MISCELLANEONS

AND PAY HOMAGE AND BID WELCOME TO OUR HONORED

PIONEER!

AS WELL AS TO THE BULWARKS AND Strength of this Great Nation, Our Prides,

OUR NATIVE SONS!

To-morrow being the beginning of our festivities our store will renain closed, so we are going to try and do to-day what would ordinarily take two days to accomplish, namely—to sell the same amount of goods in one day that we generally do in two.

NOW WE'VE GOT TO SMASH PRICES A LITTLE. A little is putting it mild. The prices we're going to name to-day will make our competitors turn green around the gills. We will put 'em IN THE SOUP.

TO-WIT: PRINCE ALBERT COATS AND VESTS that 've been sold \$18.00 all over town for \$30, we're selling 'em to-day for There's no buncombe about this; it's straight business, and you'll

find it so if you call to-day.

CUTAWAYS—dressy ones—in plain, neat effects, lond colors, solid colors, hundreds of pretty \$28 and \$30 ones, 'll go swimming off our tables and onto your body at - - \$15.00

TO-DAY IS YOUR DAY AT



## BUFFALO BREWING COMPANY

Sacramento, Cal.



SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY | 521 and 523 Fifteenth St., A. H. LOCHBAUM, General Agent.

## TURF NOTES.

Some Prospects for a New Local Race-Track.

The Oakland Meeting Shows Unequal Grading in the Different Trotting Classes.

Neither in point of attendance or in quality and interest of the racing can the Oakland Fair meeting be said to be equal to last year's. The same can be said of all the other meetings of the circuits commencing at Los Angeles. This falling off is mainly due to the inequality of the entries in the trotting classes, most of which have proven gifts to two or three horses who do not get together, but are scattered throughout the entire programmes.

OUTCLASS THE OTHERS. These entries so far outclass their competitors that the races are simply gifts to them, and this they prove by running in processional order day after day. The runners are more evenly graded and closer-finishes have been seen between them than among the trotters, but then again the class of horses now competing on the circuit is also inferior to last year's. The Sacramento people have looked over the situation carefully and realizing that what the public demands in return for their admission fees are races and not processions have declared

off the 2:22 trotting purse and also a pacing stake which would have been purely donations to two horses. SUBSTITUTED RACES. In place of the races having been declared off they have substituted a trotting purse of \$1200, open to Mary Lou, Wanda, Redwood, Pink, Guide, Oaknut Lora, Nona Y, Victor and all others whose record in not better than 2:23. A purse of \$1500 is also offered to the free-for-all trotters, and one of \$1200 for the 2:18 class, thus filling up the full list of races advertised by the association. Entries to the three new purses close to slay (Monday, September 8th), a fact it will be well to remember by all owners and trainers.

To-day and Tuesday will conclude the
Oakland meeting, and on Thursday the racing of the State Fair at Sacramento will successful meeting, as good as has ever been given there. There will be many additional new starters in the harness and running divisions, as many horses have been saved expressly for the State meeting. Secretary Edward Smith never fails to make

his racing a complete success, and how he manages to have every detail, however minute, just so, is the envy and wonder of all other associations on the Coast. A NEW LOCAL RACE-TRACK. Alfred Josephs, a leading Australian turf-man, is in the city on his way home from a visit to England. He is looking over the situation with a view of establishing near this city a new race-track, and holding regular meetings all the year round. Joe Thompson, the well-known wealthy Australian book-maker, is his associate in the scheme The CALL, some two years ago, first drew attention to the need of a properly regulated and hurdled race-track near such a race lov ing community as this, and has repeatedly pointed out at length the money that there s to be made in the proposition. However, Mr. Josephs, who requires no financial aid in the scheme, and only asks for the hearty co-operation of the breeders and horsemen generally of the State, can be sure that to make his plan a success, the proposed new track must be located on this peninsula, and not across the bay, and it must be as easy of access by street car lines as the present Bay District track. If he goes across the bay he will fail in his undertaking, as he will if he locates way down the railroad where race-goers would have to take the train to get to the track. It must be so situated that a streetthe track. It must be so situated that a street-car out to the new track can be boarded at any moment, and passengers landed there without delay and loss of time. Unless Mr. Josephs can combine these two imperative points the new proposition will not preve a paying one. But these conditions can be

Tycoon, who won a good race at a mile last Wednesday at Oakland, was cut badly in the hind right leg, and will be probably retired for the rest of the season, though he may be fit to run at the blood-horse meeting.

John Mackey, J. B. Haggins' Superintendent, says the best horses he saw in Eugland

van and Alfred Carter on Sunday last, was formally booked yesterday at the City Prison on two charges of assault to murder.

ne, and Signorina looked to one lame and has been thrown

tion intends to hold a full meeting this year, it is about time steps were being taken for making the necessary preliminary arrange-

Terra Haute again.
If the Pacific Coast Blood-horse Ass

BALLOT REFORM. Conference Between Grangers

and Tradesmen. The Legislative Committee of the Council f Federated Trades, composed of Messrs. Thurman, Sullivan, Gannon, Kretlow and Anderson, had a long conference vesterday

with Messrs. A. T. Dewey, J. D. Huffman, Oberheiser, Davis and Webster, who com-pose a like committee of the California State Grange.

These committees represent two very important factors in State politics just now—the farmers and the tradesmen—and the sole that their conferences is to bring about bject of their conferences is to bring about

The granges of the State have had the allot reform. matter under consideration for some time past, but it is only within the past few months that the tradesmen have taken hold of it, and even then their work has been imited almost entirely to San Francisco. These two factors have recognized the common cause in which they were interested, and finding themselves so little at variance with each other, have finally agreed upon a plan of action and will make a joint field in the appreciation. ight in the approaching campaign.

Yesterday was their second meeting, and about all that was done was to further the work in hand. The Federated Trades adopted what has been familiarly known as the Australian ballet system, and while the system previously adopted by the granges was better known as the Massachusetts law, there was so little difference between the two that only minor changes were necessary to make them exactly similar. At the meeting yesterday these changes were all perfeeted, and as it now stands they hope to make it a State law before the next Legisla-ture has adjourned. It has been decided to have 20,000 pamphlets issued containing the proposed bill, with explanatory notes and a sample ballot, which will be used in the canvass of the State between now and the

coming election.

The best means to properly canvass the State was discussed at length by the joint committees, and finally agreed that the representation of the granges should take the country for their field, while the Federated Trades will cover all the important cities of the State. The canvass will be one of the most thorough ever inaugurated in this State. Said one of the grange com-mittee yesterday: "Most of us are partisans. We have, as a rule, voted either the Republican or Democrat ticket heretofore, but we realize that this has not brought us the relief we seek, and something more must be done. It has come to that pass where we are ready to sacrifice party affiliation in order to gain the point we think will most benefit us."

Coming straight to the point this means that the farmer will take the ballot reform entirely out of politics.

The transsmen have not yet emphasized their position on this point, but the belief of the committee is that they will go hand in hand with the farmer in every respect, and cast their ballot for the Legislative can-didate who will pledge himself for the de-sired ballot reform, regardless of party

mitted to competent legal authority, in order that it may contain no constitutional defects.

