PICTURES IN THE ART GALLERY.

Some of the Works of California Artists.

One of the most striking pictures in the Mechanics' art gallery is Frederick Pape Jr.'s salon exhibit of 1893. It represents a peasant interior, and the name, "The Spinster," is presumably applied in the literal sense of "one who spins," for the figure in the foreground is working an old-fashioned spinning-wheel. Mr. Pape, who was only twenty years of age when he painted "The Spinster," is a native of San Francisco and there is many reasons for believing that the city will have cause to be proud of him. His exhibit at the Mechanics' shows considerable versatility. "Harem Girls," a tiny study of two swarthy orientals, is almost hidden behind a peacock-feather fan, is delicate in execution and effective in coloring, and "A Sunrise in Egypt," although intensely vivid, is not crude. An artistic and novel effect is obtained by the manner in which the pale gray limbs of the tree in the foreground are outlined against the saffron sky. A somewhat angular Ethiopian, whose small head scarcely stands out sufficiently against the back-

"The Spinster of Jevan," by Pape.

ground of the door which he is defending, as "The Guardian of the Harem," is not such a happy picture as the three above mentioned, and the two works in black and white would be seen to better advantage in a good light.

Another rising young artist is Lois E. Wall, all of whose work is good and some of it excellent. Perhaps her happiest effects are obtained in water-colors, but "A Morning Psalm," being in oils, has most admirers. This picture represents a girl of the peasant type, whose attitude and face alike express wrapt devotion. She has none of the ideal beauty that is so much more often found in peasants on canvas than in peasants in real life, but that is one of the charms of Miss Wall's picture—to have portrayed the simple, honest little peasant girl that everyone who has wandered in northern Europe is familiar with.

Perhaps the best of Miss Wall's exhibit is the water-color entitled "A Study." It is vigorous and intensely expressive. The "Anarchist" is another picture displaying

"The Chinese Girl," by Wall.

considerable individuality and character; both the attitude and glance of the figure are replete with conspiracy and stealth. "The Chinese Girl" is a typical Mongolian, whose eyes possess a quality seldom attained by any one but a good artist. They follow the beholder with a steadfast gaze and from all parts of the room appear to look straight at him.

For a young artist Miss M. M. Froelich has attempted very ambitious subjects, and it speaks well for her ability that she has succeeded in them. "Japanese Still Life" is a refreshing relief from the stereotyped subjects usually selected for this branch of

"Japanese Still Life," by Froelich.

the painter's art. The musical instruments and flowers are well drawn and subdued in coloring, and the needful touch of color is given by the grinning mask that lends an air of grotesqueness and originality to the picture. "The Millinery Workroom" is another of Miss Froelich's works that attracts considerable attention. "Merchant-street Poultry" might almost be called a difficult piece of still life on an ambitious scale, with the introduction of a figure.

Alice B. Chittenden's chrysanthemum picture is one of the most admired in the gallery. No mere words can portray the charm of a well-painted flower study; almost any subject can be described better than flowers, and it is in flowers that Miss

"Roses," by Chrittenden.

Chittenden has delighted to display her talent. Even the peony, which as a rule is considered a loud and flaunting flower, becomes as charming as a rose under Miss Chittenden's brush, and in No. 112, a study of Gloire de Dijon roses the delicate, mellow tints of the well-known flower are exquisitely rendered.

William Hulacek is represented by four pictures. One that immediately attracts the eye is a still-life study of vegetables. Though there is nothing idealistic in the humble cabbage or the garden turnip, Mr.

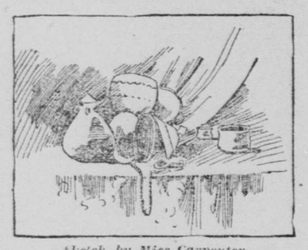
"Tea Roses," by Hulacek.

Hulacek's fidelity to nature entirely redeems his trivial subject from vulgarity. The cabbage is vivid but not crude, indeed it looks so fresh and natural that it would make a good house-wife long to pass it into the stewpan. "Early Morning in the Alameda Marshes," a small delicately drawn and softly tinted picture, in its placid minuteness recalls backgrounds by Teniers. "Tea Roses" is a very dainty picture, and a still-life study of cocoanuts displays a good deal of vigor.

Margie E. Nicoll's most noteworthy characteristic is her coloring. "Mexican Pottery" might almost be called "a symphony in red," so rich and yet subdued are the tints.

"A Study of Chrysanthemums From Nature" is "skied" and consequently in a bad light, but it attracts immediate attention notwithstanding. The flowers are just in disorder enough to be artistic, and, being of the smaller variety, they escape the ragged effect that so frequently gives an air of untidiness to pictures of chrysanthemums. The colors are exquisitely blended and all rich and mellow in tone.

