# THE MORNING CALL

Has a larger circulation than any other newspaper published in San Francisco.

PUBLICATION OFFICE:

525 Montgomery street, near Clay, open until 11 o'clock P. M. BRANCH OFFICES: 710 Market street, near Kearny, open until 12 o'clock midnight; 339 Hayes street, open until 9.50 o'clock; 603 Larkin street, open until 9:30 o'clock; 2518 Mission street, open until 9 o'clock P. M.; and 116 Ninth street, open until 9:30 P. M.

THE EASTERN OFFICE OF THE CALL, 10 Potter building, New York City, is provided with files of California papers. Visitors welcome. Advertising rates and sample copies furnished.
F. K. MISCH, Manager.

THE DAILY MORNING CALL FOR SALE AT
New York.....BRENTANO BROS., 5 Union Square
Chicago.....News Stand Palmer House
New Orleans.....GALLOT & JOUBERT, 115½ Common st.


AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

FURNITURE.—By M. J. Simmons, at 1057 Market st., at 11 o'clock.

WEATHER REPORT.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, SAN FRANCISCO, April 10, 1892.

Forecast for Period Ending at Midnight Monday.

For Nevada—Fair; slightly warmer in north portion.

For Utah—Fair; slight temperature changes.

For San Francisco—Fair; slightly warmer.

ROBERT E. KERKAM, Chief of Division.

THE CALL CALENDAR.

APRIL 1892.

| Su. | M. | Tu. | W. | Th. | F. | S. | Moon's Phases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1 | 2 | April 3d, First Quarter. |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | April 11th, Full Moon. |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | April 19th, Last Quarter. |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | April 26th, New Moon. |
| 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | |

The Morning Call.

MONDAY.....APRIL 11, 1892

## ARE WE "FEEBLE-MINDED?"

In an interview Mr. Hunntington is made to utter the following words:

The sturdy farmer who comes West with his family, and puts $3000 into a ranch, falls of adequate moral support in California. The people don't meet him half way. They should do more to get good men to settle down among them and to build up trade.

To the above the *Argonaut* adds the following comments:

While this is true as it reads, we should like to have Mr. Huntington explain what encouragement or inducement can be offered to the Western farmer, with $3000, to come here and settle under the prevailing conditions of transportation. Not only would it make a serious inroad upon his $3000 to transport himself and family and their belongings to this State, but when he has bought his ranch and settled down to "build up trade," he finds he is simply working for the Southern Pacific Company, which levies exorbitant toll on all he buys and all he sells. That company "meets him half way" and makes him stand and deliver, graduating its tariff not by any system or plan, but by the good old rule of grabbing everything in sight and letting the rancher get along as best he can.

Mr. Huntington's arguments, whenever he comes here, are of so extraordinary a nature that it would almost seem as if he looked upon California as a vast home of the feeble-minded. And he may be more than half right.

THE CALL does not believe that California is "a vast home for the feeble-minded," but there are doubtless tens of thousands of persons in the Atlantic cities and States who are inclined to look upon California in much the same light as does Mr. Pixley. They naturally ask why it is that our citizens year after year consent to have their substance eaten up by three or four men, who have, by hook or crook, got hold of the railroads which our citizens and the General Government have furnished the means to build. They also see that we permit the same men who manage our railroads to impoverish the city and State, and that we scarcely lift our hands to relieve ourselves. California in early days, all admit, contained an energetic people. They did not permit wholesale plunder to go on indefinitely, and our State and city affairs were not all corrupt. Now even Buckley sends us words which sound very much like those uttered by our friend Pixley, saying in substance that we are at fault for allowing the State to be controlled by miscreants like himself who have been given vitality and life through railroad money. It will not be very surprising if the inhabitants of the Eastern States should come to the conclusion that we are feeble-minded. Intelligent persons here know that when a convention assembles to nominate candidates for office, from a constable up to a candidate for Governor in either party, a few creatures of the railroad enter the convention, and through what they term a compromise most of the important offices are secured by the corporation. California has now reached that period in her history, however, when her citizens have something to do besides allowing themselves to be sold by our Buckleys, or by the smooth-faced individuals who do not care much what becomes of the State providing they can make money thereby.

## SPECIFIC CONTRACTS.

THE CALL has often asked free-coinage contemporaries to explain what would be the condition of such of the debtor class as have signed notes promising to pay in United States gold coin, should gold go to a premium in consequence of the passage of a free-coinage bill. The impenetrable silence with which this question has been followed has at last been broken by a local contemporary, which declares that in all probability contracts of this nature would be declared void by Congress. For our contemporary's sake we regret that the silence had not been persisted in. Breaking contracts by law is a very poor way of getting clear of the consequences of a political blunder. The Federal constitution expressly declares that no State shall pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts, but the provision of the constitution by which the States confer upon Congress the right expressly denied to themselves has not been pointed out. The California specific contract law has been before the Supreme Court and sustained. While it is possible that in all contracts to pay money, in which the kind of money to be paid is not specified, courts may hold that any legal-tender money satisfies the debt, there is not the remotest chance that either court or Congress will declare an agreement to pay in either kind void. The condition of the debtor class, therefore, in respect to specific obligations is that the obligations they have assumed must be fulfilled.