DR. HARCOURT'S FAREWELL.

He Explains His Reasons for Returning Rev. Dr. Harcourt, the outgoing pastor of the Howard-street Methodist Church, delivered his farewell sermon last night. Be fore announcing his text he referred to the causes which led to his going away, and offers of pulpits on the Coast. He had been called, he said, to the new church on Van Ness averue, but was averse to the work of building up a new church. He preferred to leave that to those who liked that class of work. There had come to him, also, two offers from churches not of the Methodist faith, at large salaries, but he had declined them all and declided to go Fast secured, though it will take quite.

Secured though it will take though it will

Formally Booked. Charles Callan, who stabbed D. J. Sulli-

BUILDERS OF A WETROPOLIS.

Francisco. HISTORY OF THE ARGONAUTS.

the Early Days of San

Presidents Who Ruled the Affairs of the California Pioneers From the Organization of Their Society to the Present Time-Names Which History Will Repeat.

To no society is the present generation ore indebted for keeping alive the spirit of patriotism which is so prominent a feature of to-day's celebration than to the Caliornia Pioneers, who, for the quarter of a entury preceding the organization of the Vative Sons, alone and in the face of much adversity kept alive the enthusiasm and pride of country which accompanied the rst celebration of Admission day, in 1850. Banded together at first for social pur oses only, the Argonauts of 1846 and 1847, after heated discussions among themselves, llowed the pioneers of the two succeeding ears to join their assemblies, and when the entending elements had been knit together the present society sprang into existence. Its first appearance in public was when its embers were marshaled behind its banner in the parade of October 29, 1850, but its corporate life did not begin till thirteen years ter, when James Lick donated it a lot on the corner of Washington and Montgomery treets, where a substantial home was imediately erected. Prior to that it had led Bohemian existence in small tenements in fferent parts of the city. In the new quarters a measurable share of prosperity was enjoyed, but not until James Lick's second nd most munificent donation did it take the rominent position it now occupies. The society's officers have always been men of high standing in the community, and in the selection of its Presidents has it been specially happy, as a perusal of the followg biographical sketches will show.

WILLIAM D. M. HOWARD.

William Davis Merry Howard, one of the most popular men of his day, became President of the California Pioneers upon its organization, in Augist, 1850, and continued to hold office for three terms. He was a native of Boston, Mass., and terms. He was a native of Boston, Mass., and first came out to California in 1838 as supercargo of a trading vessel. He immediately settled here as the agent for the Boston firm which sent him out, and did a large trade in hides and peits. Prior to the American occupation of the country his business obliged him to be constantly on the travel, but when that event occurred he settled permanently in the city, and, with Henry Mellus, purchased the Hudson Bay Company's establishment and began commercial operations of his own. The enterprise continued pany's establishment and began retrief continued rations of his own. The enterprise continued until 1850, when Mr. Howard retired and deuntil 1850, when he was the total microvement of his real erected the first brick building in Yerba Buena, on the corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, and was one of the organizers of the Howard-street Presbyterian Church, to which he donated a lot in 1850. After a visit to the East, in 1853, his health began to fail, and three years later he died, at the age of about 37. He never had political ambition, but was always pleased to help a friend to office. He was joylal, generous and humorous, and on account of his popularity had a street named after him.

SAMUEL BRANNAN.

settlement of the State than Samuel Brannan the second President of the Pioneers. Born i Saco, Me., in 1819, he moved to Ohio in his form eenth year and there apprenticed himself to the printing business. Before the completion of his apprenticeship he bought up his time and for a year entered into the land speculations which convolved the country at that time. He returned the case in 1837 and after traveling through New York Messenge

erected me is the country on a site now cut by clay sheet, and within six months be published the first weekly newspaper on the Coast, the California Star, from which the country of the Alta California. Following quick! post at Sutter's Fort, where, during the mining excitement of 1848-49, he laid the founds tion of a great fortune, which he increased rapidly by judicious investments in Sacramento real estate. In 1849 he returned to San Francisco, and in July of that real estate. In 100 in July of tha San Francisco, and in July of the san year was instrumental in breaking up the can year was instrumental in breaking up the can year was the "nounds," terrorize of regulators who, as the bounds, the foreign residents of the shans for man months. This transaction gave rise to the Vincouths. came the President

lance Committee, of which in 1851, Brandan became the President, His first appearance in pointies was in the prevous year, when he was elected to the first regular Town Council. In 1853 he became a State Senator, and éleven years later he took the stume for the Republican barty and was chosen a fresidential elector. During his long and active career he was the intelligent promoter of new industries and public enterprises. In his extensive foreign travels he made careful selections of the rare breeds of mutton and merino sheep and the choicest varieties of grape scrops which he imported at considerable expense. However, the himported at considerable expense. However, he had a transfer and any entertained advanced deas of musbandity, which were put into operation on his extensive ranches throughout the State. He was an ardent co-operator in the organization of rail-toad, telegraph and express companies, banks, insurance companies and every association that gave promise of usefulness. He was a large investor in San Francisco property, and his fine, extensive buildings on Monigomery and Mission streets still stand as monuments to his enterprise and public spirit. During the last years of his life his vast fortune melted away and he died in comparative poverty at Escondido, Lower Callifornia, on May 5, 1889.

JACOB R. SNYDER.

JACOB R. SNYDER. \* Jacob R. Snyder became the third President in 1854. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on August 23, 1812. Early in his career he sought dventure on the western frontier, and for a time made his home in Independence, Mo. In 1845 he made up his mind to travel still farther to the objective point for all west-bound emigrants At Fort Hall, a stopping place on the road, he met William F. Swasey, who had been leading a life of adventure in the Rocky Monntains for a ife of adventure in the Rocky Monntains for a couple of years. Swasey perstaded him and ten others to abandon the Oregon trail and come to California. They arrived here on December 23, 1845. Snyder first went in business in Santa Cruz, where he whip-sawed lumber for a year. In 1846 he joined Fremont's Battailon as guartermaster, and on being mustered out after the war was appointed Surveyor-General for the middle territory of California. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention; represented the city in the Senate; became United States Assistant Treasurer in the San Francisco Sub-Treasury; in 1853, on the close of his term, he became a member of the banking firm of James King of william. In 1862 he went to Sonoma, invested in vineyand lands, settled down there and enjoyed the quiet of a country home until his death on the 29th of April, 1878. His widow still resides in Sonoma, but he left no children.

children.

STEPHEN R. HARRIS. Dr. Stephen R. Harris, who became the fourth President in 1855, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1802. His father took an active part in the war of 1812, and lost his life in that strugin the war of 1812, and lost his life in that struggle. After that young Harris went to reside with his grandfather, Captain Randall, on Randail's Island. He soon turned his attention to medicine, and in 1826 began to practice in New York. In the early part of 1849, having meanwhile earned an enviable reputation and been honored with high offices, he started for California, where he arrived June 6th. After a brief experience at mining he began business as a druggist with a large stock of materials which he brought from the East. He located at the corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, and would no doubt have amassed a fortune there had not four successive fires in a period of eighteen months left him completely bankrupt. In September, 1851, by a decision of the Supreme Court, he ousted the then incumbent of the office and became third Mayor of the city. Two years afterward he was elected City Comptroller and filled the post to the entire satisfaction of the people. In 1867 he became Corner, and at the close of his official term he resumed his private practice. In later life he became mentally unsound and was sent to Napa Insane Asylum, where he died April 27, 1879.

