THE CANAL FOLK OF ENGLAND.

A Visit to the Man Who Bettered Their Condition.

The Kind of Boats They Use and the Distance Traveled in a Day—Narrow Quarters. Inns Along the River Banks.

Special to THE SUNDAY CALL.

CRICK (England), Nov. 2, 1891.

Here in this little ancient English village, six miles of sunny way from the noble school town of Rugby, lives one of the most noted and certainly one of the worthiest men of England. I am his friend and guest.

It is an humble abode, three three-century old cabins merged into one, with gabled roof, huge fireplaces, low ceilings, tiny windows and all manner of mysterious cubby-holes, nooks and passages; and with three of the sweetest women in England, mother and two lovely maidens, to give the quaint old place unceasing light and joy.

It is not the first time I have been here at Crick. It is my only home-spot in a foreign land. When tired of wandering up and down the face of Britain, here is where I come for rest. There are both rest and delight in old, old Crick; rest, because it is one of the few English villages which stands just as it always stood; where the roar of workaday world's activities never comes; where the old parish church, the graveyard, the decayed manor-houses, the huge stone dove-cotes which house 500 families of doves, the thatched farm-laborers' cottages, the ivied and mossy walls, and the simple village folk, all invite to repose; and of delight because, with my host and friend, George Smith of Coalville, sage, philosopher and philanthropist, we wander among English lanes, find old paths over English fields, hunt out English antiquities, visit English battle-ground, talk of and visit the gypsies and all the other lowly we both know and love; and altogether lead a life, for the few days we are happily together, unmixed with envy, untainted by ambition and idyllic in the loftiest friendship and humblest content.

All good men and women who believe in the bettering of the world through the saving of its man-forsaken and almost God-forsaken children, should know something of this man, George Smith of Coalville, as he is everywhere in England called. No other Englishman, perhaps no other man, ever accomplished so much for helpless children. He was born to a brick-worker's life in 1831. His father before him was a brick-worker. The boy grew up in the misery and drudgery of the English brick-yards. While still a lad of 7 years, his labor, like thousands of other brickyard children, was to continually carry forty pounds of clay on his head from the brick-pile to the table on which the bricks were made. Before he had reached 18 years of age he had traveled nearly four times the distance around the earth in the same toil.

He realized the brutality and misery which he suffered, and with which all brick-yard children were surrounded, with a purpose. With every cuff, kick and oath administered was again clinched a determination to emancipate himself and his kind. From the extra fee secured by watching the brick-kilns two nights of each week, he got four years' of night schooling and a few books. When he had reached man's estate he became the "George Smith of Coalville," whose name all England now knows almost as a household word, by securing the management of a small red-brick yard at that place. He made the owners rich, but eventually lost his position through his ceaseless agitation in behalf of the brick-yard children. It is a long, heart-breaking story—that of his starvation, suffering, contumely and sacrifices, until he made all England hear him. His grand battle for these helpless ones was made along all lines in marvelous and sympathetic simplicity, but with the tremendous force of personal conviction from personal suffering. He will carry to his grave the scars of hurt and wrong that the children for whom he pleaded were enduring. He had something to tell of ongoings in English brick-fields and brick-yards; and he "bulked it out," as he himself says in his work, "The Cry of the Children from the Brick-yards of England," in all

"ITS LARGENESS AND SHAME."

In brief, he found, as a lad of 7 years, 30,000 boys and girls, many more youthful than himself, in a condition of abuse, horrible slavery, vice, ignorance and misery impossible for the pen to describe. He worked, starved and battled thirty years for these children, and finally on the 16th of August, 1871, heard the voice of the Speaker of the House of Commons ring out "The ayes have it!" on the passage of a bill which became the fifth clause of the Factory and Workshops Amendment Act; gave him the enthusiastic congratulations of the greatest men of England; led Lord Salisbury to exclaim, "Bless God for his grace on your efforts"; and had achieved for him the great victory of his life. Alone and unaided one brick-yard graduate had rescued 30,000 fellows from the slavery and degradation of this inconceivably brutal and blighting form of child-labor; while the actual result was to send, on January 1, 1872, 20,000 half-naked children out of the brick and tile yards to schools, and forever prohibited girls under 16 being employed in this form of labor.

But George Smith of Coalville had only begun. His second crusade was in behalf of the canal-boat children. As a boy slave he had toiled in brick-yards abutting the canals. In these boats and barges he saw thousands more children employed in a drudgery equally murderous, and living in a condition infinitely more degrading. Perhaps 125,000 persons, men, women and children, were employed in navigating some 25,000 boats over nearly 5000 miles of canals and navigable rivers in England. They did not throng railway stations. They were in secluded places; and even literature had woven a poetic glamor abot them. Their poor children had dropped out of sight. They were growing up in the stuffy cabins almost like wild beasts. Thrashed, kicked, beaten with ropes, sticks and heavy iron boots, many became as stupid as the asses which they drove. Blasphemy, drunkenness, thieving, and inconceivable degradation among these folks were universal. This children's friend determined to rescue these lost heathens as he had rescued the brick-yard children.

He wrote thousands of letters and circulars; tramped hundreds of miles along canal-banks; stormed the newspapers and besieged Parliament; and all the while himself and family were numberless times suffering for bread. Finally, in 1875, he managed to publish his book, "Our Canal Population." With this he made England stand still and listen again. In 1876 he had succeeded in enlisting the Government so far that it instituted official inquiries and took evidence; and then he was asked to frame a bill. This was "blocked" in all manner of ways in committee and for a time the measure seemed lost, but on the final day of the session of Parliament in August, 1877, but not until Secretary Cross had been called to Osborne House for an interview concerning the matter with the Queen, who has always been sympathetically and practically a friend of this unlettered philanthropist, his second great triumph for England's lowly children was achieved, and the bill was unanimously passed, while, half fainting with anxiety, and with not a sixpence in his pocket, he sat in the Speaker's gallery thanking God for what had been accomplished.

Briefly this bill provided for the registration of canal-boats in England by the sanitary authorities precisely the same as any residence habitation, which absolutely abolished the former abominable disease breeding and carrying character of the tiny crafts. It brought all the 40,000 canal-boat children under the education act, so that by

A SYSTEM OF PASS-BOOKS

They were enabled to attend any school where they might be temporarily tarrying. It abolished, by inspection on the part of local authorities, all possibility of relations of canal-boat folk who had heretofore been under no authority and surveillance. It limited the number of occupants in the diminutive cabins, and it resulted in placing three-fourths of the entire canal folk of England in homes along the canal banks. Evils, of course, still exist; but the change for the better has been of a marvelous character.

George Smith of Coalville not only brought about both the great brick-yard and canal-boat reforms, but he has been as persistent an agitator in seeing that the provisions of the two bills were carried out. He has tramped thousands of miles in doing this; his long flowing white hair and beard, his kindly smiling fatherly face, his powerful figure, his benign though piercing eyes, which seem to instantly penetrate the very marrow of incidents, home-lore and secrets of water-side, brick-yard and gipsy communities, being familiar everywhere in England among the lowly. His face, form and figure are just as familiar in the streets of London among the haunts of the rich, where he comes with blunt words and ways to make the fortunate help the unfortunate; and he gets it, too. And no man within the walls of Parliament house is more known, noted and beloved, even by those who oppose his efforts in behalf of children, than is the man who has no actual right to any of the countless privileges which are his; who refuses to be sent to Parliament by those who would be proud to give him a seat; but who, by general and genial sufferance from lords and commoners, is practically the Hon. George Smith of Coalville, member for everywhere, and representing a constituency more powerful than any statesman or leader—the millions of British children whom billions of British capital would otherwise remorselessly enthrall.