## NO PLACE FOR LOWELL.

Dean Bradley has conferred a favor on the people of the United States in refusing the bust of James Russell Lowell a place in Westminster Abbey. The "honor" of a niche in the abbey is not one to be sought. It was conferred upon Longfellow in the belief that Longfellow contributed somewhat to the glories of the abbey, but unless this belief is general an American has no right there. The tomb is purely English, except as the English desire to gather and preserve memorials of the illustrious dead of other countries. It would not perhaps be just to say that the late Mr. Lowell's writings were inspired by a hope that he would be placed in English estimation on a level with Longfellow, but it was often remarked that in Lowell's last years his work took on an English tone. His four years' residence in England as American Minister let him into the inner circles of London society and subjected him to the flattery that mediocrity often pays to genius. Lowell became noted for his after-dinner speeches. They were in excellent taste, without being dull through a desire not to offend. His graceful wit and profound learning gained for him admiration and respect. When he was relieved of his official duties, which by the way were principally social, he returned to his native country in body, but his heart seemed to cling to the country of his late residence. Possibly the refusal of the Dean of Westminster Abbey to give his bust a small corner in the tomb may have a salutary effect on the minds of other American writers.

## A LESSON IN CITY GOVERNMENT.

Against the next outcry for the abolition of the consolidation act, and for the framing of a new charter for San Francisco, it may be well for citizens to keep track of municipal governments elsewhere. An interesting experiment in city government is now being made in the largest city of the world—London—and some account of it is given in the *Review of Reviews*. We may learn something by studying it.

Until quite lately London was governed by parish vestries and local boards, each of which controlled a small area, and each of which was independent of the others. The business of drainage, combined systems of street improvements, and one or two other matters requiring concerted action were in the hands of the Metropolitan Board of Works, whose members were chosen by the local boards and vestries. In 1889 Parliament passed a General County Council act. Under this the fifty-nine divisions, or as we should say wards, into which the city is divided, elect each two members to a County Council, and the Council elects nineteen Aldermen. It also elects a presiding officer who practically does the work of a Mayor, though the Lord Mayor is retained, with some of his ancient rights and privileges. The powers of the Council are limited. It superseded the Metropolitan Board of Works. But it has no control over the police, the water works, the docks, the street railroads and the gas supply. With the exception of the first all of these are owned and controlled by private corporations.

It is now proposed to amend the County Council act by extending the district governed, so that it shall cover the whole metropolitan police district—an area of several hundred square miles, with a population of about six millions. It is then intended to give the Council control of the police, water, gas, street railroads, docks and markets—in fact, to clothe it with each and every power heretofore exercised by the 59 local boards and parish vestries. It is a case of centralization in contrast with the movement for decentralization which is going on in Scotland and Ireland. The municipal "progressives," as they are called, demand that the city shall buy the eight water works, all the plants and mains of the gas companies, and the markets, docks and street railroads. It is contended that the revenue derived from these properties, at lower rates than those which now prevail, would pay the interest on the bonds issued for their purchase, and that a material increase in the income of the city may be secured by compelling the nobility, who own the bulk of the city, to pay taxes on the ground rents which they collect.

It will be perceived that this is one of the great financial operations of the age. The amount involved must be reckoned in the hundreds of millions. Were such an undertaking begun in a great American city the parties engaged in it would most likely make millions out of it. A "steal" would most likely be involved which would prove fatal to the improvement. No such apprehensions seem to be entertained in London. In that city municipal officials seem to be singularly pure. Councilmen and Aldermen all serve without pay and are regarded as incorruptible. An impartial authority observes that "not one of the 137 members has ever been suspected of corruption or abusing his trust." If this statement is founded on fact, we have good reason to envy the English.

In several matters the reforms which the London "progressives" demand are not required here. We have no 99-year ground rents, and owners of property, however used, are supposed to pay the same taxes as their neighbors. Docks are owned by cities or States. There would be considerable opposition to a project for a sale of city railroads to the municipality. The markets, gas plants and mains, water works and mains will some day be all owned by cities, as they are now in most cases. Their acquisition is only delayed by the unwillingness of taxpayers to pay the exorbitant sums demanded by their present owners. But we shall not in this country attain the perfection in municipal government which London seems to expect until we can raise the moral standard of municipal officers to the level it is said to have reached in London. At the present time corruption is the rule both in the legislative and the executive branches of city governments all over the United States, and from this cause taxpayers are more inclined to restrict than to enlarge their province. If ever we get in San Francisco a Board of Supervisors which, like the London Councilmen, shall be above suspicion, and a set of executive officers who shall be incapable of betraying a trust, people may intrust them with more power than they now enjoy. Till then the tendency is to wait and watch.