Thomas O. Larkin, the fifth President to direct the affairs of the Pioneers, was born in the little town of Charlestown, Mass., on September 16, 1802. At the age of 19 he exhibited a love of adventure that led him to seek his fortune in of adventure that led him to seek his fortune in Wilmington, N. C., where he followed mercantile pursuits for several years. These he relinquished to engage in the lumber trade, in which he was unfortunate enough to lose his money and his health. In 1830 he returned to his old home shattered in health and ruined in purse. Then he bethought himself of his half-brother, who long before had gone to California, and hearing through his nucle (an old sea canbrother, who long before had gone to California, and hearing through his uncle (an old sea captain who had often traded on this Coast) of the splendid climate of this country, he resolved to traver there in search of his brother and for the improvement of his health. It was not until the fail of 1831 that the oriportunity offered for a passage to the Pacific. He sailed from Boston on the ship Newcastle, which touched at Honolulu in February, 1832, and two months later cast anchor in the bay of San Francisco. After a few weeks' stay the ship put to sea again, and in May entered the harbor of Monterey, where

young Larkin found his brother, John B. R. Cooper, who had married into the Vallejo family and settled in that place. Thomas immediately engaged in the trading operations of his brother, and, in conjunction with him, built the first double-geared grist-mill in that part of the country. In 1833 he became a Benedlet, his wife being the first lady of American birth to arrive on this Coast from the United States. As there were no Protestant clergy here at that time, the weading ceremony was perfor med on board ship, under the American flag, by John C. Jones, United States Consul at Hawaii, who happened to touch on the Coast. The children of this marriage were the first native-born Callfornians of full United States parentage. From 1834 to 1846, Mr. Larkin was extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber and the Mexican Government. He enlarged the trade of the port from the simple traffic in hides and tallow to exports of lumber, flour, potatoes, furs, soap, horses, and supplies for ships of war, whalers and trading vessels that called in there. In 1844 he was appointed United States Cousul for Callfornia, the first and only appointment to that office ever made. Upon the seizure of Monterey by Commodore Sloat he was of great assistance to that officer in dispatching couriers with the great news to the little bands of patriots who were scattered up and down the coast. He was also instrumental in winning over many of the native officials to the American flag and in enlisting recruits for Colonel Fremont's battalion. On one of his numerous trips between Monterey and San Francisco, which the change in flags rendered necessary, he fell into the hands of the enemy, who tried, without success, to use him as a means of ambushing an armed party of his compatriots, and failing in this kept him a pilsoner for many months, during which he was given up for dead. After his liberation he bore a large share of the burden of arranging the affairs of the country, in which he took an active interest until his departure for the Eas Men Who Were Prominent in

ALEXANDER G. ABELL. President of the society in 1857, is a native of New York, where he was born over seventy years ago. When a young man he was employed in the State Department at Washing-

Norman Gulch, Angels Camp and Coyote Flat, where he bade adieu to the digeings and footed it back to civilization. After his return to San Francisco he became identified with pioneer journalism by assuming management of the Whig, which was afterward merged into the Commercial Advertiser. Subsequently he joined the Native American movement, in whose interest he established the Citizen, which he conducted for a year. Commercial pursuits next claimed a share of his attention; and a third time devoting himself to journalism, he became attached to the Alta California, with which he was connected as editor for some thirty months. For his services in behalf of the Union he was rewarded with the post of Naval Officer at this port in 1861. Five years later he received a roving commission as Resident Agent of the Treasury abroad, which he held for five years, with his headquarters at Frankfort-on-the-Main. He returned to California in 1881, engaged in mining and water enterprises, and shortly afterward drifted into politics and did service for his party in the County Committee and State Central Committee from 1882 to 1884. In the latter year he was elected Supervisor and gained considerable note by his investigation of Chinatown and his advocacy of the ordinance abolishing wooden sidewalks. Mr. Farwell is still an active member of the community, and gives his personal attention to his vast business interests.

Joseph W. Winans, the eleventh of the Pioneers' Presidents, came of distinguished ancestry of German and Irish descent. He was born in New York in the middle of 1820, and in time en-tered upon a brilliant career at Columbia College, where he graduated at the age of twenty. He immediately began a law course and in three years received his license to practice and the degree of Master of Arts from his alma mater. In 1849 a desire to see the new gold-fields for himself induced him to join in fitting out an expedition for the purpose. Accordingly a ship was purchased, a miscellaneous cargo taken aboard, a crew engaged and the party set sail. After a fair passage San Francisco was made on August 30th. A few days later the little company sailed up the river until Sacramento was reached and there Mr. Whans opened a law office. Some months subsequent he formed a partnership with John G. Hyer, which continued for many years. After the great flood of the winter of 1860-61 Mr. Winans removed to San Francisco and shortly afterward formed a partnership with D. P. Belknap, which continued until his death. His career was a highly successful and honorable one. He died March 31, 1887, himself induced him to join in fitting out an ex-



JAMES LICK.

ton, and was the bearer of important dispatches | leaving property to the value of about \$100,000 from President Tyler to Samuel Honston, who was then operating in Texas. During the same administration he was appointed Consul to the Hawalian Islands, and on his way there to California, and engaged in percent lie pursuits here. In 1854 he was appended 6 and Secretary of the Masons for the State of California, on the death of Levi Stowell and the february of the death of Levi Stowell, and the following year he was elected to the position which he has ever since retained. Committee, President of the Pioneers for three terms and President of the Masone half association since its organization. His family consists of two daughters, who are both married. He is the owner of considerable real estate in this city and Oakland.

The seventh President of the society was Philip A. Roach, whose career in journalism and politics made his name known throughout the length and breadth of the county. He was a pative of Cork Chy, freiand, where he was born on November 1, 1820. He received a good education in his youth. In 1848 he left home and cam e to California, where he arrived early in the following year. On landing in this city he pro-

ceeded immediately in Monterey, where, a few months later, he was elected Alcalde and subsecountry. In 1865 the old Democratic Fress, having been destroyed by a mob, on receipt of the news of Lincoln's assassination, i.e. with George Pen Johnson and William S. Moss, restablished it under the name of the Evening Examiner. He became principal content writer and Johnson the managing editor. In 1883 Mr. Roach was elected Public Administrator, and at the end of his term withdrew to private life and the management of the Blythe estate. He died of vertigo on April 26, 1889.

HENRY M. GRAY.

