THE GREAT WEST.

The Trans-Mississippi Congress to Meet.

ITS PRESIDENT ARRIVES.

A Talk With Governor McConnell of Idaho.

TOPICS FOR CONSIDERATION.

Bearing of Silver and Tariff Legislation Upon the Interests of the Pacific Coast.

W. J. McConnell, president of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, which is to meet on Tuesday, arrived yesterday. He was born in Michigan, but came to California in 1860. In 1862 he went to Oregon and in 1863 to Idaho, where he engaged in gardening. Supplies were then hauled to the Boise mining camps from the Columbia River at an expense of 25 cents a pound. He sold the first cabbage in Idaho at 6 cents a pound, turnips, tops and all, for 45 cents a pound, green onions $1 a dozen, and cucumbers and green corn at $2 a dozen. He was appointed Deputy United States Marshal in 1865, summoned the first Grand Jury in Boise City, which found three indictments against the Sheriff, who was afterward hanged for burning hay by Ben Holladay's boys. Governor McConnell was President of the Oregon State Senate at the time of Mitchell's election to the United States Senate, and kept his family and residence in that State, though largely engaged in mercantile pursuits at that time in Idaho. He was elected United States Senator for the short term by the first Legislature of Idaho in the fall of 1892, and also by the people the same year was chosen Governor of the State, and president of the Trans-Mississippi Congress in the spring of 1893 at its session in Ogden.

On being visited by a CALL reporter, Governor McConnell said: "In reference to the coming congress it must be understood that while it is composed of Western men, it does not follow that the questions brought before it must necessarily be purely local, though the probability is that the resolutions to be adopted will deal directly with Western interests. The coming congress will be the sixth since the beginning of the movement, and the delegates in the past meetings have been impressed by the lack of interest shown by our Congressional representatives regarding the action of the United States Congress on Western matters. The people of the West realize that the members of the Trans-Mississippi Congress are more distinctively representative than those of our national Congress, as the former is composed of a large number of Western men selected from all the varied fields and vocations of life. The resolutions of the congress will emphasize the fact that the people of the West will expect their representatives in Washington to take cognizance of the action of the present and all future Trans-Mississippi congresses. An attempt will be made to form a permanent organization to keep a representative of the Trans-Mississippi Congress in Washington during the sessions of the national Congress to see that the resolutions passed by our delegates are not pigeon-holed and overlooked at the capital, but brought to attention of the United States Congress.

"The members of the Trans-Mississippi Congress feel no animosity against their Eastern brothers, but realize that those who have crossed the Mississippi River and won this country from a wilderness, planting the banner of this republic upon every mountain and in every valley of this almost unknown land fifty years ago, have a right to demand a recognition which they know will be granted. Consequently their

President McConnell.

sentiment toward the East are the kindliest. I have no doubt that a continuance of the congresses and the permanent organization will tend to bind both sections of the country together.

"All the members of the congress are friendly to appropriations for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the Pacific Coast, to the construction of the Nicaragua canal, but everlastingly and unqualifiedly opposed to the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani."

"How do the people of Idaho stand on the silver question and the railroads?"

"Well," replied the Governor, "we want a railway that will give us direct communication from Boise City to San Francisco. Such a road, it can be demonstrated, would be a paying investment from the first day of its operation. In regard to silver I would say that it is our belief the circulating medium is too small. The theories of the monometallists have been proved to be wrong. If wrong in the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law they are liable to be in error in their other conclusions. The Republicans of Idaho, realizing that their arguments might be deemed selfish on account of their valuable silver mines, prefer that the object lessons of the day should be the index of the result of unfriendly silver legislation. At the present convention we do not intend to occupy much time in discussing that subject, but will leave it to others whose motives cannot be impugned. One thing may be said about silver, and that is if England owned our silver mines that country would be in favor of bimetallism, and the goldbugs of Wall street would be as clamorous for the remonetization of silver as they are to-day for its retirement.

