THE WOMAN'S COLUMN

Recent Legal Enactments for the Benefit of Women.

Remarks About Those Who Are Opposed to Rights Which Women Claim They Are Entitled To.

OPPOSITION TO SUFFRAGE.

Something About Those Who Object to Those Favoring Women's Rights.

Editor Woman's Column, Morning Call: The perusal of "The Woman's Column," while it suggests many pleasant thoughts and gives very much useful information in reference to woman's work, her aims, her efforts and her achievements, also proves conclusively that there are traitors within the camp, foes within the fold, who seek by every effort within their power to deride and ridicule the work of their truer and more generous sisters.

In nothing is the narrow-mindedness so often, and I fear justly, ascribed to women more conspicuously displayed than in the matter of woman's suffrage.

Some of the burning and shining lights among its opponents are like the dog in the fable—they do not wish the bone themselves nor are they willing that others should possess it.

Being, some of them, evidently women of thought and culture, it is singular that they can find no more laudable method of dear-stalking than this with which to occupy their time and talent.

Why need the coveted right of suffrage interfere with one who does not value it, and would not, were she able, avail herself of it?

No man who does not wish to exercise his privilege of voting is ever forced to do so, and it is not probable that more, in this line of her duty, would be required of an unwilling sister than has ever been expected from an unwilling brother.

It is truly puzzling to know why she who "does not wish to vote," "has all the rights she wants," etc., should concern herself in this matter at all. If she likes being a nonentity under the law she certainly should be satisfied, for she is one, and

PERFECTLY DEPENDENT

Upon the caprice, good nature or honorable character of Tom, Dick or Harry, if she happens to belong to one of these gentlemen.

"You belong to me, are a part of myself," proudly exclaims the loving bridegroom to his devoted bride, and she trustingly feels that no happiness could be greater than such entire self-abnegation. Years later, when, it may be, her children—and his—are torn from her despairing embrace, struggle she never so desperately, because some ermined Solomon has decided that "they belong to the father," she realizes in the full depth of their bitterness the truth of his words.

If he, this unit of whom she is but a greater or less fractional part, be a clear-headed fellow, he must perforce sometimes wonder how one who is thus untrue to her own sex can be true to his, and the thought may perchance enter his mind that the man who could offer her, by reason of his greater wealth, more of those privileges and luxuries which she terms "rights," might in the long run be the winner.

I think this is really one reason why men so often doubt and distrust women even while loving them, for

Unfaith in aught is want of faith in all.

That the thoughtless, ignorant or frivolous woman should be content with her status under the law may be credited, for these are usually but echoes, and faint echoes at that. But that the thoughtful, intelligent or mature woman, who, if she has not herself been a sufferer from the unjust laws which relate to women, must at some time have either seen or known of

THIS INJUSTICE

No others of her sex should express such heterodox views, or oppose that which might in anywise ameliorate woman's condition, is quite incredible. For one, I always doubt the sincerity of these latter and find myself wondering if they are not simply trying to "curry favor" (pardon the slang) with the masculine element.

The women who desire suffrage and who are willing to use their best efforts with voice and pen to obtain it find in the reluctance of men to yield to them this right a sufficiently great obstacle without having this almost impregnable wall of resistance covered with thistles and briars planted by the hands which should aid and strengthen them in their exertions for the good of all womanhood.

One of Louise M. Alcott's characters—quaint hearty Mrs. Wilkins, in "Work"—says, apropos of another but kindred phase of woman's work, "it's goin' to take time, and women ain't stood alone for so long they'll need a sight of boostin'." Now, if the many women standing on the ground of indecision, not to mention those on the sunny margin of timidity, would each do just a little "boostin'" the more daring and venturesome ones, who are barely trying to scale the wall difficulty, would be in much less danger of falling and thus injuring all, and the time, too, would be shortened. The line, "united we stand, divided we fall," is as applicable to woman's struggle for liberty as to man's.

The writer well remembers, how, as a child in her Southern home in the antebellum days

SHE HAS OFTEN LISTENED TO RECITALS

Of the loving devotion and reverence borne by many of the slaves for their owners—for all masters and mistresses were not cruel tyrants—and probably had the matter been left to their decision the Emancipation Proclamation might never have been issued. Dependent humanity always dreads a change, fearing lest that change may imply the going from bad to worse, the "jumping from the frying-pan into the fire."

The tree of slave enfranchisement was hardly so strong as the long as the century plant of woman suffrage has been, yet the former has borne much fruit, and the latter will yet give forth blossoms such as no other century plant has ever produced—flowers whose fragrance will be the combined sweetness of woman's prayers and tears. The rock of public opinion is being steadily, if slowly, undermined, and recruits to the cause are being at most daily added from the great and ever-increasing army of thinking men and women.

Some morning woman will awaken to find herself famous, because she will awaken to find herself free! L. S.

August, 1891.

CALIFORNIA STATUTES.

What Was Done for Woman by the Legislature Recently Adjourned.