Dr. Henry M. Gray, who presided over the de interactions of his brother Pioneers during the year 1861-62, was the eighth member of the society who honored the chair. He was born in New York in 1821, and on arriving at his majority obtained his degree at the Geneva Medical College. Going to New York he there established himself in his profession, and continued in practice till the excitement over the gold disin practice till the excitement over the gold discoveries tempted him to leave for California. With ten of his intimate friends who felt as he did he purchased the bark Hope, and in July, 1849, the little company set sail for San Francisco, where they arrived the following December. Like most of the Pioneers he at once left for the mines, but after a few months he returned from the mountains and began the practice of medicine in this city. Though prominently identified with the early politics of the State, and high in the confidence of his party, he never held office. He was a leading Mason, Surgeon to the Fire Depariment, and a warm friend of the poor and unfortunate until his death. Many stories are related of his self-sacrifice and devotion to suffering humanity, by which he became the idol of the people. His death, which occurred September 24, 1863, was the cause of general mourning.

The subject of this sketch was born August 2 1821, in the little town of Naples, Ontario County, N. Y., where his father, Jacob B. Sutton, combined the business of farming with that of trade, After a common-school education he assisted in the construction of the Black River Canal as second assistant engineer for a period of three years. He next entered the High School, and soon after graduating procured a clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C. On February 1, 1849, having resigned his position, Treasury Department at Washington, D. C. On February 1, 1849, naving resigned his position, he left New York on the steamship Falcon for the gold helds of California, and after a forinight's detention on the isthmus arrived in San Francisco on the steamer Oregon, April 1st following. He immediately statted for the mines, but though three ounces of dust per day was a modest average of his carnings, it was not enough to keep the wolf from the door, and he shortly returned to San Francisco and joined Win. Van Voorhees and John W. Geary in mercantile business. Shortly afterward his partners retired and the firm became Sutton, bennett & Co., its place of business being on the site of the present Appraiser's building, and here he met a loss of \$125,000 in the fire of May, 1851. In 1853 he received the appointment of United States Appraiser for this port, a position he held for close upon five years. In 1861 he was elected to the Legislature and during the troublous times of the civil war was always found in the patriot ranks. During that time he was the unyielding opponent of the measure authorizing San Francisco to issue \$400,000 in bonds for the extension of the transcontinental railroad, while of the bills which were put through for the public good, he was the author of two of the most prominent, viz.: the bill providing for the widening of Kearny street, and that which brought the Omnibus Railway Company into existence. In 1862 Mr. Sutton was elected secretary of the People's Bank, and twelve years later he retired from that to engage in real estate operations. He was one of the founders of the society, became its nint President, and during his term of office saw it established in the old home on Montgomery street. He died in this city sand Owen P. Sutton Jr.

eminent lawyer in his day. Shortly after leaving school the news of Marshall's discovery filled young Farwell with a desire for adventure, and with 150 others he decided upon coming to the new El Dorado. With the combined capital of the association a ship was purchased, a cargo of useful wares put on board, and on January 12, 1849, the expedition set sail from Boston. After a tempestuous voyage the party arrived in San Francisco on July 6th, with a record free from the most trivial disaster. The ship and its cargo were disposed of to advantage and when the enthusiastic band went their several ways in search of riches Farwell sought the mining regions of Mokelumne Hill, Bidwell's Bar, Woods Creek,

His wife and a son and daughter still occupy the old homestead on Clay street and a charming summer-seat in Napa County. P. B. CORNWALL.

Pierre Barlow Cornwall became twelfth President of the Pioneers in 1865. He is a native of New York State, and received his education in the common schools of his day. At an early age the common schools of his day. At an early age he entered a commission and shipping house, at which begins he remained until 1848, when he came overland to California. His route lay by St. Joseph. Mo. Carson Valley and the divide between the American and Consummers rivers, to Marmon listand which he reached in the end of the massing that each married. His family consists of two daughters, who are both married. He is the owner of considerable real estate in this city and Oakland.

PHILIP A. ROACH.

The seventh President of the society was Philip

The seventh President of the society was Philip

> can State Central Committee. ROBERT J. TIFFANA

Robert Joyce Tiffany, the thirteenth President of the Pioneers, was born in the City of Albany, N. Y., July 24, 1820. At the age of 13, after ticed to the business of hat manufacturing an industry at which he amassed a handsome fortune after his advent to this Coast. Like most of the other adventurers of the day, he was termined from his early heme by news of the wanted for gold discoveries. the other adventurers of the day, he was tempted from his early brins by news of the wonderful gold discoveries. He left New York January 10, 1849, on the bark Josephlue, which he and nineteen others had purebased and fitted out for the expedition. On the 4th of July following, the party put into Monierey, but discovering that that was not their objective point they put to sea again and five days later cast archior at San Francisco. They went up to Suiterville and opened a branch at

The bank and the disposed of in the fall and the dissolved. In the spring of 1850 Mr. Tiffany returned East, where he lingered till 1853. During the next four years he engaged in several enterprises on this Coast, but not till 1857 did he establish nimself in the business which he had served his time to. He and Charles J. Collins in that year went into partnership and opened a hat-store on Commercial street, below kearny, but two months afterward their venture was swept out of existence by fire and the short-lived firm was dissolved. Undeterred by his loss, Mr. Tiffany made a frest start on Washington street, and in thirteen years acquired a handsome competency, sold his good-will to his old partner, Collins, and invested his means in real estate. He was a liberal subscriber to the Charity Fund of the society and very popular with all old-timers. He died on June 6, 1886, leaving two sons, Peer and William Z., and a daughter to enjoy the fruits of his labors.

WILLIAM R. WHEATON.

William Rufus Wheaton, the fourteenth President of the society, was born in New York, May dent of the society, was born in New York, May 7, 1814. He received an academic education, pursued the study of law and was spbsequently admitted to the bar in Utica, N. Y., where he practiced until his departure for California on February 1, 1849. He was a fellow-passenger on the Strafford, with Joseph W. Winans and other prominent ploneers, who, after their arrival at San Francisco on August 30th, pushed up the river to Sacramento. After a short experience of the mines of Drytown he engaged in business for a couple of years in Sacramento. In the early fittes he returned to the practice of his profession and opened an office on Monigomery street in this city. In 1863 he was elected City and County Assessor on the "People's tickel," and was re-elected at the close of his term for an additional two years. Previous to that he had been a member of the Assembly, and as Secretary of the San Francisco delegation, he was a vigorous opponent of the railingal-bond scheme then before the Legislature. During the administration of President Grant he received the appointment of Register of the United States Land Office for the district of San Francisco. He was reappointed under the succeeding Republican Administration, and held office until the Democratic party went into power. He died in Oakland on September 11, 1888, aged 74 years. His surviving descendents are a son, George H. Wheaton, a Front-street commission merchant, several daughters and numerous grandenidgen. 7, 1814. He received an academic education Front-street commission merchant, several daughters and numerous grandenidgen.