Louise M. Carpenter is another artist who excels in flowers. Her "Chrysanthemums From Nature" is one of the most admired flower pieces in the gallery. It requires



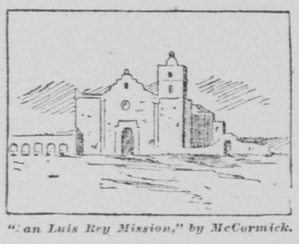
Sketch, by Miss Carpenter.

considerable skill to bring good effects out of a blending of white and yellow flowers with only a dash of red to give warmth, but Miss Carpenter's chrysanthemums are a triumph of this order.

"Chinese Melons" is a well-executed piece of still life.

"Little Mendocino" is a somewhat daring subject, for short of absolute success it would be ridiculous. But the Indian baby is not ridiculous; it is charming in spite of the fact that it is crying. Every one admires the little brown thing and longs to comfort it. Indeed Mrs. Grace Hudson has scored a distinct success with her well-painted "papoose." The picture stands out admirably from a long view and will also bear the closest inspection. It is distinct and yet soft.

Evelyn McCormick exhibits four pictures, "Old San Luis Rey Mission," No. 253, being a little gem of tender and distinctly Cali-



"San Luis Rey Mission," by McCormick.

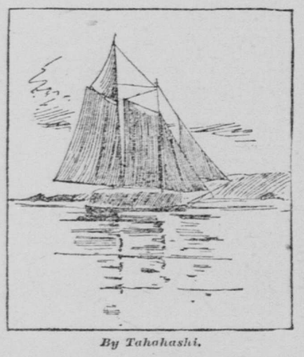
fornian coloring. In the same mission, No. 246, the building is equally good, but the sky is lumpy and the foreground a little monotonous. "Afternoon at Ginerney, France," accepted at the Berlin exhibition of 1891, is a picture the coloring of which would be gorgeous even for a tropical scene, instead of which it is supposed to portray a country where the tints of nature are considerably more subdued than in California. No. 34—"Afternoon, Old San Luis Rey Mission"—is a vigorous and artistic picture of the building, whose coloring is admirable, but the wide sweep of bright green foreground is a trifle crude to the conservative eye. Miss McCormick has a reputation as an artist and most of her work is vigorous and good, but as a colorist she is occasionally prone to a little excess.

E. McFarland is represented by three studies of heads in pastel. The boy's head is particularly good, being natural and life-like, and all the work, while soft and artistic, is at the same time more clear and concise than many much more experienced artists evolve from pastel.

"Lake Angelina, Summit of the Sierras," by Kate F. Maher, is a very good landscape, clear and vigorous, while true to nature and free from affectation. "Donner Lake" is also a refreshing little picture with a very effective foreground.

Selina Newman's "philosopher" appears to be enjoying life thoroughly. To judge from the expression of his face he is deriving untold comfort from the cigarette that he holds in his hand. He must be a very modern philosopher to indulge in anything so frivolous as a cigarette. Philosophers, as a rule, are supposed to be more addicted to long pipes. In addition to the modern philosopher Miss Newman exhibits several good pictures of still life.

One of the most industrious and versatile of San Francisco's younger artists is R. Tahahashi, who, although a native of Japan, has acquired his knowledge of western art here. Over two pages of the art catalogue are monopolized by Mr. Tahahashi, and his



By Tahahashi.

pictures include landscapes, seascapes and studies from life. There is nothing oriental in Mr. Tahahashi's work. He has evidently profited well by the lessons taken here. Although versatile the Japanese artist certainly succeeds best in landscape. Some of his studies of trees are very good and one or two of the sea pieces are admirable.

California is a land of fruit and flowers, which perhaps accounts for the fact of there being so many studies of the products of the orchard and the garden. Mrs. S. Brown is one of the most industrious fruit and flower artists who exhibit. Her name seems to be unknown in San Francisco, but she has quite a collection of good still-life pieces in the Mechanics' gallery. Mellow oranges and peaches, grapes, watermelons and violets appear to be the work she revels in, although one of her pictures, "Bric-a-Brac," is a study of the tea-table.

Miss Y. R. McElroy is a prolific fruit and flower painter. "Tropical Fruits" is a study of grapes, pears, etc.; it is soft and clear in execution but a trifle cold in coloring for a representation in tropical productions. No. 74 is another study of grapes from nature, and 55 is a picture of pineapples. Miss McElroy exhibits an artistic and pretty study of yellow roses and another of red roses, in a bronze urn. The music-study is also well painted. Lucy F. Adams is another young artist who gives most of her attention to flowers.

