THE WOMAN'S COLUMN

The Influence of the Printed Page Commented Upon.

Necessity for a Strong Foundation Upon Which to Build a Higher Education—Miss Fawcett's Success.

The Woman's Column of THE MORNING CALL is open to correspondents for the discussion of subjects of general interest to women. All communications should be brief. Those which will appear will reflect only the views of the writers.

"THE INFLUENCE OF THE PRINTED PAGE."

Intellectual Progress and How It May Be Promoted.

Editor Woman's Column, Morning Call: The following is the "influence of the printed page" delivered at the first meeting of the women journalists of the Pacific Coast: P.

I have been thinking much of late, in connection with the rapidly increasing interest in the public libraries of Southern California, of the cumulative power of the printed page, of what paper, pen and ink are now doing for humanity.

Involuntarily my mind reaches backward to the massive stone tablets, the only history books and newspapers left to us by the oldest civilizations, contrasting these with the frail and perishable materials now in use; and trying to realize the magnitude of the work which the press is doing, in promoting the unity of mankind and the brotherhood of nations.

In the earlier part of the century the newspaper usually represented the ideas and convictions of some leading mind, who centralized upon it the thought of other accordant minds, who thus organized their opinions into a policy.

Thus it was with the New York Tribune in politics, and the New York Independent in religion, though an eminent divine said of the latter, "it would be an excellent paper if it had experienced religion."

I know of no more interesting study in sociology than that of the evolution of the novel and the newspaper. The editor or author who takes his reader along with him—who takes the greatest number of readers—is the necromancer of modern times.

A religious enthusiast saw in a vision the second coming of our Lord, by way of the type, with a printer's cap upon his head. And it is a sweetly solemn thought that immortality must be printed before it is realized.

Whatever the task set for humanity, a tyranny to be overthrown, a superstition to be demolished, a continent to be reclaimed to the service of humanity, the printed page must do the work.

The printed page supplies thoughts for thousands of minds, giving to each his proper share, according to the capacity to receive and the direction of growth. Not absolute truth, of course; that is not to be expected for centuries to come, if, indeed, the soul of man can find in any statement of truth more than a test for the night. And, again, we should remember that the earthen vessels which hold the truth are small and leaky, and the dust of ages past is constantly blowing into them; but at the bottom lies a precious seed, which, though it lie dormant as long as the seed of wheat in the Egyptian sarcophagus, will sprout at last.

Think of the growth of the anti-slavery movement in the United States; the truth upon which it was founded was very old, the duty of its application fell from lips that spake as never man spake, yet the centuries passed by unheeding, unfeeling, until its leaven of truth had permeated all the land.

One of the most interesting things to observe in the relations of the press to humanity is the power it has to go behind the form of popular expression and show its interior substance, and practical relations to existing conditions. Whether it be in religion, politics, sociology, what we need is to feel ourselves set closely in the circle of fellowship with those of kindred aspirations and desires.

In your profession, as in the more private walks of life, I think the best kind of advocacy of any kind or form of truth is to show where it is now; whether it is rising from its grave to be seen in fuller splendor elsewhere, or whether it is settling to rise again in a new form. When the immortals dwell on earth, from Plato to our day, they worked upon this theory.

Professor George Wilson, one of the most delightful of writers, has aptly said, "The stars of heaven are in our eyes the emblems of eternity; they are

THE LETTERS IN GOD'S ALPHABET

Of the universe, printing in light the cyclicle record of the firmament; but we have been taught that this lettered firmament of heaven shall one day see all its scattered stars fall, like the rifled type-setting of a printer, into one mingled mass."

If God's paper, pen and ink are thus perishable, shall we complain that ours will not endure? It is the writer that shall be immortal, not the writing.

The printed page has scarcely begun its work in the world.

Even if modern inventions should so far displace it that the hearing ear, instead of the seeing eye, should receive the continuous wave of current information and thought concerning world-wide interests, it will still be needed for the preservation of all that is precious in the past.

