THE MORNING CALL

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F. K. MISCH, Manager.

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VISITORS TO THE WORLD'S FAIR will find THE CALL on sale at the newsstands in the following hotels: Palmer House, Auditorium Hotel, Briggs' House, Clifton House, Commercial House, Gault House, Grand Pacific Hotel, Sherman House, Leland House, Northern Hotel, Richelieu Hotel, Tremont House, Virginia Hotel and Wellington Hotel.

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Willard, Arlington, Ebbitt and Shoreham Hotels.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

FURNITURE.—By Geo. F. Lamson, at 611 Bush st., at 11 o'clock.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU. SAN FRANCISCO, August 29, 1893.

Official Forecast for Twenty-four Hours Ending Midnight Wednesday.

San Francisco and vicinity — Fair weather; slightly warmer Wednesday; westerly winds.

PRESLEY T. JENKINS, Local Forecast Official in charge.

THE CALL CALENDAR.

AUGUST, 1893.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.	Moon's Phases.
		1	2	3	4	5	August 4th. Last Quarter.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	August 11th. New Moon.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	August 19th. First Quarter.
27	28	29	30	31			August 27th. Full Moon.

The Morning Call.

WEDNESDAY..................AUGUST 30, 1893

NOTICE!

Any of our patrons who fail to find THE MORNING CALL for sale by trainboys will confer a favor by notifying this office of the fact, naming the date and train.

If Call subscribers who intend leaving the city will notify the business office of their change of address the paper will be forwarded to them regularly.

VESTED RIGHTS.

A good deal is said about vested rights when capital is threatened, but little or nothing when the rights of working people are attacked. If a patent from the Government of the United States, issued in conformity with law under the interpretation of the proper officials, does not constitute a vested right in land, it might be well to know what does. And yet the settlers on 200,000 acres of land in San Joaquin Valley who hold a patent title are in danger of being deprived of the fruits of years of toil. The possibility that such a thing may happen is a travesty on government. What kind of a government is that which sells land to would-be settlers subject to the decision of courts any time within a century? Either former Land Commissioners and Secretaries of the Interior have been wrong or Judge Ross is now wrong. It certainly is not right to give a patent to land and after years of labor suffer that title to be declared null and void. When a person discovers a clear title to land upon which a city has been built since title was given his case, no matter how clear his title may be, is hooted out of court. No one can recover land on which a city has been built on a title adverse to the holders. A title that is allowed to sleep a term of years is presumed to be dead. But when a new judicial interpretation of law declares that men who have acquired homesteads on land patented by the United States have no right to their homes there does not seem to be such a thing known to law as vested rights.

NOT QUITE READY.

The Toronto *Empire* reviews the proposition to buy British Columbia in a somewhat sarcastic tone. It recounts the achievements of the Dominion Government in binding her provinces together with somewhat costly links, and complacently reminds the United States that it would be well to let talk of purchasing any part of Canada wait upon the renewal of good times on the American side. Concerning the proposition, the *Empire* declares it magnificent. The mere presentation of the plan will, it says, meet with enthusiastic acclaim. England will be so glad to sell British Columbia that she will take pay in 412½-grain silver dollars. Then the *Empire* puts itself in good humor by the following bit of raillery:

> The unselfishness of the proposal is so great, the generous appreciation of Canada's efforts and unity so marked, the comprehension of Canadian patriotism and British honor so vivid, that we are completely taken back.

THE CALL is willing to give its facetious contemporary time to think it over. We do not want an immediate answer. There are projects that grow as they pass slowly under consideration. THE CALL's only purpose was to let the people of Canada know that if they find their transcontinental railroad, their Asiatic steamship line and their various other efforts to hold themselves together too expensive to be borne, there is relief under the American flag. And if the silver proposition hurts our neighbor's feelings we will change the kind of currency to gold.

CAN WE DO IT?

Commenting upon the statement in THE CALL that Chicago gets a net revenue of $1,500,000 from water works a correspondent asks:

> Would it not be a good investment for the city and county of San Francisco to buy or own her own water works? Why do you not advocate such a proposition? The sooner such is done the less it will cost if Spring Valley Water Company is to be bought out.