One cannot speak of the English canal folk without telling of this unique and grand personality. Tramp from one end of England to another, and the first and last words you will hear among them will be "George Smith of Coalville." Simple and ignorant a lot as they are, they realize the heathendom of their former condition and the contrasting manhood, womanhood and genuine respectability that have come to be almost universal among them.

The chief communities of these people are found in Staffordshire, Lancashire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Northamptonshire, Yorkshire, Middlesex or the London District, Shropshire, Cheshire and Oxfordshire. Perhaps they are densest at Birmingham, Manchester, Goole, Wigan and Runcorn. The extensive distribution of manufactured goods in Birmingham; of imports as well as manufactures at Manchester; of Yorkshire imports and exports at Goole, by way of the seaport of Hull; the tremendous shipments of Lancashire coal at Wigan, and the bringing of the Cornish white clay to the Staffordshire potteries through the Mersey, via Runcorn, with the return craft laden with pottery wares, account for this.

All the English midland canals are of far less capacity than our own. The bottoms are in the form of an inverted arch, and the locks are only seven feet wide. Consequently canal-boats here are very diminutive. They are usually only from 25 to 30 ton boats; 6½ feet wide, 65 feet long, and with only 3 feet of keel. The cabins are therefore scarcely one-fourth the size of those of our boats. They are only 5 feet wide and high and 8 feet long. From three to four feet of their height protrudes above the deck. The exposed sides are always covered with most wonderful paintings representing the highest expression of

ART AMONG THESE LOWLY FOLK;

And a dog-kennel invariably surmounts the decorated cabin top. Within this 200 cubic feet of space are a bed for the boatman and wife, a bunk beneath for the children, a stove, locker and hanging-table, with an extraordinary collection of crockery and cooking utensils considering the space; and opposite is a bench which is the parlor and dining-room by day and boudoir for a grown-up son or daughter or a male "crew" at night.

Like the gypsies the English canal-folk live well, but everything is boiled. Hodgepodges of beef and herrings, with the vegetables which are got for a song, or for the pulling, along their pleasant way, are the favorite. In former times, when their condition was more heathenish, their food and all canal-boat family affairs were on a level with beasts. They are now more intelligent, independent, and as a consequence better paid. More than two-thirds live in their own homes, and while still conducting the boats, as families, the little cabins are almost wholly in the nature of temporary accommodations for a short journey. Besides fully one-third of the boatmen now own their own boats, as with our own canalers. Another one-third hire boats at about 10 shillings per week, supplying their own help, animals and food, and earning good profits from their responsibility and labor. The remainder are owned by manufacturing concerns, which employ their own boatmen.

The dress of these lowly people is quite distinctive and often unique. The men are always attired in flannel jackets and shirts, open at the neck and with a gaudy colored or black handkerchief under their wide collars, similar to the London costermongers; a billy-cock hat or fur cap with fur visor in winter and summer; moleskin or flannel trousers, and heavy hobnailed boots, in the front of which there must always be a leather tongue or flap, which falls down over the foot, and which is invariably decorated with all manner of curious notches and punctures. All the women and girls wear flaming quilted calico hoods, similar in appearance to a small old-fashioned "sun-bonnet." Aprons match the hoods. A tiny red shawl, pinned at the throat by a massive brooch, falls over the shoulders. The dress is of heavy woolen stuff, usually dark in color, with short petticoats; and beneath these appear high "navy" hob-nailed boots, laced with stout leather thongs. Underclothing is absolutely a superfluity.

The girls and women steer the craft, and drive the animals, usually broken-down cab-horses, or asses, sitting astride. Only about thirty miles' distance per day is made, as the English canal-boat always "stables" for the night; and all "reliefs" of labor are indicated by landmarks, such as tunnels, locks, inns and bridges, and are not made at stated hours. At the side of every English canal are found little inns, no more than a mile apart, which are always public houses, where there are also canal-side wharves. These inns provide stabling for the animals, and sell their owners bags of horse food consisting of mixed chopped hay, oats and horse beans. Arrived at one of these for the night the crews repair to the tap-room, where "four-ale" or rum, as is the custom among the laboring classes everywhere in England, is drunk sparingly, while yarns are spun and ancient and savory pipes are smoked, until the closing, at 10 o'clock. At that hour a hundred thousand candle-folk are "turning in" for the night in their tiny cabins, moored beside the bosky banks of canals in the slumbrous English valleys—the women first, the men afterward. And all these hundred thousand now civil, simple and honest folk are up and away at 4 o'clock in the morning. EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

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SHE BOUGHT HER HUSBAND.

An Ex-Slave Herself, She at One Time Owned Forty-five of Her Own Race.

The Filson Club held its first meeting since the summer vacations at the home of Colonel R. T. Durrett. Miss Ida Symmes read a paper on one "Aunt Eliza," a colored woman, who had been a large slaveholder up to the time of emancipation. She lived on Newburg road, in the vicinity of the "Wet Woods," where she died in 1887. She herself was a slave until the year 1833, when she was given her freedom by her master, John Hunley. Her chief ambition from the moment of her freedom, it seemed, was to become a slave-owner and a lady.

She set about getting slaves any way she could, but her usual method was to buy children. At the beginning of the war she owned forty-five of her own race. According to a special statute no negro was allowed to hold slaves, and to avoid any violation of the letter of the law all the property of Aunt Eliza, including the slaves, was held by Mr. James Guthrie, the eminent financier, in trust. In this deed of trust to James Guthrie appears the name of a female slave who had cost $600, a man for whom she had paid $400, a half grown girl for whom she gave $375, and a number of small boys who cost her $100 each.

While never cruel, it seems Aunt Eliza never allowed her slaves to stop work except to sleep or eat. Her farm, consisting of forty acres, was kept up by slave labor. The old woman herself never did anything, and it was her custom, when rebuked for idleness, to say that there was no need for her to labor, as she owned enough men and women to work for her. She owned several carriages and always went attended by a footman.

The old woman was married three times, and once to a slave. As she did not buy him from his owner he took the first opportunity to run off to Canada. She owned two of her husbands and would never use any of their money. At the death of her second husband she refused to accept the property he had left, and distributed it among his kin. From the account given of her by Miss Symmes, who knew her intimately, Aunt Eliza must have been a strange creature. At her death she willed her house and farm to the woman whom she had bought for $600, and who was, according to the deed of trust, the most valuable piece of property she had ever owned.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

CURIOUS CURES.

Accidents Did That Which Medicine Could Not Do.

A gentleman was suffering from an ulcerated sore throat, which finally became so swollen that his life was despaired of. When his household came to his bedside to bid him farewell, each person grasped his hand for a moment and then, turning, went out weeping. A pet ape, which had modestly waited till the last, then advanced and grasped his master's hand for a minute, also turned and went away with his hands to his eyes. This assumption of deep grief, which is hardly possible the animal could have really felt, was so ludicrous in its perfection, that the sick man was seized with an uncontrollable fit of laughter which broke the ulcer in his throat, whereby his life was saved.

The great Erasmus laughed so violently while reading the Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum (letters of obscure men against the monks) that he broke an imposthume and saved his life.

A somewhat similar story is related of the celebrated grammarian, Urbain Domergue, who had an abscess on his throat, which broke in a fit of passion with which he fell on his physician for committing a solecism in grammar.

Rev. George Harvest, rector of Thames Ditton, England, was very absent-minded, so that on one occasion he went into a friend's house, and, seeing no servant, he rambled over it, finally entering the room of an old lady ill of quinsy. He stumbled over a clothes-horse and in his awkwardness made the patient burst into such a fit of laughter that the quinsy broke and she lived many years to thank him.—American Notes and Queries.

THE CHAIR OF ST. PETER, IN ROME.

