THE STICKY DRUG.

Phelps Declares an Opium Law Useless.

WANTS THE TAX REIMPOSED.

He Says There Is a Large Increase in the Use of the "Dope" Because of the Stamp Law.

Two of the most important officers of the Custom-house have advised the President of the United States through the Treasury Department that the law relating to crude opium, placed on the free list by the McKinley bill, is inoperative and dangerous. The law went into effect on October 1, 1890. Since that time the Government has not sold one cent of stamps, although $500,000 worth lie idle in the safe of the revenue agent at the Appraisers' building.

Collector Phelps says the law is useless, and he has done all he could to have the tax reimposed. Revenue Agent Thomas says it was a mistake to take the tax off.

Both say the result is to increase the opium evil.

"Notwithstanding the exodus of Chinese—and no one can deny that fact—" said Collector of the Port Phelps yesterday, "the importation of opium is on the increase.

"There is no doubt about it," continued the head of the Custom-house as he leaned back in his chair and scanned a paper in his hand which contained a number of figures.

"I have just this minute," he said, "finished computing a number of figures about this opium business. You can see the blotter has just been used on this paper. Now here is the first knowledge that could be obtained for the year 1892 of the quantity of smoking opium imported. The figures have just been added for the different months, and we have a total of 73,267 pounds for the year."

"What was the amount imported in 1891?" was asked.

"Our records show that 63,189 pounds were brought to this port in that year," said the Collector, "which makes an increase of over 10,000 pounds for 1892, and the Chinese have not only left this city in numbers, but a great many have returned to China. Why, during this last year, and I have just computed the number, 2243 Chinese arrived and 6311 departed. The use of opium is certainly on the increase.

"You ask for the figures for some years back? Well, here they are, and you can compare them: 1885, 54,000 pounds; 1886, 58,000 pounds; 1887, 69,000 pounds; 1888, 94,000 pounds; 1889, 44,614 pounds; 1890, 67,778 pounds; 1891, 63,182 pounds; 1892, 73,267 pounds.

"Now, to understand these latter figures and to see that the importation is on the increase one must have some knowledge of the changes in the tariff laws. But before we enter into this you must take note of the seizures during the year, which amounted to 2970 pounds, valued at $58,132 90. The duty on the prepared opium imported brought the Government $879,204. Just think of it, almost a million dollars of duty on the drug! It did more than a million's worth of evil, though," said the Collector as he fingered the paper in his hand. "Under the present law there is no duty on crude opium that is landed at the port of entry. None of this comes from China and it is principally landed in New Orleans and New York and shipped in bond here. This crude opium comes from Persia and Turkey. There is no tax on the importation of the drug in a crude form, but there is an internal revenue tax of $10 a pound on the manufacture of the crude opium into smoking opium. This is according to the tariff law which went into effect on October 1, 1890."

"How much has been collected in internal revenue taxes on this manufactured opium?" inquired the reporter.

"Not a dollar, not one cent, although it has been manufactured by the thousands of pounds," said the Collector. "The reason is because it is manufactured surreptitiously and you can't catch them at it.

"Before the law went into effect taking off the duty about 100,000 pounds of crude opium were imported at this port. Now, there being no duty on it, we have no means of knowing how many pounds are brought here, but from all indications it is considerably more, so the Chinese are manufacturing crude opium into smoking opium all over the State. This crude opium comes here now from New York and New Orleans as the ports of entry.

"This manufactured opium is not as good as the Hong-Kong prepared opium, but it has a large sale. It does not cost more than $3 to buy an outfit to boil it, and the implements of a factory can easily be secreted.

"When you consider," said the Collector, "that most of this crude manufactured opium is mixed with Hong-Kong opium, or that which pays duty at this port, you can see how great the amount is that is placed on the market. The fact of the Chinese disappearing does not cut any figure in the matter. The increase goes on just the same, so the consumption must be on the increase among the whites."

"Do you think that the increased consumption is principally in California?"

"Yes, I believe so. Some time ago a considerable amount of opium was seized and offered for sale at Ogden. There was no demand for it there. The opium was brought to this city and readily sold. Of course, up in Seattle, Portland and Tacoma opium is generally sold at the same place where it is seized. But considerable finds its way to San Francisco, which seems to be the market and headquarters of the opium market.

"Who smokes all these thousands of pounds of opium I don't know," said the Collector, "but the vice seems to be on the increase. The taking of the duty off crude opium should have naturally decreased the importation of prepared opium, but on the contrary the importations have increased. Again, the decrease, which is a very large one among the Chinese, should have tended to decrease the importation of the drug, but it has not done so, according to our record.