Should Bellamy's dream be realized in my day, so that I may hear the sermon or the diviner tones of praise and prayer in the privacy of my home, I will still reach out to the shelves of my library for communion with the thought of all the ages.

To-day the light of the printed word is thrown upon darkest Africa, carrying with it a mighty wave of human sympathy, it pierces the depth of Siberian prisons; it radiates into inexhaustible fields of moral and material enterprise. It shows us the magician Keely within his silent chamber evoking the hidden forces of a drop of water or liberating others which change the rock to sand, and so proving

"The world was built in order,
And the atoms march in tune,
Rhyme, the pipe, and Time, the warder
May yet dissolve both sun and moon."

There are many otherwise reasonable persons who, conceding the quickening influence of the newspaper and of a leading mind in the editorial chair, yet deprecate random reading as a dissipation of the mind, and retain an almost superstitious reverence for *the book*.

The best thing I have seen upon this subject is in the July number of Current Literature, and has a direct bearing upon the mission of the newspaper. Here it is:

"Immortality in literature is supposed to consist in continuing to be read by future generations. This is an illusion which must be abandoned. We shall not be read in the future, we know it, we rejoice in it, and we congratulate the future upon it.

"But we shall have labored to advance the way of looking at things, we shall have so guided the future that it will not need to read us, and what we are doing is simply an important step in the development of humanity."

I like the spirit of this, and if you labor in this spirit, without hasting, without rest, you will find yourselves continually initiating new movements, giving force and activity, clearness and precision to the thought of the time, through thousands of individual minds. There is no work given to human hands comparable with it.

I am thankful to see the appearance of woman in journalism, both because I believe her influence will be good morally and intellectually, and because she needs it for most complete emancipation from the thralldom of the past.

Woman as woman is still inhabiting the shell of a dead past, and has been a mere listener to the great voices whose statements of great truths have been partial and incomplete because they did not include hers.

For ages the cup of truth when passed to her lips was greatly diluted; the sentiment of the race commanded that she should swallow it whether she liked it or not. When she received it in its purest form she could die for it. She buried

LIKE ANY OTHER MARTYR.

I think I have heard it said that woman was created to listen and not to speak; but Paul lived before the newspaper age—before the right to speak carried with it the right to be heard wherever her message was needed, as surely as the right to think carries with it the right to express one's thought.

The human soul, regardless of sex, presses resistlessly to express itself. Only through expression of some kind it truly lives. It is not enough to live, to know, to love, even under the most comfortable conditions. Life, knowledge, love, must be projected beyond one's self into some form of statement or activity before they are realized.

The great wide world of truth, applied in material things—law, social government—can never be explored, its laws ascertained, the application of these laws determined, by man or by woman alone.

Too vital to be crystallized into any permanent dogma, doctrine or creed, all truths renew themselves in applications which are seen in the steps of human progress.

The high-water mark of this progress is seen on occasions like this which brings us together to-day.

It may be that we are building better than we know or even dream.

The world was never before what it is to-day, where every form of truth which has ever inspired mankind finds a new application, or is seen in a new light.

I take it, the proper thing you propose to do is to give a better, more complete expression to the thought of your time, not to reproduce or duplicate anything.

Without depreciating the rich legacy of the past, you will give hospitable welcome to new forms of thought and fresh records of human experience.

There is always room for such efforts; nature herself puts on new clothes for every new season.

No lit rature ever exhausted the myriad phases of life and passion.

In all that has been written we catch only a faint murmur of the sea of human life, and every century should express its own life.

Every new statement of an old truth helps us to appreciate it more and more, as the diamond brightens with a new setting. The struggle for originality is a painful and useless one, while there is infinite variety in the surfaces from which truth is reflected, and in the clearness of the lenses through which it is seen.

We never need fear that the fountains will be exhausted. Humanity is too great—there is too much of God in it—for this to be possible.

How much more is in our minds when we read a suggestive book than the author has expressed.