WILLIAM H. CLARK. The society's fifteenth President, William Henry Clark, came of an illustrious and talented Henry Clark, came of an illustrious and talented family, the Clarks of Hallowell, Me., where the family that time he was the unyielding oppouent of the measure authorizing San Francisco to issue \$400.000 in bonds for the extension of the transcontinental railroad, while of the billis which were put through for the public good. he was the author of two of the most prominent viz.: the bill providing for the widening of Kearny street, and that which brought the Omnibus Railway Company into existence. In 1862 Mr. Sutton was elected secretary of the People's Bank, and twelve years later he retired from that to engage in real estate operations. He was one of the founders of the society, became its ninth President, and during his term of office saw it established in the old bone on Montgomery street. He died in this city September 1, 1881, leaving two sons, FrankS. and Owen P. Sutton Jr.

WILLARD B. FARWELL.

The tenth President of the society was W. B. Farwell, who was born in Marlborough, Mass., on January 26, 1829. His father, Richard Farwell, who was born in Marlborough, Mass., on January 26, 1829. His father, Richard Farwell, was an alumnus of Harvard College, a class mate of the illustrious Caleb Cushing, and was an eminent lawyer in his day. Shortly after leaving school the news of Marshail's discovery filled with 150 others he decided upon conding to the family, the Clarks of Hallowell, Me., where the

RICHARD CHENERY.

Richard Chenery, a native of Montague, Mass., Richard Chenery, a native of Montague, Mass., where he was born in 1817, became sixteenth President of the society in 1869. He arrived here August 14, 1849, on the brig Acadian, and joined in the general rush for the "digglings." Later he became interested in mercautic pursuits, steamboat enterprises, railroads and was one of the organizers of the California Steam Navigation Company. He was also promi-

nent in organizing the Republican party on this Coast and in 1861 was one of the mounted guard of personal friends who escerted President Lincoin to the Capitol on the occasion of his inauguration. During the Lincoin administration he was appointed Navy Agent in San Francisco, and at the end of his term in 1865, he went into the wholesale liquor business with Joseph N. Scuther. In 1875 he disposed of his interest and invested his means in mining proterties. He returned East in 1880 and remained there until his demise on the 27th of July last. His eldest surviving son is Lieutenant-Commander Leonard Chenery, U. S. N. A younger son, Horace, is also living at the old homestead in Belfast, Me.

CHARLES D. CARTER.

Charles D. Carter occupied the presidential chair in 1870-71. He was a native of New York, where he was born in May, 1825. In his youth he learned the trade of carriage blacks mithing, which he followed up to the time of smithing, which he tollowed up to the time of his departure for California. He arrived in San Francisco on August 29, 1849. immediately settled here, and worked at his trade for some time. He afterward engaged in business as shipchandler and commission merchant, subsequently became connected with the Morning Giobe, and finally difficult into the real estate business, which claimed his attention until his death. He died of apoplexy, on May 26, 1871, after an exciting session of the Industrial School Board, of which he was President. He left two sons, but of these only one is now living—Charles D. Carter Jr. A. W. VON SCHMIDT.

In 1871 A. W. von Schmidt, the well-known civil engineer, became the eighteenth President of the society. He is a native of Riga, on the Bal tic, and came to the United States when 6 years tic, and came to the United States when 6 years old. The latter part of 1848 found him at New Orleans, whence he started for California. He reached San Francisco in May, 1849, and began to practice his profession from the very first. He is a man of courtly bearing and, like one who has always looked upon the bright side of life, is full of bumor and kindness. Among the great engineering feats his name is untimately connected with are the construction of the Spring Vailey and Bensley Water Works, the biowing up of Blossom Rock, the building of Hunters Point Dry-dock, and the dredging of Oakland Harbor, which is now progressing. He surveyed half the State for the Federal Government, and is now living in the hope of supplying his fellow-citizens with an abundance of pure, cold water from Lake Tahoe.

PETER DONAHUE.

Peter Donahue, the niveteenth President of the society, was undoubledly one of the most remarkable men of his day. Born of humble Irish parentage in the town of Glasgow, Scotland, he with his mother, emigrated to America in 1835, being then just 13 years of age. They settled being then just 13 years of age. They settled at Mattewan, N. Y., where, without any educational advantages being afforded him, the young boy began his struggles with the world. For two years he worked in a local cotton factory, after which he moved to Patterson, N. J., was appienticed to the millwright and engineering business in one of the great locomotive shops, and while there, by his perseverance and industry, laid the foundation for the success of his after life. On arriving at man's estate, and for some years later, he worked at his trade in several of the leading establishments on the Hudson erral of the leading establishments on the Hudson try, laid the foundarion for the success of his after life. On arriving at man's estate, and for some years later, he worked at his trade in several of the leading establishments on the Hudson River. In his twenty-fifth year he became an assistant engineer on the Peruvian man-of-war Rimac, the first of that country's fleet, and the first American steamer to pass through the Straits of Magellan. At the close of his two-years' contract young Donahue came to California on the steamship Oregon and arrived in San Francisco in June, 1849. He immediately set out for the interior and hiled the role of miner for some months, but the life not suiting him, he returned to the Coast. About this time he met his brothers, James and Michael, who had come overland from Mexico at the conclusion of the war, and with them established a blacksmith shop and machine works on Montgomery street, above Jockson, out of which grew the immense foundry and boiler establishment subsequently located on Mission street, the Union Iron Works of the present day. They made the first castings on the Coast, and the printing-press which struck off the news of the admission of California into the Union. In 1852 the brothers obtained a tranchise for the lighting of the city with gas, and in two years the San Francisco Gas-light Company was in full operation. About the same time Peter, on his own account, started the opposition line of steamers on the Sacramento River, and also put a line of steamships on the Southern Coast. In 1861 he introduced street-railways into San Francisco, and for overtwenty years thereafter was President of the Omnibus Railway Company. In 1862 he introduced street-railways into San Francisco, and for overtwenty years thereafter was President of the Omnibus Railway Company. In 1862 he introduced street-railways into San Francisco, and for overtwenty years thereafter was President of the Omnibus Railway Company. In 1862 he introduced street-railways into San Francisco, and for overtwenty years thereafter was President of the Coa

lld he ever ask or secure a dollar of subsidy. He died November 26, 1885, and left the bulk of his property to his son Mervyn. JAMES LICK. James Lick, to whose generosity the California Pioneers are indebted for a home which will forever perpetuate their memory, was a native of Fredericksburg, Pa., where he was born on August 25, 1796. Both sides of his family were of German descent. His pateuas grand ther was a native of Germany, a soldier of the Patriot Army in the War of Independence, and lived to the age of 104 years. On his mother's side his American descent was of much older date. During his boyhood young Lick attended the country school at his native place, and subsequently was appienticed to an organ-builder. In 1819 he went to Baltimore, Md., and did journeyman's work in a plano factory. A year later he started in business for himself in New York, but was not successful there, and for that rason emigrated to Buenos Ayres. There he followed his trade for ten years and accumulated considerable wealth, which, after a brief visit to his halive place, he carried with him to Valparaiso. Success followed by in his business halive place, but the desire for ravel urged him at the end of the years to make for taken. Between Callao and the paters. James Lick, to whose generosity the Califoreleven years, all trade and constantly