"Who then is responsible for the increase and who is using all this opium?" asked the Collector.

The reporter next paid a visit to Internal Revenue Agent Thomas, who had charge of the opium cases affected by the law which went into effect on October 1, 1890.

"I have in that safe over there," said Agent Thomas, "$500,000 or half a million dollars, worth of stamps to be used at the rate of $10 a pound on opium manufactured from the crude material. Thousands of pounds of crude opium have come to this city and are continually coming. It is being manufactured by the crafty Chinese into prepared smoking opium by boiling it and mixing it with the crude opium.

"But I have not sold a single stamp during my term of office out of the half million in that large safe there," said Agent Thomas drearily.

"Since the law went into effect there have not been any authorized legal opium factories run in this city. Surreptitiously I must admit there have been many of them. The bond for running an opium factory where crude opium is turned into smoking opium is $5000, which is increased in proportion to the output of the manufactory.

"Before the law went into effect there were sixteen opium factories running in this city making smoking opium out of the crude imported stuff. Now there is not one run openly. Before they had no tax to pay. Now it is $10 a pound internal revenue tax. You ask why they have been able to evade the law? The reason is this: The reason is the smallness of the reward for informing against opium factories. The Inspectors get 33⅓ per cent of each seizure, the revenue informant get 10 per cent. You must remember though that a five-furnace factory only costs $50. The principally of copper kettles and the opium manufactured is all put in another place, and when a seized the informant generally gets $10 for his pains. Again, on the cheapness of the outfit, they can move their factories rapidly from place to place. They are principally manufacturing crude opium now up in the tule lands along the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers. I took a naphtha launch not long ago and went up these rivers, spending a week, but could catch nothing. I found a factory in a deep thicket on the American River way beyond the haunts of men. When I seized it the opium had all been smuggled away and I got a few copper kettles for my pains.

"Why should the Chinese pay the Government $10 a pound internal revenue tax on this manufactured opium when they are constantly selling it in Chinatown for $8 a pound? That is the price fixed for it and for which it can be bought at any time. The Chinese keeping it are very cunning for this reason. All manufactured opium prior to the operation of the McKinley tariff could be marked for identification without cost. There were about 50,000 five-tael boxes of this on hand, or about 20,000 pounds. Of course, the Chinese were willing to have Government stamps placed on these opium boxes, because it cost nothing and increased their value. But these are the only Government stamps which have ever been used of the $500,000 worth sent out by the Government.

"Now, the Chinese who sell manufactured opium do not dispose of these legally stamped boxes but keep them, and when a search is made they have legally stamped opium, which cannot be seized. The crude manufactured opium is secreted and dealt out surreptitiously. You cannot catch them at it. Why, only to-day I searched one of these places, where I know 500 five-tael boxes of manufactured opium was delivered on Thursday. I examined the entire premises and broke open 400 boxes, but could not find a trace of the opium, which I know is in the place.

"During the year we have only seized 5000 five-tael boxes of this crude manufactured opium. You know crude opium must contain 9 per cent of morphia. If it contains less it is subject to a duty tax of $12 a pound. So you can see how much profit there is in it, as crude Persian and Turkish opium only costs $2 a pound. The manufacture consists principally in boiling the hard, crude opium and mixing it with Hong-Kong opium. We have no idea how many thousands of pounds have been manufactured of which nothing is known.

"I know this, the Chinese have made thousands of dollars out of this law. Congress made a mistake in its passage. It is inoperative and valueless."

REALLY A COUNT.

A Nobleman Who Turns to Hard Work.

Ascanio Sinibaldi of Lucca, a High Born Noble, Toils in an Undertaking Establishment.

There is a real live Count in San Francisco who is at present industriously seeking work. He comes of a high and noble Italian family, and the excuse he gives for his present condition is that he is the "black sheep."

His name is Count Ascanio Sinibaldi, and, moreover, his title is genuine.

Ten or twelve years ago he left his ancestral home in Lucca, Italy, to see the world. He traveled about considerably, until he unfortunately arrived at Buenos Ayres, in the Argentine Republic. While there he invested all his patrimony in the unstable securities of that country. Within a few months nothing was left to him but a few hundred dollars, with which he came on to this city.

He signed his name with a great flourish on the Palace Hotel register, and for two weeks lived in the style that truly becomes genuine nobility.

After that period his funds gave out, and, being literally at the end of his rope, his lordship resolved to bear the brunt of earning a livelihood by manual labor.

He found work in making translations, but that failed to prove remunerative and he was rather intermittent.