Editor Woman's Column, Morning Call: After each Legislative session there is added to California laws an octavo of several hundred pages. That showing the work of the last Legislature is just out, and it is a good thing for people subject to those laws to know what they are. Americans are peculiar; they have profound respect for law—will bear an evil most meekly if they believe it legal. American women, if educated, know about English and French government, about ancient Babylon, the laws of Menu, of Lycurgus, of Solon, of Egyptian law, the Codes Napoleon, but they take no interest in the laws that govern themselves, that fix the legal and, to most, the only standard of right and wrong. Men do the voting and most of the hurrahing, but few ever read the ordinances of their city or the codes of their State. Queer people! Appropriations and the return ballot law represent most of the work, but women were not entirely overlooked, and ought to have an interest in the legislation that concerns them. They all know that a law was passed prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors, also one to prevent the sale of cigarettes to youths under sixteen, but

THE LAWS

That give women power are far more important, because they work toward a constituency that wants good laws enforced. The best law is null and void in the hands of evil, a good constitution is as essential as a good law. The laws in regard to women have changed a little, and not for the worse. Section 1370, Civil Code, is amended: "A married woman may be appointed administratrix," and "marriage does not extinguish her authority." The old idea that "man and wife are one and that one the husband" still pervades law; at marriage woman passes "under coverture," becomes an "adjunct," and until recently could not testify even in court, her individuality was lost; in fact, when the "common law" was framed she was a slave, subject to punishment by her "liege lord," with no claim but for "food, clothes and medicine," and that claim subject to his judgment. Blackstone called the code "the perfection of human reason," but a little more of divine reason is infused into man; the world now judges a woman to be an individual, and law is slowly shaping itself accordingly. Section 58, amended, "A woman may become notary public," and nowhere can a bright, well-balanced woman help women more than in law. Section 1352, amended, "A married

WOMAN MAY BE APPOINTED

executrix." "Marriage does not destroy the authority of one appointed before marriage." This also points to the individualizing of women, and marriage is not quite so much of a penalty as when it took from woman all control of her own property, the power to represent herself or any one else in law. Certainly women are no worse for that much of liberty, and the ownership of person and earnings must soon follow. Section 1751 (amended): "The father or mother of a minor child under 14, if competent, is entitled to be appointed guardian, in preference to another." Hitherto the widow, if she knew the law, could be but haunted by the fear that another might be appointed guardian of her children; now, if the father is not living, she is quite sure of being their guardian, of controlling their property, and—because of the dignity and power such independence gives—of controlling them. In case both parents are living, the father still comes first. Section 172 says that "the community property is under the control of the husband the same as his separate estate." Now it is amended as follows: "Provided, however, that he cannot make gift of such community property, or convey the same without a valuable consideration, unless the wife

CONSENTS THERETO IN WRITING."

Still, for a "valuable consideration" he can sell and dispose of the money; still, he can mortgage or sell without the wife's knowledge, but he cannot as heretofore deed to another for "love and affection," or deed to pay a gambling debt. The amendment does not amount to much, but recognizes the individuality of the wife. The law makes all the earnings of either "community property," and the husband has full control, no matter in which name. No property is separate in the eye of the law unless held before marriage or acquired by gift, demise or descent. A place deeded to a woman, except by her husband, if community property, is not hers. She can give no good title to it, and formerly she must prove that property in her name is "separate." Now there is improvement. The burden of proof is taken from her, for an amendment reads, "property in a wife's name is presumably separate property." Instead of her being obliged to prove that it is hers, some one else must prove that it is not hers. If proved not hers, but bought with community property, however, her deed is not valid. Women ashore ought to feel interest in those in peril of shipwreck. Most women, no matter how hard they work, are in financial shipwreck. Every true man and woman should help to get off their legal manacles, so that they can help themselves.

Gilroy, August, 1891. S. S.

ELLA DIETZ CLYMER.

A Woman Who Attracts Much Attention. Her Personality and Popularity.

In the ranks of advanced woman thinkers and reformers, there is no personality that better represents the highest type of the popular woman of the day than that of Ella Dietz Clymer—actress, poet, philanthropist, advocate of woman's privileges and rights, and withal a womanly woman in dress and deportment.

In appearance Mrs. Clymer has a beauty, which picturesque quaintness of attire enhances. Wonderfully expressive black eyes look out from beneath a low brow, on which fair wavy hair rests lightly. In the soft, dull lavender and gray gown she affects, with the silver chatelaine at the waist and lace at the wrists, she looks as if she might have stepped from some antique canvas.

Ella Dietz Clymer.

In personality she has the dignity and graciousness of the grandes dames of the old regime. Never excited, irritated or aggressive, never raising the tone of the clear voice that rings through the shrill chatter of women's gatherings, she forms a happy contrast to the pronounce dictatorial type so common among the leaders of the woman movement. She is said to be the best parliamentarian of her sex, and those who have seen her marshaling the excited factions of Sorosis in array must understand how she has earned her title of honor.