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the city of t costliest and most complete flour-mills in the world, on which account it was known as Lick's folly. The two carrier proved a successful one, and for years his four was the most sought for of any braud. In 1867 be erected the Lick House on a scale of grandeur. that has never been surpassed. It remained the lexing hotel of the city up to the time of his death, whi? occurred on October 1, 1876. A year prior he made his famous deed of trust, by which his fortune of \$3,000,600 was devoted to public uses. Of this wast um he gave \$60,000 for a monument to Francis Scott Key, author of "The Starspangled Banner," which stands in an unfulshed state in Golden Gate Park, between the music-stand and the children's play-ground; \$100,000 for statuary emblematic of California's three principal epochs, which are to be placed in front of the Chy Half; \$100,000 to endow an old ladies' home, which is now situated in the University Mound Tract, south of Bernal Beights; \$150,000 for free baths, now almost completed, on the corner of Tenth and Howard sireets; \$540,000 for a California mistitute of mechanical aris; \$700,000 for the Lick Observatory and the residuum to the California Pioneers, California Academy of Sciences and other beneficiaries. Mr. Lick was the twentieth President of the Pioneers and was elected for four consecutive terms. After his death his remains were interred temporarily in this city, but in 1887, upon the completion of the observatory, they were conveyed to Mount riamilton and deposited in their final resting-place, the pier of the great equatorial telescope.

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN. Upon James Lick's death, William T. Coleman succeeded to the presidency. This gentle-man, who is still a prominent member of the society, was born in New Jersey, and at an early age moved to St. Louis, where he engaged in age moved to St. Louis, where he engaged in business for several years. During the days of the gold excitement he came to California, and at once became prominent in the social, mercantle and political affairs of the young country. As President of the Vigilance Committee he did much to curb the recklessness of the lower orders at a time when the arm of the law seemed powless to protect beaceable chizens in their lives or proterty. While he never held effice, he always took an active interest in the success of his pairty, and only a few years ago was spoken of as a strong candidate for the Presidential nomination of the Democratic party.

The twenty-second presiding officer of the so-

ciety was Peter Dean, who directed its affairs during the years 1877-78. He was born in Lancashire, England, on Christmas day, 1829, and, while still an infant, was brought to America by cashire, England, on Christmas day, 1829, and, while still an infant, was brought to America by his parents, who, with their seven children, settled down in Boston, Mass. When old enough to attend school he availed himself of all the educational advantages within his reach, and, in 1848, was about to enter his brother's law office, when the news of the discovery of goid turned him from that course and he resolved to come to California. Accordingly, he started from Providence, R. I., March 12th of the following year, and three months later enteree the Golden Gate. After a brief exoerience at the mines his love for boating led him to establish a ferry across the Stanislaus River, which consisted of a rope stretched from bank to bank and a dug-out. Afterward a more pretentious craft was put on and young Dean, with his partner, rowed their fares across. After many ups and downs he sold his ferry and embarked in a disastrous enterprise up the coast. Returning he opened a store on Curris Creek, thrived for a couple of years and then brought his money down to San Bernardino County and invested it. On that trip he made his first venture in the sheep and cattle business, with which he was afterward more or less intimately connected on all parts of the Coast for many years. In 1877 he represented the Republican party in the State Senate. He is now a resident of Oakland, and for years past has been President of the Merchants' Exchange Bank in this city and the Sierra Lumber Company.

S. C. HASTINGS.

Serranus Clinton Hastings, the twenty-third Serranus Cinton Hastings, the twenty-time President, is of Danish ancestry. He was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., on November 22, 1814, and at an early age became a pupil of the Governeur Academy. When 20 years old he became principal of the Norwich Academy, and during his year's authority introduced many novel and successful systems of instruction. In

1834 he migrated to Indiana, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1837 he traveled into what was then the Territory of Wisconsin, and took up his residence on the west bank of the Mississippi, where Muscatine, Iowa, now stands. Here he began to practice his profession. On the 5th of June following his arrival lowa was created a Territory, and Mr. Hastings was sent to represent his district in the Legislature, where he remained till Iowa became a State, in 1846. During that time he took the command of the "Muscatine Dragoous," and effected the capture of the Missourian officials who attempted to collect taxes within the boundarles of the new Territory. This event afterward became known in history as the "Missouri War." As a result of this bloodless campaign he was appointed Major on the Governor's staff. Subsequently he was sent to Congress to represent the new State, and took his seat on December 28, 1846. In January, 1848, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa, which office he resigned a year later to come to California. On arriving here in the spring of 1849 he settled in Benicia, and was shortly elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by the Legislature. In 1851 he was elected Attorney-General by the people, and held his office till the end of the term, when he abandoned office for good. A keen business man and a shrewd financier he soon acquired wealth which by judicious land investments quickly made him a millionaire. Of late years he has parceled off much of his wealth to his children, but he still enjoys a life of elegant ease on his Napa Valley estate. The Hastings College of Law in this city was founded by him.

HENRY L. DODGE.

Henry L. Dodge, who became the twenty-fourth President of the organization in 1879, was born at Montpelier, Vt., early in 1825. His father was a successful farmer in the Green Mountains, as a successful farmer in the Green Mountains, and as he could well afford it young Henry received every educational advantage obtainable. He graduated from the University of Vermont at Burlington in 1846 and immediately began the study of law, but was caught in the whirlwind of excitement that followed the discovery at Sutter's Mill, and on February 18, 1849, started for California by way of Vera Cruz. He reached San Francisco on June 1st, pushed on to the mines of Tuolumne County, and in a fortnight, satisfied that he had had enough of adventure, returned to the coast. For about seven years thereafter he engaged in the practice of law, but in 1856 he abandoned that for mercantile puisuits. Entering the field of politics later on, he was elected Supervisor of the Sixth Ward in 1861 on the People's ticket. Two years later he went to the Assembly on the Republican ticket, and in 1864 he became State Senator. After his term of office he devoted himself to his business interests and was not heard of prominently in the political world until 1878, when he took part in investigating the condition of affairs in the San Francisco Mint. After the report of the commission and La Grange's retirement he was appointed Superintendent and held office for four years. He is now senior partner of the well-known firm of Dodge, Sweeney & Co., and is largely interested in the financial institutions of the city and in real property.