Then he did some odd jobs of collecting for Italian firms and at last he found steady employment at Baclgalupi's undertaking establishment on Broadway.

There the Count labored industriously and carefully concealed the fact of his nobility.

During the meantime his family sent him occasional remittances through Fugazi's agency, which served to relieve his temporary wants.

The Count is 32 years of age and, strange to say, looks like any other mortal of the male stripe. He does not care to be called by his title as he has not the means to keep up the dignity.

At present he is engaged in making translations for an Italian commission-house.

J. F. Fugazi, the steamship agent, who is well acquainted with the Count, says that his family is one of the oldest and most prominent in Italy. "The Sinibaldis of Lucca," he said, "are simon pure aristocrats. Their nobility dates centuries back, and they are wealthy."

However, the Count Ascanio is very well satisfied with this country, despite the many ups and downs he has had, and is willing to forego the dignity of title for the luxury of living here.

A BASE FORGERY.

Archbishop Riordan Coincides With Archbishop Ireland.

A special dispatch in yesterday's CALL stating that a letter purporting to have been issued by authority of the Pope, and calling upon the priests and laymen of the country to use their influence as citizens to secure to the Pope the entire control of the temporalities of this country, had been unhesitatingly pronounced a forgery by Archbishop Ireland of Chicago, was shown to Archbishop Riordan of this city yesterday, who said: "The letter is a forgery without doubt, but to me it seems very strange that people living in the nineteenth century, surrounded by schoolhouses and all the facilities which go to make an enlightened people, can for even the briefest space of time believe that such a thing as that could have originated with the Pope.

"We have had the letter here for some time, and, as I said before, there is no doubt that it is a forgery of the basest kind."

A Migratory Bird.

The police are on the lookout for a venturesome lady reveling in the somewhat portentous name of Mrs. Evelyn L. B. Mills Evans. If found she will be lodged in the City Prison, with a charge of embezzlement opposite her name.

She employed a young German girl not long since to act as lady's maid, companion and accompanist, representing to the girl that she was an opera-singer.

Then, during one of her short sojourns at a hotel, she suddenly made the discovery that she stood in need of a nurse, and employed Mrs. Foster at a salary of $25 per week.

Later, owing to non-payment of charges, the hotel proprietors refused her further entertainment and she departed for Monterey, after borrowing $60 from her nurse and her maid's gold watch. She took her maid and nurse with her, and suspicion as to Mrs. Evelyn L. B. Mills Evans' character never troubled their minds till the trio had been ejected from the Hotel del Monte.

She returned to the city and had a free night's lodging at the Baldwin the night before last, but left very early yesterday morning.

A Missing Health Inspector.

A telegram was received by Chief of Police Crowley yesterday morning from John McLean, Chief of Police of Vancouver, B.C., asking that the police of this city use their utmost endeavors to find one Joseph Huntly, Health Inspector of Vancouver, who has suddenly dropped out of sight. No reason for his disappearance is given. The missing man is described as 5 feet 7 inches in height, 42 years of age, blue eyes, dark complexion and wearing a mustache only. He was dressed when last seen in a black suit, over which he wore a gray overcoat.

THE CHINESE

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FIXING UP THINGS.

Hundreds of Men at Work on the Exhibits.

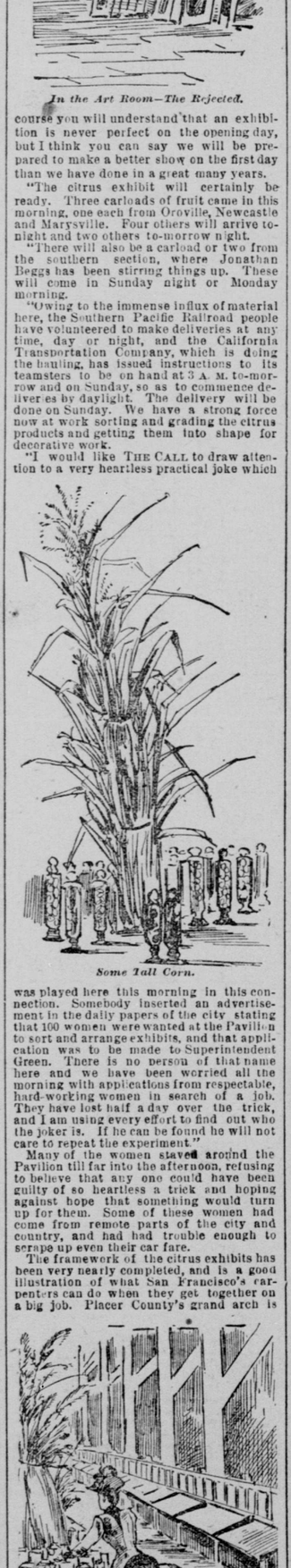
SCENES IN THE PAVILION.