## CENTRAL AMERICAN PROGRESS.

The Government of Salvador has offered to the South American Steamship Company a subsidy of $6000 the first year, $5000 the second year and $4800 the third year for a monthly steamship service between Panama and the ports of Salvador. It appears to be expected that similar subventions will be granted by Guatemala, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and there is no reason why Mexico should not follow the example. It is not stated that the steamers will run as far north as San Francisco, though if they are wisely managed they will. There is more business to be picked up here than at Panama, and merchants in the Central American trade would only be too happy to get even with the Pacific Mail by patronizing a rival line.

The movement must be studied in connection with the meeting which is now being held at the city of San Salvador to revive the scheme of a Central American federal union. This meeting was convened by the President of Honduras, and Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Guatemala promptly agreed to send representatives. Senor Ezeta of Salvador professes to be enthusiastically in favor of union. He said in his last message to his Legislature: "The most glorious day in my public life will be the one when, under the sanction of the people of Salvador, I shall deliver over the authority I hold into the hands of the Federal Government of Central America." Nor can the election of young Barrios to the Presidency of Guatemala be viewed otherwise than as an indication of the popularity of union in that State. Central American union was the life dream of the late General Barrios. He lost his life in fighting for it. It is natural to suppose that his nephew shares his views, and the support he received at the election from ex-President Barillas indicates that the people are of the same mind.

There is thus a fair chance that the long-deferred project may now be consummated. A couple of years ago Costa Rica was slow to acquiesce. Minister Mizner thought it worth while to go down to San Jose to point out to the Costa Ricans the advantage they would derive from union. Latterly a partial failure of the coffee crop in that State has made the Costa Ricans less confident in their own resources, and they are likely to be more pliable. Nicaragua has always been willing to go in, provided the Federal Government agreed to set up no claims over the canal. There appears to be no reason why the federal union should not be carried into effect if the leading men of Central America can overcome their petty provincial jealousies of one another.

A Central American confederacy, comprising the territory which was included in the old federal union, would contain about 3,200,000 people—quite enough to form a respectable nation. Among these there is a sufficient infusion of old Spanish blood to render the population capable of intelligent self-government. There is an ample labor supply for the cultivation of the main staple of the country, which is coffee; and as the plantations of Costa Rica and Salvador have lately been turning out a bean which is superior to the average Rio coffee, there is no reason why Central America should not compete with Brazil for the coffee supply of the world. It would not take a very large increase of acreage to produce as large a supply as Brazil now furnishes, and the quality would be better. Central America can also largely increase its yield of rubber, indigo, sugar, hides and bananas, all of which could be easily marketed at this port.

On the political advantages of Central American unity it is unnecessary to enlarge. When Central America becomes a nation it will rise to a sense of its responsibilities, and the petty quarrels and disturbances which have hitherto impeded its progress will cease. All the countries of christendom would welcome it into the family of nations. It would rise as Mexico has risen, from a region of anarchy, sloth and ignorance to a state in which order prevailed, and where capital could seek investment in safety. The United States has benefited largely, if indirectly, by the progress which Mexico has made under Diaz; they would in like manner share in the gain which could not fail to result from the consolidation of the five Central American States into a solid commonwealth, with a strong central government.