Catholic Sentiment Is Opposed to the Pope Leaving His Present See.

The Next Conclave That Is to Be Held—Views of New York Clerics and Laymen on the Situation at the Present Time.

Special to THE SUNDAY CALL.

It is not an exaggeration to say that for the past two months the entire Roman Catholic communion in all parts of the world has been in tribulation regarding the political situation of the Pope.

I had a talk with one of the highest dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church in this city a day or two ago, in which he gave me a comprehensive view of the situation. I am not allowed to reveal his name; but I may say that he does not rank much below the Archbishop in information and understanding of church affairs.

Pope Leo XIII.

"I regard the incident of the pilgrims as of secondary importance, intrinsically," said he. "It has attracted attention chiefly as showing the perils and mortification by which the Pope is surrounded. The most serious element in the present situation is the declining health of his Holiness, Leo XIII. It is a wonder and a mercy that he has been spared so long, but it is not in the nature of things that he should hold out much longer. Now, in the event of his death, the holding of the conclave for the election of a new Pope under the domination of the Italian Crown might be a most serious matter."

"But was not Leo himself elected after the fall of the temporal power?" I asked.

"Yes, he was," was the reply, "but the power of Italy was then much less consolidated than it is now. The occupation was a new thing, and the Government was anxious to show a conservative spirit."

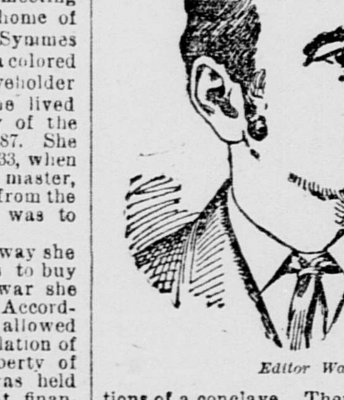
David J. Merrick.

"But I saw in the cable dispatches lately that Austria had demanded guarantees of non-interference in case the conclave were held in Rome."

"Yes, and you saw that Italy gave them—reluctantly."

"Then do you think the Pope will be compelled to change the location of the Holy See before his death in order to secure the independence of the conclave?"

"Well, hardly that. We all pray that he may not. But let me explain the situation a little. Besides Italy, it may be said there are only two formidable Catholic powers in Europe—France and Austria. Austria is very profoundly Catholic. Both her sovereigns and her people are devoted to the faith. But she is Italy's ally. You observe that in all war rumors we find the triple alliance of Austria, Germany and Italy against France and Russia. It is not likely then that for the present the protection of Austria would hold King Humbert's Government in check as respects the delibera-



Editor Walsh.

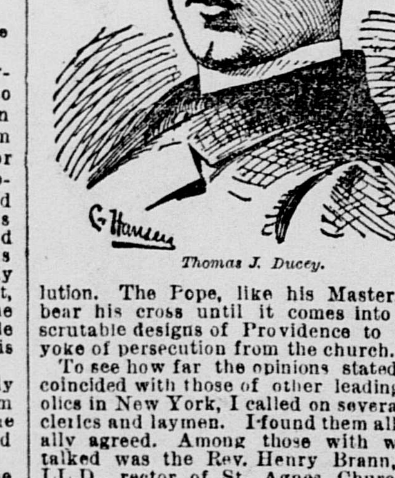
tions of a conclave. Then there is France. Hostile to Italy as she is, and profoundly Catholic as I believe her people are, is it likely she would permit the Piedmontese usurper to control the election of a Pontiff who would be the ultimate religious guide and head of her own people?

"Where could the Pope go if he left Rome?"

"Where, indeed? He could not go back to Avignon as he did in the fourteenth century. That would be a sad anachronism. The French people, of course, would not surrender temporal rulership of the city to him, so how would he be better off than in Rome? The same may be said of Austria or Spain. He does not want to leave Rome to become subject to some new potentate. Malta, under an English protectorate, has been spoken of.

"And the United States," I suggested.

"Oh, that is what that Western gentleman—Mr. Ingalls, I believe—would call an iridescent dream. No, there is only one so-



Thomas J. Ducey.

lution. The Pope, like his Master, must bear his cross until it comes into the inscrutable designs of Providence to lift the yoke of persecution from the church."

To see how far the opinions stated above coincided with those of other leading Catholics in New York, I called on several, both clerics and laymen. I found them all generally agreed. Among those with whom I talked was the Rev. Henry Brann, D.D., LL.D., rector of St. Agnes Church. He is just back from a pilgrimage to Rome and brings the latest impressions of events and sentiments there.

"The situation," said he, "is not without some historic parallelism to the time when Clement V, in 1309, transferred the seat of the papacy from Rome to Avignon. He was a Frenchman—Bertrand, Archbishop of Bordeaux. On his election as Pope, in 1305, he found Italy, and especially Rome, in a perturbed state. He hated turmoil, and his love of his own country led him to take up his residence in the peaceful city of Avignon. His successors lived there for a period of seventy years, known as the 'Babylonian Captivity.' During this time French influences prevailed in the papal councils, to the great displeasure of other nations. The return of the Holy See to Rome was on the death of Gregory XI. The election of the Pope should be absolutely free, and he should be subject to no prince. He should himself be a temporal sovereign, be his realm great or small, for thus only can he be truly untrammeled. There are those who speak of a spiritual independence without temporal power. History and reason show the difficulty of such a state. The attempt of Crispi, till recently Prime Minister of Italy, to obtain a pledge from the Dreibund committing it to the policy of coercing the conclave to elect a Pope who would acknowledge the Sardinian usurpation, shows what is to be expected from any civil Government that claims the Pope for a subject.

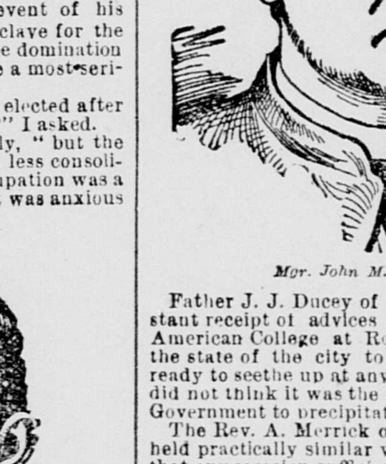
"The Pope is Bishop of Rome," and that is where he should live. It is true he is above the Canon law, which requires a Bishop to live in his own see; but only the most extraordinary circumstances would cause him to run counter to it. The consequences of the stay in Avignon teach us of the danger of a transfer of the Papal court to a foreign city. I believe matters are reaching a crisis, and we may soon look for some decisive event; but I believe the Pope will not leave the Vatican except under the last degree of compulsion."

Monsignor John M. Farley is a member of the Archbishop's council. He was private secretary of Cardinal McCloskey. He is, besides, rector of St. Gabriel's parish and Vicar-General of the diocese. When I called on him he said:

"Nothing is certain in the matter of the Pope leaving Rome at present. The situation is a most unhappy one, but neither Leo XIII nor his successors will ever leave the Holy See without a desperate struggle, in which the moral aid of all Christendom will be invoked. The place of the church's head is in Rome, and I do not believe King Humbert himself would venture to withdraw the guarantees which protect the Vatican."

Editor Walsh of the Sunday Democrat, a leading Catholic organ, said: "Rome is in a constant ferment. The people of all Italy are in a most unhappy state. They are loaded down with taxation to keep up a big army and navy to gratify the Sardinian pride. If King Humbert should endeavor to force a climax the first to interfere would be the Emperor of Germany. His mother has just given $25,000 to a Catholic church in Berlin, and it is even whispered that the Empress is a Catholic. Then France, Austria, Spain and the minor Catholic powers would never permit any further aggression on the papal independence."