Citrus Products of the State Coming in by Carloads—A Practical Joker's Heartless Act.

"Yes, we are getting along finely," said Superintendent H. A. Graves to a CALL reporter at the Mechanics' Pavilion yesterday.

The sound of busy hammers corroborated the assertion that something like 200 carpenters were at work right there and then.

"We expect to be ready by opening day," continued Mr. Graves. "Things are going up like mushrooms in the nighttime. Of



In the Art Room—The Rejected.

course you will understand that an exhibition is never perfect on the opening day, but I think you can say we will be prepared to make a better show on the first day than we have done in a great many years.

"The citrus exhibit will certainly be ready. Three carloads of fruit came in this morning, one each from Oroville, Newcastle and Marysville. Four others will arrive tonight and two others to-morrow night.

"There will also be a carload or two from the southern section, where Jonathan Beggs has been stirring things up. These will come in Sunday night or Monday morning.

"Owing to the immense influx of material here, the Southern Pacific Railroad people have volunteered to make deliveries any time, day or night, and the California Transportation Company, which is doing the hauling, has issued instructions to its teamsters to be on hand at 3 A. M. to-morrow and on Sunday, so as to commence deliveries by daylight. The delivery will be done on Sunday. We have a strong force now at work sorting and grading the citrus products and getting them into shape for decorative work.

"I would like THE CALL to draw attention to a very heartless practical joke which

Some Tall Corn.

was played here this morning in this connection. Somebody inserted an advertisement in the daily papers of the city stating that 100 women were wanted at the Pavilion to sort and arrange exhibits, and that application was to be made to Superintendent Green. There is no person of that name here and we have been worried all the morning with applications from respectable, hard-working women in search of a job. They have lost half a day over the trick, and I am using every effort to find out who the joker is. If he can be found he will not care to repeat the experiment."

Many of the women stayed around the Pavilion till far into the afternoon, refusing to believe that any one could have been guilty of so heartless a trick and hoping against hope that something would turn up for them. Some of these women had come from remote parts of the city and country, and had had trouble enough to scrape up even their car fare.

The framework of the citrus exhibits has been very nearly completed, and is a good illustration of what San Francisco's carpenters can do when they get together on a big job. Placer County's grand arch is

Unpacking Exhibits.

all ready for the hundreds of oranges and lemons which are to be placed on it. Yuba's stand, representing the World's Fair building, is also ready. So is Palermo's clock tower and Butte's orange palace. Sacramento County's locomotive is a handsome piece of carpenter-work, and when covered with the golden and odoriferous spheres will probably prove the most attractive exhibit of all. It is unique, and catches the eye from all parts of the Pavilion. The grand central piece from the Citrus Association, the "Rock of Ages," has already been fully described, and is only waiting for the fruit to be placed on it.

W. W. Greer was about the Pavilion all day as busy as a bee getting in the citrus products and superintending the exhibits of his county. Mr. Herrick, who has charge of the exhibits of Humboldt County, was another very busy person, and from appearances is going to make one of the most creditable displays in the entire Pavilion.

Among those who filed application yesterday was Dr. C. A. Smith of this city, who wants to show a model of an electric balloon for lighting cities.

Outside of the citrus exhibits and the art gallery it is difficult for the visitor to believe that even the army of workers toiling within the Pavilion up to 10 o'clock at night can possibly get things in shape by opening day. The superintendent is confident, however, and so are the men actually in charge of the work. They claim that these exhibitions are never really in shape or well patronized till the first Saturday night after the opening. They are positive that all will be ready by that time, even though things should look a little bit rocky on opening day.

One good feature which has been introduced this year is a comfortable room with desks and all conveniences, even to soda water and cuspidors, for the representatives of the press.

The visitor, it is repeated, will certainly be skeptical about the exhibition being opened on Tuesday next, for in many of the divisions there is nothing in sight at all. Sunday will certainly not be a day of rest if the transformation is to be accomplished.

In the first division, manufactured products and machinery, there will be thirty exhibits in the line of engines, boilers and appliances alone.

In the second class, hydraulic machinery and steam pumps, there will be quite a large collection. So with the mining, laundry and agricultural machinery.