Some of us prefer a statement of truth which is gray with age to one that is green with newness. I prefer the latter, because there is more life in it.

The light by which we see may have taken millions of years in reaching us, but is ever fresh and new in its coming; and if you let your light shine I know the results will be precious to numberless growing souls.

There will issue from this association notes which have as many values as there are persons to receive them, as a bank-note with a certain value on its face gains another in every hand through which it is passed.

And so, ladies of the association, I bid you God speed and bespeak for you the welcome your efforts deserve wherever the English language is read or spoken. JEANNE C. CARR.

BROADER VS. HIGHER EDUCATION.

The Necessity of a Strong Foundation Upon Which to Build.

Editor Woman's Column, Morning Call: A great deal has been said and written in recent years with regard to the so-called higher education of women; from all quarters of the civilized world the cry has gone up, and after many severe struggles and noble efforts it has been answered. Educational institutions throughout the country have thrown open their doors, annexes have been established and independent colleges endowed. Our young women have made good use of their opportunities; have successfully competed with their brothers in every branch of learning, and fairly silenced the narrow-minded remonstrants who feared for the less of their health and womanliness.

This is all well and good, but it seems never to have occurred to many of the zealous advocates of the higher education that something besides height is needed for full and complete development—to add study to study, accomplishment to accomplishment, to continue to heap

EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS,

One on top of the other, is often, it seems to me, to attain results similar to those produced by the building of a house of blocks by a child. The structure seems secure, and he regards it admiringly, but suddenly it moves and topples over. We must have breadth and solidity and strength as well as height if we wish our work to endure. With all respect I ask of our leading educators, is not the structure they are rearing very much like the child's block house? It is a sad fact that many of our young women enter college entirely unprepared by their state of health and previous training for the arduous duties and severe mental strain they are called upon to perform and endure; that consequently they leave it with enfeebled constitutions and sapped vitality, entirely unfitted for the work in the world for which their college course is supposed to have prepared them.

THE TROUBLE IS

That the foundation has been defective. Education is one-sided. The mental faculties are developed at the expense of the moral and physical nature. Dr. Buchanan in "The New Education" shows conclusively the utter failure of our present educational system. But the evil in regard to the neglect of physical education falls much more heavily upon our girls than boys. The latter, from the time they are able to walk, run and jump indulge in all sorts of games and exercises, while their little sisters sit in the house and practice scales. Every thoughtful person must deplore the prevalance of ill-health among the women of our day, not only the self-indulgent, wasp-waisted members of society, but the sensible, superior women. All are afflicted with ailments, the result, it has been said, of the

MARVELOUS FEATS

Of our much-lauded grandmothers, who bore eighteen children and did the entire work of the household besides. Of their ignorant, self-sacrificing defiance of the laws of nature we are now paying the penalty.

Let us set about repairing the mischief as soon as possible. Let us educate our daughters to be fine, strong, healthy, wide-awake specimens of young womanhood and the origies can take care of themselves.

I am glad to see a movement started in the city in the direction of physical culture for women. It will surely receive the support and approval of every sensible man and woman, every physician, every true educator in the community. The "Women's Union" has, it seems, recognized the need of gymnastics for its patrons by adding to its numerous classes one for the cultivation of health and strength. Not until a sound mind is given a sound dwelling-place will the faculties of women be seen at their best; will she really become the equal of man.

San Francisco, Oct. 23, 1890. X.

MISS FAWCETT'S SUCCESS.

Comments of the English Press on the Senior Wrangler.

The great victory achieved by Miss Fawcett, who won the blue ribbon of the mathematical year at the University of Cambridge, England, brought forth many favorable comments from the English press, which as a rule has not been over liberal in its praise of the achievement of women. Editorially the Pall Mall Gazette said:

The papers are full and no wonder, of the remarkable triumph of Miss Fawcett in winning the blue ribbon of the mathematical year at the university of mathematics. When, only three years ago, the name of Miss Ramsay stood alone in the first division of the first class in classics, even those who were in no great sympathy with the cause of woman's higher education celebrated the success of the first woman senior classic. * * * A woman can win the victory, though she may not wear the wreath; and the magnificent achievement of Miss Phillippa Fawcett stands out the more clearly in the phrase which places her "above the Senior Wrangler."