"You ask about the tariff. Well, if any one can show me how this country can continue prosperous with only about $600,000,000 of final redemption money with an interest charge of $20,000,000 a year against us and legislation now proposed that will clearly bring the balance of trade against us, I am open to conversion to the free-trade doctrine."

"How will the Wilson bill, if it become a law, affect the Pacific Coast?"

"One of the most prominent industries on this coast in the future will be that of wool, for the reason that the native grasses on the ranges are soon destroyed by the persistent pasturing of horses and cattle. Nothing but weeds spring up in their stead. The ranges then are fit for nothing but sheep, no grass to take the place of the native grass having as yet been found. From Mexico on the south to British Columbia on the north is found during the summer months excellent pasturage for sheep. The numerous valleys of California, Nevada, Idaho, Montana and Eastern Washington produce large alfalfa crops, producing plenteous food for the sheep during the winter. I do not think the people of the West comprehend the extent to which the wool industry could be developed under proper protection. One thing, however, is certain that the wool men on the Coast cannot pay the herders, the shearers, the men who cut the hay and feed the sheep during winter the present price of American labor and compete with the Australian product. At the recent Columbian Exposition the manager of the New South Wales wool exhibit boldly displayed the sign, 'We can raise wool for 6 cents a pound,' beneath which was another sign on which was the pertinent inquiry, 'What can you raise it for?' The management of the exposition had the sign removed on the ground that it was politics and could not be allowed on the ground.

"For many years Oregon, Washington and Idaho have furnished the greater portion of the flaxseed used in the linseed oil mills of San Francisco and Portland. The passage of the Wilson bill will wipe out this industry, and the laborers whose home is in India and whose wardrobe consists only of a calico shirt will thereafter supply the Pacific Coast mills. As the wool and flaxseed industry will be affected so also will the other industries, and, without going into further details about results, I will say that the man who will look around and compare the conditions of to-day with those of the past and not be convinced of the evil effects of the passage of the Wilson bill is not susceptible to argument."

In reply to a question as to what effect the anti-silver legislation and tariff bill would have on the elections in the fall the Governor said:

"Idaho has few Democrats. The people have come to a realization of this fact that they have been grown-up boys for many years and, like boys, have been dissatisfied with a good thing while they had it, but since they have experienced a change and gone out and had their own way from underneath their father's roof they would be glad to get back again to their home fireside and their mother's feather bed."

Julian Sonntag, secretary of the Trans-Mississippi congress, says that it will be the largest Commercial body that ever assembled in the United States. Colorado will come with 100 delegates, California will have 250, Utah 40, Nevada 20, Missouri 40, Idaho above 30, Oregon 40, with Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and other States to hear from. The California features of the congress will be hydraulic mining, improvements of the rivers San Joaquin, Sacramento, etc., the matter of transportation and the arid lands. This is the first time that the valley men and mining men have clasped hands and met, not to antagonize, but to aid each other.

Governor Stone of Missouri and Governor Rickards are expected to arrive to-day. The excursion on the bay will take place next Saturday. On Monday evening at 8 o'clock the California delegates will discuss the wants of the State, and at 7 o'clock the San Francisco and Oakland delegates will meet at the same place, Golden Gate Hall. The Colorado delegation will meet also on Monday afternoon. Ex-Governor Eberhart is said to be their choice for the next president of the congress.

The reception committee met in the office of the secretary and official stenographer, Charles Freeman Johnson, in the Mills building, at 8 o'clock last evening. Those present were William Cluff (chairman), H. L. Dodge, W. J. Dutton, Frank Harold, A. Sbarboro, W. J. Wanson and W. D. McArthur. The only business transacted was the appointment of sub-committees to meet the various incoming trains to-morrow and receive the delegates who are scheduled to arrive that day. The same committees will continue in force until all the delegates are here.

F. W. Stowell of the Chronicle and C. F. Roberts of THE CALL have been added to the press committee of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress.