Eugene Kelly, the banker, is one of the leading Catholics of America. He deeply deplores the situation, but he thought the Pope would never of his own free will leave Rome.



Mgr. John M. Farley.

Father J. J. Ducey of St. Leo's is in constant receipt of advices from friends in the American College at Rome. He compared the state of the city to that of a caldron ready to seethe up at any moment. But he did not think it was the policy of the Italian Government to precipitate a crisis.

The Rev. A. Merrick of the Jesuit college held practically similar views. He thought that any coercion sufficient to make it necessary for the Pope to leave Rome would at once bring active remonstrances from all the leading powers of the world.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

The Forestry Building—Display by the Militia. Street Railways.

I. M. Weston, President of the Michigan World's Fair Board, writes to Chief Buchanan asking for a large space in the Forestry Building. He says Professor Beal of the Michigan State Agricultural College will make an exhibit in the Forestry Building of laths, shingles, paper pulp and lumbermen's tools. In addition to Professor Beal's exhibit, Mr. Weston says he will make an exhibit of the methods of lumbering—logging, logging railway trains, trucks, sleighs, pictures, etc.—and will show two sections of logs to be cut this winter. He says he has issued circulars to the lumbermen of the State to save such sections. It is his intention to make the features of the Michigan exhibit forestry, fruit, fish and minerals. A committee of fifteen lumbermen has been appointed, all of them millionaires, and all of them taking great interest in the work. Professor Beal will spend about $50,000 in collecting specimens of the seventy varieties of trees in Michigan and the several hundred varieties of what the Professor calls shrubs—that is, trees under six inches in diameter. The specimens of the standard trees which he will collect will be eight feet long. Professor Beal had charge of the Philadelphia lumber exhibit, which was burned. He is the best authority on trees and grasses in Michigan, and perhaps in the country, his work on grasses being a recognized standard authority.

Adjutant-Generals and other high officials of the national militia, appointed for the purpose by the Governors of the several States, met in Chicago last week to confer with exposition officials with reference to the participation which the militia shall have in the exposition and in the exercises dedicatory of the buildings. About one hundred were present, representing nearly every State in the Union. Action was taken which, it is believed, will result in between 12,000 and 15,000 militiamen participating in the dedicatory exercises in October, 1892, and in a national encampment and grand review of 100,000 troops being held in Chicago in August, 1893, while the exposition is in progress. Resolutions were adopted advocating a national encampment of the National Guard, embracing the militia in the several States, every ten years, at the expense of the General Government, and that the first of such encampments be held at Chicago in 1893.

Plans for the exercises dedicatory of the exposition buildings during the week of October 12, 1892, are fast being matured. One of the chief features practically decided upon is a nocturnal procession of floats on the illuminated lagoons at Jackson Park. These floats will represent a chronological epitome of salient historical events by centuries from 1492 until the present time. Altogether there will be between forty and fifty floats costing perhaps $700 each on an average. The last one will represent Chicago welcoming the nations of the earth. All the boats will fairly blaze with electric lights, and thousands of incandescent lamps under the water will give them the appearance of floating on a lake of fire. It is believed that fully 500,000 people will watch this gorgeous spectacle each night from the banks of the lagoon.

Electricity is to be the motive force in Jackson Park during the construction of the buildings. The electric plant has been completed and steam engines must go. This is done in order to reduce the fire risk. The saw-mills used in getting out building material, which have been run by steam, are now supplied by electric power, furnished, if desired, night and day. Electrical Engineer Sargeant is prepared with a sixty horse-power plant to supply electric-motor service. In a few days 300 horse-power will be available.

The American Street Railway Association has applied for 50,000 square feet in the Transportation Building and appointed a committee to help Chief Smith get a suitable exhibit, which will be collective. The committee comprises men interested in street railways from New York to San Francisco and from Montreal to St. Louis. John B. Parsons is the Chicago member.

The President of Ecuador has ordered that a complete display of women's work shall be prepared for the fair. This is to include a collection of gold and silver braid work, woven straw and other novelties. Two or three women may be sent to Chicago to take charge of the display.

The Preacher Was Bound to Secrecy.

A young couple arrived in Racine, Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern a little after midnight. They engaged a hack and were driven to the residence of Rev. David Spencer and aroused the divine. They wanted to be married, but insisted that their names be kept secret. They were accommodated and after the ceremony repaired to a hotel, where the groom registered as "W. H. Todd and wife, Chicago." They handed the clerk the following telegram: "George Le Rowe, Ravenswood, Ill.: We were married to-night; will write." The main anxiety of the couple was to keep their names out of the Chicago papers. They admitted that they had eloped and gave their home as Ravenswood. The left on a late train for their home.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"EXIT LOCOMOTIVE," SO SAYS EDISON.

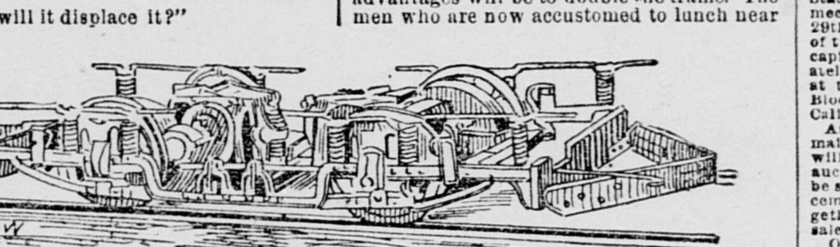
Running a Hundred Miles an Hour at a Very Small Cost.

Edison Talks About an Invention That He Will Exhibit at the World's Fair—It Will Revolutionize Railroading.

"Yes, it will displace the steam locomotive," said Thomas A. Edison a few days since to a reporter of the New York Herald.

"It will displace it," continued the inventor in an off-hand way, "if economy, as well as speed and safety, is a factor of locomotion, not because it will make easily a speed of a hundred miles an hour while steam strains itself to make sixty, but because it will gain one-horse power out of from one to two pounds of cheap coal, while out of six pounds of dear coal a locomotive engine can only get that same one-horse power. It will displace it because it will be cheaper."

"When will it displace it?"



THE NEW EDISON TRUCK.

"It will begin to do it between Chicago and Milwaukee at the World's Fair."

"The problem of electric locomotion on what are now called railroads is a wonderfully simple one. The street-car problem was the poser. Any electrician can run a train at high speed on a steam railroad track."

"Without the trolley, wire or storage battery?"

The Wizard laughed, not contemptuously. He is too good natured a Wizard for that. But his laugh seemed to say, "Those are nice little toys for those who can be amused by them."

"Why, eleven years ago," he said, "I ran a train at the rate of forty miles an hour on my three-mile track at Menlo Park by the same central rail system by which I propose to run now. Ran it round curves at such a rate that the people wanted to walk back. I had Frank Thompson and all the Pennsylvania people riding on it. I wanted to begin at the big end of things. I wanted to run all the trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad from Jersey City to Pittsburg by that system, and I could have done it then. But in pioneering you have to begin at the little end. So I went into the electric light. And in pioneering you have to have a man with nerve to adopt your ideas. I have found the man. He is Henry Villard. It is his idea to have this system in operation between Chicago and Milwaukee during the World's Fair. He intends to demonstrate that there need be no such thing as waiting for trains between cities now considered a long distance apart. He intends to run a train, say of two cars, every twenty minutes."

"I would not be surprised after that to see him introduce the system over the whole of the Northern Pacific lines, though he would not be compelled to introduce it all at once and throw away all his locomotives. By this system electricity can be gradually introduced, more trains being sandwiched in between the steam trains as the locomotive wears out."

"How can that be done and how will the current be applied?"