One of the secrets of Mrs. Clymer's success as a reformer is perhaps that, unlike her prototypes, she does not affect the brusqueness of masculinity demanding consideration and attention, but rather, with the sweet persuasiveness of woman, appeals most potently to her hearers. Her first efforts in this direction were devoted to the uplifting of the dramatic profession, which she embraced with success, until delicacy of constitution prevented her from fulfilling its exactions. According to her theories the stage should be subsidized by the Government, and made available to the masses, to whom it must stand in the relation of teacher of ethics rather than as an amusement, and the calling of the actor should be considered as second to that of the priest. Religion should espouse the cause of the stage, and make it an important ally in the salvation of the people from intemperance and vice. Only a woman could have dreamed anything so poetical. As Pauline, Rosalind, Juliet and Marguerite she was successful in her poetical and imaginative characterizations, and when failing health made acting impossible she turned her attention to writing. Her books were all published in London during her residence abroad, and are not as well known here as among English critics. Among the most important are "The Triumph of Love," "The Triumph of Time" and "The Triumph of Life."

Mrs. Clymer's club life began in the inception of Sorosis, of whose first Executive Committee she and Phœbe Cary were members, and in whose incorporation she was instrumental. She has been ever an active and capable member of the club, was its President for two years, and is now the Vice-President. Very rarely does any one hear from her any of the radical doctrines promulgated by the aggressive arguers for woman's equality, but when some one said to her not long ago, "You are not one of those masculine reformers, I hope," she answered very decided but smilingly:

"I am a reformer to some extent, though I hope that in consequence I have not ceased to be womanly. My life has chiefly been devoted to literary and artistic pursuits, but I sympathize strongly with some of the reform movements. I have always believed since I have been old enough to think that woman should take her share of responsibility in helping govern her country, and I think woman's broadening sphere of usefulness to-day is the result of the agitation caused by the noble pioneer women who claimed the right of every woman to help frame the laws under which she lives. I cannot see how this country can ever attain the standard which our forefathers raised up for us unless woman's influence shall be brought to bear in some way upon the political life of the nation. I think, for man's sake as well as her own, woman needs to be recognized as part of the organized force in political life. My temperament being artistic, my active energies have been expended in the direction of art and literature; but I love my country too well not to think of many problems that are to-day affecting its welfare, and I hold decided opinions as to most of them."—N. Y. Sun.

SCHORR'S WIDOWS.

The Property of the Suicide Divided Between Them.

Widows 1 and 2 of Carl Schorr, who drowned himself near the Cliff House because of his matrimonial complications, did not keep their promises yesterday in reference to the division of the meager personal effects of the suicide. Widow 2 failed in her promise to turn over the trunks to the real Mrs. Schorr. This was reported to Chief Crowley, and Detective James Rogers, the fatherly Hawkshow of the upper office, was detailed to act as a mediator between the women. His mission was successful, and now the woman who married Schorr ten years ago in Roumania is in possession of the family Bible, a ring and other keepsakes she presented to Carl during their courtship.

Seeking Her Daughter.

Mrs. Catherine Hughes of Sacramento has applied to Judge Sanderson for a writ of habeas corpus to secure the release of her daughter, who, she says, is an inmate of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. The chief officers of the asylum will attend the session of the court this morning with the records of the institution. It is said that the child was placed in the asylum eleven years ago and is now bound out to service.

Prisoners From Oonalaska.

United States Marshal Porter arrived yesterday from Oonalaska by the steamship Umatilla with four prisoners for San Quentin. One was a Russian Jack-the-Ripper, who had killed his wife and terribly mutilated the corpse. He was convicted at Oonalaska and sentenced to life imprisonment. Two are Indians under conviction of murder and the other will be imprisoned for grand larceny.

Landlady Against Tenant.

Mrs. Francisco Paradas, who lives on Jessie street, swore to a complaint yesterday for the arrest of Mary Gallagher, her landlady, charging her with an assault with a deadly weapon. While hanging out clothes the proprietress of the house swooped down on her with a butcher-knife uttering the threat, "I'll fix ye." Mrs. Paradas fled before the threat could be executed.

Bullard's Mind Was Unsound.

Judge Garber has sustained the contest of the will of J. H. Bullard on the ground that it was written while the testator's mind was unsound. By the will the estate, valued at $6000, was left to the eldest son. It will now be divided equally among the three children.

CONSTERNATION.

Boodlers Alarmed by the Charge to the Grand Jury.

Judge Wallace Orders an Inquiry Into Legislative and Municipal Corruption. Faylor's "Partners" in Peril.

A thunderbolt fell yesterday into the assembly of the boodlers that disgraced the State at the recent session of the Legislature.

Lobbyist Faylor long ago threatened that he would have the Grand Jury investigate the transactions of the "Senatorial combine," which he alleged would not pay him the share of profits to which his eminent services entitled him, but Judge Wallace saved him the trouble by charging the Grand Jury to inquire into the matter without interest, passion or feeling, seeking only for the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. He also charged the jury to make a searching examination of municipal affairs.