JOSEPH G. EASTLAND. Joseph G. Eastland was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1831. During the Mexican War he followed his father, Major Thomas R. Eastland, to Santiago, where he was at the time acting as Quartermaster at General Taylor's base of supplles. After peace was restored between the two countries, father and son returned home. In April, 1849, they determined to come to California, and, in company with Colonei Jack Hays, Major John Caperton and others, they left San Antonio, Tex., for Mazatlan. At that place they took the steamer Oregon, which landed them in San Francisco the following November. Arrived here the Eastlands established themselves at Long Wharf (Commercial street), between Montgomery and Sansome streets, under the firm name of T. R. Eastland & Son. The following summer young Joseph started for the mines on Feather River. He returned for the winter, and then became accountant for the Union Foundry, in Happy Valley, which Peter Donahue and his two brothers had established. He remained with the firm until 1856, and then resigned to take the position of Secretary with the San Francisco Gas-light Company. In 1878, twenty-two years later, he resigned from here to become President of the North Pacific Coast Rail oad Company. He was elected twenty-fifth President of the California Proneers in 1880, and held the office for two terms. He is a gentleman of wealth and culture, and is largely Identified with the business and financial interests of the Coast. For several years past he has been a Director of the San Francisco Savings Union and President of the Tamalpais Land and Water Company, and the gas-light and electric-light companies of Oakland and Stockton. Quartermaster at General Taylor's base of sup-

WASHINGTON BARTLETT. In 1882 Washington Bartiett took his seat as the twenty-sixth President of the Pioneers. He was born in Savannah, Ga., February 29, 1824, and at an early age acquired a taste for journa calling. For a time, however, he had a leaning toward the law, but this he abandoned in 1846 to assume the management of a paper in Tallaeries reached him and he determined to follow the tide of emigration he was shrewd enough to ship to his destination a complete outfit for a pricting office. With forty other adventurous spirits he sailed from Charleston, S. C., on January 31, 1849, but cwing to adverse winds and a series of disasters it was not until the 13th of November following that the voyagers cast anchor within the Golden Gate. On his arrival the young journalist went to work in establishing his enterprise, and early in January the Journal of Commerce was introduced to the notice of San Franciscans. Four months later the office was destroyed by fire, but the type and material were saved and a fresh start made. In June, however, he suffered the loss of considerable of his plant by a second fire, but, despite disaster, he continued in the business until 1851, when he closed out his journal and joined B. R. Buckelew in publishing the Public Balance. This venture was not successful, and in a few months he established the San Francisco Evening Journal, which he conducted two years. eries reached him and he determined to follow in a few months he established the San Francisco Evening Journal, which he conducted two years. In 1853 he joined his two brothers in founding the Evening News, which existed till 1856. In that year he started the True Californian, and on the death of that paper, a twelvemonth later, he ceased to be interested in mewspaper enterprise. Turning to notities in 1858, he secured a deputy cierkship in the Twelith District Court. In 1869 he was put on the People's ticket for County Clerk, was elected, and held the office for three full terms. Meanwhile he gave his attention to law, sau at the close of his last term he

NATHANIEL HOLLAND. Pennsylvania in 1817, and was among the first remusivanta in 1817, and was among the first to join in the rush to the new El Dorado. In early years he practiced law in this city, and was subsequently elected to the bench, but of late his official careor has been confined to the supervision of all elections in which the Federal Government is interested. He held the office of Practical Configuration of the late of the late

LOUIS SLOSS.

Louis Sloss was the society's twenty-eighth president. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, on July 13, 1832, and when 15 years old came to America, his objective point being Louisville Ry. For a while he was engaged in business in a general store in Maxville, but with the news of the gold discoveries he resolved to set out for California, and arrived here in 1849. In 1851 he went to Sacramento and opened an extensive grocery business, which he continued for ten years. In 1861 he returned to San Francisco, and from that time to 1870 was a stockbroker, with a seat in the big board. Since then he has been engaged in the hide, fur and general commission business. He is senior member of the firm of Louis Sloss & Co., President of the Alaska Commercial Company, President of the Anglo-Nevada Assurance Corporation, Treasurer of the University of California, Treasurer of the Republican State Central Committee, and Trustee. publican State Central Committee, and Trustee of the Free Library. He married in Philadelphia, Pa., July 19, 1855, and has a family of four sons and a daughter.

JOHN NIGHTINGALE.

John Nightingale became the twenty-ninth pioneers whom time has treated leniently and fortune always favored. He is by birth a New fortune always favored. He is by birth a New Yorker. Upon his arrival in San Francisco he invested his means in teal estate and also became interested in the building and operating of wharves, from which he derived a large revenue. He was one of the original company who tried to incorporate the Buikhead scheme, but the defeat of that measure in the Legislature in no way impaired his resources. He continued his investments in land, and grew in wealth from year to year as the city kept increasing in population and territory. He is still an active member of the community and finds plenty of occupation in overseeing his property and forwarding its improvement.

GUSTAV REIS.

Gustav Reis occupied the Presidential chair during the year 1886-87. He was born at Nassan, Germany, in 1830, and in his youth came to san, Gellmany, in 1350, and in his youth camerica. He first settled in Texas, and from there emigrated to California with his brothers, Ferdinand and Christian. The little party rode on muleback and reached the Coast in 1849. Gustav tried mining for a short time after his arrival, but realizing that more money was to be made in hauling supplies to the camps, he abandoned gold digging and started into business as a carrier, with a string of pack-mules. He continued at this for several years and acquired considerable means, which he subsequently invested in the Sterra Buttes gold mine, near Downieville, of which he became the superintendent. This position he resigned in layor of one of his brothers in the early sixtles and for a time ne left the State to prospect the country around Mazatlan. On returning to San Francisco he married and settled down to the enjoyment of a handsome income derived from his mining and real estate investments. He died on August 6, 1888, leaving his son, John O. Reis, heir to a considerable fortune. America. He first settled in Texas, and from

Isaac Elphinstone Davis was inaugurated the

thirty-first President of the California Pioneers in 1887. He was born at West Boylston, Mass., in 1887. He was born at West Boylston, Mass., November 2, 1823. Excited by the wonderful stories related of the cold find he sailed from New York in March, 1849, and, after a long and eventful trip by Panama, arrived in San Francisco on August 30th. Pushing on to the mines, he spent a few months on the American River and then wandered back to this city, where he engaged in the business of building contractor. Rumors of rich discoveries in the northern mines drew 'him in that direction in the spring of 1850, but he returned in the fail, purchased an interest in the steamer H. T. Clay, then doing a profitable business on the Sacramento, and filled the post of

engineer upon her during that season. Some time in 1851 he started a kiin near Mayfield and began the manufacture of lime, but he soon abadoned that location in favor of Santa Cruz, where more extensive and finer deposits were found to exist. Ever afterward he was intimately associated with the development of this industry, out of which he and his firm derived immense wealth. He died September 25, 1888, and was sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends.

ARTHUR M. EBBETS.

Arthur M. Ebbets, the society's thirty-second President during the year 1888-89, was born in New York, January 18, 1830. Nineteen years later, to the very day, he took passage for California, on the ship Pacific, which, after a tedious voyage, cast anchor in the bay of San Francisco. on August 5, 1849. He brought with him a considerable quantity of useful articles, which found ready purchasers at untold prices. Realizing the future in store for the straggling village, the young adventurer had the sagacity to abandon his intended search for gold in the mines and to invest his funds in real estate. His first purchase was a lot on Broadway, near Sansome, upon which he at once erected a ten by twenty-foot frame building, two stories high. The rents soon more than paid back the amount of the original investment, and were, in turn, invested in California-street property below the present Pantheon saloon, where he built a four-story frame, in which, in a few weeks, he and his partners made a small fortune. His next investment was in water lots on the corner of California and Front streets, on which he built the first granite building put up in California. He continued to thrive rapidly until 1857, when the financial panic made serious inroads into his fortune. After a term as Deputy County Assessor he went to Fraser River, cleared \$15,000 in the mines, and by a lucky speculation in trade at Bellingham Bay tripled this amount a month afterward. The bubble burst in August, 1858, and left the young speculator with \$70,000 worth of goods, which had to be sold at such a sacrifice that his wealth vanished even more quickly than it had been acquired. He then returned to San Francisco, and since 1859 has been engaged in the coal business. He has held two important political effices during that time—County Recorder in 1861, and Supervisor in 1874. on August 5, 1849. He brought with him a con siderable quantity of useful articles, which

ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY

Alexander Montgomery, who now fills the presidential chair, is a capitalist of long standing, a liberal patron of charities and a generous donor to the institutions of the Presbyterian faith. He was boin in County Down, Ireland, on March 2, 1825. In his boyhood he was apprenticed to the tailor business, which he followed until 1846, when he emigrated to New York. He remained a tailor for some months in his new home, and eventually opened a clothingstore in Englishton, N. J., in which he prospered until the gold fever struck him. In the latter part of 1848 he closed out his business, and, with fifty other adven urous spirits, purchased the bark A. Emory, freighted her with building materials and tools, and on January 24, 1849, set sail for the new El Dorado. After an exciting but tedious passage San Francisco was reached on September 6th. The cargo was shortly disposed of to advantage, and then the bark was headed for Sacramento, where the little company landed after a two weeks' trip, sold their vessel for a round sum and broke up into parties of ten or twelve. He foined a party which went to Bidwell's Bar, where nearly all of its members were taken down with scurvy. From there he went to Feather River and then to Dry Creek, but in neither place was he fortunate. After abandoning mining he invested what means he had in a teaming outge, and began hauling provisions, clothing, etc., to the camps he had previously worked in. In this he met with measurable success. He next engaged in the ciothing business in Benicia and Sacramento, and from that went into the hotel business. Selling out at the end of a year he realized a handsome profit, which he invested in a quartz-mill in Grizzly Flat. He retired from this without growing richer, and at the instance of John M. Rhodes, the Sacramento banker, invested in a mortgage upon a Colusa ranch. From this time on his prosperity increased so rapidly that he kept investing in ranch properties, and by doing so infused new life into the agricultural industries of the upper Sacramento banker, invested in a mortgage upon a Colusa ranch. From this time on his prosperi ing, a liberal patron of charities and a generous onor to the institutions of the Presbyterian

SEA AND SHORE.

The Seven Sisters Drifts Foul of a Ship on the Bay,

Whitelaw Converts the O'd Steamer Alexander Into a Whaler-The Corona Brings Down a Large Cargo.

The schooner Seven Sisters left her berth at the south end yesterday morning intending to go to sea. When she got out into the stream the wind fell calm and the schooner drifted down with the ebb tide. The captain saw that she would certainly foul the ship Conqueror, which lay at anchor in the stream, and let go both anchors,

but they failed to hold her up. The schooner drifted down and struck broadside on to the bow of the Conqueror. The jibboom of the ship went through the schooner's foresail, and the schooner hung there. The red-stack tug Ætna, Captain Ike Smith, came along, and, getting a bridle out, tried to tow the schooner clear. was unable to do it. Then Spreckels' tug-boat Reliance, Captain Scott, happened along, and the two tugs hitched on and got the vessels clear, after which the Æina towed the schooner to sea.

WHITELAW'S WHALER.

It was mentioned in this column some weeks ago that Captain T. P. H. Whitelaw had purchased the old steamer Alexander at Victoria harbor and was trying to fit her up to bring old roa down to this city from wrecks he had broken up up north. It was learned yesterlay that Captain Whitelaw has altered als plans. He has fitted the yessel with four masts and a complete winding outfit, in sluding two steam is unches and shifting patent whating guns. Her carrying WHITELAW'S WHALER.

shifting patent whating guns. Her carrying capacity will be 600 tons and she will be supplied with Iro? carks cabable of carrying 70,000 gallons of whale oil.

The vessel will also have a complete wrecking outfit, consisting of steam pumps for every purpuse in connection with the wrecking outfit, consisting of steam pumps for every purpose in connection with the work. The Alexander has now a Canadian bottom and can ply unobstructed in the waters of British Columbia as a whaler and wrecker, something that the Whitelaw could not do. The Alexander will be a whaling vesse, but all her working gear and equipment will be worked by steam. About twenty men sill be employed on board of her for the wham business and a staff of experienced wreckers and divers will be kept on hand for purposes or wrecking.

kept on hand for purposes of wrecking. A LARGE CARGO.

The steamer Corona arrived yesterday a noon, 20 hours from Eureka, bringing down the largest cargo she ever brought down. She had 95 cabin and 24 steerage passengers.

Captain W. M. Hawley, superintendent of the Spreckels line of tugs, slipped on a banana peel on Eush street Saturday evening, and falling, had his right arm fractured near the wrist.

On the Oceanic Dock are a number of pulu trees that were brought up on the steamer Australia for J. D. Spreckels & Bros. They are something like a palm in appearance, and are the first of the kind ever seen here. They will probably be sent to Coronado Beach.

The weather was foggy at Point Lobos yesterday. A calm prevailed until noon, when a light breeze sprang up from the southwest. The barometer read: 8 o'clock in the morning, 29.87; noon, 29.85; 5 o'clock in the evening, 29.82.

SUPERSTITIOUS SAILORS. A LARGE CARGO.

SUPERSTITIOUS SAILORS. Superstitious sallors.

Sailors on the front say that the schooner Unais a "hoodoo." Two years ago when she entered San Diego Bay a man was drowned at Santa Fe Wharf. On her next visit a woman's dead body was found floating alongside. Last week she entered that port and on the same day a yacht capsized and seven people were drowned. Many sailors would not ship in her now on any consideration.

consideration.

The steamer Santa Rosa, Captain Alexan-The steamer Santa Rosa, Captain Alexander, brought up 164 cabin and 35 steerage passengers from Sao Diego and way ports yesterday. She carried the Bear flag at her masthead as she entered the harbor.

The pilot boat Lady Mine and the yachts Jessie, Elia, Volunteer and White Wings were trying their sailing qualities on the bay yesterday, preparatory to to-day's race. The steamer Caroline, Capt in Lenle, will accompany the race, leaving Jacksonstreet Wharf at 8 o'closs in the morning and afterward taking pissengers at Long Bridge. In the afternoot she will accompany the yachts around the course.

SMALL LIST OF ARRIVALS.

SMALL LIST OF ARRIVALS. The only vessels arriving in port yester-day were seven coasting steamers, viz. the Santa Rosa Coos Bay, Westport, Rival, Gipsy, Corona and the Alexander Duncan. The brig Courtney Ford, bark Alex Mc-Neil and the barkentine Skagit towed to sea

yesterday.

The barkentine Kate Flickinger will dock at Howard No. 3 to-day, and the bark Ophir will dock at Folsom No. 1.

The ship Drumburton will go to Balfour's Wharf, Port Costa, to-day. Mrs. Cooper's Bible Class.

At the opening of the Bible class yesterday, in the First Congregational Church, Mrs. Cooper read interesting letters from