If any official of the water company or any ratepayer or other citizen, or, in fact, anybody else, will devise a plan by which the city can purchase the Spring Valley system at a price not more than $5,000,000 above its cost, such person will be handsomely rewarded. At the present time the Spring Valley has a certain advantage over the city. The valuation of its works is based upon the revenue derived from them, and under our present law the Spring Valley Company practically determines what that revenue shall be. It is a little hard on ratepayers, we admit, but until the body of ratepayers become more careful what kind of men they elect as Judges of our courts and as Supervisors there seems to be no relief. The company has a strong grip and San Francisco a rather weak neck. Hence the chance of buying out the Spring Valley system is not worth considering.

POLITICS AS A CALLING.

Most young lawyers in this State look forward to politics as the natural culmination of their career. When they attract attention by the ability with which they conduct a case, they cherish visions of nominations to the Legislature or to Congress, with a shadowy picture of the Senate in the ultimate future. If these young men would read the paper of ex-Senator George F. Edmunds on politics as a career, they might revise their views with advantage to themselves.

Every American citizen ought to be a politician in the sense that he should understand politics, and fulfill his civic duties, especially the duty of voting. But this is a very different thing from taking up politics as a profession. The first duty of every man is to his family. His duty to his country or his party comes afterward. Now, every one who has engaged in politics will testify that the poorest possible way of making a living is to rely upon office to furnish it. Terms of office mature. A cry arises for rotation. Thus the very best officials are certain after a given term of service to be thrown out and left penniless on the mercy of the world. Months, years may elapse, before they get another berth. In the mean time they have unfitted themselves for the pursuit of other callings, and have severed their ties with those who might have helped them. Mr. Edmunds well says that no man of sense will devote himself to politics till his livelihood is assured.

This, however, is not the only drawback to the profession of politics. Every professional politician wants to belong to the party in power. But public opinion fluctuates. The people sometimes trust to one party and sometimes to another. To the professional politician the temptation is strong to change with the people for the sake of office and pelf. If he yields to it he sacrifices his principles to his immediate interest and becomes a mere demagogue. That is the fate of most professional politicians. They are Democrats to-day, Republicans to-morrow; yesterday they were Populists. People gradually take their measure and lose their respect for them. That is the reason why the roadside is bordered with the wrecks of politicians who were in their day men of ability and promise.

No young lawyer who can make a living at his profession will better himself by going into politics as a calling. When he has accumulated a competency he may do as he pleases. But until then the closer he sticks to his cases and the less he has to do with political parties the less sorrow he will sup by and by.

A COLOSSAL DICTIONARY.

An enthusiastic reviewer of the seventh installment of Murray's "New English Dictionary" pronounces the undertaking "probably the most gigantic work of coöperation ever devised by the human intellect." This age has seen, he admits, many great projects—the Atlantic cable, the Pacific railway, the Suez canal, the Mont Cenis tunnel—but he does not think that any one of them ever engaged in its production so many hands and heads as this dictionary, and certainly not such highly intelligent labor. This is very high praise, which people not cognizant of the facts may consider extravagant and rhetorical. But there remains the fact that while Dr. Murray's staff is large and admirably organized, scholars in every part of the world are contributors of quotations, renderings, meanings and philological researches. There must be hundreds of the learned in the United States who have given assistance. Everywhere in the British colonies there are contributors. Foreign countries have been laid under tribute, and, in short, there is a systematic research under way for this huge philological standard of the English tongue such as has never before been conceived. Were there a hundred Johnsons or Websters they could not do what this brigade of scholars is achieving with monumental thoroughness. It is not the work of one man or a few, but of many toilers following up the uses, roots and rootlets of words in the mass of literature, and practically all that exists is ransacked and digested. It is pre-eminently an age suited to so colossal a task. The philology and knowledge of languages in Johnson's day were as twilight compared with noon when contrasted with advances today. The dictionaries already extant are stupendous creations, especially the Century and the new Webster, but all that they contain will positively be swelled by huge volumes when this international Murray is completed. It is now in the letter "C," but in the hands of the compilers is far ahead in the other letters. Years must elapse—possibly the century—ere it is finished, and then it will be time to insert thousands of additions, so rapid is the growth of our tongue in fresh terms and verbal richness.