The character of the men who compose the jury will not allay the alarm of the State and city boodler which the charge produced, for there are men in the jury who have long been known as anti-Buckley Democrats, and there are others who are equally well known as reform Republicans.

THE ADDITIONAL NINE.

At noon Judge Wallace resumed the task of impaneling the jury. The elisor, H. H. Scott, who was appointed last week to chose nine citizens, reported that he had made selection of the following named:

James M. McDonald, ex-Supervisor and capitalist.

C. D. Cleveland, ex-School Director and physician.

Barclay Henley, ex-Congressman and lawyer.

William M. Cubery, printer.

Jeremiah Lynch, ex-State Senator, stock broker and author of "Buckleyism."

W. S. Zeilin, druggist.

James Denman, ex-School Director and schoolteacher.

P. J. Kennedy, grocer.

Reuben Tucker, importer.

The clerk then read the names of the jurors, who responded as follows:

Irvine Graham, Charles Holbrook, William Cluff, George H. Walker, James L. Mundy, John A. Lennon, Henry L. Dodge, Lipman Sachs, Mark Sheldon, E. W. McAfee, James M. McDonald, C. D. Cleveland, Barclay Henley, W. M. Cubery, Jeremiah Lynch, W. S. Zeilin, James Denman, P. J. Kennedy and Reuben Tucker.

Barclay Henley was appointed foreman. He was the leader of the anti-Buckley crusade during the last campaign. Slowly and impressively the Judge read the following charge, during a silence that was only broken by half-smothered exclamations from the astonished politicians present.

JUDGE WALLACE'S CHARGE.

The Grand Jury being impaneled and sworn, I am required by law to deliver to you a charge, and doing that to impart to you such information as may be deemed requisite.

An elaborate detail of the rules of law governing the production and application of evidence and of the regulations by which the sittings and proceedings of the Grand Jury will be governed is scarcely necessary, because all that will be found plainly set down in the codes, which will, of course, be in your hands. You are all gentlemen of large experience and high intelligence; besides, your foreman here is highly himself a lawyer of marked ability and thorough knowledge of the law; moreover, you are entitled to have the official advice of the District Attorney, an officer of great efficiency in the discharge of his duties, as well as the advice of the Court, should you at any time suppose yourself in need of it.

The language of the oath which you have just taken, if you have closely attended to it, as you no doubt have, has already furnished you in a great measure with all the information requisite to the proper discharge of the important duties now devolving upon you. The phraseology in which that oath is couched has undergone but little change—in its diction it is much, and in its substance and meaning it is altogether, the same as has been administered among English-speaking people for more than seven hundred years—from the days of the first Plantagenet.

As an institution the Grand Jury is Anglo-Saxon in origin. Coming down more immediately to us it is seen to harmonize in a peculiar manner with our representative system of democratic government. The Grand Jury stands from time to time from the body of the people, and is indeed the especial basis, the very tap root, as it were, of that enlightened freedom which distinguishes ours as pre-eminently a self-governing people.

AN INDISPENSABLE INSTITUTION.

In our history there is perhaps no other single institution which has been so important a part in the administration of public justice and the suppression of crime—none that has proved itself so indispensable to the peace and well-being of society, the safety of the individual citizen and the honor and good repute of the State, as well as in private life.

In the first place you have sworn that your proceedings shall be secret and that you will keep them so; the circumstances under which, and the limited extent to which, you may properly disclose them are only those defined in the code. Apart from these you are pledged to absolute secrecy; any person, that is, who seeks to infringe that secrecy, to obtain from you knowledge or information concerning your proceedings, is himself a law-breaker, and the attempt upon his part, under any pretense it may be made, is necessarily an imputation cast upon your personal honor—an assumption upon his part that you are so debased and degraded in personal character as to deliberately break the solemn oath you have taken.

It is hardly necessary to add that in case of such an attempt it will become your duty, not only to yourselves, but also to the court, to properly report it. In general character your functions are judicial; you are distinctively an investigating and interrogative body, and in unveiling your inquiries and reaching the results of your examination you are clothed by the law with the personal immunity from civil responsibility which is accorded to courts of justice acting within their appointed sphere of duty. Your method of proceeding is directly logical and rational; you are as watchmen stationed by the law to discern when, where and by whom that law has been broken and its commands infringed.

A SPECIAL AND PECULIAR MISSION.

Your special and peculiar mission is to look after and inquire about that important class of affairs—public affairs—which concern everybody in general and nobody in particular, and as to which it is paradoxically and proverbially said that, being everybody's business, they are nobody's business. These public affairs thus placed under your scrutiny are not municipal merely—you are not limited even to the very careful examination of the book, records and accounts of the more than forty officers which are embraced in the government of the city and county of San Francisco, and to which the law makes it my duty here to call your special attention.