"I cannot go into details," replied Mr. Edison, "for fear of injuring my rights on the other side, though, by the way, I never made anything out of European patents. But I will say briefly that the current will pass from a stationary engine to a centrel rail between the tracks, thence through the mechanism attached to the bottom of the cars or motor. A freight train, of course, would need a motor because of the number of cars, but a single passenger car could be run carrying its own motor beneath it—thence to the wheels and thence back by the side rails to the power-house or stationary engine."

"And how many of these stationary engines would be needed?"

"Three of them, with a horse-power of 10,000 or 12,000 each would run the whole Pennsylvania Railroad system between here and Philadelphia."

"Freight, local, express trains and all?"

"All of them, and at a great reduction of expense. For not only is this horse-power produced at much less expense, for you must bear in mind that it is one or two pounds of cheap coal that will produce one horse-power in a stationary engine and six pounds of dear coal in a locomotive, but the depreciation of rolling-stock and road-bed is much less. Every exertion of steam power is in the nature of an explosion, and when you take into consideration the fact that 400 or 500 engines are on a road like the Pennsylvania at one time, each exercising a different degree of this explosive power the depreciation is a great factor. But with electricity it is always the smooth, rotary motion, imparted in the same way by the same men at the stationary engines."

A HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR PRACTICABLE.

"Can equipment be devised which will stand the strain of this system at full speed?"

The Wizard smiled. "Full speed of this system," he said, "is, or I see no reason why it should not be, 200 miles an hour. But as for practical purposes I feel sure that a 100-pound rail on a rock-ballasted track would stand the speed of 100 miles an hour."

"And how will your train be stopped?"

"By air brakes, the same as at present, and that is about all the one man who would take the place of engineer and two firemen on the present express trains would have to do—keep a lookout and mind his brake."

"The system, then, will not be popular among the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers?"

"Everything has opposition at first," replied the Wizard, non-committally, and then went on. "Indicators would tell the men at the power-houses the location of every train at every moment. There, you see, is an absolute block system."

"Your system will be indispensable for the rapid transit tunnel, when completed, if it is completed?"

"Any electrician ought to be able to drive a train at the rate of forty miles an hour," was the modest answer. "And Siemens ran the first electric railway."

"But since you dropped the subject eleven years ago at Menlo Park no electrician seems to have got very far with it?"

The Wizard only smiled a deprecatory, apologetic smile and said: "They certainly ought to be able to get the capital for that tunnel if there is a provision against parallel lines; even if it is $90,000,000. You see anything will pay in New York if the people want it."

Here Mr. Edison broke off to walk out through the rain to the works with his Superintendent in order to give him ocular proof that there was enough belting.

When he retured he attacked the street-car subject with interest. "This was the problem," he said. "I have been working on it two years. As I told you before, any electrician can get high speed. One thing was to get low speed—to run four or five miles an hour when necessary. And then the grades. Why, some street-car grades are 12 per cent. With railroads the highest is generally 2 per cent. And then the mud. Well, I can pick the current up out of two inches of mud. I have done so on my experimental track down at Grange, but, I can tell you, it took all kinds of contrivances to do it."

"Is the system the same as that for the railroads?"

"No; there was another difficulty. The thing was to get a system which a man such as street-car lines have to employ could operate without knowing about it. To make it more simple for him makes it more complex for us. Of course I have the stationary engines; but for simplicity's sake I have abolished the central rail. The current passes along one side rail to the motor and back to the stationary engine through the other."

"But in a city street will not conditions arise that will distract the current running along a naked rail under wagon wheels?"

The Wizard smiled again, as if to say, "That's an easy one," and replied: "There are four fire engines in the city of New York which have iron wheels and we'd have to look out for them somehow. But these are the only vehicles, so far as I know, of the thousands in use there which have iron wheels. The rest are all wooden and would not affect the current."

"Now, how about the safety of the public with an electric current running up and down the car tracks in the middle of a crowded street?"

The nearest approach to a proud, triumphant smile which had appeared there then made its appearance known on the Wizard's round, cheerful visage.

"A pressure," he said, "a little heavier than the one I use would make a horse lift his foot so," and Mr. Edison raised one of his own feet about half an inch from the office floor, "but the pressure I do use a horse wouldn't feel at all, nor would a man. You see, I employ the heavy current with the low pressure. That is the whole secret of safety. The principle is this, that a stream of water 100 feet wide which falls a foot gives the same power as a stream one foot wide which falls 100 feet. The wide stream is my way, the high falls some other people's and the allowance of such pressures in public streets as some that are used is like letting a man place a boiler in a vault under the street and put on a thousand pounds of steam if he wants to do so. Electricity has developed too fast, you see, for the law to keep up with it. The whole question is one of expense. A low pressure trolley wire, for instance, requires four times as much copper as a high pressure one."

"Will the street-car plant be expensive?"

"The system will be the cheapest known. The plant will not cost half as much as the cable and there will be no tearing up of the streets. Why, under pressure I could lay a mile of track for this system in a night. I never could see the use of taking possession of a street anyway. Why, when I laid the conduits for my incandescent light wires myself I would have all the work done at night and the street ready for use in the morning. When I turned the same work over to a contractor he would rip the street up and let it stay so."

"I think," said the Wizard, growing almost enthusiastic, "that I have really solved the great street-car problem. Elevated railroads are too expensive for most communities, so is the cable for most streets of those communities. Overhead wires the people will have no more of. This is cheap, swift and safe. In smaller cities one of its great advantages will be to double the traffic. The men who are now accustomed to lunch near their places of business will go home to their midday meal."

"And when will the system be put in operation?"

"Mr. Villard is attending to that. He will soon have a track for demonstration ready in the vicinity of New York."

Jay Gould's Big Check.

One of the largest checks ever drawn in this country, says The Silver State, was that given by Jay Gould to Thomas Allen of the Iron Mountain Railroad. He paid $2,000,000 for it and handed Allen the check for that amount upon his acceptance of the offer. Allen looked at the paper that represented this vast amount and said: "Isn't this a good deal of money for one man to have in one bank?" "I don't know. Perhaps it is. Let me have the check." Allen handed the check back to Gould and he handed it over to the office-boy, saying: "Here, boy, take this check to the bank and have the cashier certify to it." And the boy went out and did it.

ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

SAVAGE MINING COMPANY—LOCATION OF principal place of business, San Francisco, Cal.; location of works, Virginia Mining District, Storey County, State of Nevada. Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the 5th day of November, 1891, an assessment (No. 77) of 50 cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary at the office of the company, Room 4, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the EIGHTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1891, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on MONDAY, THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1891, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

E. B. HOLMES, Secretary.

Office—Room 4, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal. no7 td

BEST & BELCHER MINING COMPANY—LOCAtion of principal place of business, San Francisco, Cal.; location of works, Virginia City, Storey County, Nev.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 6th day of November, 1891, an assessment, No. 59, of 25 cents per share, was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Room 33, Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 11th day of December, 1891, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on THURSDAY, the 31st day of December, 1891, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

L. OSBORN, Secretary.

Office—Room 33, Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal. no7 td

HORSESHOE BAR CONSOLIDATED MINING Company—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of works, Placer and El Dorado counties, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 30th day of October, 1891, an assessment (No. 3) of eight cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary at the office of the company, Rooms 18 and 19, No. 330 Pine st., San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 1st day of December, 1891, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before will be sold on TUESDAY, the 22d day of December, 1891, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

D. M. KENT, Secretary.

Office—Rooms 18 and 19, 330 Pine st., San Francisco, California. no4 td

CONSOLIDATED IMPERIAL MINING COMPANY—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of works, Gold Hill, Nevada.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 2d day of November, 1891, an assessment (No. 32) of five cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, No. 331 Pine st., Room 3, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 8th day of December, 1891, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on TUESDAY, the 29th day of December, 1891, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

C. L. McCOY, Secretary.

Office—331 Pine st., Room 3, San Francisco, California. no3 td

CHOLLAR MINING COMPANY—LOCATION OF principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of works, Virginia, Storey County, Nevada.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 26th day of October, 1891, an assessment (No. 31) of fifty cents (50c) per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Room 79, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 30th day of November, 1891, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before will be sold on TUESDAY, the 22d day of December, 1891, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHAS. E. ELLIOT, Secretary.