## AN ABSOLUTE FREE-TRADER.

There appeared at one stage of a recent debate to be at least one honest man in the lower House of the present Congress. While the Democratic leaders generally call themselves tariff-reformers Mr. Simpson of Kansas came squarely out and declared himself for absolute free-trade. His conscience would not permit him to compromise with wrong. Up to this stage of his speech Mr. Simpson has the appearance of being not only an absolute free-trader, but an absolutely honest man. But a little further on he admits having voted for a bill which, to use his own language, "would disgrace any civilized nation." Mr. Simpson alluded to the Chinese exclusion bill, which he avers was passed in the interest of California. Mr. Simpson may be honest in this assertion, but he is in error. The Chinese bill was passed in the interest of the American people. It was intended to secure the American people in the possession of their own labor market. Across the Pacific Ocean there are several hundreds of millions of people who are glad to get work at 10 cents a day. Without the law which Mr. Simpson considers a disgrace to the nation one of the 10-cent-a-day workers could pass over to California for the sum of $25. Men with capital who want the cheapest labor the labor market of the world affords are ready to advance the $25 and take their pay with interest in labor. There is substantially no limit to the number of laborers of this description who would be brought to California if there was no law to prevent their landing. From California they would spread to the East and the South. Rates of wages would be reduced in all parts of the country. They might not come down to the Chinese standard of 10 cents a day, but they would so underbid the American laborer that his whole habit of life would be necessarily changed. It is difficult to preserve respect for the intelligence of a man who considers a law protecting the American people from such competition a disgrace. If Mr. Simpson's Kansas constituents should find Chinese pouring into their State, filling every channel of industry with half-price labor, it is at least presumable that they would find a way to make their "honest" representative in Congress change his mind. The assertion is now going the rounds of the press in the East that Chinese labor is not cheap. If not cheap, why not? Simply because the restriction bill checked immigration in time. There has never been more than about 100,000 Chinese in the State against from seven to ten times as many whites. The Chinese have affected but not controlled the labor market. The comparatively few who arrived were absorbed in the several avenues of employment, and when they found that no more could come they raised Chinese rates to the white labor standard. A man does not need to have lived in California to know how these things would work. Without a Chinese exclusion law there are more than 100,000,000 of people who could better their condition by crossing the Pacific into the United States. One million of Chinese in California and 10,000,000 in the United States would lower the American standard of wages nearly to that existing in China. But the law stopped the influx when but little more than 100,000 had crossed the Pacific. Might not even a Kansas politician be expected to understand that an immigration of 100,000 had not produced the results predicted from an immigration of 10,000,000?

## A $22,226,400 SHOW.

The latest estimate of the cost of the World's Fair is $22,226,400. This estimate was given by President Baker to the Congressional Investigating Committee, and is doubtless as low as that official could make it. But how is this sum to be obtained? The known resources of the fair are $5,618,110 of stock subscriptions, $5,000,000 of Chicago bonds, and gate receipts. The latter are estimated at $10,000,000, which may not be too large, but are somewhat too entirely prospective. But, assuming that the receipts will be as estimated and that the stock subscriptions will all be paid in and the Chicago bonds sold for their face, there is still a deficit of about $2,000,000. Some of the fair managers are extremely anxious to make the deficit a round $5,000,000 and to provide for it by an appropriation from Congress.

In a cautious sort of way President Harrison recommended the fair to the kind consideration of Congress. He recognized the fact that Chicago had fulfilled her financial promises and that the deficit was due to the larger proportions the fair has assumed. The fair had, in fact, become a great national enterprise, such as Congress might contribute to if the report of the Investigating Committee should be favorable. There are two obstacles in the way of an appropriation: First, a Democratic Congress which is bent on making a record for economy, and, second, the bickerings of the National Commission and the local directory. Both want the handling of the money, and each would apparently prefer to see the appropriation bill fail than to let the other have the disbursement of it. But the fair managers will be in a bad fix unless Congress comes to their relief.

## TWO SIDES TO A QUESTION.

A local article appeared in Sunday's CALL describing the difficulties attending a search for a boarding-house into which children would be admitted. Of course, it seems unfeeling to refuse to board a couple because they have children, but boarding-house keepers have to consider the likings of their patrons. If the majority of people avoid a house in which there are children, a landlady could hardly be expected to court ruin by admitting children. At the same time it is against public interests that children should be objected to. It would seem as if this prejudice against children might be made to work its own remedy. If there must be boarding-houses to which children are not admitted, may we not also have boarding-houses in which children are welcomed? There are, perhaps, more people who would prefer a home brightened by the happy faces of children than boarding-house keepers imagine. Probably the instinctive feeling of most parents that their children give less trouble than other people's children has something to do with the difficulty of finding homes for children. A mother with one or two children could hardly expect to go into a house in which 30 or 40 boarders were accommodated and lay down or set up a rule excluding other people's children. While a little home of one's own, if it is limited to two or three rooms, is better for parents than a hotel, however grand, it certainly should not be made impossible for parents to find accommodation for their children.

The excitement attending the gathering of boomers for a rush into the new lands offered to settlement in the Oklahoma region is now intense and will be at fever heat when the troops cease to bar the way. It is inevitable that there should be many disappointments, but the migratory boomer is used to the fluctuations of fortune, good and bad, and is chiefly happiest when in a condition of unrest accompanied with high-strung hope. A considerable proportion of those who are now seeking a new field for their capacities have probably forsaken better prospects than those which are open to them, but they are buoyed up by the hope that they will have good luck whatever may be the fate in store for others. It is this optimism which gives a zest to adventure. Some measures appear to have been taken to prevent preferential grabbing of choice town lots and lands. The Government surveyors and others are required to toe the mark at the border line, so that all may have a fair start. This precaution is believed to have upset a scheme of certain capitalists who intended to appropriate all the land around Fort Reno and to found a town. But it will be a miracle of honest dealing if there is no forestalling.

