OLD COLONY LAW.

What State Government Grew From.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON

Delivers His Last Lecture at Palo Alto.

THE COLLEGE CHAPEL CROWDED

Before Leaving the Platform the Ex-President Says Farewell to the Students.

PALO ALTO, April 16, 1894.—Ex-President Harrison delivered his sixth and concluding lecture on constitutional law before the students of Stanford to-day. The chapel was crowded with students and visitors eager to hear the last remarks of the ex-President, who spoke feelingly and with appreciation of his sojourn and the manner of his treatment at the university. His lecture to-day was upon "State Institutions." Following is a synopsis:

The institution of State governments was a most important and necessary step in the development of the republic. Independence had not yet been declared, but war had been inaugurated and local affairs were in disorder, with no Government except that of temporary committees of safety. A more formal organization was necessary, especially in Massachusetts. It was understood, however, that no step could be taken except in unison with the other colonies.

Massachusetts asked Congress for "explicit advice respecting the taking up and exercising the powers of civil government," and declared her readiness to "submit to such a general plan as the Congress may direct for the colonies." The advice was given by Congress and closely followed by Massachusetts, her action being "in observance of the resolve of the Continental Congress." New Hampshire, South Carolina and Virginia each asked for and received from Congress advice as to the formation of a State government.

In May, 1776, however, Congress resolved to deal generally with the question of State governments, and resolved: "That it be recommended to the respective assemblies and conventions of the United Colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs hath been hitherto established, to adopt such government as shall, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular and America in general."

Of this resolution John Adams, who drafted it, says: "It was indeed on all hands considered by men of understanding as equivalent to a declaration of independence." All the State constitutions, adopted before the confederation, assumed a permanent union. Connecticut, in continuing her charter in force, resolved "that all the free inhabitants of this or any other of the United States of America * * * shall enjoy the same justice and law within this State." Delaware resolved "that all acts of Assembly in force in the State on the 15th of May last (and not hereby altered or contrary to the resolution of Congress") should continue. Georgia recited the resolution of Congress of May 15 and referred to the "independence of the United States of America. New Jersey refers to the Continental Congress as "the supreme council of the American colonies. North Carolina, Maryland and Pennsylvania reserve the right of the State to regulate the "internal" government and police of the State.

These State governments were not separate and distinct ventures, but grew out of the Union. The sovereignty assumed by them was of local affairs only. Except South Carolina, no State suggested by a provision of its constitution its power to treat with another State or with a foreign power.

In these first State constitutions we have the first systematic expressions of the American Republican form of government. Bills of rights—largely restatements of former addresses to the crown—accompanied most of them. The most formidable objection to the constitution of 1767 was the absence of a bill of rights.

In the bill of rights of Maryland we find what may be taken as a good general example. It declared the people to be source of government; government to be for the public good; officers to be "the trustees of the public"; that the legislative, executive and judicial functions should be kept separate, and enumerated other special rights. Law—the expression of the will of a free people—took the place of the King. The bicameral form was adopted for the supreme legislature in all the States except Pennsylvania and South Carolina—the first having but one branch of the legislature, the latter three.

George Mason, writing in 1778, said of the organization of the State governments: "There is a remarkable sameness in all the forms of government throughout the American Union, except in the States of South Carolina and Pennsylvania; the first having three branches of Legislature, and the last only one; all the other States have two. This difference having given general disgust, it is probable an alteration will take place to assimilate these to the constitutions of other States." In nearly all the States greater permanence was given to the upper branch or Senate. In Maryland the term of Senator was five years; in New York four years.

The origination of revenue or "money bills" was given in many of the States to the lower branch. Maryland makes a provision which should have been embodied in the national constitution, that "the House of Delegates shall not on any occasion or under any pretext annex to or blend with a money bill any matter, clause or thing not immediately relating to and necessary for the imposing, assessing, levying or applying the taxes or supplies to be raised for the support of the Government or the current expenses of the State." An exact definition of a money bill is also given. Some other general provisions as to the judging of the qualification and election of members, sitting upon adjournments, as to impeachments, the canvassing of the vote for Governor by the General Assembly, are also found. They are not always uniform, but they furnish in some cases the suggestion and in other cases almost the form afterward adopted in the national constitution.

Most of the first State constitutions provide for the selection of an executive, generally styled Governor, by the Legislature, only a few by popular vote. In some of the States he was vested with the power of veto. In Massachusetts and New York the provisions for veto by the Governor, the return of the measure to the house in which it originated, the reconsideration, a two-thirds vote being necessary for passage, and the time given the Governor for consideration, are almost identical with those regarding the same subject in the national constitution.

These State constitutions greatly instructed the members of the constitutional convention of 1787 in their work. They furnished an outline model of a free representative government.