Peter Hansen, one of the bunko steerers arrested some days ago by officers Cleary and Allen, was yesterday sent to the County Jail for six months by Judge Conlan on the charge of vagrancy.

Have you seen the beautiful pair of Ponies and Swell Rig in our big Kearny-street window?

WE BEGIN EARLY!

We've nothing to sell but new Spring styles. The other stores are still hugging close to their gloomy Winter styles. We made a deep cut on Winter goods some time ago and are rid of 'em.

Now we're showing Spring styles, and they're lovely styles.

NEW AND PRETTY.

The above cut illustrates one of our new Regent Cutaway Suits, Black Clay Worsted for Coat and Vest, Trousers in a neat stripe. Price

$20.00.

Your tailor wouldn't build you one like it under fifty dollars.

RAPHAEL'S
(INCORPORATED).

Guess the total number of admissions to our great Midwinter Fair for 54 days (from February 5th to March 31st)

FRESH AS A DAISY!

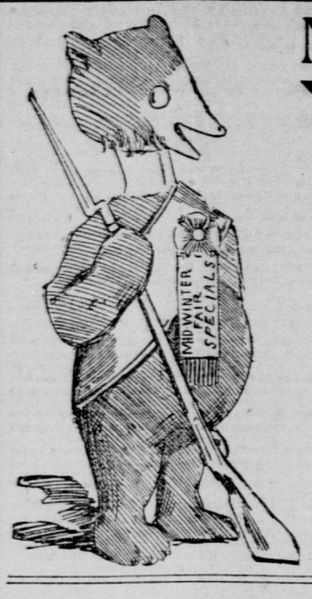
The above appellation applies fitly to our new Spring styles. We've never shown styles as handsome and have never put on prices as low.

The cut above shows you our new Double-Breasted Sack Suit for Spring. It's a very swell garment and is shown in Blue and Black Twill Cheviots, in fine Steel Gray Worsteds, in swell Scotches, in light and dark colorings. Price

$15.00.

We've never in our business career shown such a large and grand assortment of high-class ready-to-wear tailor-made suits at $15.00.

RAPHAEL'S
(INCORPORATED).



NEVER

Have we seen the people take such interest in a contest as they are in this great Midwinter Fair Guessing Contest of ours.

Young and old alike, both are straining their guessing propensities to get those cunning Ponies and Rig. And a princely rig it is, and worthy of striving to win. It consists of a pair of beautiful

Shetland Ponies,
Russet Harness
and a Swell
Double-Seated Rig.

The nearest guesser of the total number of admissions to our great Midwinter Fair for 54 days, occurring between February 5th and March 31st, gets it.

All blanks must be in our house on or before March 26th. You are to guess on the total number of admissions from February 5th to March 31st.

RAPHAEL'S
(INCORPORATED),
9, 11, 13 and 15 Kearny Street.
Frisco's Largest and Most Popular Establishment,

Those cute little Ponies and Rig in our window will be given to the one guessing nearest the total number of admissions for 54 days to our great Midwinter Fair.

A STEP FURTHER!

Never resting content, but striving to improve at all times, trying to earn new laurels. That's one of our greatest ambitions and this season finds us furthering the betterment of our ready-to-wear garments to a still greater degree of excellence.

You'll find the leading citizens of this city wearing our ready-to-wear garments. They're stylish; they possess all the qualifications that the most captious critic could exact.

The above cut represents our new SEMI-DRESS SUIT,

THE BEAU BRUMMEL.

It's an ideal garment and is one of the most stylish garments made.

We show it in those fine English Vicunas and Clay Worsteds.

There's not a tailor in town capable of making a garment as full of grace and style as the one mentioned.

We show it in Coats and Vests at

$22.50.

Trousers in quiet, genteel stripes.

RAPHAEL'S
(INCORPORATED).

The Examiner and Chronicle publish the daily number of admissions.