"Jonquils and Narcissus" is a picture which makes one dream of spring. Yellow roses and fleurs-de-lis, the nasturtiums and the violets are all good studies in flowers. A climate like California, where, as in the Italy of Mignon's song, "the bee has always flowers," must be quite an inducement to an artist to take to the horticultural branch of the painter's art.

Martha Patterson also paints the products of California. "From the Vineyard" is a richly colored and well painted study of grapes. Red roses is a good flower-piece, and 129 is a picture of Indian poppies.

It would be impossible to comment in detail upon Lillian A. Howard's studies of Pacific Coast wildflowers, for they form a little picture-gallery of their own well meriting individual scrutiny. Miss Howard has done a great work in giving a birdseye view, so to speak, of the wonderful flowers of this coast. No one can fail to be as much struck with her industry as with her skill.

Wanted to Be an Angel.

Mrs. Stella Bingham, a young woman residing on Ellis street, was taken with an uncontrollable desire to twang her little harp and wear the promised crown. This was on Friday night last, and to save her friends as much grief as possible she wrote each one of them affectionate farewell notes and dropped them in a letter-box. She then made out minute instructions for the undertaker and carefully planned her funeral and wound up with asking that solemn individual to come around to her residence the next morning at 11 o'clock and prepare her body for burial. This missive she dispatched by a messenger-boy, then went out and purchased a few ounces of carbolic acid. Returning to her room she locked the door, dressed herself out in a beautiful white gown and filled her hair with flowers. She arranged herself very gracefully on the sofa and then swallowed the acid. The acid was horrid to the taste, and also burned frightfully. It burned so badly that she forgot her angelic ideas and commenced to scream for a doctor. Parties rushed into the room and Dr. G. W. Hawkins was sent for. He succeeded in overcoming the effects of the poison, and the woman is now almost recovered. Her attempt at suicide is said to be unrequited love.

COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION.

An Organization of Accountants and Salesmen.

An association composed of accountants and salesmen in the principal wholesale and retail stores of this city was recently formed and is now known as the California Commercial Association. It has on its roll of membership over 150 names, who have joined the organization with the full sanction of their employers.

The objects of the association are to improve the social, intellectual and physical condition of its members, to foster harmony and good feeling between employers and employes, to establish a free employment department for its members and to offer to young men a place where their evenings can be profitably and agreeably passed. Commercial associations are not experiments, as they have proven a success wherever they have been formed. This is notably the case in Europe, where in every large city an organization of this kind exists.

The association has a suite of large rooms in the Kohler & Chase building on O'Farrell street neatly and comfortably fitted up, and there is on file THE MORNING CALL and other daily papers for the use of members. In the near future it is proposed to add a gymnasium, the benefits of which, from a physical standpoint, will be appreciated. The library, though small now, will be constantly added to, and in due time it will contain all of the Eastern and European magazines and periodicals.

It is proposed to have lectures, essays, debates and educational classes, and as much in the way of general amusement as possible. Under no circumstances will any form of gambling be allowed. The association is not a political one in any way and it is non-sectarian. The officers confidently expect that there will be 500 members on the roll before the end of the year. There will be an associate membership of accountants and salesmen between the ages of 18 and 21 years, who will be entitled to all the privileges of the club except voting and holding office.

The officers are: President, John Watt of Raphael Weill & Co.; vice-president, E. B. Jordan of S. & G. Gump; secretary, I. C. Joseph of Steinberger & Kallisher; treasurer, J. B. Berolzhime of Porter, Slessinger & Co.; directors, Charles Schlessinger of Bauer Bros. & Co.; Arthur Elliott of Kingan & Co., Ltd., I. Kaufmann of the London, Paris and American Bank, William H. Lux of Raphael Weill & Co., D. Felgenbaum of Feigenbaum & Co., and Julius Lemle of Hing & Landt.

THE SUNDAY LESSON.

Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper's Talk to Her Sunday-School Class.

At the opening of her class yesterday Mrs. Cooper stated that two dates out of five had been fixed for her addresses at the Columbian Exposition. On Sunday evening, June 18, at the international convention of Charities and Corrections she is to speak on "The Relation of the Kindergarten to Pauperism, Vice and Crime." The Kindergarten Congress is to be held from July 17 to the 24th. On July 20 she will give an address, titled "Every Mother a Kindergarten."