It is not civil war, but only a big fight with bandits which is raging in Montana. The difficulty of suppressing the horse-thieves who infest portions of Montana, Wyoming and Idaho is by no means light. It is estimated that the rustlers number at least a hundred, and they are all desperate men, knowing well that if caught by a posse of cattle-ranchers they will be shot down or hanged. That was the measure of justice meted out to a similar gang, and the present gang of outlaws have earned quite as richly the vengeance of society. The cattle-owners who have been so systematically despoiled are in earnest and will not give up the fight until they have put an end to the lawlessness which menaces all peaceful industry. For the moment, the robbers seem to have beaten back their assailants with grievous loss, but in the end they will be surrounded and shot down or dispersed.

The tone of the New York papers indicates that the Grant monument fund will be collected of a certainty within a short time. Yet it is too soon to be jubilant, and even if the money were in hand it is scarcely a matter on which to claim unlimited credit for public spirit. The work has been too long in hand and the response on the part of the public has been so slow as to suggest downright apathy. It therefore savors almost of bathos to be self-laudatory about the noble deeds of New York in the cause of charity, and to cite several conspicuous instances of aid rendered, such as the Chicago fire, the yellow-fever scourges of the South and the Johnstown disaster. The fact that stares the public in the face is that wealthy and populous New York has undertaken to erect a grand monument to the memory of General Grant, and is at last driven to methodical canvassing to attain the object. From the outset the project has been negligently managed.

There are rumors of an intention to place on the Atlantic mail service a new line of steamers which would make Holyhead instead of Queenstown the final point of departure. To have Holyhead as a port for mail service would often save a day as things are at present conducted, and that is of very great consequence to the commercial interests of the United States. During heavy weather the mails are frequently delayed in transit to Dublin and thence to Queenstown, and the mail steamers which have the night before sailed from Liverpool are compelled to lie in the harbor until the postal bags are sent on board. If the mails from all points were dispatched to Holyhead and fast steamers there began the voyage and continued it without intermediate stoppage the whole system would be simplified. It may be suspected that the London and Northwestern Railway Company have some designs to give Liverpool and Manchester the go-by in this arrangement, and to take care that their railway traffic is not injured by the Manchester ship canal. The change can do no harm to American interests.

During the civil war in Chile President Balmaceda shipped to England 22 tons of silver, and to make the transportation secure was successful in obtaining the services of the British cruiser Espiegle. This method of shipping bullion has been common enough and is permitted by the rules of the British service, but as matters turned out Lord Salisbury would no doubt have preferred that the Espiegle had not assisted Balmaceda. The present Government of Chile is naturally solicitous to know whether any of this treasure is recoverable and a correspondence has been proceeding on the subject. Mr. Kennedy, the British agent in Chile, regrets that he did not make careful inquiries about the destination of the silver, but as the vessel employed was a British man-of-war he must have closed his eyes rather dreamily as to what was passing around him. Lord Salisbury maintains that no claim can lie against England.

A French military attache is credited with having given utterance to the opinion that the 12-inch guns intended for the Monterey are superior in penetrating powers with the new smokeless powder to much larger weapons in Europe, not excepting the 110-ton guns of the Elswick factory. He has also the highest opinion of the superior efficiency of guns of less caliber turned out of our Government departments. This is encouragement which will please the country, and we trust the time is near when, besides having a good pattern of ordnance, we shall see all our ports properly equipped for defense. We are a long way from that satisfactory state of things at present. To superiority in guns may be added our superiority in the manufacture of defensive armor, an illustration of which is furnished by Russia adopting the Hervey plates and laying down plant therefor.

Russia and France, by a little planning at Constantinople, thought they had put England in a difficulty about the investiture of the Khedive of Egypt, but they find themselves beaten by another trick in the game of diplomacy and are perhaps sorry they made the venture. The firman of investiture, when it arrived by special envoy at Cairo, was found by Sir Evelyn Baring to contain some uncovenanted and undesirable restrictions on frontier rights, and thereupon he put pressure on the Khedive not to accept the conditions. At the same time England and Italy co-operated in a naval demonstration at Alexandria and the British and Italian Embassadors at Constantinople co-operated in something very like an ultimatum and warned the ruler of the faithful that the firman must be modified or his envoy recalled. The Sultan understood what was necessary under these embarrassing circumstances, and the firman is to be modified. The origin of this international comedy is, of course, the desire of France to hamper England in Egypt, and render her prolonged occupation troublesome. But, in a diplomatic way, England is disinclined to evacuate Egypt in order to let France in, and thus no time is fixed to say adieu. The world will be a good deal older when the day of departure is in sight, but it does not do for England to say so.