WE SHOW ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT STYLES,

Representing 2500 Suits, at

Ten Dollars.

They're made of all pure woolen fabrics, and are every bit as good as suits sold by other houses at $15 and $18.

The above cut represents one of our Single-Breasted Sack Suits which we are selling at

TEN DOLLARS.

We have 'em in Double-Breasted Sacks, also in Cutaways, and the colorings are neat and genteel, in both plain Blues and Blacks and neat mixtures.

RAPHAEL'S
(INCORPORATED).

McDADE IN A FIX.

Notice From the Oregon Railroad.

If He Had Not Attached He Would Have Been Responsible for $14,000.

Sheriff McDade was served with a notice yesterday by Page and Eels, representing the Oregon Pacific Railway Company and the Willamette Valley and Coast Railroad Company, to the effect that the company would hold him responsible for the detention of the steamer Willamette Valley. The steamer was attached by the Sheriff about a month ago for $14,000 on proceedings being instituted in the Superior Court by W. O. Swinnerton, who held a number of assigned claims. Keepers were placed in charge of the steamer and she has been detained in port ever since.

Now comes the railroad company with a notice to make the Sheriff responsible for all resulting damages.

The notice states that the railroad company, in consideration of the payment of the bonded indebtedness of the road, executed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company a mortgage for $15,000,000. The Sheriff was served with a certified copy of this mortgage, together with a notification that a receiver named Charles Clark had been appointed. The receiver was appointed before the attachment proceedings were brought in this city. The notice further says:

"The said receiver further notifies you that, by the seizure and detention of said vessel, he, as said receiver, is daily damaged in a large sum of money for the reason that he is deprived of the earnings thereof, and that the railroad under his charge is crippled and injured in its operation.

"The said receiver further notifies you that he will be compelled to look to you on your official responsibility for the amount of the debt secured by the aforesaid mortgage under sections 2969 and 2971 of the Civil Code."

Sheriff McDade does not like his position very well, but, under the law, he had no other course to pursue, as if he had refused to have made the original attachments of Swinnerton he would have been responsible for the $14,000 by allowing the steamer to depart. There was nothing left for him to do but to detain the steamer.

The question to be decided is, whether admiralty law in the United States courts takes precedence over the State law, and the Sheriff said yesterday he desired the courts to settle this question as quickly as possible.

ON THE COMSTOCK.

Weekly Bulletins of Work Done in the Mines.

VIRGINIA CITY, Feb. 10.— Appended will be found the official letters of superintendents of operations on the Comstock:

SIERRA NEVADA—The south lateral drift from the intermediate tunnel has been advanced 18 feet, total length 416 feet; the face is in hard porphyry. The joint east crosscut near the north line from the north drift 1520 feet west of shaft 900 level is out 45 feet; face in tough clay.

CHOLLAR—We are repairing the main incline below the 930 level. Extracted and sent to the mill the past week 163 tons and 400 pounds of ore from the 100 level. Milled during the week 150 tons. On hand at mill 73 tons and 800 pounds. Average of battery assays $20 51, average car sample assays $23 41; shipped to the United States mint 446 pounds of crude bullion.

POTOSI—The south drift on the 450 level is out 103 feet; face in clay and quartz. In the east crosscut 300 feet south of north line 750 level no work has been done on account of making repairs to the south drift, which are completed and work resumed in the crosscut to-day. Are yet engaged in making repairs to the south drift on 930 level.

BULLION—The west drift from the station 820 level Ward shaft is out 525 feet from the shaft; face in clay and porphyry.

ALPHA—Have finished repairs to the hoisting frame of the old Alpha shaft. The shaft is retimbered a distance of 70 feet below the surface.

EXCHEQUER—Have finished repairs to the hoisting frame of the old Alpha shaft. The shaft is retimbered a distance of 70 feet below the surface.

CREDITORS IN CONFERENCE.