In this installment Dr. Murray directs special attention to the word "cross" as a sturdy verbal tree, well branched and deep rooted in history. The substantive "crosses" extend to seven closely printed columns. The very old English term was "road," of which there are a few examples. But from the Latin "crux, crucis" the word entered English from three directions and in four separate forms. Old English was "crouch," and Anglo-Saxon "cruc," but the Norse form of "kross" was in use in the north of England, and the Norse borrowed it from the Irish "cros." The Normans introduced "croiz" or "crois," and in the course of centuries both old English and Norman disappeared, and the Celtic-Norse form "cross" became established. It is a beautiful bit of philological inquiry to trace all this out in copious illustrations, and the historical value is incontrovertible. It is a strong indication of the very great importance of Ireland and its early missionaries in the diffusion of Christianity and civilization. Under this term there are 284 separate words, and altogether, reckoning the various parts of speech, the space required extends to thirty-two closely printed columns, or as much matter as a stout magazine contains. The critic who falls into ecstacy over such a production of intellectual collaboration is therefore not without warrant in the generosity of his admiration.

IT CAUGHT VOTES.

A "Democrat" is informed that the Chicago platform contained a clause in its money plank which has been construed as pledging the party to the use of both gold and silver as money without discrimination in respect to coinage. But the clause has been otherwise construed. It pledged the party to maintain the parity of the money of the two metals, and it is held that parity can only be maintained by making one the standard. There is not any doubt but that under a free coinage law gold would rise to a premium. The silver men claim that the greater use of silver would in time restore equality, but that is a proposition not easy to maintain. Meantime the parity that now exists would be broken. The money plank in the Democratic platform was inserted for the purpose of catching votes, and it succeeded.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

In an article on the Bering Sea arbitration, the *Westminster Gazette* adopts a moderate tone, quite free from rancor or Chauvinism. While frankly rejoicing that the principle of the freedom of the sea has been affirmed by the decision, it considers the crowning feature of the case to be the further strength it affords to the principle of international arbitration. The more successful cases of reference of international disputes multiply, the sooner must come the day which mankind hopes will dawn, when all questions of difference will be arbitrated upon. It must be said that at present this hope has a very nebulous foundation. The armies of the fighting nations are too huge to permit the dream of universal peace to be realized, but what better is our civilization than in ancient times if the only change in national methods of settling quarrels is an improvement in weapons? Mr. Carnegie has a vision of the time when the United States and Great Britain, joining hands, may be in a position to strike up the weapons of nations about to plunge into strife. This vision is very optimistic, but as our London contemporary points out, both Congress and the House of Commons have passed resolutions warmly indorsing the principle of international arbitration. On this subject it remarks: "Of course those who submit to arbitration have no right or reason to cry out because the award goes against them. But the English are not always governed by right reason, nor are the combative instincts of peoples exorcised all at once by arbitration. The result was that the Geneva award, a generation ago, was strongly resented in this country. Mr. Gladstone, one of whose chiefest glories it is to have inaugurated the regime of arbitration, incurred great unpopularity, and the principle of arbitration itself fell under a heavy cloud. Now that the balance has been redressed, the time should rapidly be ripe for giving effect to the recent resolutions of the American Congress and the British House of Commons, and establishing a permanent high court for the peaceable solution of all disputes which may arise between the two political divisions of the English-speaking race."

AFTER THE CRUMBS.

Some days ago President Cleveland was reported as saying that "office-seekers must wait until the Sherman law is acted upon." There could be but one meaning attached to this remark. Patronage would be reserved for those who voted right. A Democratic contemporary says that Mr. Cleveland is right and added that he would be "righter" still if he would stop the whole patronage business. It is not possible for a President of the United States to stop the whole patronage business. But he may refuse to give out patronage as a reward for votes. A good many members of the House who could not go home without crumbs from the Presidential table voted on the silver bill in the direction in which the crumbs lie.