Office—Room 79, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, California. oc27 td

KENTUCK CONSOLIDATED MINING COMpany—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, Cal. Location of works, Gold Hill, Storey County, Nevada.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 26th day of October, 1891, an assessment (No. 2) of fifteen (15) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, 310 Pine street, Rooms 15 and 17, San Francisco, Cal.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 1st day of December, 1891, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of December, 1891, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. W. PEW, Secretary.

Office—310 Pine street, Rooms 15 and 17, San Francisco, Cal. oc27 td

OCCIDENTAL CONSOLIDATED MINING COMpany—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, Cal.; location of works, Silver Star Mining District, Storey County, Nevada.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 19th day of October, 1891, an assessment (No. 8) of twenty-five (25) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Room 69, Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 23d day of November, 1891, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of December, 1891, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

ALFRED K. DURBROW, Secretary.

Office—Room 69, Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal. oc20 td

UTAH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of works, Virginia City, Storey County, Nevada.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 16th day of October, 1891, an assessment, No. 13, of 25c per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Room 23, Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 24th day of November, 1891, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and, unless payment is made before, will be sold on MONDAY, the 14th day of December, 1891, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. H. FISH, Secretary.

Office—Room 23, Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, California. oc17 td

HALE & NORCROSS SILVER MINING COMpany—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, Cal. Location of works, Virginia Mining District, Storey County, State of Nevada.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the 16th day of October, 1891, an assessment (No. 99) of fifty cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Room 58, Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on TUESDAY, the 24th day of November, 1891, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on TUESDAY, the 15th day of December, 1891, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Trustees.

A. B. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Office—Room 58, Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal. oc17 td

ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY—LOCATION of principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of works, Gold Hill, Storey County, Nevada.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 12th day of November, 1891, an assessment (No. 29) of ten cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Room 79, Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of December, 1891, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and, unless payment is made before, will be sold on TUESDAY, the 5th day of January, 1892, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

D. C. BATES, Secretary.

Office—Room 79, Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, California. no13 td

ALPHA CONSOLIDATED MILL AND MINing Company, location of principal place of business, San Francisco, Cal.; location of works, Gold Hill, Storey County, Nevada.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th day of November, 1891, an assessment, No. 7, of 25 cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Room 79, Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 9th day of December, 1891, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on TUESDAY, the 29th day of December, 1891, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES E. ELLIOT, Secretary.

Office, Room 79, Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal. no5 td

SEG. BELCHER AND MIDES CONSOLIDATED Mining Company—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California, location of works, Gold Hill Mining District, Storey County, State of Nevada. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 29th day of October, 1891, an assessment (No. 9) of twenty-five cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Room 4, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the first day of December, 1891, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on MONDAY, the twenty-first day of December, 1891, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

E. B. HOLMES, Secretary.

Office—Room 4, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. oc30 td

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT—BULWER CON. Mining Company; location of principal place of business San Francisco, Cal.; location of works, Bodie, Mono County, Cal.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 28th day of October, 1891, an assessment, No. 7, of 15 cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Room 33, Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 4th day of December, 1891, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on THURSDAY, the 31st day of December, 1891, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

L. OSBORN, Secretary.

Office—33 Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal., or at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 20 and 22 William st., New York. no11 td

A WEEK'S NEWS FOR 5 CENTS—THE WEEKLY CALL, in wrapper, ready for mailing.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICES.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE—BODIE CONsolidated Mining Company. Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, Cal. Location of works, Bodie Mining District, Mono County, Cal.

Notice—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 13, levied on the 22d day of September, 1891, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

NAMES.	No. Certificate.	No. Shares.	Am't.
Bannon, Wm., Trustee	16629	10	2 50
Burling, B. L., Trustee	10906	100	25 00
Burling, B. L., Trustee	16224	50	12 50
Doud, W. A., Trustee	16958	200	50 00
Foster, A. W. & Co., Trustees	15742	100	25 00
Foster, A. W. & Co. Trustees	15744	100	25 00
Foster, A. W. & Co. Trustees	15914	100	25 00
Foster, A. W. & Co. Trustees	15915	100	25 00
Gauchier, E. & Co., Trustees	16274	50	12 50
Gauthier, E. & Co., Trustees	16744	100	25 00
Gauthier, E. & Co., Trustees	16928	100	25 00
Grant, Geo., Trustee	12319	100	25 00
Greenbaum, L. & Co., Trustees	16738	100	25 00
Goldman & Co., Trustees, balance	14725	30	7 50
Goldman & Co., Trustees	16735	200	50 00
Goldman & Co., Trustees	16774	200	50 00
Hofer, T. R., Trustee	16845	100	25 00
Ives & Co., Trustees	15193	100	25 00
Ives & Co., Trustees	16175	100	25 00
Ives & Co., Trustees	16182	50	12 50
Ives & Co., Trustees	16217	100	25 00
King, W. H., Trustee	14209	100	25 00
King, W. H., Trustee	14211	100	25 00
King, W. H., Trustee	15770	100	25 00
King, W. H., Trustee	15773	50	12 50
King, W. H., Trustee	15788	100	25 00
King, W. H., Trustee	15794	100	25 00
King, W. H., Trustee	15796	100	25 00
King, W. H., Trustee	15797	100	25 00
King, W. H., Trustee	15924	50	12 50
King, W. H., Trustee	15925	100	25 00
King, W. H., Trustee	15929	100	25 00
King, W. H., Trustee	16092	50	12 50
King, W. H., Trustee	16152	100	25 00
King, W. H., Trustee	16159	50	12 50
King, W. H., Trustee	16400	50	12 50
King, W. H., Trustee	16481	50	12 50
King, W. H., Trustee	16550	100	25 00
King, W. H., Trustee	16551	100	25 00
King, W. H., Trustee	16553	100	25 00
King, W. H., Trustee	16741	50	12 50
King, W. H., Trustee	16795	100	25 00
King, W. H., Trustee	16796	100	25 00
King, W. H., Trustee	16797	100	25 00
King, W. H., Trustee	6823	50	12 50
Marye & Son, Geo. T., Trustees	14537	100	25 00
Marye & Son, Geo. T., Trustees, balance	14079	33	8 25
Noble & Co., H. H., Trustees, balance	13732	2	50
O'Connor, T., Trustee	15696	50	12 50
Parsons, H. B., Trustee	12182	100	25 00
Rehfisch & Co., Trustees	13878	100	25 00
Rehfisch & Co., Trustees	16712	100	25 00
Rich, B., Trustee, Balance	14013	2	50
Rolph, Jas., Trustee	12105	100	25 00
Sessions, G. W., Trustee	12899	100	25 00
Sessions, G. W., Trustee	13054	100	25 00
Stein, Nat, Trustee	1115	50	12 50
Shotwell, E. E., Trustee, Bal.	12023	5	1 25
Sussman & Dixon, Trustees	15130	100	25 00
Turnbull, John, Trustee	14658	100	25 00
Whitely & Co., T., Trustees	15482	100	25 00
Willard, W. P., Trustee	14840	25	6 25
Zadig, Wollberg & Co, Trustees	15046	100	25 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co, Trustees	15049	100	25 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co, Trustees	15200	100	25 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co, Trustees	15900	200	50 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co, Trustees	16248	100	25 00
NEW YORK ISSUE.			
Baker, J. H.	a2291	100	25 00
Baker, J. H.	a2292	100	25 00
Babcock Jr., Paul	a2242	100	25 00
Grant, E. R.	a2336	100	25 00
Grant, E. R.	1794	1	25
Hanley & Co., W. W.	1441	50	12 50
Sweet, Clinton W.	1763	100	25 00
Towar, T. H.	1812	100	25 00
Towar, T. H.	1813	100	25 00
White Jr., S.	a2303	100	25 00
Wollberg, S.	1469	25	6 25
Head C. D., and Perkins T. H., balance	1355	33	8 25

And in accordance with law, and an order from the Board of Directors, made on the 22d day of September, 1891, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction at the auction-house of S. P. Middleton & Co., No. 22 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, on Wednesday, the 9th day of December, 1891, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M., of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

H. D. WALKER, Secretary.

Office—Room 62, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, California. no12 td

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE—SIERRA NEvada Silver Mining Company. Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, Cal. Location of works, Virginia Mining District, Storey County, Nev.