They Were Discussing the Failure of Scotchler & Gibbs.

The creditors of Scotchler & Gibbs met at the office of the firm yesterday morning to hear the statement of assets and liabilities as prepared by B. F. Stone, to whom the deed of trust was made for the benefit of creditors. Most of the houses in this city to whom the embarrassed firm was indebted were represented, and in all, including the Eastern creditors, probably 85 per cent of the total liabilities were represented by the persons to whom they are due.

The statement which was furnished to the creditors was somewhat incomplete, and after the meeting those interested declined to state as to how much could be realized on the assets of the firm, which consist principally of stock in various canning enterprises. One gentleman when asked if the creditors could expect 50 cents on the dollar, declined to answer.

The deed of trust to Mr. Stone was approved, and a committee consisting of H. M. J. McMichael of the Bank of British North America, W. S. Gage and W. D. Catton of J. W. Grace & Co., were appointed to work with Mr. Stone, and instructed to dispose of the assets as speedily as possible and in the way that would be of the most advantage to the creditors.

It was also stated on authority that the failure was hardly of the magnitude at first announced, and that $175,000 would probably be the outside limit for the amount of the liabilities.

THE "VETS" ENTERTAIN.

The Fire Chiefs Cordially Welcomed by Their Confreres.

The Veteran Firemen's Association informally entertained the visiting chiefs at their headquarters in Pioneer Hall last Friday evening. President J. H. Mahoney in a few well-chosen remarks made them feel at home. The various chiefs greatly admired the elegant headquarters, where they found many old time relics of old volunteer fire days.

They were then invited to a repast which soon placed the visitors and veterans on the most friendly terms. Songs were then in order, and among the vocalists were Ira Brown, Frank Stohr, Gus Pohlmann, Steve Bruner and others.

Speeches were made by the following: Chiefs Sullivan of San Francisco, Moriarity of Los Angeles, Carnes of San Diego, Ackermann of Westminister, B. C.; McClennan of Olympia, Wash.; Parker of Monterey; Bolryn of Tucson, Ariz.; ex-Chiefs Moore of Los Angeles; Worsley of Astoria, Or.; Kellogg of Seattle; Fire Commissioner Kircke, Los Angeles.

After rousing cheers for the veterans and responsive cheers for the chiefs the friends parted, hoping soon to be together again.

Mission Republicans.

The Mission Republican Club met in the Mission Opera Hall on Thursday evening. An election of officers took place as follows: President, C. C. Butt; first vice-president, J. B. Sheridan; second vice-president, John Rhodes; secretary, Nels Johnson; financial secretary, Thomas O'Connell Jr.; marshal, William Webb; treasurer, E. C. Thatcher.

THE Architect and builder for February contains matters of importance to owners of property. For sale by all newsdealers.

BUYING SUPPLIES.

Veterans' Home Directors Disagree.

W. J. Ruddick's Resignation Again Presented, but It Is Not Accepted. Financial Matters.

The members of the purchasing and supplies committee of the board of directors of the Veterans' Home must have had a very enjoyable seance at their meeting on Wednesday night, judging by the minutes of that meeting, and the report of Chairman Stevens presented to the board of directors at its monthly meeting last night.

Up to a few months ago it was the custom to buy all goods for the Yountville Home by contract. In the early part of November a change was made and now supplies are purchased in open market. Chairman Stevens' actions in purchasing did not please Arbuckle and Fuller, the other members of the committee, and at the meeting on Wednesday, when Fuller would propose a motion Arbuckle would second it, and Fuller would do the same for Arbuckle. Stevens was practically a nonentity.

Last night Chairman Stevens of the committee made the report of the committee, and these facts were developed from the report. When Stevens obtained the floor he was "angry clear through" and did not hesitate to speak his mind.

"I dropped on this connubiating by two men," said Mr. Stevens.

"Comrades, you mean," interjected Arbuckle.