The cruiser Olympia was out on the bay yesterday undergoing steam trials and made quite an impression with her big hull, turreted poles, double funnels and grim-looking citadel. She is not yet in the war-paint of peace, and therefore is lacking in touches of beauty which even modern war vessels can be invested with. That, however, is a small point for the moment. The prime consideration is what can she do with her engines of 13,500 horse-power, relative to a displacement of 5500 tons. It is probable she will attain at least the estimate of twenty knots, which would make her a better flyer than the Charleston or San Francisco, both admirable types of the new navy built at the Union Iron Works. Owing to her height out of water being much greater than when she is commissioned, the Olympia appears short and tubby. As a matter of fact she is 340 feet long—much longer than vessels at anchor which appear larger—and has an extreme beam of fifty-three feet. At present there is no danger of wet decks, even when crossing the bar.

The hint given in yesterday's CALL as to why Eastern brands of cigars enjoy an exceptionally good reputation in San Francisco through systematic advertising may well be pondered by local manufacturers. The Eastern cigar-makers take care that when the smoker purchases at the counter he shall be confronted with attractive labels on boxes and fascinating placards proclaiming the superb qualities of the cigars recommended. Outside advertisements on the dead walls, within streetcars, in saloons and around ferry waiting-rooms—wherever, in fact, there is opportunity—thrust the superlative virtues of the same cigars upon the attention. The result is a very strong hold upon the preferences or prejudices of smokers. Probably in very few cases is the Eastern cigar superior to some local brands. At least there is no obvious reason why it should be. The local grower of tobacco, who has sold 60,000 pounds at fifty cents per pound for cigar outer leaf rolling has doubtless just as fine a quality as can be grown outside of Cuba, and a State which can do that should hold its own in cigar-making. It is an age of advertising, and those who proclaim their wares are generally the most successful.

Henry Irving, when he scans the telegrams in the San Francisco papers and learns what is going on in Europe, and, for that matter, India, China, Australia, Peru and the Cape of Good Hope, feels impelled to say: "You are far away out here, yet you seem to have everything; you have all London and Europe brought to you every day." In this sense all the world is kin, and it has only been possible within a few years. A generation hence the human voice will be heard in all probability in familiar conversation across continents and under oceans. Mr. Irving is possibly agreeably surprised at the appearance of the wild and woolly West. In one respect he must enjoy his sojourn in San Francisco, although he is in a quandary about its tastes in dramatic art. For the first time this year he has the delicious experience of cool weather—in a city, too, with so much sunshine. London has been like a baker's oven ever since the end of April. His overland journey can have afforded little relief, and in San Francisco he has the fresh ocean breeze, which makes weight of clothing not insupportable, and a taste of fog at night which renders an overcoat welcome.

It would be cynical to say that the Peary expedition is going to the dogs because the lieutenant cannot procure sledge animals at the price he considers fair. In the Arctic there is a corner on the Esquimaux's four-footed friend when a demand such as Peary makes would obviously reduce the yelping pack to small numbers. The natives are doubtless wide awake to the exigencies of the expedition, and cannot be blamed for making the most they can on one of the rare occasions when they have an opportunity to drive a bargain. Unless he comes soon to terms the lieutenant will be frozen out this season.

Poor Colonel Morgan is in a sad pickle about his bill for services in pointing out what good and cheap railroads California has. He most obligingly proved that the service is so perfect that reductions are utterly out of the question. Then, as if to confute both him and the Railroad Commissioners, who were especially delighted with his luminous digest of the situation, the Southern Pacific came down in its rates. To tell an expert who has done so much that there is no money in the till, and that he must go to the Legislature, is exasperating—to him.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

The Queen's favorite Shakespearean play is said to be "Hamlet."

Thomas Ball, the sculptor, when he was a youth in Boston had a remarkably fine bass voice.

Miss Maher of Kansas City, Kans., is the first woman lawyer to make an argument before the State Board of Pardons.

The nearest living relative of George Washington is Ebenezer Borgess Ball, who keeps a little cigar-stand in the rotunda of the Pension Office.

King Oscar of Sweden is arranging for a royal elk hunt, to take place in Hunneberg during the summer. Emperor William will be among the distinguished hunters.

The Rev. Dr. E. R. Knowles of Worcester writes that he received a letter from Pere Hyacinthe, before the latter gave up his parish, entreating Dr. Knowles to settle in Paris and help him in his church work. Dr. Knowles declined.