Brilliant as is such a result upon the face of it, it is most satisfactory to know that it betters with closer inspection and more intimate knowledge. This time, at any rate, there was nothing "flukey" about the success of a woman. Unquestionably, much of this result must have been due to that signal nerve and self-control which is said to have been noticed in Miss Fawcett. She seems to have entered upon the long and exciting contest of the examination with the same quiet, deliberate sense of mastery with which she had all along been fitting herself for the struggle. The whole picture is the very antipodes of all that has been dreamed or gossiped about the hysterical and overwrought girl student of tradition, who, after a spasmodic attempt to compete with the unattainable calm strength of man, during the long seed-time of studious preparation, is destined, by what some people are fond of calling "the eternal laws," to succumb in the insupportable strain of the climax of her labors. We are far from suggesting that all women, or even most women, any more than most men, are likely to display the restrained courage of Miss Fawcett in an ordeal in which they are so ardent to succeed. But in face of much of the a priori dogmatism of a certain class of scientific opponents, we cannot help recalling that Miss Ramsay, who very soon after success, exclaimed the statue of a shot classic for that of the wife of one by marrying the master of Trinity, is to-day a model of all the graces of family and social life, and is the proud mother of a baby boy, who is declared by connoisseurs to be as fine a baby boy as ever has been seen.

The Times, in an ungrudging article, takes occasion to point out the unequal distribution between the sexes of the endowments of the universities. At the universities the inequality is rather the fault of our unforeseeing ancestors; but in numbers of other educational institutions it is in modern times that a provision, originally made for both boys and girls, has been grossly diverted to a single sex. More even than to that injustice, Miss Fawcett's triumph will call attention to another—the exclusion of women students from the degrees alike of Cambridge and of Oxford. It would mean, no doubt, a voice in the government of the university. But if Mrs. Fawcett's daughter does no worse in the councils of Cambridge than Mrs. Fawcett herself has done in those of Newnham College, that is not a very formidable prospect. It is impossible to close without a word on the happy fitness of things which credits the present achievement to Miss Fawcett's name. The late Postmaster-General did more than any other statesman to secure for women fair play for every faculty they possess. His widow has had more influence than perhaps any other woman in keeping that movement on the right line of temperate and solid progress. It was left for the child of this union to prove how worthy women are of the efforts made on their behalf, and to stand as an inspiration to all future women that to a strong heart and a willing head nothing is impossible.

Gilroy, October, 1890. S. S.

For Wage-Earning Women.

Far and Near is the title of a monthly journal, devoted to the interests of wage-earning women, the first number of which will appear at the end of October. The management of the paper will be in the hands of a committee of which Miss Grace H. Dodge is Chairman, the editor being Miss Maria Bowen Chapin of New York, and her associates Miss O. M. E. Rowe of Boston and Miss Emily Morgan of Hartford. It is proposed to publish in this paper news of the various Working Girls' Societies in this country and England, and articles by the best talent that can be obtained on subjects of interest to all wage-earning women, together with stories and poems, a summary of the important events of the month in all parts of the world, and other matters of value and interest, including a series of short papers by club members on topics chosen each month by the editors. Among those who have already promised to contribute are Grace H. Dodge, Clara Sidney Potter, Sarah Orne Jewett, Augustus Hoppin, Louise Chandler Moulton, Professor George Harris and Lucy Larcom. It will be published by the Critic Company of New York.

There are now nearly 200,000 King's Daughters in the land, and Mrs. Margaret Bottome, an energetic New York woman, is their President, as she is also the founder of the order. With October 1st Mrs. Bottome takes up the editorial pen and becomes one of the editors of "The Ladies' Home Journal," in which periodical she will hereafter write and edit a department entirely devoted to the best interests of the King's Daughters. Through this channel it is Mrs. Bottome's intention that her "daughters" and herself shall come closer together in feeling and sympathy.

