verse," a collection in book-form that was recently published.

One of the best translators of the French poets, as well as the author of original verse which for sweetness, pathos and purity of thought has seldom been excelled by any writer on this Coast, is "Aneleh" of Alameda, who for nearly two years has been a contributor to THE SUNDAY CALL. This writer has the happy faculty, in translating the thoughts of others from one language into another, of presenting the ideas of the writer with a fidelity that is most remarkable—something that is extremely difficult. Aneleh's original verse is generally of the pathetic order, and always carries with it a good moral. The writer has successfully, up to this time, remained unknown to the reading public.

In speaking of the poets of the Pacific Coast, but little reference is needed in regard to such writers as Joaquin Miller, B. C. Truman, Sam Booth, Charles Warren Stoddard, Violia Tingley, Bret Harte or to Mrs. M. B. M. Toland, who is undoubtedly the most learned, accomplished and forcible writer of any on this Coast. She is a fine scholar, a perfect linguist and a great traveler, and is renowned for her many charitable deeds. She has wealth at her command, by which many have been benefited. Among her handsomely bound books—many of which she has illustrated herself—may be mentioned "The Inca Princess," "Iris," "Sir Ray," "Eagle and the Elf," "Onti Ora," "Eudora" and her last production, entitled "Legend Leymone." MARGERY.

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7:30A	Haywards, Niles and San Jose....	*12:45P
7:30A	Sacramento & Redding, via Davis	7:15P
7:30A	Sacramento, Auburn, Colfax......	4:45P
8:00A	Martinez, Vallejo, Calistoga and Santa Rosa..........	6:15P
9:00A	Los Angeles Express, Fresno, Bakersfield, Mojave and East, and Los Angeles..........	11:15A
8:30A	Niles, San Jose, Stockton, Ione, Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Red Bluff..........	4:45P
10:30A	Haywards and Niles	3:15P
12:00M	Haywards, Niles and Livermore..	8:45P
*1:00P	Sacramento River steamers........	**6:00A
3:00P	Haywards, Niles and San Jose....	9:45A
3:30P	Second class for Ogden and East..	10:45P
4:00P	Stockton and §Milton; Vallejo, Calistoga and Santa Rosa........	9:45A
*4:30P	Niles and Livermore..........	*8:45A
*4:30P	Niles and San Jose..........	‡6:15P
5:00P	Shasta Route Express, Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Puget Sound and East, and Knight's Landing via Davis	10:45A
6:00P	Haywards and Niles.	7:45A
6:00P	Sunset Route, Altantic Express, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Deming, El Paso, New Orleans and East..........	8:45P
8:00P	Central Atlantic Express, Ogden and East..........	9:45A
	SANTA CRUZ DIVISION.	
‡7:45A	Excursion Train to Santa Cruz....	‡8:05P
8:15A	Newark, Centerville, San Jose, Felton, Bowlder Creek and Santa Cruz..........	6:20P
*2:45P	Centerville, San Jose, Almaden, Felton, Bowlder Creek and Santa Cruz..........	*11:20A
4:45P	Centerville, San Jose and Los Gatos, and Saturdays and Sundays to Santa Cruz..........	9:50A
	COAST DIVIS'N—Third and Townsend Sts.	
7:25A	San Jose, Almaden and Way Stations..........	2:30P
8:30A	San Jose, Gilroy, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Santa Cruz, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Salinas, [illegible] San Miguel, Paso Robles and Santa Margarita (San Luis Obispo) and Principal Way Stations..........	6:12P
10:30A	San Jose and Way Stations.........	5:02P
12:01P	Cemetery, Menlo Park and Way Stations..........	3:38P
*3:30P	San Jose, Tres Pinos, Santa Cruz, Salinas, Monterey, Pacific Grove and Principal Way Stations.....	*10:00A
*4:20P	Menlo Park and Way Stations....	*7:58A
5:20P	San Jose and Way Stations........	9:03A
6:30P	Menlo Park and Way Stations.....	6:35A
†11:45P	Menlo Park and Principal Way Stations..........	†7:28P

A for Morning. P for Afternoon.
*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays only.
‡Sundays only. §Saturdays excepted.
**Mondays excepted.

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WEEK DAYS.	SUNDAYS.		SUNDAYS.	WEEK DAYS.
7:40 A. M 3:30 P. M 5:00 P. M	8:00A.M 5:00P.M	Petaluma and Sta Rosa.	10:40 A. M 6:10 P. M	8:50A.M 10:30A.M 6:05 P.M
7:40 A. M 3:30 P. M	8:00A.M	Fulton Windsor, Healdsb'g Litton Sps Cloverdale & Way Sts	6:10 P. M	10:30 A.M 6:05 P. M
7:40 A. M	8:00A.M	Hopland and Ukiah.	6:10 P. M	6:05 P. M
7:40 A. M	8:00A.M	Guernvile	6:10 P. M	6:05 P. M
7:40 A. M 5:00 P. M	8:00A.M	Sonoma Glen Ell'n	10:40 A. M 6:10 P. M	8:50 A. M 6:05 P. M
3:30 P. M	5:00 P.M	Sebastop'l	10:40 A. M	10:30 A. M

Stages connect at Santa Rosa for White Sulphur Springs and Mark West Springs; at Geyserville for Skaggs Springs; at Cloverdale for the Geysers; at Hopland for Highland Springs, Kelseyville, Soda Bay, Lakeport and Bartlett Springs, and at Ukiah for Vichy Springs, Saratoga Springs, Blue Lakes, Willits, Cahto, Capella, Potter Valley, Sherwood Valley and Mendocino City.

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EXCURSION TICKETS, good for Sundays only—To Petaluma, $1; to Santa Rosa, $1 50; to Healdsburg, $2 25; to Litton Springs, $2 40; to Cloverdale, $3; to Guerneville, $2 50; to Sonoma, $1; to Glen Ellen, $1 20.

From San Francisco for Point Tiburon and San Rafael—Week days: 7:40 A. M., 9:20 A. M., 11:20 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 6:15 P. M. Sundays: 8:00 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 6:20 P. M.

To San Francisco from San Rafael—Week days: 6:20 A. M., 7:55 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12:45 P. M., 3:40 P. M., 5:05 P. M. Sundays: 8:10 A. M., 9:40 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 5:00 P. M.

To San Francisco from Point Tiburon—Week days: 6:50 A. M., 8:20 A. M., 9:55 A. M., 1:10 P. M., 4:05 P. M., 5:30 P. M. Sundays: 8:40 A. M., 10:05 A. M., 12:40 P. M., 4:05 P. M., 5:30 P. M.

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