They were not creations. They were largely the development and modification of principles and usages of the English constitution, enlarged, defined and modified by a century and a half of American colonial experience. But the work of applying these principles, of organizing a government, without a king or House of Lords, deriving all powers from the people, was a great task, and was admirably done.

When we contrast them with the Articles of Confederation we do not wonder that the States became strong and the Union weak. Only the most resolute and the most obscure remained in Congress.

Speaking of the situation of Congress at this time Mr. McMaster, in his "History of the People of the United States," says: "The stimulus derived from the presence of a hostile army was withdrawn, and the representation and a tendance fell off fast. Delaware and Georgia ceased to be represented. * * * Neglected by its own members, insulted and threatened by its mutinous troops, reviled by the press, and forced to wander from city to city in search of an abiding-place, its acts possessed no national importance whatever."

IN MILES' HONOR.

Reception by the Loyal Legion.

Visitors From All Parts Talk of Their Experiences on the Pacific Slope.

If General Nelson A. Miles does not carry away with him pleasant recollections of San Francisco from his return after many years he ought to. That is to say, providing that he appreciates the feeling exhibited to him last night by the members of the Loyal Legion of the California Commandery.

The hospitable reunion was held at the Occidental Hotel. Everybody was there, veterans of the Civil War mostly, and others. Among the most prominent, all decorated with the proud button, were: Past Master Backus, Colonel W. R. Smedberg, Governor Saunders of Nebaska, Colonel Christiansen of Missouri, Colonel Stettin from the commandery at Chicago, General Thomas Ewing of New York, Major-General W. H. Dimond, General Shafter and Chaplain J. H. Macender from Angel Island, General Graham from the Presidio, Colonel A. G. Hawes, Major J. D. Ruggles, Captain Fessenden, Captain E. T. Allen, Colonel J. B. Fuller, Captain Stevens, Colonel Shaw, Captain Leon Jones, Captain H. C. Rennie, Colonel W. S. Morgan, Captain E. D. Judd, Major Hooper—of course—Colonel Charles A. Sumner and many others, in addition to the guests of the evening.

Postmaster Backus opened the ceremony by saying that he did not pose as an orator, but he wished to introduce the guest of the evening, one of the most distinguished men of the nation. The speaker related all General Miles' guerric feats; how he was the youngest major-general in the United States army, and how his future lay in the commandery-in-chief of the great army of the republic. Through hard times he had come to pleasant places, and it was to be hoped he'd stay.

General Miles arose to his feet and made the assemblage particularly cheerful by saying that he felt like home. His association with the California Commandery was one of the pleasantest recollections of his life. "I've been in Massachusetts, Oregon and Kansas," he said, "and for two years I've been vice-commander of all. I'm pleased to meet others who come from different States, and I've met great enterprises in my intercourse with men. But none comes nearer to my heart than this commandery of California, and I feel that more so since my four years' absence.

"You did noble work years ago. You did it when the great problem was to be solved. Then you went to the front, risked your lives and went in to decide the questions. There were many questions then—politics, religion and social questions—but they are now set aside. There was the one great question of the man of labor, and whether or not this republic was to exist."

Colonel Smedberg said a few words, after which Postmaster Backus spoke of the social times. He then called upon Governor Saunders of Nebraska to say something.

A pleasant featured, white haired, tall old gentleman rose and at once apologized for not being a military man. He said he had fallen among the Philistines, but military discipline went after all. Then the speaker dived into the recesses of his memory and found that he might lay some claim to military honors, because he, too, was once under arrest.

"It was when I was Governor," he said, "and a young officer met me when I arrived somewhat early at a station. This officer explained that he expected me, but not so soon. He was instructed to fire sixteen guns on my arrival, but I had surprised him. So he begged of me to go back and arrive again, so that he might faithfully execute his commands. I protested, but he was obdurate, and I had the greatest difficulty in ultimately securing my freedom, as they were about to escort me across that awful river again." The speaker concluded by saying that the other States, no doubt, had the blood, but his part of the country held the money, and it was better so. "Stop at Omaha on your way back and you'll be entertained," he said.

Ex-Congressman General Thomas Ewing of New York said he had trusted to the beautiful California climate of last Sunday and had caught a cold. But he didn't mind that, he was glad to be where he was. After remarking that he was driven to New York to get out of politics in Ohio, the speaker backed to the civil war and the cause of the extirpation of the struggle—slavery. "The distance between New York and here is great," he said, "but between those far-off coasts there is the tie of great and honorable service."

Postmaster Backus spoke of Abe Lincoln and his tragic death, twenty-nine years ago, after which General Stetten of Chicago spoke for all parts of the country.