VALUABLE SEIZURE.

A Smuggler From the Orient Neatly Trapped.

Three Thousand Dollars' Worth of Precious Gems Recovered—One of the Number Turned Traitor.

The oft-quoted axiom that "by appearances one cannot judge" has proved true again in a case that bids well to engage the public attention for some time to come, if present indications go for aught in determining future events.

For more than a month there have been going about the streets three Singalese, one an old man of about 50 years, another about 35 and the other, seen less frequently, a boy of an uncertain age, but about 19 or 20 years. The two first mentioned have always perambulated about together, showing that they are of the same caste of society.

The youngest wanders about alone when he ventures on the streets, and, when in the presence of his elders, showed signs of subservience not alone attributable to the differences in ages, but rather to caste distinctions. In fact, he was a valet to the others. Wherever these Singalese have gone, they have been followed by the tatterdemalion of the city, and gazed at askance by a wondering public.

"Who are they?" was asked on every hand, but the question was seldom answered more definitely than by the noncommittal reply of, "oh, Orientals, I guess." Though their nationality was seldom

A Singalese.

guessed at, their innocent, effeminate faces and demure almost engaging manners were remarked by all. Even the hoodlums refrained from jeers or the exercise of their despicable tricks against them. But, beneath all this innocence, this quiet acquiescent manner, there lurked the cunning that gives to the people of the Orient the most distinguishing characteristics.

THEY CAME BY THE GAELIC.

The China steamer Gaelic, on her recent trip to this port and arriving on September 18th, had this interesting trio aboard. Their names are P. A. de Silva, who is a brother of P. P. de Silva of the firm of P. P. de Silva & Co., jewelers, of Singapore, W. A. Amarsasingha, his agent, and the boy Marti.

On the succeeding day De Silva placed in bond three cases of precious stones and jewelry, and then, with his confidant and valet, went ashore. The three took rooms at the Cosmopolitan Hotel at first, but De Silva and the boy soon left the hotel and took rooms at a dilapidated house at 17½ Natoma street, kept by a Japanese. There they have since lived.

Whether De Silva and his agent, partner or confidant, as his exact status is hard to determine, quarreled or not is not known, but the fact remains that to all appearances he betrayed De Silva. He appeared before Commissioner Sawyer and deposed that De Silva had carried with him from the ship certain valuable property, stones and jewelry, which he claimed no duty had been paid on.

Among the jewels named were fifty or sixty unset diamonds, sixty unset blue sapphires, a gold bangle set with diamonds, about twenty rings set with precious stones and other jewelry. Amasasingha's deposition was made last Wednesday evening, too late for immediate action.

Early yesterday morning Special Inspector Presbury appeared before Commissioner Sawyer at the instance of Special Agent of the Treasury Irvin, and a search warrant for De Silva's rooms was procured. Thus armed with the legal permission of going through a suspected dwelling, Special Agent Irvin, Special Inspector Presbury and Detective Adams made their way to 13½ Natoma street.

A SEARCH OF THE ROOMS.

Through a torn up street, up a rickety stairway of a dozen turns and landings the officers proceeded under the guidance of the trembling landlord, a Japanese. "When we arrived on the top floor," said Special Agent Irvin, "we were invited into a small room bestrewn with bedding and discarded clothing. We had arrived too early for a formal reception, but not early enough to find our smuggler in. He had been out some time and his room was in the charge of his boy valet.

"At first the young fellow would not talk English to us, but when he saw that we were in authority he found his tongue. Then he didn't know when his master would return and disclaimed any knowledge of the smuggled goods. There were a couple of chests in his room and we asked for the keys of them. He said he did not have them, but on our threatening to break open the boxes he produced them.