The lesson of the day was: "Joshua, the Leader and High Priest." It is said that Satan stood at the right hand of the leader. So, also, the angel of the Lord was there. This great conflict between good and evil still goes on. We all feel its power. The temptation to get rich, to secure power, to be presumptious, to take great risks, still besails the children of men. We are bound to admit that the experiences of life reveal two distinct influences. If people deny the personality of the devil they still must admit the effects of two distinct ministries. Paul expressed it when he said, "When I would do good, evil is ever present with me." It would seem that this conflict between good and evil is needful for some purpose of education and development. Right in the presence of the evil stood the angel. I am glad, said Mrs. Cooper, that over and above earth's sin and pollution stands redeeming love—just exactly as the fair-faced sun looks steadily down upon the bogs and morasses and beckons up the poisonous vapors and purifies them, and sends them back in showers of blessing upon the earth. The angel stood for help to Joshua. I believe the angelic host still stand as servitors awaiting orders. They are eager and alert. The hour of earth's failure is the hour of heaven's support. If only our eyes were opened in times of utter discouragement as were the eyes of the young man when the old prophet prayed, we, too, should see the mountain full of heavenly helpers.

HER KEEL STILL ON TOP.

Yesterday's Attempts to Right the Schooner Turn Out As Usual.

The work of turning the capsized schooner into a proper position was continued all day yesterday with the usual result—the ropes broke. Early in the morning she was towed to Howard-street pier and put under the shears. The men have got so they can put the parbuckles on in a very short time, and after their work was performed the towing commenced. But it was a useless task, and another good cable was wasted.

It was then decided to put a chain around it and that work was being done at dark last night. She will very likely be turned over to-day. If the chains break the only method left will be dynamite.

Crowds thronged the wharf from early morning until dark, and the police were kept busy keeping them from offering suggestions to Mr. Spreckels.

The enterprising sailors on the British ship Goodrich turned an honest penny by charging 15 cents to get on board their vessel, the deck of which afforded a splendid view of the attempt to right the vessel. Early in the morning they put a sign on the bow of their vessel reading: "Admission to see the schooner raised, 15 cents. Proceeds to the orphans."

The orphans very likely got the money and kept it. Every man on the vessel had lost his father and mother, so there was no deception practiced. However, there was a great deal of kicking at this brilliant move by those who objected to paying such an amount to the good cause. They looked upon it as a trick.

TO IMPROVE THE SQUARE.

The Supervisors' Street Committee Visit Holly Park.

The street committee of the Board of Supervisors, composed of Messrs. Day, Denman and Ryan, visited yesterday the plot of ground off Mission road called Holly Park. At present it is an uncultivated piece of land, but the property-owners have hopes that it will soon be a beautiful park.

The place was originally a very pretty spot, but the numerous street contractors have lately found that the dirt on the knoll in the park would make a good material for road-building, and they have dug holes in the ground in such a manner as to completely spoil the whole center of the plot. To stop this evil the Holly Park and Mission Road Improvement Club invited the Supervisors to visit the ground, and they did so yesterday.

A committee from the club did the honors and a large number of the members of the club were present. The Supervisors were shown over the ground and the whole matter was explained to them, and they left with the intention of helping to improve the park as much as they could with the $5000 which the old Board of Supervisors appropriated for the purpose and then withdrew.

New City Laws.

The Board of Supervisors met in caucus on Saturday afternoon to arrange a plan of action for the Legislative Committee, which starts for Sacramento to-morrow. There was a good deal of discussion in the matter of advocating the abolition of the Sewerage System Commission and to oppose any effort at the capital to form a permanent Board of Commissioners. Some decided action on this question will be reached at another caucus to-night.

Dr. Washington Ayers presented a draft of a bill to be introduced to the Legislature providing that the appointment of the Board of Health be taken out of the hands of the Governor and that the Mayor and Supervisors be given that power. It also provides that all the appointments, including the Quarantine and Health officers, shall be held directly responsible. The Supervisors decided to give this measure their support.

A Preacher Arrested.

Arthur Hunter, a man 55 years of age, is one of the unthrifty laborers in the Lord's vineyard and yesterday went out to do some of his duties along the water front. He picked out a good location near the ferry-house and sailed in. Nobody escaped his tongue and his remarks were offensive to all around him. He also became excited and added a few calisthenics to his sermon. He at last got so offensive and created so much disturbance that Officer Mahoney was compelled to run him in. He was taken to the North Harbor station, where $2 were found on his person.

For a disordered Liver try Beecham's Pills.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Some Practical Reforms in the Fifth Infantry.

PROPOSED PRACTICE MARCHES

Colonel Barry Brings Good Reports From Sacramento—First Infantry Battalion Drills This Week.

At the meeting of the board of officers of the Fifth Infantry at the Lick House on Saturday evening there was a very interesting exchange of views on the very important subject of uniforms and equipment and the general needs of that regiment. Colonel Fairbanks, whose intelligent administration has placed the Fifth Infantry among the most progressive of California National Guard organizations, was very much gratified at the reports made by the representatives of the different companies at the meeting. These companies are located in Oakland, San Rafael, Petaluma, Santa Rosa and San Jose. The sentiment was very unanimous that the effect of the division encampment had been very beneficial and that one of the most noticeable results had been the greatly increased attendance at drills and the active interest aroused in military matters. Every company had since gained accessions to its ranks of a very desirable class of recruits. Some of the leading young business men in the towns mentioned had signed the roll of active members, and the re-enforcement was an advantage, not only numerically but in a social and business sense. The business administration had been vastly improved, with the result that all the companies are out of debt and in a condition to stand assessments for many greatly needed articles to complete the personal equipment of the soldier.