Probably there is no mode of suicide less painful or more instantaneous than by exploding one's self out of existence with dynamite. When the deed of self-destruction is resolved upon by this means it is, however, needlessly shocking to follow the example set by a man in Pennsylvania who greatly misjudged the force requisite to attain his end and threw impediments in the way of the Coroner holding an inquest. He ensconced himself in a hollow tree in the woods and touched off several dynamite cartridges at his feet. The explosion rent the poor man's body into a number of pieces, but his head was found on the top of a tree 300 feet distant, and a leg was picked up in a lake 500 feet from the spot. The trees in the vicinity were splintered, and the shock was felt over a great area. To produce these results as much dynamite must have been used as would blow up a great mass of rocks.

## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

John Greenleaf Whittier began life as a shoemaker.

Charles Gayarre, the historian of Louisiana, is living in a state of destitution in New Orleans.

Prince Albert of Wales is said to be interested in a pipe-line which is to connect the oil fields of Pennsylvania with the seaboard.

Richard Claverhouse Jebb, LL.D., professor of Greek at Cambridge University, England, is now in the United States. He is a most eminent English classical scholar.

The last male heir of Pulaski, the distinguished Pole who aided the patriots of the Revolution, lives in Savannah, Ga., where he earns a scanty living peddling small wares.

The "K" in Jerome K. Jerome's name stands for "Klapka." He is not yet 32 years of age, and has been in his time a clerk, a schoolmaster, a shorthand writer, a reporter, an actor and a journalist.

Senator Plumb used to be the greatest newspaper reader in Congress. His place in that respect is now partly filled by Senator Palmer of Illinois, who pays great attention to journals and journalism.

Lord Dufferin is only the eighth Embassador sent by Great Britain to France since 1814; while the latter power has been represented at the court of St. James by no less than thirty-eight men in that period.

For the last three years Rosa Bonheur has been engaged on the largest animal picture ever painted. It represents ten horses of full size trotting over a thrashing floor, and the artist has already refused $60,000 for it.

Senator Butler has decided to convert his plantation into a truck farm, for he believes that the over-production of cotton in the South is responsible for much of the poverty existing there among the small planters.

Congressman Bailey of Texas wears a frilled shirt and a white tie. This combination gives him somewhat the appearance of a young minister of fifty years ago, when frills and white chokers were the outward signs of the country curate.

Poultney Bigelow of New York and the artist, Remington, will start in May on a canoe trip from Berlin to the Baltic and St. Petersburg. The Emperor will permit Mr. Bigelow to fit out his canoe at the royal station at Potsdam.

The only surviving members of the United States Senate of the memorable session of 1860-61, immediately preceding the war, are said to be William Saulsbury of Delaware, Lyman S. Trumbull of Illinois, James Harlan of Iowa, Anthony Kennedy of Maryland, Henry M. Rice and Morton S. Wilkinson of Minnesota, Thomas L. Clingman of North Carolina, and James R. Doolittle of Wisconsin.


MAGEE Ranges and Warm-air Furnaces. Taylor Goodrich, 27 New Montgomery street.

"KRITIKO" reads character from handwriting. Write in ink, on unruled paper, in an undisguised hand. State sex. Send with 50 cents, stamps or postal note, to "Kritiko," 609 Merchant street, San Francisco.


## BEATING THE RECORD.

### The Way Real Estate at Creede Advances in Value.

Denver Sun.

The other day a Denver man stepped from the train, saw a lot he thought he would like, and asked the owner, who, of course, just "happened" to be standing near, what he would take.

"One thousand dollars," was the reply.

"Well, I'll see you again shortly. I want to look about and get my bearings."

After inquiring the price of various other lots he concluded to take the first one. He had been gone but an hour and felt a satisfaction at being able to do a little business so soon after his arrival, and remarked to a companion: "This is a hummer and no mistake." To the owner he said: "I've concluded to take your lot. Have the papers made out and we'll go up to the bank and get the money."

"The price has gone up since you were here. It is now $1300," quietly remarked the owner.

"Three hundred dollars an hour!" he gasped, and was carried to the train. The pace was too killing. Such activity in realty and building has rarely been seen, even in Colorado. The buildings in Jimtown have arisen like mushrooms over night. An absence of a couple of days and one would rub his eyes to be sure he was awake, so great is the change.

## NEVER TALKS TO STRANGERS.

### A Reporter's Vain Attempt to Interview Tennyson.

New York Herald.

Tennyson has almost been interviewed by a London reporter on his new play. The journalist caught the poet just as his Lordship started on his daily walk, and approached him hat in hand.

"I see your Lordship's play has been successfully produced at Daly's Theater in New York."

The laureate walked on without deigning to look.