You are, therefore, not to content yourself with looking to see whether in November and December of the last year more coal was purchased and purported to have been consumed by the public offices here than could have been honestly expended in one whole year of time; nor whether it costs the city $600 per annum for the keep of a horse; nor yet whether the price of setting up a single hydrant in our streets is $45, with $30 more to maintain it for a single year. Such things as these must of course be looked to, and carefully looked to, by you; but as peculations they are but minor in character—they but point the way to other and larger and more serious wrongs committed, or said to have been.

It is asserted that at the late session of the Legislature the county of Colusa was territorially dismembered as the result of legislation procured by means of bribery—that part of the bribe was a promissory note for $20,000 now or lately held on deposit in this city, its payment to await the ultimate effectuation of the measure. It is rumored—indeed, became a notorious—that at the same session a corrupt combination—a trust—was formed by a majority of the members of the Senate of the State to sell the legislation of that body to purchasers for a price, and that a like combination for a like purpose was organized in the Assembly. Indeed, a suit to recover a sum of money, which is said to have been a part of the gains made in that business, was lately brought and actually tried here in this department of the court.

SUCH RUMORS ARE FACTS.

I advert to these matters merely by way of introduction to an illustration of the instruction which I now give you, which is that for you such rumors are facts—not facts of course upon which to find any indictment or indictments of anybody—that can only be done after legal evidence of the commission of the offense shall have first been obtained by you; but these rumors are facts upon which your inquisitorial investigating power is put in motion. You must investigate them, you must inquire concerning them—not in a formal or perfunctory manner, not as those who, having eyes, see not, or having ears, hear not; but in the language of your oath diligently, with assiduity and with the intent and purpose to good faith to find out the truth, and if the commission of the offense be proven to present any indictment or indictments here against the guilty parties, provided the offense be one which, to quote the statutory phrase, is "triable" in the city and county.

And this suggests the inquiry as to what is an offense triable here. I instruct you that any offense committed in the State is triable in the city and county of San Francisco if committed here either in whole or in part. If an offense committed in the State be made up of several distinct and essential acts such offense may be tried here, and consequently may be investigated by you if any one of such acts be done here in the city or county.

I have thus touched upon nearly every subject supposed to be necessary now. There is one matter, however, not yet adverted to, which is of importance, as much, perhaps more, than the rest; that is, that you remember that you are not organized to convict any one, neither are you organized to acquit any one. You have sworn to have neither friends nor enemies in this business; that good-will and ill-will shall alike be put aside; that neither fear nor favor friendship shall weigh aught in your deliberations; but that dismissing all interest, passion and feeling your only enduring theme shall be "the whole truth and nothing but the truth," according to the best of your skill and understanding. It is honesty to honesty engaged. Gentlemen, you have spoken the word and will not falter.

Pilkey Found Guilty.

Robert Pilkey, one of the Sidney Flat gang, was tried yesterday in the United States District Court for counterfeiting. The jury found him guilty only on the first count, which was for having in his possession a counterfeiter's outfit.

Nation Against Nation.

The grand international tug-of-war tournament, open to the world, which is to be given at the Mechanics' Pavilion, has been set for October 24th next, on which date the first contest will take place. Each team will be composed of ten men born in the principal countries of the world. There will also be a team of Native Sons of the Golden West. The $1000 purse offered is to be divided as follows: First prize, $500; second, $300; third, $150; fourth, $50. Each team will be required to deposit the sum of $25 as a guarantee of good faith. This amount will be returned at the conclusion of the tournament.

BOOMING LINES IN DRY GOODS.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.'s Great Bankrupt Sale of the Stock of Sullivan, Burtis & Dewey Takes the Town by Storm.

That J. J. O'Brien & Co. have captured the town, or at least the feminine portion of it, with their great sale of the bankrupt stock of Sullivan, Burtis & Dewey, successors to Keane Bros., will be unanimously conceded by all whose business took them to the vicinity of Market and McAllister streets yesterday, for the enormous crowds that all day poured through the lofty portals of the firm's immense dry goods establishment at the above mentioned location attested the extraordinary character of the attractions presented within.

A visit to the interior revealed a scene of activity that will long dwell in the memory of its fortunate participants, for the broad aisles of every department were crowded with buyers, whose exclamations of wonder and delight, supplemented by their liberal purchases, proved their thorough appreciation of the truly marvelous bargains with which every counter was piled high.

These bargains embraced everything in black and colored dress goods, silks, laces, parasols, ribbons, trimmings, gloves, handkerchiefs, hosiery, muslin and merino underwear, children's coats, gentlemen's furnishing goods, house-furnishings and the innumerable other lines that comprise a first-class dry goods stock, all of which are being sacrificed at a small percentage of their actual values.

Although the firm's immense force of employes had been largely augmented for the sale, it taxed them to the uttermost to handle the enormous volume of business transacted, and, judging by the way the stacks of goods melted away during this, the first day of this truly wonderful sale, its successful termination will be reached far in advance of its projectors' most sanguine anticipations.