The subject of footgear was very thoroughly discussed at Saturday night's meeting. The use of canvas shoes was condemned. The experience at Santa Cruz satisfied the officers of the Fifth Infantry that the canvas shoe is not adapted for campaign purposes. It absorbs moisture too readily, and wet feet was a common complaint among the men after returning from drills and reviews. The adoption of the regular army shoe was recommended as the best footgear for use in field and camp and when on practice marches.

It was agreed that one of the most serviceable articles was the leggins, and that every company should equip itself with a full supply. They not only look well but protect the trousers from weeds, mud and dirt, and help to keep the feet dry.

The regular army gray campaign hat was also incorporated in the bill of dress adopted by the board of officers. The men had taken a great liking to it, and it was agreed that the soft gray slouch hat should be worn by every man in the Fifth.

The heavy leather waist belts did not seem to be in favor, and after considerable discussion the choice of the majority fell on white cotton webbing for all belts.

The proposition that the regiment equip itself with regulation canteens and haversacks was also received with great favor. It was admitted that a soldier without these indispensable portions of his kit would be a very helpless fellow if suddenly ordered into the field. So the Fifth Regiment will proceed forthwith to supply all its companies with the most essential equipments for working purposes.

The best of feeling prevailed among the officers. Colonel Fairbanks has the good fortune to find in his command a most earnest and progressive body of field, staff and line officers. They are a wide-awake class of young men. At the meeting they showed that they were in dead earnest, and intended, if enthusiasm tempered by good, practical business sense can achieve results, to make the Fifth Infantry the best regiment in the State.

Captain Juillard of the Santa Rosa company and Captain Elliott of the San Rafael company propose to cut out some active campaign exercises for the coming spring. They intend to inaugurate a series of practice marches, in which the Petaluma company will probably also join. Last summer Captain Juillard marched his company from Santa Rosa to Mark West Springs and back again, and his description of his experience seems to impress his brother officers that here was a field of practical military educational work well worthy of further exemplification and development.

In this city the quiet of December has extended into the new year. There is nothing doing. The regular drills are slimly attended. Something like apathy seems to have permeated the ranks everywhere. Special order 1, dated January 4, from brigade headquarters, calling for the election of officers in Company C, First Infantry, stands in conspicuous isolation as the only one issued thus far in 1893 from any headquarters. The fact is significant of a period of marked inaction.

There are signs, however, of an awakening. The first Saturday night in February the boys will all be in line at their respective armories. The men whose delegated function it is to recommend and vote for supplies from the State treasury will make a round of the armories that evening. The committees from both houses of the Legislature on military affairs are coming on their biennial visit of inspection. National Guardsmen, in view of the demands now being made for necessary appropriations for the support of the State militia, will appreciate the importance of turning out with full ranks that night. No doubt every nerve will be strained to make the most favorable impression possible upon the visitors.

Colonel Barry of the Third Infantry, who has made several trips to Sacramento since the session opened, reports that there is a decidedly friendly feeling among the legislators toward the National Guard. Governor Markham is also very favorably disposed and is not likely to veto any well-digested military measure. The propositions presented by the special committee appointed by the National Guard Officers' Association have been, after a conference with the Governor and Adjutant-General Allen, modified in one or two important particulars. The scheme for a reorganization of the brigade districts and reducing the number of brigadier-generals, for instance, has been abandoned. If pressed there was danger of arousing the opposition of representatives from interior towns to all the proposed amendments, and rather than jeopardize reforms more essential it was concluded to allow the brigade districts to remain as they are. Captain Barry of the United States Army in his report to the adjutant-general of the army made the subject of brigade organization one of his strong points of condemnation, but Captain Barry, as he has no doubt since discovered, did not appreciate the political complications of the situation.

As an evidence of the military spirit which prevails throughout the State, hardly a week passes that does not bring to Second Brigade headquarters a petition signed by citizens, asking to be enrolled as a company in the National Guard. These are uniformly approved and forwarded to division headquarters, but, as the complement of companies is full, there is little hope of additional muster-ins unless, at the present session, the Legislature increases the complement. The latest petition came from Vallejo.

Captain Blumenthal has been unanimously re-elected to the command of the cavalry troop. He enters upon his second term under the most auspicious circumstances. The troop is out of debt, is occupying fine quarters, is drawing to it some first-class recruits, and has a loyal and affectionate regard for its gallant captain.