"The cable dispatches state that the play is the best thing your Lordship has ever written."

No response.

"Mr. Irving says that there will be an assured run for a year if your Lordship will let him produce the play at the Lyceum. What are your Lordship's plans?"

His Lordship continued to stare straight ahead of him, and the Hon. Hallam Tennyson appeared and apologized for his father's apparent rudeness, saying that the old man never spoke to strangers.

The United States has 190,000 square miles of coal beds, of which 120,000 square miles are easily worked.


THE most obstinate cases of dyspepsia are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine tones the stomach, promotes healthy digestion, creates an appetite, and relieves headache. Give it a trial.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels and is the best remedy for diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

EXTRA Prince pies. SWAIN'S, 213 Sutter street.


## NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

**Occidental Lodge No. 22, F. and A. M.** Third Degree THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, April 11, at 7:30 o'clock. By order W. M. [1] H. JONES, Sec.

**King Solomon's Lodge No. 260,** F. and A. M.—Special meeting in Steiner st. Third Degree THIS EVENING, April 11, at 7:30 o'clock. By order of the Master. [1] I. H. PECK, Secretary.

**San Francisco Chapter No. 1,** Royal Arch Masons, meets THIS EVENING for R A Degree. All companions in good standing are invited. 1 H. G. PRINCE, Secretary.

**California Lodge, No. 1,** I. O. O. F., meets MONDAY, April 11, in Memorial Hall, Odd Fellows' Building. Initiation and election of representatives to Grand Lodge. All visiting Odd Fellows invited.
C. E. BENEDICT, N. Grand,
R. H. WETMORE Jr., Rec. Sec. ap10 2t

**Knights of St. Patrick**—To the officers and members of the Knights of St. Patrick: You are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our late brother, OWEN DONAHUE, TODAY (Sunday), at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 309 Elm avenue. Per order of
JAMES R. KELLY, President.
P. K. O'KEEFE, Secretary. 2

**Knights Golden Eagle**—Officers and members of the Grand Castle, Knights of Golden Eagle, Cal., will please assemble at Union-square Hall, 421 Post st., on TUESDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock noon, to attend the funeral of Sir Knight JAMES McM. HANNA, Grand Master of Records of the Grand Castle, K. G. E., California.
SAMUEL McCALL, Grand Chief. ap11 2

**Knights of the Golden Eagle, Cali**fornia Castle No. 1, K. G. E.—Officers and members are hereby notified to assemble at Union-square Hall, 421 Post st., on TUESDAY, April 12, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon, to attend the funeral of Sir Knight JAMES McM. HANNA, late Master of Records of California Castle No. 1, K. G. E.
LOUIS P. EATON, Vice Chief.
Attest: SAMUEL McCALL, M. of R., pro tem. 11 2

**Annual Meeting—Notice Is Hereby** given that the fifth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Italian-Swiss Mutual Loan Association will be held at the office of the corporation, 534 Montgomery street, on the 13th day of April, 1892, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing directors, presentation of the fifth annual report and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting; books for shares in the sixth series are now open; the shares are payable at $1 per month each; the accumulations of each month are loaned only to shareholders in San Francisco and Alameda counties on real estate security, first mortgage. By order of the board of directors.
A. SBARBORO, Secretary.
San Francisco, March 30, 1892. ap6 7t

**Stockholders' Meeting—A Special** meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Wyoming Gold Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, room 11, 230 California st., San Francisco, Cal., on FRIDAY, the 15th day of April, 1892, at the hour of 1:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, adopting a code of by-laws, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 13, 1892, at 3 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. W. BARROWS, Secretary.
San Francisco, March 29, 1892. ap1 td

**Annual Meeting—The Thirteenth** annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bulwer Consolidated Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, room 33, Nevada block, 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal., on WEDNESDAY, the thirteenth (13th) day of April (second Wednesday in April), 1892, at the hour of 1 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
Transfer books will close on SATURDAY, April 9, at 12 m. ALEX. H. BOLTON, Secretary.
Office—Room 33, Nevada block, 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal. mr30 1d

## DIVIDEND NOTICES.

**Dividend Notice—Office of the Pa**cific Coast Borax Company, San Francisco, March 31, 1892. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above-named company, held this day, a dividend (No. 16) of one dollar ($1) per share was declared, payable on TUESDAY, April 12, 1892, at the office of the company, 230 Montgomery st., rooms 11 and 12. Transfer books will close April 5, 1892, at 3 P. M.
ALTON H. CLOUGH, Secretary. ap1 1d

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**All Monthly Irregularities** and other conditions restored at once, from whatever cause; ladies, if you wish instant relief consult the only reliable female physician of 40 years' experience; my remedies will positively cure after all imitations given by quacks and impostors have failed; pills $1; also latest invention without medicine. DR. M. STRASSMAN, 916 Post st. d6 1t