COAST ITEMS.

Brief Notes From Pacific States and Territories.

Marysville is raising $2000 for an Admission day Celebration Fund.

The appearance of anthrax is reported among the cattle in Los Angeles County.

Arizona boasts that she will soon be a formidable rival to California in the fruit-growing line.

A livery-stable was burned at Spokane, the other night, which destroyed about fifty head of horses.

The Governor Stoneman ranch in Southern California has been subdivided, and will be sold in small holdings.

A bar of gold bullion, valued at $24,000, from the Out mine at Silver City, was sold in Virginia City, N. Mex., the other day.

A man was found at Helena, Mont., the other night hanging over a steep embankment hopelessly intoxicated. He had over $800 in his pockets.

Beaumont, says the Ontario Observer, has been sold to an English syndicate. Ontarians who own property in that burg will now have a chance to unload.

Frank Mosses, an Indian in jail at Quincy, Cal., on a charge of having murdered his wife, last Friday took a towel and with his feet on the floor leaned forward and strangled himself.

There is a marble mine, recently located, at Providence, Cache County, Utah, that yields a marble so much like mottled onyx that the difference can only be discovered by the use of chemicals.

A cloudburst at Minersville, Utah, caused a big commotion last week, and caused an extensive flood. The water came down a canyon and through the town in a sheet 10 feet high and 50 feet wide, but fortunately did but little damage.

According to the Haywards Journal, Green Bartlett, the original proprietor of Bartlett Springs, has been fined $1000 and sentenced to 500 days in jail for a second violation of the deer law, in Trinity County. Bartlett is worth about $200,000.

Southern California growers are making great preparations to furnish the Eastern markets with winter vegetables. There will be several months in the year when the Southern California producer will have opportunities unexpected by the East.

C. P. Bailey of San Jose, the leading importer, breeder and dealer of Angora goats in the United States, and who has for years kept a herd of Angoras at Soledad, estimates that his clip of mohair this year will reach 25,000 pounds, of a value of $10,000. The total number of goats and kids in Mr. Bailey's different herds is said to amount to 10,000.

The Virginia Chronicle says that Nevada may be retrograding in the matter of population, but in agricultural products is forging to the front. Nevada took the prize at the Centennial Exposition for her potatoes, and at New Orleans her apples, potatoes and wheat were voted the best. Nevada beef also finds ready sale in the markets of California and the East.

Between Georgia and Virginia street wharves, says the Vallejo Chronicle, is now a thick bed of tules, something which has sprung up inside of two years. Last year there was but a tuft or two of tule grass, but it caught hold and it was not long before what had been mud flats at low tide and a depth of water at high tide was covered with a thick green swamp-land growth.

A cattle-raiser from New Mexico has been telling the St. Louis Globe-Democrat how cowboys prevent stampedes of cattle when they see the well-known signs of such an event by singing to them, which immediately pacifies them and they all lie down quietly. Those who have had the pleasure of hearing cowboys sing will readily understand why the cattle lie down—because the music makes them want to die.

The Escondido irrigation district has made a contract with the Moffett Company of Syracuse, N. Y., for the development of a water supply from the San Luis Rey River, and it is likely that other districts in the neighborhood will be supplied from the same system, which is expected to be one of the largest on the Coast. An expenditure of $5,000,000 is mentioned as probable in carrying out the company's plans.

A Pasadena man has discovered a new process for the rapid curing of summer grown lemons. His method is to lay upon the floor of a cellar or curing-house about 8 inches of green alfalfa, on which he piles several layers of lemons and covers the whole with about 8 inches of the same material. By this process, it is said, he succeeds in curing perfectly green lemons in from ten to fourteen days. The chemically produced heat of the alfalfa acts as the curative agent.

The Los Angeles Express says: A good result of the glut in the potato market this season is likely to be the establishment of a starch manufacturing industry in this section. It is generally admitted that the surplus crop could be converted into starch, with fair returns to the growers and the manufacturer. The potato yields one-fifth of its weight in starch, which is worth 5 cents a pound, or the equivalent of a cent a pound for the raw potato. The crop could be grown here as profitably as anywhere else.

According to the Salinas Index animals now protected by the game laws are hurting the orchards up there. In one or two orchards particularly a great number of trees have been killed by the browsing of deer, and at other places in the country quails have harvested a good part of the crop of the vineyards. While it might be a technical violation of the law to kill protected game out of season, no jury or court in the world would convict a man for an act done in the necessary protection of his own property.

A Porterville man was bitten by a big scorpion the other day. A white swelling at once formed, and a couple of gentlemen present gave him a tumbler of whisky and put some salivated chewing tobacco on the wound and bound it tightly up. The whisky, however, having no effect, a second tumbler was given and he then lay down. About five hours later the bandage was removed, revealing a greenish matter which had been drawn out by the tobacco. Another bandage was put on and he rested until the next day. The wounded man vomited freely, which no doubt expedited his recovery.