"No, sir, they are not comrades," said Stevens; "they would legislate a man out of his position. If this board sustains the report of the committee it will do me an injustice. I asked for information and instead unearthed a conspiracy. A man that would do that is not fit to do the buying," and Mr. Stevens continued in this strain for some time.

Fuller and Arbuckle remained silent and W. H. H. Hart arose and poured oil on the troubled waters. Captain Deal and Treasurer Currier followed and finally Arbuckle closed for the committee.

The report of the committee which deposed Stevens from the chairmanship was adopted by a vote of 7 to 3.

A lively discussion followed over a proposition for the board to visit the Yountville home this morning. The buildings and grounds committee recently constructed some additions to one of the buildings, which did not please Architect Wharff. He wants them removed, and, after a few preliminary skirmishes, every member of the board was on his feet urging his views. It was finally decided that the board should go up this morning.

Director W. J. Ruddick again tendered his resignation as a member of the board of directors, but the board declined to accept it. Director Stevens of the committee on supplies presented his resignation as a member of that committee, and it was accepted.

Chairman Burnett has received information that ex-Treasurer Royce is possessed of 160 acres of land in Plumas County on which no attachment has been levied. Chairman Bennett desired the members of the board to express their views as to the advisability of attaching the property. The ardor of the board to secure it was quickly cooled when it was learned that the land at present was under nine feet of snow and that it would cost more than it was worth to find the land under the present circumstances.

Treasurer Currier reported that he had over $20,000 on hand. From 120 pensioners he has received $3509 80, and paid out on orders to dependents $1766 10.

Trade in Grain Bags.

An interesting and important though rather limited trade is that in wheat bags from Calcutta to this port. At the present time there are three ships on the way here from Calcutta, the Silvercrag, Cromartyshire and Laomene. The Callirrhoe, an old trader to this port, is now loading there for here, so that there will soon be four vessels carrying bags for California grain on the way.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes of Interest to Members of Many Denominations.

Moody has left the revival work in Providence and gone to Washington, where the ministers and churches have been waiting to receive him.

Mr. E. L. Bickford, superintendent of the Junior Christian Endeavor work in Napa, states that the missionary committee of that society has been doing good work during the past year.

Rev. Dr. F. Vidaver of Louisville, Ky., delivered lately two sermons on "Resurrection" and "Retribution," which, for their excellent logic, are extensively published all over the United States.

In the First Presbyterian Church, Los Angeles, Cal., fourteen little Chinese children of the kindergarten school recently furnished an entertainment that attracted a large and delighted audience.

Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, the celebrated Oriental traveler, in a recent address before the Students' Missionary conference at Keswick, England, gave the following testimony: "I am a convert to missions through seeing missions and the need of them."

In Cleveland the Presbyterian Ministers' Club have taken the initiative in the formation of a civic federation with a view, as they say, to combining all the moral forces of the city, regardless of sect or circumstances of life, for the betterment of the associate life of the city.

"I firmly believe," says Dr. S. Hecht, "that the functions of the Jewish minister are well defined, and, therefore, he neglects them who of his own account or yielding to the pressure from without ignores the ever-present demands of Judaism, or studiously avoids its interpretation."

Dr. Mary Bradford works among the women of Tabriz. Three hundred and thirty-seven patients were treated at the hospital last year, and Dr. Bradford dispensed medicine to nearly 3000 persons. The women are reached in the prayer-meeting, in the Sunday-schools and in their own homes.

There is reason to believe that the day of prayer for colleges was more generally observed this year than for some time past. In some of our chief seats of learning the results are already manifest in an increased devotion on the part of professing Christians, and in the many hopeful conversions.

A literary debating society has been organized at Portland, Oregon, under the auspices of Rev. R. Abrahamson, with twenty members. The purpose of the society is the study of the Jewish Bible and Jewish history, with a view to fitting the members as teachers of Jewish Sabbath classes.