"In a box filled up with old clothes we found a few envelopes. Evidently they had been used through the mails and by inexperienced persons would have been shoved aside, but they contained the booty we were after. We opened them. Out tumbled brilliant diamonds, scintillating in the early morning light, sapphires, turquoises, moonstones, emeralds and topazes, and a valuable lot they were.

"About this time we heard our smuggler climbing the stairs. He bowed to the floor and with the double salutation of the Orient, bringing his hands sharply to his forehead, then reverently, gently extending them out in front of his breast, saluted us a dozen or more times. He protested his innocence, even knelt to us when he had been done, unless informed on the stairway by the Japanese landlord or guiltily divining our mission. We seized his jewels, but did not put him or his servant under arrest."

VALUED AT $3000.

Collector of the Port Phelps, to whom the matter was referred as soon as the seizure had been accomplished by the special agent of the Treasury, examined the stones and jewelry and compared them with the statement made by De Silva to the customs officers. They were not included among them. Collector Phelps placed their value at about $3000.

The firm of P. P. de Silva & Co., of whom the goods entered regularly by P. A. de Silva, who is probably a member of the firm, as well as a brother of its senior member, has branch agencies at Singapore, Hong-Kong, Bangkok, Australia, Batavia and Manilla.

Besides the loss of goods by seizure by the Government, the smuggler may be liable to a fine not exceeding $5000, or to imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, and De Silva's chances of staying in this country long enough to learn the vernacular are very promising.

James P. Kerr's Case.

The case of Ernest C. Stock against J. P. Kerr, to recover $25,000 alleged to have been embezzled by Kerr while acting as cashier of THE CALL, was called for trial in Judge Hunt's department yesterday. The attorney for the defense asked a continuance on the ground that John White, a material witness in the case, does not wish to testify until after his trial on an indictment charging him with embezzling $65,000 while acting as business manager of THE CALL. The attorney for plaintiff objected to a continuance because of $75 a month expenses accruing under an attachment on a paper and a horse owned by Kerr. Judge Hunt suggested that the attorneys arrange the matter out of court, and made no order in the case.

Napthaly and Garibaldi Flynn.

Benjamin F. Napthaly, a Police Court practitioner, and "Garibaldi" Flynn, a Chinatown loafer, engaged yesterday in a fist fight in a bar-room on Merchant street, opposite the Central Police Station. Both received black eyes and numerous bruises and scratches of the face. According to report "Garibaldi" was offered a glass of whisky if he would render Napthaly unfit to appear in his precinct club. He struck him unexpectedly in the eye and then a scuffle ensued, in which Napthaly punished his assailant.

Distribution of Property.

Judge Coffey ordered the following property to be distributed to the heirs of the late Henry de Laurencel of Paris, France: The Court Block at 636 Clay street, which is a three-story brick building on a lot 70x108:9, all appraised at $25,000, and a lot adjoining on the west on Merchant street, 28:9x40, on which is a two-story brick building appraised at $6000. At the same time the heirs were decreed to be the owners of 793 shares of stock of the San Francisco Gas-light Company, appraised at $33,391; also, $1956 59 in the hands of Henry Barrolihet, the executor, and $25,000, a debt good as wheat, owned by Barrolihet personally.

"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."

A Complete Report of the City Hall's Financial History.

Secretary Spotts of the City Hall Commission filed a report of his office with the Board of Supervisors yesterday. It is the best and most comprehensive financial history of that famous pile that has ever been compiled, at once brief and complete, and giving a better idea of what has been done and what is being done than can be found in a year of search among the archives of the commission.

The receipts and expenditures from May 12, 1890, to June 30, 1890, from the commencement of the construction and from the organization of the first board to the present Board of Commissioners, are shown in the following table:

RECEIPTS.