Looking for a Lost Brother.

William Breslin, a sailor, left his boarding-house on Vallejo street two years ago with the intention of shipping on a deep-sea vessel. Since that time his relatives have not heard from him and they fear that he has been foully dealt with. His sister is now in the city and has asked the police to look for him. Breslin is about 28 years old and 5 feet 8 inches in height.

Beyond Earthly Courts.

"Dead" was the entry made yesterday on the docket of Police Court 1 opposite the charge of assault to murder against Anthony Schrage, who died from the effects of bullet wounds inflicted by Richard Kentzel. The examination of Kentzel on the charge of murder was continued until the 29th inst., as he is still in the City and County Hospital and unable to appear in court.

Lottery Players Surprised.

Sergeant Spillane and posse raided a lottery game in Miles court, off Sacramento street, yesterday, confiscating the layout and arresting four Mongol visitors. The keeper escaped.

A PLEASANT HOME.

Over One Hundred Men Devoured by Fierce Polar Bears.

Three of the Mattie T. Dyer's Crew Take Up Their Residence on St. Mathews Island to Hunt the Brutes.

Among the arrivals in port yesterday was the sealing schooner Mattie T. Dyer from Sand Point. As a result of her season's work the vessel has on board 360 seal skins, 85 sea-otter skins and 10 bear skins.

The vessel brings no great amount of news regarding the movements of the sealing fleet other than that all the schooners have been driven out of Behring Sea by the war-ships. "You could not stay in there with a canoe," said one of the crew. "Some of the schooners tried to hide from the cruisers, but sooner or later all of them were forced to leave, and are now on their way home."

The Dyer brought down a man who, with two more, was lost from the schooner J. Hamilton Fish, and afterward picked up by the schooner Leo, and landed at Sand Point. The men were adrift five days before they were rescued, and suffered terribly from cold and hunger. A thick fog prevailed most of the time, and to add to their misery a gale sprang up on the third day that nearly sank their boat.

KEPT HEAD TO THE SEA.

A sea anchor was formed of the oars and by this means the boat was kept head to the sea, which often swept over her and kept the crew hard at work bailing the boat out. After being rescued by the Leo one of the men joined her crew, and before the schooner reached Sand Point was shot in the neck by one of the men who was cleaning a rifle. The wound proved fatal, as the man died soon after being taken ashore.

The bear-skins were taken at St. Mathews Island, and are of the white or polar bear species. The island literally swarms with the ferocious brutes, who seem to make the island their headquarters. It is nothing uncommon to see a dozen of the animals at one time, and they are so fierce that they will attack a man on sight.

"The ten we got," said the mate, "gave us the hardest kind of a fight, and we had to shoot them all to pieces before they gave up. At one time the island was inhabited by quite a number of Indians, but nearly all of them fell victims to the terrible brutes, and the rest were compelled to leave.

DEVOURED BY BEARS.

"The ruins of half a dozen log houses stand in different parts of the island, but in nine cases out of ten the owners have been devoured by the fierce animals that come up out of the water at night and roam all over the island.

"Eight years ago a party of five men were left there with the intention of spending the winter hunting the ferocious animals, for the sake of their skins, which are worth quite a sum of money. A good strong log-house was erected, plenty of fuel and provisions stowed away and the entire party well provided with firearms and ammunition, yet when the vessel returned in the spring not a single man of the five was left to tell the story of the terrible fight with the fierce beasts. The poor shanty was torn to pieces and close by were a few scattered bones, all that was left of the hardy men who had been conquered by the bears. Everything around the spot showed that a fearful struggle had taken place before the little party succumbed to the terrible brutes.

TOLD THE TALE.

"Piles of empty cartridge shells lay on the ground. Hatchets and knives, mingled with broken rifles and shreds of clothing, told the tale of how the poor fellows had died.

"Three years ago a party of mining experts, all of whom were well armed, camped on the island with the intention of searching for gold or other minerals. They did not stay long, however, and when asked by the people at Sand Point what the island contained, replied: 'Bear, bear, and lots of it.'

"In spite of all the stories told of the number of men who have been devoured by the savage beasts, a party of three are now on the island with the intention of remaining through the winter, and will spend the time hunting the brutes. The men are part of the Dyer's crew, one a Frenchman and the others Americans.

"The schooner remained two weeks at the island, and during that time a log house was built that secured them safety the attacks of all the bears in the Arctic.

A FORTRESS OF LOGS.

"The building is 20x20 and constructed of solid logs bolted together. The roof is also formed of logs and well bolted down. Loopholes were cut on each side and a heavy door built, the outside of which is plated with iron.

"The men are supplied with sufficient provisions to last until spring, and also have six heavy repeating rifles and plenty of cartridges. A good supply of knives, hatchets and other weapons were left with the daring trio, as well as lots of clothes and cooking utensils. They are to get one-half of all the skins taken, and if they survive through the winter ought to make their fortunes," said the mate of the schooner, "but I doubt if anything more than their bones will be found in the spring."