One of the most noteworthy residents of Plymouth is Mr. Standish, who is a descendant of Captain Miles Standish, and in whose veins also flows some of the blood of John Alden, who won the fair Priscilla Mullins from the brave captain, and whose descendants intermarried with the Standish family.

Collectors go in quest of many odd things, but it remained for M. Beugniet of Paris to make an absolutely unique collection of painters' palettes. He succeeded in getting 116 specimens, among them the palettes of Corot, Troyon, Delacroix, Benjamin Constant, Bonnat, Rosa Bonheur, Detaille and Puvis de Chavannes.

John B. Wright, the veteran theatrical manager, who died recently in Boston, had been connected with the theater for over fifty years. He was stage manager at the old Ford's Theater, in Washington, at the time Lincoln was assassinated, and was on the stage when John Wilkes Booth committed the crime.

NOT HOPEFUL FOR QUINN.

It Looks as if the Democrats Would Get Him Out.

From a letter written within the past few days by Senator George C. Perkins at Washington, and just received by John C. Quinn, Collector of Internal Revenue, it begins to look as if the Democrats would carry the day against him.

No answer has yet been received by Senator Perkins to the letter he addressed to Secretary Carlisle. The Senator had a conversation with Congressman Maguire, who said he had no charge against Mr. Quinn, so far as his office was concerned, but he accused him of violating the civil service regulations during the last campaign in using the machinery of his department against Mr. Maguire. It was not to Mr. Quinn's personal preference for another candidate that Mr. Maguire objected, but it was to his abuse of his privilege in actively working against him while holding a Government position, that he was opposed.

Senator Perkins writes that Republican Senators do not have much influence with the present administration, and that the Democrats will probably carry the day. Mr. Maguire has threatened to have Mr. Quinn's successor appointed immediately.

CALIFORNIA glace fruits, 50c lb. Townsend's.*

25c LB, choice cream mixed candies in Japanese baskets, Townsend's, Palace Hotel. *

SANBORN, VAIL & Co. have the greatest variety of fine writing papers, ladies' pocket books, tablets, pens, pencils and papers of all kinds, Lowest prices. *

SCHREIBER's restaurant, 834 Market street. Table d'hote. Lunch 11:30 A. M. to 2 P. M., with wine, 50c. Dinner 5:30 to 8, with wine, 75c. Also a la carte. Cuisine and service perfect. *

SANBORN, VAIL & Co. can show you the handsomest picture frames, onyx-top tables, easels and etchings at fair prices. See them. *

Reduced Rates via Northern Pacific Railroad.

Greatly reduced rates to the World's Fair via Shasta route and Northern Pacific Railroad. T. K. STATELER, general agent passenger department, 638 Market street, San Francisco. *

Midwinter Fair Subscriptions.

The committee of the Midwinter Fair has decided on the plan of publishing a subscription blank in the daily papers, which may be filled in by parties wishing to subscribe to the fund. This blank will be found in another column, and all are earnestly requested to assist in the good work.

The most expensive fur is the skin of the black fox of Kamchatka. These animals are scarce and hard to kill, and a single skin sells for about $1000.

SALT RHEUM is compared to a burning building by one who suffered severely. He was completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and is grateful for "the peculiar medicine." 100 doses one dollar.

Now is the Time to Visit the World's Fair.

Commencing Friday, September 1, the fare to Chicago and return via the Union Pacific will be $80.

The Union Pacific is the only line running through Pullman sleeping-cars and dining-cars, San Francisco to Chicago, without change, in three and a half days.

All tickets good via Salt Lake City and Denver.

For sleeping-car accommodations and tickets call on D. W. Hitchcock, general agent, No. 1 Montgomery street, San Francisco; F. R. Ellsworth, agent, 918 Broadway, Oakland; or G. F. Herr, agent, 229 South Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Phillips' Rock Island Excursions

Leave San Francisco every Wednesday and Saturday via RIO GRANDE AND ROCK ISLAND RYS. Through tourist sleeping cars to Chicago and Boston. Manager and porter accompany these excursions through to Boston. For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and further information address CLINTON JONES, General Agent Rock Island Ry., 36 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

"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 Diarrhœas 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. 25c a bottle.

Stack & Lacombe's Debts.