To account of sale of City Hall lots	$1,099,925 14
Amount refunded on sale	432 00
Bond forfeited and rebate on forfeiture	1,315 45
Material sold at Yerba Buena Park	247 50
Amount received on $750,000 of C. H. C. bonds	725,535 75
General and Urgent Necessity Fund	384 55
Taxes received under act of March 24, 1876, for fiscal years ending June 30, 1877, to and inclusive of June 30, 1890	2,328,364 43
Transfer from General Fund, 1884	50,000 00
Transfer from Free Library Fund, 1888	4,000 00
Total	$4,210,403 82

DISBURSEMENTS.

By amount warrants drawn	$1,286,484 98
By amount interest warrants drawn	128,350 50
By amount demands drawn under Building Committee Board of Supervisors	298,286 47
By amount demands drawn by Commissioners Bryant, Maynard and Burnett	1,256,449 74
By amount demands drawn by Commissioners Kalloch, Dunn and Murphy	415,243 49
By amount demands drawn by Commissioners Blake, Brickwedel and Cowdery	75,398 84
By amount demands drawn by Commissioners Bartlett, Craig and Edgar	21,949 48
By amount demands drawn by Commissioners Pond, Flournoy and Strother	526,539 51
Total	$3,914,652 21
Balance on hand	$295,751 61

The total cost when existing contracts have been completed will be $4,445,469 14. The estimated amount to complete the hall, without considering the cost of a mansard roof, but to finish both wings now being constructed and the main tower, is $350,000 above the balance unexpended June 30st, together with the levy for this and most of that allowed as the limit for the next fiscal year, when the levy and collection of funds for the completion of the building will cease. This will make the hall cost when finished, without the mansard roof, about $4,795,000. The work should be completed about the latter part of 1892.

The contractors are now at work on the apartments to be used for the Police Department, City Prison, Receiving Hospital and Insanity Commission. The cells will be steel-lined and provided with patent-stone floor, and there will be room for fully 500 inmates. A separate apartment will be constructed for females.

Slapped on the Face.

The matter of settlement of fees in the divorce case of Elka Gordon against Robert Gordon was before Judge Finn yesterday. Gordon's attorney, Henry I. Kowalsky, had obtained an execution from the County Clerk on representation that all the fees had been paid. Henry J. Jones, official reporter, stated to the Court that the fees had not been paid, and therefore Kowalsky had been untruthful. Kowalsky called Jones a liar, and received a slap on the face. The Court commanded peace and lectured the belligerents.

In the Criminal Line.

John Banks was sentenced to three years in Folsom by Judge Shafter. He was convicted of committing burglary in the Palace Hotel.

Jeremiah Hurley, who was charged with an assault to rob, pleaded guilty to an assault before Judge Van Reynegom yesterday.

Charles B. Anderson was found guilty of burglary in the first degree by a jury before Judge Shafter.

Ellen O'Rourke's Will.

The will of Ellen O'Rourke, known as Sister Mary Joseph O'Rourke, has been filed for probate. The value of the estate is unknown. She bequeathed $1 each to her father, mother, sisters and brothers. The residue is given to Sylvia Brown and Catherine Russell. The witnesses to the will were the late Archbishop Alemany and Father Hugh Gallagher, also deceased.

A Morning Fire.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm was sounded from Box 363 for a fire in the two-story frame dwelling of Mrs. M. Duffy, at 135 Perry street. The damage amounted to $60.

ALONG THE RAIL.

North Pacific Extensions—Huntington's Letters.

Terrence Masterson, a clerk in the Freight Auditor's office of the Southern Pacific Company, having accepted a Democratic nomination in the Forty-fourth Assembly District, was asked to resign by Freight Auditor Wilder. Masterson laid the matter before C. P. Huntington and received the following reply:

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22, 1890.

Terrence Masterson, Esq., Freight Auditor's Office, Southern Pacific Company—DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 20th, with inclosures as therein stated, is received, and I must say that I am somewhat in doubt as to what reply to make, as it is the first request of the kind that I have had.

It is rather my impression that any officer or employe of the company should be at liberty to accept any office in the gift of the people that he can take and still attend to the duties of the office without detriment, or in any way doing injustice, to the interests of the Southern Pacific Company, which he serves and for which service he receives pay.