Notice—There is delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment No. 100, levied on the 6th day of October, 1891, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

NAMES.	No. Certificate.	No. Shares.	Amt.
Bayley, G. B., Trustee	44057	25	12 50
Cahill, E. & Co., Trustees	53199	20	10 00
Coffin & Sanderson, Trustees	50925	30	15 00
Goleman & Wattles, Trustees, balance	48956	17	8 50
Dixon & Miles, Trustees	56012	30	15 00
Dixon & Miles, Trustees	56013	10	5 00
Edwards, W., Trustee	50393	20	10 00
Foster, A. W. & Co., Trustees	53675	100	50 00
Foster, A. W. & Co., Trustees	54112	100	50 00
Gurnett, W. J., Trustee	56897	30	15 00
Grant, E. R., Trustee	43699	100	50 00
Grant, Geo., Trustee	51805	10	5 00
Gauthier, E. & Co., Trustees, balance	53449	17	8 50
Harris, Chas. P. & Co., Trustees	53042	10	5 00
King, W. H., Trustee	55039	30	15 00
Kelley, Geo. W., Trustee	48617	100	50 00
Kelley, Geo. W., Trustee	55715	50	25 00
Marye, Geo. T. & Son, Trustees	49493	20	10 00
Parker, E. L., Trustee	48116	30	15 00
Parker, E. L., Trustee	49105	10	5 00
Parker, E. L., Trustee	50619	30	15 00
Parker, E. L., Trustee	52540	100	50 00
Parker, E. L., Trustee	52577	50	25 00
Parker, E. L., Trustee, balance	52800	3	1 50
Parker, E. L., Trustee	52814	100	50 00
Parker, E. L., Trustee	53089	100	50 00
Parker, E. L., Trustee	55034	10	5 00
Parker, E. L., Trustee, balance	55613	22	11 00
Parker, E. L., Trustee	55740	38	19 00
Parker, E. L., Trustee	55946	10	5 00
Parker, E. L., Trustee	56283	50	25 00
Parker, E. L., Trustee	56423	100	50 00
Parker, E. L., Trustee	56424	100	50 00
Parker, E. L., Trustee	56724	65	32 50
Rehfisch & Co., Trustees	55197	100	50 00
Rehfisch & Co., Trustees	55357	100	50 00
Rehfisch & Co., Trustees	55500	50	25 00
Rehfisch & Co., Trustees	55932	50	25 00
Rehfisch & Co., Trustees	56038	100	50 00
Rehfisch & Co., Trustees	56209	50	25 00
Rehfisch & Co., Trustees	56248	50	25 00
Rehfisch & Co., Trustees	56332	100	50 00
Rehfisch & Co., Trustees	57004	50	25 00
Root, George B., Trustee	56137	100	50 00
Rich, B., Trustee	49229	50	25 00
Stauf, Cooper & Redlick, Trustees	56361	100	50 00
Stauf, Cooper & Redlick, Trustees	57125	100	50 00
Shinn, Howard H., Trustee	54928	30	15 00
Turnbull, John, Trustee	53011	100	50 00
Turnbull, John, Trustee	53932	100	50 00
Turnbull, John, Trustee	54882	50	25 00
Turnbull, John, Trustee	55218	50	25 00
Turnbull, John, Trustee	55647	100	50 00
Turnbull, John, Trustee	56092	100	50 00
Turnbull, John, Trustee	56226	80	40 00
Wakefield, S. B. & Co., Trustees	48803	100	50 00
Wright, W. H., Trustee	55601	20	10 00
Whitely, T. & Co, Trustees	54277	100	50 00
Whitely, T. & Co., Trustees	56716	50	25 00
Whitely, T. & Co., Trustees	56846	50	25 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trustees	51339	100	50 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trustees	53703	10	5 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trustees	55274	100	50 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trustees	55678	50	25 00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Trustees, made on the sixth day of October, 1891, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the company, Room 15, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, on TUESDAY, the first day of December, 1891, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale. E. L. PARKER, Secretary.

Office—Room 15, Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal. no23 td

THE EVENING BULLETIN, PRICE REDUCED to 15 cents per week, delivered by carrier to any part of the city; the Bulletin is the best, oldest and largest evening paper published on the coast; orders by postal-card or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Office 622 Montgomery st.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICES.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE — PACIFIC Auxiliary Fire Alarm Company. Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, Cal.

Notice—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment (No. 2) levied on the sixth day of October, 1891, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Certificate.	No. Shares.	Am't.
Bromwell, L. L.	133	100	$50 00
Hanson, W., Trustee	274	100	50 00
Hanson, W., Trustee	275	100	50 00
Hanson, W., Trustee	276	100	50 00
Hanson, W., Trustee	277	115	57 50
Hecht, A. E.	269	500	250 00
Van Bokkelen, W. A. M., Trustee	72	100	50 00

And in accordance with law, and an order from the Board of Directors, made on the sixth day of October, 1891, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the company, front room, second floor, 323 Pine st., San Francisco, Cal., on MONDAY, the thirtieth day of November, 1891, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

W. HANSON, Secretary.

Office—Front room, second floor, 323 Pine st., San Francisco, Cal. no13 td

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE — THE OPHIR Silver Mining Company. Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, Cal. Location of works, Virginia Mining District, Storey County, State of Nevada.