Stack & Lacombe, the hatters who assigned, were pressed by J. B. Stetson & Co. of Philadelphia and H. M. Silverman & Co. of New York. They owe in San Francisco $1300 among six creditors and $3600 in the East. The assignment was made to Albert Liebenthal of S. J. Friedlander & Co. of this city for the benefit of all creditors.

Scientists May Differ

As to the causes of rheumatism, but there is no difference of opinion among them as to the danger which attends it, the symptoms by which it manifests itself, and the difficulty of dislodging it in its chronic stage. Several mineral and vegetable poisons are prescribed for it, but none of these has been shown by experience to possess the same efficacy as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This benign specific depurates the blood by promoting vigorous action of the kidneys, which strain from the blood as it passes through them the rheumatic virus when it exists in the system. Physicians of eminence testify to the value of the Bitters in rheumatism, and the professional opinions regarding it are borne out and corroborated by ample popular evidence. The Bitters remedy chills and fever, liver complaint, dyspepsia and constipation.

35

SLICKENS MINING.

First Application Under the New Act.

NO OBJECTION RAISED

The Debris Commissioners Receive the Initial Application for Hydraulic Mining.

The Debris Commission heard the first hydraulic-mining application under the terms of the Caminetti act at its rooms in the Flood building yesterday. The meeting was a public one, and was convened to allow the farmers who comprise the Anti-Debris Association to be present and advance any sufficient reasons why permission should not be granted to the applicants to conduct hydraulic mining in accordance with the act.

It will be recalled that the Caminetti act provides for the resumption of hydraulic mining under certain conditions only. The gist of these conditions is that the debris shall be impounded by the erection of dams and not allowed to interfere in any way with the navigability of the rivers.

This necessitated the formation of the Debris Commission to examine each claim for which permission to work is sought, and to hear objections from farmers and others who, were the conditions not properly observed, would be the sufferers. The commission consists of three prominent engineers, Colonel G. H. Mendell, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. H. Benyaurd and Major W. H. Heuer, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

The first applicants to present a petition are R. M. Mooer and J. C. Boyd, who are the owners of a mining claim originally known as the Kelly Hill Gold Gravel claim situate in Butte County.

The petition states that Mooer and Boyd are the proprietors of the Warren mining claim and the Truckee mining claim, located between Centerville and Mirnshaw, and situate about seventeen miles northeast from Chico and 210 miles from San Francisco, in Centerville and Helltown mining districts, sections 27 and 28, and that they are desirous of working the same by hydraulic process. That they hereby surrender to the United States the privilege of regulating by law according to act of Congress approved March 1, 1893, the manner in which the debris resulting therefrom shall be restrained and what amount shall be allowed to be produced therefrom.

The ground proposed to be worked by hydraulic process is 1600 feet in length, with an average width of 250 feet and depth of 75 feet. The fall from the upper end of the ground to be worked to Big Butte Creek is 1100 feet, and from commencement point 700 feet.

Nesbit Gulch is to be used as one of the dumps. This has an average width of 800 feet, and an average depth of 75 feet, while Bremer Gulch, to be utilized as another, has a width of 1000 feet and a depth of 75 feet.

The source of water will be Spring Valley ditch, which is filled from Big Butte Creek. The size of the ditch will be 4 feet wide on top, 2 on the bottom and 2 feet 6 inches deep. Mining is to be conducted the year round, unless interfered with by inclement weather, and ground is to be worked twenty hours per day, and the amount of ground to be washed will vary from eight to 12 cubic yards per hour according to its nature.

The character of the gravel is flat wash and ancient channel wash. The pipe used to convey water from pen stock to monitor will be 15, 18 and 20 inches, the fall or pressure from pen stock to monitor about 350 feet. The drainage of water will be into Nesbit and Bremer gulches, thence into Big Butte Creek.

After reciting all the points in these specifications, which have been considered and approved of by the debris commission, Major Heuer asked the dozen farmers present if they could show any reason why the petition should not be granted as prayed.

Robert T. Devlin of Sacramento, attorney for the Anti-Debris Association, said that he thought there was no objection.

The Commissioners, however, took the matter under advisement, and will give their decision next week.