"Why do Californians, when they become rich, send to Europe for fabrics, dresses, jewelry and such tomfoolery? I tell you now that the American makes a fool of himself in Europe. And your climate, ah! Encourage visitors here. Bring 50,000 to 75,000 people here every winter, and you put so many millions in your pockets without providing aught else but climate."

Adjournment for refreshments and cigars.

Then Colonel Christiansen of Missouri said he was pleased with California. He just missed being a '49er by being rescued by an irate parent when about to emigrate at 10 years of age. But he got here later, and the world had gone very well since.

Judge Ranney of Ohio said he was proud to be somewhat related to the guest of the evening, as General Miles had espoused a Cleveland lady. He himself had thought once of going to Europe, but had changed his mind and concluded to come to California instead. He called upon others to do likewise.

At this juncture Colonel Charles A. Sumner arose and made a truely great speech. In the most eulogistic terms he alluded to the guest of the evening, and spoke of military force as a not only beneficial, but necessary element. "Civilians make rules," said he, "but we require military force and discipline to see that they are carried out." The speaker wished General Miles every success on his travels and a speedy return to the shores of the Pacific.

In humorous vein Colonel Sumner danced from one to another of the assembled guests. He spoke pretty things about the veteran Governor of Nebraska, and, referring to Massachusetts, said he originated there. "It's a good State to be born in and to emigrate from." The speaker welcomed General Ewing as having preferred private practice in New York to the acceptance of office in Ohio.

To General Stettin the speaker referred with a reminiscent pathos, as one who had been there. He spoke of early days and the crossing of the plains and the giving, as acting commissary, of many a hearty meal and drink to emaciated enemies and starving men. "In those days," the speaker remarked, "the unemployed did not have boxcars for their transportation." On the whole Colonel Sumner seemed glad he was here, and his speech received uproarious applause.

Another adjournment for refreshments, after which patriotic songs were the order of the evening. The meeting broke up in good order, despite the fact that the terminal celebrations were somewhat chaotic.

THE FARE FIGHT.

A Compromise Reduction Recommended.

SECRETARY M'AFEE'S REPORT

Twenty-Five Cents for Sundays and Evenings.

THE REVENUE NOT AFFECTED.

Concessionaires Disappointed When the Parent Committee Adjourns Without Taking Any Action.

There were just twenty members of the committee of fifty present in the Mayor's office last night to listen to the report of the special committee appointed to investigate the management of the Midwinter Fair by the executive committee.

Mayor Ellert rapped for order and said the object of the meeting was to hear a partial report of the special committee of five, whereupon Chairman McAfee read a long type-written document which embodied the conclusions and recommendations of the committee. The report stated that the committee had ascertained the main features of the financial condition of the fair. The details were so great that it would take further time and explanation to arrive at a conclusion satisfactorily explaining every account, but with the examination already made the committee believed that the financial statement put forth by the executive committee appeared substantially correct.

After exhorting the executive committee to give due consideration to all complaints and grievances made by all exhibitors the report took up the question of the admission fee and said:

We believe that, the financial success being now substantially secured, some change of policy may be more reasonably considered and undertaken than if there were a grave doubt in respect to such success. We therefore believe, on that account, that it is proper now to concede somewhat to the interests of others than the administrative department only. The exhibitors and concessionaires on one hand, and the general public on the other, should come to have their share of the prospective success. The exhibitors and concessionaires make up the fair and the people support it. As the fair is intended for an exposition to enlighten the people, and not for profit, neither those who make up the exposition nor those who support it should be burdened beyond what is necessary to make the fair a success.

The revenues of the fair heretofore have been derived chiefly from contributions of the people and charges for space and privileges from the exhibitors. These have been sufficient to meet the main obligations. The future income rests entirely upon the attendance, so that the question now is, "How to increase the attendance?" There is no question that an increase of visitors is highly desirable to enlarge the benefits of the fair, if the receipts are not thereby decreased; but if the receipts are increased there will be a double advantage.

How can a greater number of people be induced to visit the fair than at present? We of course need not go into the question of attractions. We believe that the attractions now are worth more than the price of admission, and that they will be varied by the executive committee from time to time so as to keep up the general interest of the public.

We will confine ourselves entirely to the financial aspects of the admission fee on the lines already indicated. A large number of people of small means contributed to the fund of over $300,000, to which the existence of the fair is due. They have received no consideration for their contributions, and now the financial success of the fair being assured they certainly should have the opportunity of availing themselves of the benefit of the fair at a minimum cost consistent with the success.

We believe that the laboring class of the community, from whom the contributions above referred to largely came deserve a special consideration in this connection, and 50 cents admission for them, and especially for such of them as have large families, makes it a burden for them to visit the fair. One visit is not sufficient to see the fair fully and the necessary repeated visits increase this burden very largely on them, so that we regard, under the aspects of the case thus presented, that some reduction in admissions is due to the laboring class. They have but one day in the week when they can attend without losing their wages as well as paying the admission, and that day is Sunday.