Division 2, including manufactured products, metals, will be a great display, and in division 3, manufactured products, wood, or wood and iron, arrangements have been made for the introduction of a brisk trade, giving a practical illustration of the grinding and cutting of glass. Division 4 is devoted to animal and vegetable fabrics; division 5 to the electrical, scientific and decorative arts; division 6 to the fine arts; division 7 to chemical and food products; division 8 to natural products, including wines, liquors and tobacco. The farm products and citrus display come under this section.

The art exhibits are coming in rather slowly, and the walls look bare at present, but it is expected that the gallery will be ready for inspection on Monday night, if not sooner.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The market opened dull and heavy yesterday and prices declined under light sales. No news of any importance was received from the front, and nothing is looked for for several days yet.

On the early call but 1889 shares of eleven different stocks were traded in. Prices remained unchanged, but declined on the informal session, when Potosi sold down to $2 under sales of 1550 shares. The market closed weak at noon, and continued heavy on the 2:30 P. M. call.

NOTES.

Charles H. Fish, president of the Ophir and Con. Cal. & Va. mining companies, returned from the Comstock yesterday.

Silver was stronger yesterday, selling at 83c in New York and 38½d in London.

Joseph Rosin, superintendent of the Andes and Hale & Norcross mining companies, is mentioned as a candidate for superintendent of the United States mint at Carson, Nev.

The Justice Mining Company has levied an assessment of 10 cents per share.

The Bodie Miner says machinery is on the road for a new mill to be put up there.

The miners at Bingham, Utah, have refused to work for $2 50 per day and it is reported the mines there will be closed down.

The Comstock mining and milling companies paid out a total of $140,032 25 for labor during the month of December, 1892. The payroll last month was $315,324 75 less than the previous month and $26,426 75 less than that of October. The miners' wages in the only year of revenue since the Comstock commonwealth derives and the recent reduction in it is great. The payroll of the Consolidated California and Virginia mine for December was $17,150, or about one-half of what it was when the mine was in full operation. As ore extraction will soon be resumed at all points in this mine the payroll will be increased.

The Con. New York received on January 5 a shipment of bullion of the gross amount of $11,970 93, of which $2964 70 was gold and $9006 23 silver. This netted the company $8568 90. Yesterday another shipment was received valued at $4225 18, making a total of $20,381 83 to date on the present run of the mill.

The weekly reports of the Bodies are as follows:

BODIE—North drift from east crosscut of 500 level was extended 13 feet. South drift from above crosscut was extended 7 feet. Upraise from above drift was extended 15 feet. South drift 50 feet above 500 level was extended 6 feet.

SUMMIT—Upraise 3 from main south drift 200 level was extended 14 feet. Upraise 1 from main north drift same level was extended 9 feet. Ore at raising from stopes 1 and 2 200 level.

MONO—East crosscut from south drift 550 level was extended 18 feet. West crosscut from same drift was extended 13 feet.

BULLION—Upraise above north drift from crosscut 2 200 level was extended 7 feet. North drift from crosscut 3 was extended 10 feet. Are extracting some good ore from a small seam above south drift from upraise 5. Are cleaning out and repairing the south intermediate drift between the 100 and 200 levels.

Assessments Pending.

The following is a list of assessments now pending:

COMPANY.	No.	Amt.	Delinquent in the Board.	Sale Day
North Belle Isle	218	10	Dec 15	Jan 17
North Gould & Curry	14	10	Dec 22	Jan 16
Con. Imperial	34	03	Dec 23	Jan 19
Gould & Curry	70	25	Dec 23	Jan 20
Del Monte	7	10	Dec 23	Jan 24
East Belle of Cher.	3	20	Dec 24	Jan 18
Commonwealth	10	10	Dec 24	Jan 24
Challenge	13	15	Dec 31	Jan 25
Yellow Jacket	53	30	Jan 6	Feb 14
Even up Scrip	7	01	Jan 12	Jan 31
Con. Cal. & Va.	3	50	Jan 13	Feb 10
Utah Con.	16	10	Jan 13	Feb 9
Martin White	22	25	Jan 16	Feb 20
Crown Point	59	25	Jan 20	Feb 14
Alpha Con.	10	10	Jan 20	Feb 14
Sisk you Q.	5	01	Jan 20	Feb 10
Shasta Iron	2	50	Jan 20	Feb 14
Gray Eagle	31	07	Jan 23	Feb 16
Confidence	22	75	Jan 24	Feb 15
Gold Mountain	4	2 00	Jan 28	Feb 15
Seg. Belcher	11	25	Feb 6	Feb 27
Justice	53	10	Feb 6	Mar 2
South Eureka	2	02	Feb 10	Mar 6

NOTE—Assessments of mines not listed on the Board fall delinquent in office.