The Omega Mining Company, which is petitioning for permission to work by hydraulic process, will be heard next Monday. The anti-debris men, who have previously enjoined this company, will probably enter a hearty protest, but Major Heuer stated to a reporter that should all the conditions of the law be complied with all the protestants in the State will not hinder the granting of permission to this company.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Estates That Are Waiting to Be Distributed.

The will of Catherine Sullivan was filed for probate yesterday. The estate, which is of the value of only $450, is bequeathed to Esther Sullivan, daughter-in-law of the testatrix.

Catherine Kelly bequeaths her property, valued at $500, to her husband, James Kelly, of 827 Folsom street.

The will of Peter Lengsbacken leaves all the property of the testator to his children, Clara and Charles. The estate is valued at $10,000.

J. J. Rauer has applied for letters of administration over the estate of Thomas J. Benke, deceased. Benke's estate consists of a piece of real estate worth only $250, on which there is a mortgage of $100, which is in Rauer's hands, and to recover which Rauer has filed suit in the Superior Court. As all efforts to discover Benke's nearest of kin have failed, Rauer has applied to have letters of administration granted to himself.

Letters of administration over the estate of Cecelia Henebery, deceased, have been applied for by Mary G. Barkis, her niece. The petition states that although Mrs. Henebery has been dead for over two years her husband has made no effort to get letters of administration, although he continues to collect the rents of the property, which is valued at $45,000. Mrs. Barkis, being next of kin, desires to force an administration of the estate and a distribution of the property.

COLLECTIONS WERE GOOD.

A Marked Improvement in Business and Finance.

Contrary to the expectations of some men in the business community, collection day came and went without seeing the commercial houses suspiciously slow in payments or forced to suspend.

Indeed, collections were better in general on Monday last than for a long time before. There was more ready money around, and merchants were not afraid to part with it. As well as being easier than previously the volume increased noticeably.

The mercantile agencies agree that the prevailing tone of business is improving, and that the financial situation is as satisfactory as could be expected under the circumstances. A representative of one agency said yesterday in reply to a question regarding the condition of affairs:

"No, indeed; money was not scarce yesterday. So far as we could learn it was quite the contrary. Collections were better than for a long time past, and I believe now the future will see a further improvement."

Eastern Firms Suffer.

The West Coast Plumbing and Supply Company, on First street, that failed on August 1, after paying its bills to local creditors left $40,000 owing to Eastern houses. L. E. Arnold, the manager, has gone East to settle with them. It was ascertained that the Eastern creditors are: The Heep Manufacturing Company, Eaton, Cole & Burnham, New York, $6000; L. M. Rumsey Manufacturing Company, $4000; J. L. Mott Iron Works, $4500. O. J. Levy of this city holds smaller claims that do not exceed $1000.

BASEBALL GOSSIP.

Eastern League Teams Will Visit the Coast.

The outlook for a series of good baseball games in this city is promising. Negotiations are on foot to insure the presence here during the fall and winter of at least two of the Eastern National League teams, and a series of midwinter games may be arranged for between the Eastern cracks and the San Francisco and Oakland teams.

Correspondence has been carried on for several weeks past by the promoters of the enterprise, and the Cincinnati league team has already signified its willingness to come to the coast and cross bats with our local teams. Either the Bostons or the Clevelands will be the second Eastern team to come. Both have signified their willingness to do so if satisfactory arrangements can be made. It is probable that the series of games thus arranged for will be continued during the holding of the Midwinter Fair.

The fourth of the series of thirty-five games to be played between the San Franciscos and ex-Colonels will be contested for at the Oakland baseball grounds this afternoon. Arrangements for securing the Haight-street grounds are not yet completed, the railroad company reserving its final answer until to-morrow. If the grounds should be secured, half of the series of games will be played on this side of the bay.

That public interest in the national game is not dead is illustrated by the movement to organize baseball teams in the different companies of the First Regiment, N. G. C. The matter was discussed on Monday night, and men were selected to effect the organization. The militiamen propose to play a series of games for a trophy.

NEW LINE SOUTH.

Route Announced for the Steamer St. Paul.

The Pacific Mail Will Cut Salaries From New York to Hong-Kong, Including This City.

The Johnson-Locke Company announced yesterday that the steamer St. Paul would go on berth next month and take freight for the following southern ports:

In Lower California—Ensenada, Santa Rosalia, Magdalena Bay, San Jose del Cabo and La Paz.