I have, as you say in your letter, been opposed to any officer or employe of the company using time in attendance to political matters that the company needs and for which it makes compensation, but it would seem unjust to the State to refuse to let any of the employes of the company accept offices of trust and responsibility which the people, represented by their political committees, deem it wise and for the interest of the State that they should take.

While, therefore, I do not wish to have the railroad company used in any way to forward the interest of either political party or any individual, I fully recognize the right of any and every officer of the company to so far interest himself in political affairs as to vote, and prepare himself to vote intelligently, for the party that he thinks would do those things that are most beneficial to the State of which he is a citizen; and as, in the present case, you say you have been an employe of the company for many years and have had no vacation, I should therefore be disposed to, and do, leave this matter to your judgment to either accept or reject the nomination as seems best to you, of course expecting that you will refuse it if you think your acceptance is going to be to any considerable extent injurious to the interests of the company, without its being a precedent for what the company may decide to do hereafter, this being, as I have said, the first application of the kind that I, as President, have had. I am yours, very truly,

C. P. HUNTINGTON.

E. B. Smith of Contra Costa has been appointed by W. H. Mills, Chairman of the Committee on California on Wheels, to meet the car at the Dakota border and accompany it on its tour through Dakota. Mr. Smith will explain in full all matters pertaining to the agricultural and horticultural resources of California. For this he is well suited, as he is fully conversant with the above subjects. It is expected that Mr. Smith will be able to induce some of the many dissatisfied farmers of North Dakota, who are leaving that section for Washington, to come to this State.

At the next meeting of the Directors of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway the question of extensions will be taken up and decided. Most probably the line will be extended to Capello, six miles north of Ukiah, and the Guerneville branch built two or three miles further into the redwood forests. The Capello extension is the most important, and if made will enable a road from Lakeport to connect with the line to be built.

THE LAKE COUNTY TRAGEDY.

A Confession Causes the Arrest of Several Parties.

The above subject is still receiving a great deal of attention here, says the Calistogian, and inquiries about it are very frequently heard. The remains of Mrs. Riche, who died Tuesday of last week, were buried last Sunday. The Coroner's inquest began Wednesday forenoon, and the jury did not render their verdict until last night, thus consuming nearly a week. During the meantime Henry Arcarro, from whom Mrs. Riche claimed to have torn a mask and recognized him, made a confession, as did one or two others. This led to the arrest of the following parties in addition to Arcarro:

Thomas Martin, Charles Evens "Gus" Lunn, B. F. Stanley, Jacob Heuner, C. E. Blackburn, Robert Cradwick, C. W. Osgood and a Frenchman whose name we have not learned.

The preliminary examination began Wednesday at Middletown, and will probably continue two or three days. Denis Spencer of San Francisco and Henry Hogan of Napa are present in behalf of the defense.

His Love Was Too Strong.

Cornelius Fitzgerald was bound over yesterday by Judge Rix to keep the peace in bonds of $1000, and if he cannot procure bail in that amount he will have to go to jail for six months. Fitzgerald is the miner who threatened to kill Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy, living on Harrison street, because she refused to marry him.

Zeimer Is Wanted.

Daniel Zeimer, the defaulting Secretary of American Council, No. 7, Order of Chosen Friends, is being sought after by the police. It is now represented by the officers of the society that his defalcation exceeds $7000, and that he will be vigorously prosecuted if found by the police.

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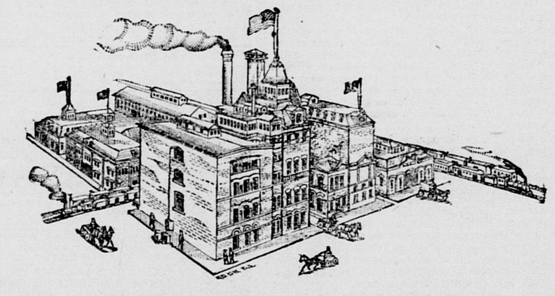

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