**Chas. Ashton, 411 Montgomery St.** Rents collected; fire insurance. fe29 eod

**Dr. Bryant's Specific; No Charge for** examination or services; cure guaranteed; private diseases. Donohoe building, 1170 Market st., cor. Taylor; Office No. 23. ap3 15t*

**Bad Tenants Ejected for $4. Collections** made, city or country. Pacific Collection Company, 638 California st., Room 3. de23 1f

**Books bought and sold. King Bros.,** 3 Fourth st., near Market. mr27 1f

**Female Diseases Successfully Treated** MRS. DR. FUNKE, 1416 Eighth, Alameda. 13t

**Mrs. Scholtz, Arrived From New** York, specialist in midwifery and ladies' complaints; private home in confinements. 2420 Boward st., bet. Twentieth and Twenty-first. mr16 3mo

**Notice to Property-Owners—A Big** reduction in frontage sewer pipe. 50 per cent off from the card rates of the Sewer Pipe Association; also contractor for brickwork, concrete and sewer work; brick put under old buildings; having my own screws and timbers I can do this work cheap; boilers set and fine work a specialty, without any obedience to any combined labor organizations; estimates gratuitous. JOS. SMITH, 2933 Mission, bet. 25th and 26th. mr13 3m

**Attention—French Female Pills Sur**pass anything of the kind as a female remedy; always relied upon for monthly irregularities, obstructions, constipation, etc.; ladies who are anxiente should not use them to guard against a miscarriage; price $5. Address MRS. M. DAVIES, 1236 Market st., Murphy building, room 53. mr6 1f

**Monthly Irregularities Restored by** electric treatment; safe and painless; lady in attendance. DR. M. STRASSMAN, 916 Post st. 1f

**A Blessing to Ladies—Instant Re**lief for monthly irregularities (from whatever cause); patients who have been imposed upon or unsuccessfully treated by others especially invited; board and skilful attention during confinement; advice free. DR. & MRS. HAVEN, 228 Post st.

**Caution to Ladies—Do Not Be Im**posed upon by quacks who copy parts of the advertisements of Dr. and Mrs. Haven, and are presumably too ignorant to write their own; $10 will be paid for any case of female irregularities they cannot cure. Office, 228 Post st., S. F.; 9 A.M. to 8 P. M.

**R. M. Edwards, Notary Public**—Office, 421 Montgomery st.; notarial business can be transacted after business hours at my residence, 2206 Geary st., San Francisco, Cal. 29 1f

**Ladies! In Disease or Suppres**sion, any time or cause; sure, quick relief; no operation, risk or wrong; cure guaranteed; most trusty, successful physician; lady assistant when wished; retired home, best care; happy all if in trouble, confidential; pills $1; safeguard $5; call, or write case fully, with $10 to $20 for warranted remedies, sent at once. Consult Grace, Dr. Anthan, 229 Kearny st., S. F.; hrs. 9-4, 7-8. The childless made parents; fat folks safely reduced. ja21 1y

**San Francisco Towel Company, 104** Market st.—Towels, with mirror-rack, served at reasonable rates. fe4 3m

**Dr. C. C. O'Donnell—Office and Res.** N.W. cor. Washington and Kearny sts. my4 7

**Private Home in Confinement—901** Folsom. Mrs. M.E. Rodgers, Midwife. oc18 6m

## SPECIAL NOTICES—CONTINUED.

**French Tanzy Wafers—These Wafers** are for the relief and cure of painful and irregular periods, and will remove all obstructions and are sure and safe every time. Manufactured by Emerson Drug Company, San Jose, Cal., and for sale by Emil Happersberger, Druggist and Chemist, 38c cor. Market and Sixth sts., sole agents for San Francisco. ja20 3m

**Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills;** Specific for exhausted vitality, physical debility, wasted forces, etc.; approved by the Academy of Medicine, Paris, and the medical celebrities. Sold by J. G. STEELE & Co., 635 Market st., Palace Hotel, San Francisco. Sent by mail or express. Prices: Box of 50, $1 25; of 100, $2; of 250, $3 50; of 500, $6. Preparatory Pills, $2. Send for circular. je4 1yr

**Whitening Rooms, $1 Up; Papering,** $5 up. LEO. HARTMAN, 513 Third st. 12 3m

**Watches and Jewelry Repaired. W.** R. SUMMERHAYES, 4 Sixth st. fe20 6m

## SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH THE BEST of reference desires a situation. Apply to J. F. CROSETT & CO., 312 Sutter st.

FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, WITH 5 YEARS' references, wants a place, wages expected $40; 2 first-class Swedish cooks, good