The Second Brigade signal corps turned out yesterday for target practice.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Bush was out sunning himself on Market street a few days ago, for the first time in three weeks. He has had a very serious illness, and his condition excited much sympathy among his legion of friends and comrades. His doctors, however, say he is on the mend, which is good news.

A series of two-company battalion drills will take place in the First Regiment armory this week. The drills will take place every evening except Thursday and Saturday.

Rifle Shoot Scores.

In a 50-shot match at Shell Mound range yesterday between Lieutenant William H. F. James and F. B. Kennet, of Company F, First Regiment, and Sergeant H. L. Pendleton and W. W. McGowan, of the same regiment, James and Kennet won by five points. Following is the score:

Lieutenant James	4 3 4 4 3 4 5 4 4 4— 39
	5 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 5 5— 42
	5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 3— 45
	4 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 5— 45
	5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4— 43
Total	214
Sergeant Pendleton	3 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 4— 42
	3 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4— 41
	4 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 5— 45
	5 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 3— 41
	5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4— 42
Total	211
F. B. Kennet	41 39 40 41 38—199
W. W. McGowan	41 40 34 43 39—197

Pioneer Kindergarten.

At the annual meeting of the Pioneer Kindergarten Society of this city the following named were elected officers for the ensuing term: The old board of directors was re-elected and Mrs. William M. Bunker was added to it; Mrs. Frederick George and Mrs. S. E. Dutton were chosen for the executive committee, as were also the Misses Edith Pillsbury, Caroline Kohler and Grace Thorne; Mrs. Helen Hecht was elected treasurer, Mrs. M. S. Grenbaum assistant treasurer, Mrs. M. B. Kellogg corresponding secretary and Miss Caroline Kohler assistant. During the past year the society expended $6144 95, which is $926 in excess of the receipts during the same period. The directors have decided to open a new school in the vicinity of Harbor View.

A LONG PETITION.

A Repeal of the Street Extension Law Wanted.

Owing to the fact that this is the last week in which to protest against the Potrero-avenue extension law, the Protesting Potrero-avenue Association has announced that for the benefit of those who are unable to call during the day, the office will be kept open evenings.

A CALL reporter called on Secretary W. J. Peterson yesterday, and in answer to questions regarding the general progress made by the association, Mr. Peterson said:

"Well, we have from 1100 to 1200 names on our roll at present, and have collected 5 per cent assessments on property representing $50,000, and we expect to have collected several hundred dollars more at the expiration of the time.

"Our attorneys have $1800 to their credit at the bank, placed there by us, and to be paid to them at the end of the litigation. So you can see we are well provided with the sinews of war.

"Why, even if we lose, the time property-owners will gain will be worth more than the money it costs them.

"Here is a petition only waiting for President Gilman's signature to be attached before it goes to the Legislature. The petitioners, of whom there are about 700, ask the Legislature to repeal the street-extension law. We are not certain that the Legislature has the power to do it, but you see we are leaving no stone unturned to win our fight."

The petition goes to Sacramento this morning.

THEY RAN BEHIND.

No German - American Celebrations.

The Teutonic Population Is Much Exercised Over a Deficit Caused by the Last Festival.

The great German-American day celebrations, which were two years ago inaugurated in this city with a great deal of pomp and ceremony, are doomed, and will never again be repeated in San Francisco.

A big deficit in the treasury of the committee which had charge of the celebration of 1892 is the cause of it, and 50,000 German citizens have been discussing the matter.

Several meetings have been held, the last and final one yesterday afternoon in Eintracht Hall.

It was found that the receipts, according to the accounts of Secretary Bald, were: On October 9, $677 30; on October 21, $492 70; for bar privileges, $1300, and miscellaneous $30 55. Total, $2500 55.

The total expenditures will when all the bills are paid amount to $3080, leaving a deficit of $579 45.

The first celebration, held a year earlier, had netted a profit of $1200, which amount is safely stored away in the vaults of the German Savings and Loan Society.

The men who had charge of affairs in '91 had nothing to do with the management in '92, and the former are determined that the money they have earned by their judgment shall not be used to cover up any deficiency caused by mismanagement by their successors.

A large number of societies and vereins are equally interested in the fund now in bank and, of course, the opinions as to whether it shall be drawn on to pay the bills of the '92 committee or not are widely divergent.

A great deal of bad feeling has been stirred up, and it is now quite certain that the German societies will never again attempt to unite for the purpose of holding another German-American day celebration.

The debate during the meetings was very acrimonious and several times the proceedings were decidedly stormy.

As the matter now stands it is thought that after the men have had time to cool off the $1200 in bank will be divided so as to give one half toward the payment of the deficiency and the other half to some German charity.