BOARD SALES.

Following were the sales in the San Francisco Stock Board yesterday:

REGULAR SESSION—10:30 A. M.

50 B & P	1.30	300 Chollar	.70	200 Potosi	2.20
200 Bodie	.29	450 H & N	1.00	100 Savage	1.05
50 C C & V	1.85	50 Mono	.20	200 S Nev	1.20
30	1.90	50 Overm	.30	200 Yjackt	.75

AFTERNOON SESSION—2:30.

150 Alta	.20	250 CC&V	1.80	350 Ophir	1¾
550 Belchr	1.35	100 G & O	.85	250 Potosi	2.05
100 B & H	1½	400 H & N	.90	100	.95
200 Bodie	.29	100	.95	250 S Nev	1.15
200 Chal C	.55	600 Justice	.15	100 Union	1.00
100 Chollar	.65	175 Mono	.15	200 Utah	.10

Following were the sales in the Pacific Stock Board yesterday:

REGULAR SESSION—10:30.

100 Alpha	.12	200 Ophir	1¾	200 Potosi	2.20
100 Alta	.20	200 Mylkw	1.15	500	2.15
250 Belchr	1.40	100 Occid	.25	500	2.20
250	1⅜	250	.27	300 Savage	1.05
100 Bullion	.87	200	1.80	300	1.00
300 Chall C	.57	350	1¾	250	.98
300	.55	200	1.70	200 S Nev	1.20
200 Chollar	.68	150 Potosi	2¼	100 Y Jackt	.75
150 CC&Va	1.80				

AFTERNOON SESSION—2:30.

200 Belchr	1.35	300 H & N	.90	200 Savage	.96
100 Bullion	.82	100 Mexican	1¼	200 S Nev	1.15
100 Chall C	.55	100 Ophir	1.70	300	1.20
350 Chollar	.65	100	1⅜	100 Union	1.00
550 C C & V	1.80	100 Overm	.30	500 Y Jackt	.72
50 G & C	.87½	200 Potosi	2.05		

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, Jan. 6—4 P. M.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alpha Con	10	15	Julia	05	10
Alta	20	25	Justice	15	20
Andes	25	30	Kentuck	10	15
Belcher	1.30	1.35	Mex. Wasing.	—	10
Belle Isle	10	15	Locomotive	—	05
Best & Belcher	1.25	1.30	Mexican	1.25	1.30
Bodie	20	25	Mono	15	20
Bodie Con	—	20	Navajo	—	15
Bullion	80	85	N Belle Isle	10	15
Bulwer	15	20	N Commonwlth	—	05
Central	—	05	Nev Queen	05	10
Caledonia	10	15	Ophir	1.60	1.85
Commonwealth	—	15	Occidental	25	30
Challenge Con	50	55	Overman	25	30
Chollar	65	70	Peerless	—	10
Con Cal & Va	1.80	1.85	Peer	15	—
Confidence	1.15	1.25	Potosi	2.05	2.10
Con Imperial	—	05	Savage	1.00	1.05
Crocker	—	10	S Bk Midas C.	10	15
Gen New York	33	40	Scorpion	05	10
Crown Point	50	55	Sierra Nevada	1.15	1.20
Del Monte	—	05	Silver Hill	—	10
Exchequer	10	15	Silver King	—	50
East Sierra Nev	—	05	Union Con	1.00	1.05
Grand Prize	05	10	Utah	05	10
Gould & Curry	85	90	Weldon	—	05
Hale & Norcr	85	90	Y Jacket	70	75