In Mexico—Bay of Kino (Gulf of California), Guaymas, Altata, Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo and Acapulco.

In Guatemala—Ocos.

"What we intend to do is to give a better service than these ports have had in the past," said Mr. Johnson to a CALL reporter yesterday. "We will not begin business with a knife in our hand."

The Bertha will go on berth soon after the St. Paul.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will reduce salaries commencing on September 1. It is a cut all along the line from New York to San Francisco and all intermediate stations, as well as Hong-Kong.

"Is it to be a horizontal cut?" asked a CALL reporter to General Agent Alexander Center yesterday.

"No, not exactly; the force will be reduced wherever it is possible and salaries will be cut down," was the reply. "Business is dull, and freights are light not only on the American Atlantic and Pacific coasts, but in Central America, and we must shorten sail to suit the breeze."

Asked whether the reduction would affect the steamship employes as well as the landsmen, Mr. Center said he could not speak by authority, but he imagined the principal officers on board the ships would not have to stand much reduction. "The fact is," said Mr. Center, "we are obliged to do what every other corporation and business man is doing now, cut down expenses, and that is all there is of it."

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company has not reduced salaries at sea or ashore, and there is no present prospect of a reduction; nor has the Oceanic Company cut down wages.

The Union Pacific Company has taken off the steamship Oregon, thus reducing expenses about $15,000 a month, and leaving for the remaining two steamers profitable freight and passenger business for every trip. On July 1 pursers' salaries were cut $20 a month and steerage stewards $5, but no reduction was made in the pay of navigating officers.

The schooner Mascotte, the second of the sealing fleet, returned yesterday, 24 days from Copper Islands. She reports the Agnes McDonald and Mary E. Paint at Copper Islands when she left. The catch up to the 4th inst. was as follows: Bowhead 980, Agnes McDonald 2300, Allie I. Alger 2100, Umbrina 1800, Hermann 960, Kate and Ann 500, William Alexander 2800 and H. C. Wahlberg 500 seals.

The port of Corinto, which was closed against all foreign vessels during the late Nicaraguan troubles, is open again, and the Pacific Mail steamer Acapulco, which is to sail on September 4, will take freight for there.

The Pacific Mail steamer Colon arrived yesterday with 21 cabin and 45 steerage passengers and a very light freight.

High Wages for Labor.

William Weir has sued the San Francisco and San Mateo Railroad Company to recover $1250, payment for his services as mechanic and engineer on a salary of $200 a month.

Another One Cared For.

Collector of Customs Wise has appointed James Flynn assistant lighthouse-keeper on Alcatraz Island, vice John Murray, resigned.

CON STIPATION.

Afflicts half the American people yet there is only one preparation of Sarsaparilla that acts on the bowels and reaches this important trouble, and that is Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. It relieves it in 24 hours, and an occasional dose prevents return. We refer, by permission, to C. E. Elkington, 125 Locust Avenue, San Francisco; J. H. Brown, Petaluma, Cal.; H. S. Winn, Geary Court, S.F., and hundreds of others who have used it in constipation. One letter is a sample of hundreds. Elkington, writes: "I have been for years subject to billious headaches and constipation. Have been so bad for a year back have had to take a physic every other night or else I would have a headache. One bottle of J. V. S., put me in splendid shape. It positively controls constipation."

JOY'S Vegetable Sarsaparilla

As J. V. S. is positively the only Sarsaparilla compounded to control constipation, insist on Joy's and don't be talked into taking any other.

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Malvina Cream and Camelline	35c
Trusses, usual price $2 50 to $5, our price	$1 75
Obesity or Abdominal Belts, any size	$2 25
Lightning Corn Cure and Headache Cure	10c
Citrate Magnesia and Russian Salve	20c
Dr. Toland's Pile Cure and Sozodont	50c
McGill's Orange Blossom and Simm's Tanzy Suppositories	75c
Electro-Magnetic Rings, others ask $2, our price	$1 00
Robertson's Skin Food for the complexion	50c

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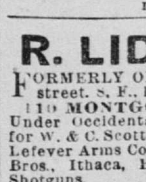

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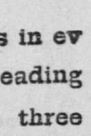

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