Notice—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 57, levied on the 2d day of October, 1891, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Certificate.	No. Shares.	Am't.
T. T. Atkinson & Co., Trustees	92970	5	2 50
Geo. B. Bayley, Trustee	75008	100	$50 00
E. Cahill & Co., Trustees	86639	100	50 00
Cope & English, Trustees	89411	30	15 00
Cope & English, Trustees	92625	25	12 50
Coffin & Sanderson, Trustees	90119	10	5 00
Clute & Coursen, Trustees	92709	10	5 00
Clute & Coursen, Trustees	92953	50	25 00
J. R. Douglass, Trustee	83069	5	2 50
W. Edwards, Trustee	92624	30	15 00
Geo. Grant, Trustee	86194	100	50 00
Geo. Grant, Trustee	91190	100	50 00
J. Gillon, Trustee (bal.)	88800	8	4 00
Goldman & Co., Trustees	84002	20	10 00
Goldman & Co., Trustees	86625	10	5 00
J. Greenebaum, Trustee	86158	50	25 00
J. Greenebaum, Trustee	87035	50	25 00
E. Gauthier & Co., Trustees	92827	50	25 00
E. B. Holmes, Trustee	83164	50	25 00
E. B. Holmes, Trustee	84350	20	10 00
E. B. Holmes, Trustee	92969	170	85 00
E. B. Holmes, Trustee	93170	250	125 00
R. G. Horn, Trustee	86431	100	50 00
C. P. Harris, Trustee	91871	40	20 00
Hooker & Fritsch, Trustees	93102	5	2 50
O. R. Jones, Trustee	92170	100	50 00
H. G. Jones, Trustee	75784	40	20 00
W. H. King, Trustee (bal.)	78382	16	8 00
W. H. King, Trustee	87437	100	50 00
W. H. King, Trustee	87509	10	5 00
Laing & Ruggles, Trustees	91414	100	50 00
Geo. T. Marye & Son, Trs. (bal.)	73832	7	3 50
Geo. T. Marye & Son, Trustees	80057	5	2 50
Geo. T. Marye & Son, Trustees	80243	100	50 00
Geo. T. Marye & Son, Trustees	85137	10	5 00
Geo. T. Marye & Son, Trustees	88803	25	12 50
Geo. T. Mayre & Son, Trustees	91952	100	50 00
E. P. Murphy & Co., Trustees	92393	100	50 00
E. P. Murphy & Co., Trustees	92394	20	10 00
E. P. Murphy, Trustee	83377	10	5 00
H. H. Noble & Co., Trustees	82417	50	25 00
W. E. Norwood, Trustee	855 2	100	50 00
H. B. Pasons, Trustee	91259	100	50 00
Geo. B. Root, Trustee	86070	10	5 00
Geo. B. Root, Trustee	89978	100	50 00
Geo. B. Root, Trustee	92282	50	25 00
Rehfisch & Co., Trustees	84719	100	50 00
Rehfisch & Co., Trustees	85945	50	25 00
Rehfisch & Co., Trustees	86995	50	25 00
Rehfisch & Co., Trustees	86996	50	25 00
Rehfisch & Co., Trustees	90367	50	25 00
Rehfisch & Co, Trustees	92378	100	50 00
Rehfisch & Co., Trustees	92379	100	50 00
Rehfisch & Co., Trustees	92811	100	50 00
Rehfisch & Co., Trustees	92724	20	10 00
Rehfisch & Co., Trustee	93069	100	50 00
James Rolph, Trustee	91544	100	50 00
Stauf, Cooper & Redlich, Trustees	86875	50	25 00
Stauf, Cooper & Redlich, Trustees	87222	100	50 00
Stauf, Cooper & Redlich, Trustees	91730	100	50 00
Stauf, Cooper & Redlich, Trustees	91743	100	50 00
Stauf, Cooper & Redlich, Trustees	92753	100	50 00
E. E. Shotwell, Trustees, Bal.	79105	6	3 00
Susmann & Dixon, Trustees, Balance	89007	17	8 50
B. F. Sides & Co., Trustees	92834	50	25 00
Jno. Turnbull, Trustee	84289	10	5 00
Jno. Turnbull, Trustee	90418	100	50 00
Jno. Turnbull, Trustee	92258	50	25 00
Jno. Turnbull, Trustee	92496	70	35 00
H. L. Van Wyck, Trustee	86762	50	25 00
T. Whitely & Co., Trustees	92935	50	25 00
S. B. Wakefield & Co., Trustees	85308	100	50 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trustees, Balance	81614	17	8 50
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trustees, Balance	86095	43	21 50
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trustees	92730	100	50 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trustees	92892	100	50 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trustees	92938	100	50 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trustees	92955	100	50 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trustees	92978	100	50 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trustees	93003	100	50 00

And in accordance with law, and an order from the Board of Directors, made on the second day of October, 1891, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the office of the company, Room 4, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of November, 1891, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. [no7 td] E. B. HOLMES, Secretary.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE—CRUIKSHANK Gold Mining Company. Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, Cal. Location of works, Los Burros District, Monterey County, Cal.

Notice—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of Assessment (No. 2) levied on the 7th day of July, 1891, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Certificate.	No. Shares.	Am't
C. W. Jackson	4	4166	208 30
William Pinkerton	5	4167	208 35
R. M. Hamilton	10	250	12 50
James Rolph, Trustee	89	19900	995 00
Thomas Bell	90	100	5 00
H. L. Hill	91	100	5 00
R. M. Hamilton	92	9750	487 50
L. L. Baker	93	10000	500 00
E. J. Koch, Trustee	97	500	25 00
E. J. Koch, Trustee	98	500	25 00
E. J. Koch, Trustee	99	500	25 00
E. J. Koch, Trustee	100	500	25 00
E. J. Koch, Trustee	101	500	25 00
E. J. Koch, Trustee	102	500	25 00
E. J. Koch, Trustee	103	500	25 00
E. J. Koch, Trustee	104	500	25 00
E. J. Koch, Trustee	105	200	10 00
E. J. Koch, Trustee	106	200	10 00
E. J. Koch, Trustee	107	200	10 00
E. J. Koch, Trustee	110	100	5 00
E. J. Koch, Trustee	112	100	5 00
E. J. Koch, Trustee	118	100	5 00
E. J. Koch, Trustee	119	100	5 00
E. J. Koch, Trustee	120	100	5 00
E. J. Koch, Trustee	121	100	5 00
E. J. Koch, Trustee	123	100	5 00
E. J. Koch, Trustee	128	1000	50 00
E. J. Koch, Trustee	129	500	25 00
E. J. Koch, Trustee	130	500	25 00
E. J. Koch, Trustee	134	500	25 00
E. J. Koch, Trustee	135	200	10 00
E. J. Koch, Trustee	136	200	10 00
E. J. Koch, Trustee	140	1600	80 00
V. D. Black, Trustee	146	166	8 30
B. F. Porter	156	200	10 00
D. A. Cords	173	50	2 50
B. V. Sargent	174	150	7 50
James Rolph, Trustee	180	16900	845 00
E. E. Potter, Trustee	184	250	12 50
Mary W. Gilson	185	500	25 00
Mary W. Gilson	186	500	25 00
E. J. Koch, Trustee	188	834	41 70
E. J. Koch, Trustee	189	100	5 00
E. J. Koch, Trustee	196	10000	500 00
L. Gilson	199	100	5 00
E. J. Koch, Trustee	201	275	13 75
J. I. Stephens	204	250	12 50
E. J. Koch, Trustee	218	1000	50 00
E. J. Koch, Trustee	219	1000	50 00
W. T. Cruikshank	222	1000	50 00

And in accordance with law and an order from the Board of Directors, made on the 7th day of July, 1891, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the company, Room 6, 211 Sansome st., San Francisco, Cal., on Monday, the 7th day of September, 1891, at the hour of 12 o'clock M. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

ERNEST J. KOCH, Secretary.

Office—Room 6, 211 Sansome st., San Francisco, Cal.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE SALE OF DELINQUENT STOCK OF THE Cruikshank Gold Mining Company is hereby postponed until Monday, October 5, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, Room 6, No. 211 Sansome street, San Francisco, Cal. By order of the Board of Directors.

ERNEST J. KOCH, Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE SALE DAY OF DELINQUENT STOCK OF the Cruikshank Gold Mining Company is hereby postponed until Wednesday, November 4, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, Room 6, No. 211 Sansome street, San Francisco, Cal. By order of the Board of Directors.

ERNEST J. KOCH, Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE SALE DAY OF DELINQUENT STOCK OF the Cruikshank Gold Mining Company is hereby postponed until Friday, December 4, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, Room 6, No. 211 Sansome st., San Francisco, Cal. By order of the Board of Directors.

no4 td ERNEST J. KOCH, Secretary.

THE WEEKLY CALL contains serial and complete stories, miscellaneous articles by the best writers, special articles by home authors; the news of the coast; the news of the world and all that serves to make a complete family journal, free from objection. $1 25 a year postpaid.