Some time ago an invitation signed by ministers and laymen of Philadelphia was sent to the faculty of Princeton Seminary, requesting the professors to give a course of lectures in that city on subjects of present religious interest. They consented, and the lectures are to be delivered in Wylie Memorial Church.

When the first churches were organized in Japan it was thought better for men to stay out until they could keep the Sabbath and could abstain from the use, sale or manufacture of liquor. There was also an unwritten rule that members should give up the use of tobacco and save the money for Christ's work. All this has caused great hardship in some cases, but it has kept the church pure.

Archbishop Tait used to say that two things were essential for a man's due discharge of each day's round of monotonous and often tiresome duties. The first was to keep the spirit fresh by constant prayer. The second was to quicken and enlarge the intelligence by the constant reading, under whatever difficulties or drawbacks, of books upon other subjects than those belonging to his working hours.

RICHARDS & Co., druggists, 406-8 Clay.

PAROLES DENIED.

Prison Directors Refuse Convicts' Appeals.

They Abandon a Display of Jute-Making at the Fair for Reasons Assigned.

The State Board of Prison Directors met at San Quentin yesterday. Directors Ivory, Devlin, De Pue, Neff and Hayes were present.

Warden Hale made a report on the execution of Lee Sing at San Quentin prison, which was accepted.

Regarding the decision of the board at a previous meeting to place a jutemill and bag-sewing machine in the Midwinter Fair, he said he had been refused space in the Mechanical Arts building, which the executive committee allotted. The board was told that if it desired making a display of how jute bags are made at San Quentin prison it should take space in the Horticultural building and supply motive power by a dynamo.

To carry this out would prove too expensive, and so Director Neff moved the display be abandoned. The motion was carried unanimously.

The price of jute bags was placed at 6.27 cents each, pending a change when the board so decides.

Warden Hale was authorized to purchase a dozen Springfield rifles for the guards as the weapons now in use are not particularly reliable.

Bills amounting to $12,402 99 for the last month were audited by Directors Neff and Hayes and ordered paid.

The following applications for paroles were denied: G. L. Walton, Tulare, robbery; Louis Laima, Los Angeles, assault to kill; Daniel Solazar, San Bernardino, manslaughter; C. O. Rowe, Butte, manslaughter. The application of Salvator Smario, convicted in Contra Costa County of manslaughter, was laid over, and the case of C. C. Sylvester of Stockton, charged with felony, will be heard at the next meeting of the board.

The directors went into executive session shortly after 2 P. M., and spent the afternoon in private consideration of various details of prison work among which was the consideration of application for pardon.

At the evening session of the Board of State Prison Directors the following cases for pardon or commutations were disposed of as follows: Marcus Cesena from Monterey County, recommended for a commutation to four years, original sentence six years, August 4, 1891; R. C. Beggs, Alameda County, embezzlement, recommended for pardon; William Phelps, Tulare County, murder, life sentence, date of sentence October, 1881, application denied.

Quick Passages.

During the year 1893 the quickest passages made to this port by sailing vessels were: Sierra Parima, from Liverpool, 105 days; Roderick Dhu, from Dungeness, 113 days; Alida, 113 days from Androssan; the Jabez Howes, 107 days from New York, and the Henry B. Hyde, 111 days from the same port. The longest passages were the Lord Templemore, 201 days from Liverpool; the T. F. Oakes, 195 days from New York; the Falls of Halladale, now in port, 187 days from the Tyne, and the William H. Macy, 186 days from New York.

The quickest passages home during the year were made by the Andelant 90 days to Browhead, Parthia 96 and the Servia 97 days to New York, the Thessalus 101 days to Queenstown, the Elmbank (since lost) 103 days to Scilly, the Alida 105 days to Dover, and the Colintrave 105 days to Liverpool. The longest passages were the Arthurstone 170 days to Queenstown, the Talisman 169 days to the Isle of Wight and the Allerton 168 days to Queenstown.