A Narrow Escape.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"A man can come awfully near dying and not know anything about it," said Edwin Soule yesterday. "I tell you we had a narrow squeak a few nights ago. We were coming from Chicago to Kansas City over the Rock Island. After supper I went into the smoking-room and sat smoking and chatting with several of my fellow-passengers. One by one they all dropped off to bed, and by 11 o'clock I was all alone. I wasn't sleepy and sat up smoking. The sleeping-car was full of people, every berth was taken and I was in luck to get an upper. Well, along about 2 o'clock I decided to go to bed. As I stood up I happened to glance out of the window and saw a bright flame coming up from under the car. I called the Pullman conductor and showed it to him. He said it was a hot box and that the packing had taken fire. It was a bad one, he said, and the journal was in danger of getting so hot that it would break. 'If it does,' he said, 'there will be a whole lot of dead people in this car, but we'll have to take our chances and run to the next stopping place.' Finally we got there, and so hot was that journal that we had to wait there three hours before we could move a foot. I the was only passenger on the car that knew of the danger, and I thought then that there ought to be some sort of a law that would compel a conductor to notify sleeping passengers of their dangers."

A New Voting Idea.

Louisville Commercial.

The New York Recorder has evolved a new idea about voting. It proposes family suffrage. The more children there are in a family the greater the responsibility that rests upon the father, and, therefore, the home should have more weight than the irresponsible celibates who now so largely control suffrage in our great cities. "Why not give," says the Recorder, "the American home ballots in proportion to its numbers—a vote for every man, woman and child, subject always to naturalization and other required qualifications—and enable the American family to protect its political and social interes's by its own franchise? Male monopoly of suffrage gives the balance of power to the irresponsible celibate youth of our great cities. Enfranchise the family and we shall transfer it to the responsible heads of households, the parents with homes, on whose shoulders nearly all the public burdens of the present and all the nation's hopes of the future are carried."

Our present crude system of voting is certain to be modified in time, and the subject needs all the side lights that can be thrown upon it.

Natural Wealth of Florida.

New York Sun.

More and more the plantations, graperies and orange groves of Florida are passing into the hands of Northerners and Englishmen, for an enervating climate will destroy local energies in time. The "crackers," or native population, are improving under education, but they do not grow fast mentally, and their farming is confined to a little planting near their cabins. Naturally they are a simple and hospitable people, with a speech somewhat tinctured by negro dialect. Besides fruit Florida has a vast wealth in her phosphate beds, which are of unmeasured extent, but one capitalist says that since the investment of $30,000,000 in phosphate in the South the business has been overdone and there is no demand for phosphate land at present.

Rockefeller's Rink.

New York Press.

One of this city's richest men, John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil King, is so fond of the outdoor sport of skating that he has a private skating rink on his property near his residence. The pond is on a vacant lot 50x90 feet next door to the millionaire's Fifth-avenue residence, near Forty-fourth street. The lots on which the pond is located are valued at $300,000. Mr. Rockefeller recently bought 100 pairs of skates for the use of his family and friends on the rink. He is a good skater himself.

An Astral Decimation.

Puck.

A little group was discussing Biela's comet in a country store.

"I tell ye," said Farmer Hardshell, "thet was a great fall of stars the time thet comet come along. I see more than a thousand drap with my own eyes."

"I didn't see 'em," responded Joshua Bright, "but I looked aout the next night and I noticed the stars was thinned aout considerable."

It gives immediate relief—we mean Salvation Oil, the great pain-remedy. Price 25 cents.

The largest species of rootless plants are the "seaweeds" of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans.

There is no doubting the efficacy of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It cures every time.

RACING IN WINTER.

It Is Becoming Popular in California.

LATEST TALK OF THE TURF.

Prospects of a New Jockey Club Being Formed and Another Track Built. Oakland Events.

As shown by the successful meeting at the Oakland track, winter racing promises to become more than popular in California. Henry Schwartz has the laugh on the Blood-horse Association and there is a good prospect of the meeting at the Oakland track not closing next Saturday. If the attendance continues to be so large as it has been during the past week there is a prospect of the meeting being continued for several weeks longer. Among the attractions on the programme for to-morrow will be a race for two-year-olds.

Local turfmen think that if William Macdonough's plan to form a new jockey club on this side of the bay is successful winter racing in this State will surpass anything seen in the East. Besides the signatures of fifty men who are willing to contribute $1000 each toward the club, it is said that "Lucky" Baldwin has offered a sum sufficient to complete the track. It is Macdonough's idea to have a mile and a quarter track, the regular distance in Australia.