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 6—2 P. M.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U S Bds. 4's	113½	114¼	Blue Lakes	20	—
Cal st C Co 5	102½	—	Capital Gas	—	59
Cntn Co W 5	100	101	Central Gas	90	100
Dupont st 7	140	—	Oakland Gas	41	41¼
Do, ex-coup	94	—	Pac Gas Imp	78½	—
F&CHseRy 6	101	103¾	Pacific Lights	75½	78
LALightCo. 5	100	104	S F Gas light	71⅝	71¾
Do, Gntd. 6	100	104	S Ktn G & H	—	30
M&PRRBds	90	105	Cal-st R R	110	115½
Mkt-stRR Bds	120¾	—	F & C Hse Ry	31¾	35
Mutzy Ave 6	—	20	Geary-st R R	90	105
NevCoRR 5	100	—	N B & M RR	75	—
NPCstRR 6	101	—	Omnibus RR	—	56
N P R R 6	—	—	Presidio R R	—	28¾
N Ry of Cal 6	108	—	Californians	80	—
N Ry of Cal 5	98½	—	Commercial	—	92½
OakG, LaH 5	101¼	—	Fireman's Fd	—	172
OmbusCRy 6	115¼	116	HomeMutual	187½	—
PaRolMill 6	101½	—	Stateinvestm	—	79
Do, 2d issue 6	—	101½	Atlantic Pow	—	47¼
P & O R R 6	—	115	Cal Powder	100	150
P & C H Ry 6	88	—	GiantPowCo.	40	45
Pwlst Ry 6	—	117	Vigorit Pow	1½	2¼
SPRRArizo 6	100	—	Vulcan Pow	—	10
SPRRCal 6	112	115	Bk Dia CMC	—	16
SPRRCal 5	—	97	CalCotton MC	45	—
SPRRRyCal 6	—	106½	Cal Electlght	22½	23
SVWater 6	—	123½	Cal ElecWks	4¾	7
SVWater 4	92	92⅞	Hawaiian Com	1	5¼
AngloCalBnk	—	72⅞	Hutchn Sugar	23¾	—
Bank of Cal	260	264	Judson Mfg'C	17	—
CalSafeDepos	50¾	52	Merch ExAssn	107	—
FirstNatBank	185	200	Oceanic S S	27½	35
LPAmBank	116	120	Pac CoastBCo	101	—
L & S F Bank	—	39	Pacific Nail U	—	33½
Pacific Bank	—	165	Pac Roll Mill	30	45
MerchExBnk	15	21	Pac Woodnwe	—	30
Contra Cos W	100	101	ParaffinePtCo	80c	1
Marin Co W	—	55	Pac Trans Co	—	35
S V Water	98¼	98¾	United C Co	30	35

MORNING SESSION.

Board—450 Hutchinson S P Co, 3; 100 Oakland Gas, 41; 10 Pacific Gas Imp, 78¾.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board—50 S V Water, 98½; 15 do, s 30, 98½; 10 S F Gaslight, 71¾; 50 Giant Powder Con, 40.

Street—100 Oakland Gas, 41¼; 50 Hutchinson S P Co, 3.

A Prospector in Luck.

Charles Jackson, who has been prospecting in the Pine Nut District, near Virginia City, Nev., for twenty-seven years past, visited THE CALL office last night and exhibited a number of specimens of silver ore. They assay $108 in silver and $76 in gold to the ton, and contain 42 per cent of lead. The ore is from a true fissure, "wall rocks prominent," and some of the specimens were found only seventeen feet below the surface. Jackson has already located two claims and is about to locate a third.

Do you smile? If so, and you want to kill the perfume of the same, chew White's Yucatan Gum. It will do it in two minutes.

POLICE DOCKETS.

How Justice's Wheels Are Retarded.

THE WORK ONE COURT CAN DO

An Attorney Gives Figures to Prove That an Extra Court Is Not Needed.

"San Francisco has about as much use for another Police Court as she has for another Mayor," said a prominent attorney yesterday.

"If the present Police Court officials were half as energetic in the performance of their duties as their friends are in trying to secure an act of the Legislature providing for another court there would be no necessity for it, and the chances of any criminal not getting justice would be reduced to about one in ten. Under the present condition of affairs it is about 100 to 1 against justice.

"From the groaning representations of those who are working for a fourth Police Court one would suppose that criminal cases were accumulating at an alarming rate. For instance, they cite the fact that there are something like 700 untried cases on the calendars of the three courts, and that they could not be disposed of if the court sat twenty-four hours a day for 100 days. But those are not facts.

"It is true that there are over 700 untried cases on the calendars, but there have seldom been less at any time during the past dozen years. About that number are continued and carried on the calendars for one cause or another all the time, and the number is not increasing materially.

"It has shown a slight increase in the past few months, but that has been due to the elections and the negligence of officials as their terms come to a close. The temporary energy and activity of the new officials will balance that, and for a few months now the amount of unfinished business will decrease as rapidly as it has increased in the past.