DEFENSE OF DALY.

Dr. Wood Believes Him a Monomaniac and Incurable.

The defense of James Daly continued yesterday in Judge Lawler's Department. Daly is on trial for the killing of F. S. S. Buckman on March 6th, and his attorneys are pleading insanity. The only evidence that is being introduced is that bearing directly on the plea in defense.

James Carroll, who has been Daly's cellmate during his incarceration in the County Jail, gave all the details yesterday of the man's queer behavior while in confinement. In his opinion Daly is insane.

Dr. Leonard Wood was called as an expert. He believed Daly afflicted with what is technically called secondary monomania. The man appears to have pronounced delusions on a certain subject or two, and no amount of reasoning or talk can disabuse him. The doctor believed the case incurable.

Daly persists, as if to break the monotony of the trial, in protesting every now and then to the court against the plea of insanity and against the course his attorneys are pursuing.

PHILLIPS' BONDSMEN.

The State Accepts $7725 82 From the Garratt Estate.

Attorney-General Hart yesterday filed a stipulation in the office of the County Clerk agreeing to accept $7725 82 from the estate of W. T. Garratt, who was a surety for W. A. Phillips, State Harbor Commissioner, at the time of John S. Gray's embezzlement. Gray converted $91,678 95 of the State's funds to his own use and subsequently served a term in San Quentin. Suit for the amount of his peculations was brought against the Commissioners.

A Young Incendiary.

Arthur Cervantes, aged 10 years, was locked up yesterday for vagrancy. Recently he set fire to the home of his parents at 1555 Kearny street, but the blaze was discovered and put out before much damage had been caused. The youth has frequently been in trouble, and it is proposed to send him to the Whittier Reform School.

A Missing Gripman.

George Moulton, a gripman on the Powell-street line, has been missing from his home, at 816 Jackson street, since Tuesday. He was suspended by the company for thirty days and was very despondent in consequence. When he left home he took his pistol with him and his wife and friends fear that he has committed suicide.

Left to Three Relatives.

Moritz Meyer, who died on the 15th inst., left property valued at $10,000, which he bequeathed in equal portions to three relatives.

TO POSSESS

A HEALTHFUL AND PEARLY SKIN AND A CLEAR, UNBLEMISHED COMPLEXION, BATHE WITH

CLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP

For a purifier. Irrefragable evidence exists which proves conclusively that it produces the equally sure beneficial effects with the most popular and reliable sulphur bath, whether artificial or gushing from the bosom of Mother Nature. Rheumatic ailments as well as eruptive complaints, Sores, Pimples and Abrasions of the Skin are speedily and entirely removed by it. Note how insignificant the cost—25 cents per cake, 60 cents for a box of three cakes. Sold by druggists.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

DARBYS PROPHYLACTIC FLUID

Use It in Every Sick-room for Safety, Cleanliness and Comfort.

IT will purify the air and render it wholesome. The removal of the effluvia which are always given off in the sick-room promotes the recovery of the patient and the safety and comfort of the physician and attendant. Persons waiting on the sick should use it freely. Water in which the sick are bathed should contain a small quantity of the Fluid—it will render the skin soft and pleasant, allay itching, prevent bed sores, scars, etc., removing all heat and irritation together with any unhealthy or offensive emanations from the body.

Vanderbilt University, Tenn.:

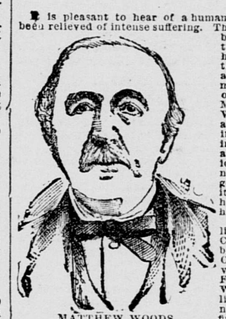
As a disinfectant and detergent Darbys Prophylactic Fluid is superior to any preparation with which I am acquainted.—H. T. LUPTON, Professor of Chemistry.

J. Marion Sims, M.D., New York:

I am convinced that Darbys Prophylactic Fluid is a most valuable disinfectant.

oct WeFrMo 50w

HIS EXPERIENCE.



Mr. W ight.

IT is pleasant to hear of a human being having been relieved of intense suffering. Those who have been so unfortunate as to have suffered themselves can appreciate more fully than others. Mr. Matthew Woods, who is at present visiting relatives in Oakland, has an excellent idea of California, and has good reason for it. He relates his experience himself:

"I formerly lived in Cass County, Iowa, but came to California to visit my son, Franklin Woods, who lives at the corner of Twenty-first and Broadway, Oakland. I had been suffering for a long time with a severe urinary affliction, which had baffled the skill of the best physicians. Through the advice of my daughter-in-law, who had taken treatment at the Cosmopolitan Dispensary, and other friends, I went there. After a consultation the physicians decided I could be cured. After consulting with my friends and being urged by my family, I placed myself in their hands, and they performed a difficult surgical operation on me, which was almost entirely painless, and which was completely successful and has entir