The futurity stake for trotting foals of 1890, to be trotted off at the summer meeting of the Sonoma and Marin Agricultral Society, is looked forward to with great interest. There are eight entries, and the contest next August promises to be a royal colt and filly race. The entries are: Payne Shafter's brown filly Secret by Secretary-Pastime, M. Kemper's chestnut colt Alwood K by Woodnut-Alice B, Page Bros' bay filly Mialma by Ecletic-Minnie Allen and five others that are "green uns" as far as the racing public is concerned.

John Splan and G. H. Ketchum, well-known Eastern turfmen, departed on the steamer for Australia last week with fourteen head of trotting-horses, bicycle-wheeled sulkies, light road-wagons and harness, such as are common in this country though rare elsewhere. Among the horses in the string are: Ida Wilton 2:22, Miss Leda 2:26¾, Sir Gothard 2:29¼, Gothatum 2:29¼, Lord Byron 2:18 and Lady Duroc, who is said to have shown 2:23 in a private trial. These horses will try their skill against the best owned in Australia. The balance of the string are well-bred mares and geldings that have been matched for road teams, for which there is a great demand among the titled personages of Austria. Daniel McPhee, who has been in Austria under contract for some time training the fastest horses there, will meet Splan and Ketchum in Vienna.

Charles Boots left Saturday night for his ranch in order to bring down Sir Walter and a string of two-year-olds to participate in the events at the Oakland track on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week. Boots is said to be one of the most enthusiastic racehorse owners in the State, but he never bets a cent and runs his horses for pure love of the sport.

The action of the directors of the Pacific Coast Blood-horse Association in declaring that any bookmaker doing business at the Oakland meeting would be barred at the spring meeting of the association caused considerable unfavorable criticism. Five "bookies" have defied the edict and are doing a rushing business. An opinion was freely expressed that the association went a little too far in its unsuccessful attempt to rule the Oakland meeting.

Robert Bybee of Salem, Or., owner of Misty Morn and many other thoroughbreds, is around again after his long and serious spell of sickness in San Francisco, and last week attended the Oakland races.

Millard Sanders will return to California after the Corbitt sale and take charge of Sidney, 2:19¾. He will go East with him and return after the sale to take charge of the youngsters on the farm and give them race records. To do this Mr. Sanders tendered his resignation to Mr. Corbitt, and will stay with the Valensin Farm youngsters until the stock is sold. Sanders is a hard-working, capable and conscientious trainer and driver, and his work while on this coast is a fitting testimonial of his worth, even if he had not achieved a splendid reputation in the East.

The crazy California-bred horse Duke of Milpitas will not be allowed to start at New Orleans hereafter. Recently he threw Jockey Hennessy at the post and the directors declared him to be altogether too dangerous an animal to allow on the track.

The financial statement of the American Trotting Association shows that the number of members of the association for 1892 was 703, being an increase of 70 members over the year previous. The average net cost per member is given at $19 66, and the increase in business 22.21 per cent, while the expense increase shows only 61 per cent. Members of the American Trotting Association gave 913 meetings in 1892, with an aggregate of 2987 racing days, at which $2,259,030 in purses and stakes was disbursed.

During the racing season at Chicago, which began last May and ended on December 31, there were 275 days of racing at the different tracts, 1477 races being run, and $944,379 was divided between the owners of winning horses. Edward Corrigan's stable won the most of the local money, $53,644, the Kendall stable, belonging to the "plunger," Chris Smith being second with $42,000. C. C. McCafferty, a brother of the McCafferty who had such a successful campaign in the East, won $33,968. Green B. Morris went there after the close of the season in this State and won $8946.

That great stallion Foxhall, now in this country, will be shipped back to England. The Earl of Rosebery, who has a proprietory interest in Foxhall, has cabled to William Easton to make immediate arrangements to ship Foxhall back to England. Foxhall was brought over last year to be sold, but for some reason American breeders, though in need of stallions, did not take kindly to the horse.

A striking exemplification of J. C. Hamlin's theory that a speedy performer, continually campaigned, cannot be valuable in the stud, is that of Maud S, 2:08¾, the late queen of the turf. Maud has seen nearly a score of years, and in her youth she was heavily campaigned. Attempts to breed her have proved futile.

MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

HEART DISEASE 20 YEARS.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

DEAR SIRS: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have falling spells and smothering at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and back most of the time; at last I became dropsical. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The least excitement would cause me to faint. I was also much troubled with fluttering. For the last fifteen years I could not sleep on my left side or back until began taking your *New Heart Cure*. I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, smothering, dropsy, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured.

Elkhart, Ind., 1886. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 40 years. I honestly believe that *Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure* saved my life and made me a well woman. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work.

May 20th, 1892. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

THOUSANDS CURED

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

Dr. MILES' PILLS, 50 Doses 25 Cts.

By all druggists. de21 ly WeMo

Before and after use