"I have been looking into this matter of another Police Court and can prove to you in a very few moments that we have absolutely no use for it if any way can be devised to compel those we now have to do the same amount of work their predecessors did. Just glance at this table of arrests for the last thirty years," and he produced the following from the reports of the Chief of Police:

1862-63	5,422	1877-78	18,627
1863-64	6,852	1878-79	20,129
1864-65	7,619	1879-80	21,063
1865-66	9,440	1880-81	23,011
1866-67	9,123	1881-82	25,969
1867-68	9,588	1882-83	24,148
1868-69	11,882	1883-84	25,591
1869-70	13,644	1884-85	24,432
1870-71	12,432	1885-86	26,587
1871-72	11,036	1886-87	29,385
1872-73	12,810	1887-88	19,486
1873-74	13,007	1888-89	33,462
1874-75	16,820	1889-90	25,549
1875-76	17,409	1890-91	24,529
1876-77	21,789	1891-92	29,259

"Now, then, up to March 7, 1881, when the act of the Legislature providing for Police Court 2 went into effect, these cases were all handled by one Police Court. The jury cases were tried by the City Criminal Court, but I will speak of them later, for they really amounted to nothing.

"From this table you will see that up to the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1880, one court handled 18,000, 20,000, and even as high as 22,000 a year, even more than the two courts handled from 1886 to 1888. On an average the two courts up to March, 1889, had only about 3000 cases a year more to dispose of than one court alone had handled, but in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, the three courts had a less number of cases than two had handled in 1883-84 and 1885 86.

"The total number of arrests for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, was 29,258, only 3000 or 4000 more cases than two courts had handled, and less than a third more than one court had disposed of in a single year. The number of arrests for the past six months was 14,645, which indicates that the total number at the end of this year will be greater than last.

"Now then, here is the way I have figured this matter out: If one court can and has disposed of 22,000 cases in a year, two courts can handle 44,000, and three courts 66,000 in the same length of time. But now we have three courts to hear but 29,000 cases. Now the proposition is to have four Police courts to handle the business which one and a half should be able to hear.

"It will be a great many years before the total number of arrests reach 44,000, the capacity of two courts, and in that time our third Police Court could try all the jury cases and have time to attend to other business besides.

"When these figures are shown to the people who are working for a third Police Court they say: 'But up to 1880 the City Criminal Court tried all jury cases.' That does not alter the situation. One Police Court has disposed of 22,000 cases a year, less the misdemeanor jury trials. Then two courts should be able to hear 44,000 cases a year, less the jury trials. Now, then, we have three Police Courts. Let one of them try jury cases and the other two courts will have a great deal less than 30,000 cases a year to hear, or about 15,000 below their full capacity, if the officials do their duty.

"It is true that jury trials are set for almost every day up to the middle of next April, and the courts appear to be pretty well blocked. It is all apparent, however, and there is a remedy which would clear the calendars of jury cases in six months.

"The situation is about this: Every attorney knows that if he demands a jury trial the case against his client will not be heard for three or four months. By that time the witnesses will have disappeared or will have become disgusted with frequent continuances and long delays, and when it comes before the court no one will appear to prosecute. Knowing that a demand for a jury means delay, and that delay helps the case, the attorneys have learned to demand it, not because they do not want the Judge to try the case, but simply for delay.

"Not one out of ten of these cases are tried by a jury. When the time comes the attorney has had all the delay he wanted so he simply waives a jury and the court hears the case if any one appears to prosecute or it has not been fixed.

"Now, the remedy is this: When an attorney demands a jury the Judge, who understands that it is purely to gain time, should instruct him that if a jury convicts the defendant he will be sentenced to the full penalty allowed by law. If he persists in demanding a jury let the Judge set it for trial that same afternoon or evening and see that it is tried then. The attorney finds that his scheme to secure a postponement is balked and he will very soon conclude that he does not want a jury, especially as it will increase the chances of his client getting the full penalty and make more work for him.

"If that plan is followed but one jury a day will be demanded in each court, and instead of the work on the jury calendar increasing it will rapidly decrease until the courts can keep up with their business with ease.

"These jury trials under the present system materially interfere with the work of the court. When it is convened in the morning, at 10 o'clock, it has only until 12 in which to dispose of the whole calendar, for a jury trial is set down for the afternoon. Therefore all the cases on the calendar are either tried or continued in the morning, and in the afternoon the jury trial is waived. It occupies about ten minutes and is disposed of. Then there is nothing else before the court and the remainder of the day is wasted.

"The judicial day is from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 o'clock, four hours a day, but in the Police courts they do not average three. Court is never held on Saturday afternoons and holidays, deaths, waived juries, etc., leave almost nothing to do on the afternoons of other days.

"The frequent continuance of cases, necessitating their being carried on the calendar for weeks at a time, is another cause of delay. This is often done because an attorney cannot be in court to attend to the case, being busy elsewhere. I have seen thirty business men and as many witnesses dragged away from their stores to act as jurors in the Police Court, and after being kept waiting an hour or two, sent away to come another day, simply