People with more leisure and of larger means appreciate the fair, and are perfectly willing to support it to the fullest extent, yet there is no doubt that even they would visit the fair more frequently if a reduced admission were offered them, which would not materially reduce the revenues of the fair. It is evident, also, that an increased number of visitors will add to the benefit of the exhibitors and concessionaires. We, therefore, conclude and recommend that the charge for admission be reduced to 25 cents for grown people and 10 cents for children on Sundays, and on each evening of the week from 5 o'clock, beginning from April 22, 1894.

The report also recommended the giving of evening entertainments in the large buildings and the placing of lights at the north entrance, which was said to be a source of detriment to the people.

The report also gave the figures recently published in THE CALL showing that 75 per cent of the attendance came from San Francisco and vicinity, and concluded by calling on every citizen in the State to support the enterprise in every way possible. The report was signed by Charles A. Laton (chairman), L. C. McAfee (secretary), Will E. Fisher, C. E. Grunsky and M. Johnson.

As soon as the report was read Dr. Regensburger moved that consideration of the document be laid over until the next meeting. The suddenness of this motion acted as a mild thunderbolt, for every one appeared dazed for a moment.

"The next meeting of this committee is somewhat indefinite," said Mayor Ellert, "and the exhibitors and people are anxious for some conclusion on this matter."

"What are your reasons for such a motion?" inquired ex-Sheriff McMann.

"We ought to have time to consider the subject," returned Dr. Regensburger. "Many of the committee are not here, and I don't believe in taking snap judgment."

"There is no snap judgment here," interposed Mayor Ellert, warmly. "Every member received due and proper notification."

"The essence of the report is on the reduction of the admission fee," said Mr. McMann, "and I think we ought to act on the recommendations immediately. The question of the adoption of the report ought to be put and discussed."

Sam Shortridge attended the meeting without his mustache, for that ornament had gone where the woodbine twineth, but he brought his voice with him in all its sonorousness.

"I thought we were gathered to hear a financial statement," he said, "but I cannot see that the committee has given us what we wanted. I am not prepared to vote on the reduction question, as I have not seen the necessary financial data. That is why I think the matter should be postponed."

"This is an important matter," said Wendell Easton. "We must make no mistake, for the responsibility will rest on our shoulders. If we make a reduction and the fair fails, are we prepared to back up our judgment by creating a fund to make up any deficiency? When I think of the $700,000 spent by the executive committee I do not think of how it has spent the $340,000 raised from the people, but where it got the rest. Let us act with caution, and fully know the whole financial situation from the expert's report before we take any action."

Several members asked Mr. McAfee about the finances.

"They appear to be correct," he answered "but we might change our minds materially before we get through. I do not say we will. It was on the presumption they were correct we based our recommendations. Look at the 20,000 of people in the park on Sundays and not half that number inside the fair gates. We have gone into the reduction question thoroughly and examined it from all sides. Men of high degree and low degree all favor it. Our reasons for the recommendation is, first, that the reduction will not reduce the revenues of the fair, and, secondly, it is for times when no material injury can be done and good might come from it."

"I would like to ask you, Mr. McAfee," said Dr. Regensburger, "if this reduction proves a failure, are you prepared to shoulder your part of the responsibility of a deficit?" The answer of McAfee was as quick as lightning, but his tones were deliberate in their cool slowness.

"Were you the director of a bank and you employed an expert to go over the accounts, I think you would hold him liable for the correctness of his report, but not responsible for all the bad debts."

Ex-Sheriff McMann made another earnest plea for immediate consideration of the report, but to no avail. In the midst of the discussion, while the members were all exchanging views, the proceedings were brought to an abrupt termination, G. B. F. Lelong moving to adjourn till next Monday night, by which time the expert's report on the financial condition might be ready.

Mayor Ellert stated that he would be unable to be in the city at that time, but said that he would delegate to Mr. McAfee the office of calling a meeting.

The committee agreed to adjourn subject to the call of the chair. A number of the concessionaires were present and were much disappointed at the result. After the meeting they gathered in groups and talked of the meeting being packed in the 50-cent admission interest.

The members of the committee of five were also warm on the manner in which their report had been treated, and would like to know why they had been appointed to investigate if the parent committee did not do them even the justice to consider and discuss their report.

Next Monday's meeting will without doubt be replete with some very lively episodes.

DEATH IN WHISKY

A Spree That Had Crime for Its End.

Liquor-Crazed Charles Owens Strikes Bernard Kelly and Fatally Injures Him.

Too much downtown whisky landed Charles E. Owens in the Southern police station last night on a charge of assault to do great bodily harm, with every probability of his having in the end to answer the graver charge of murder.

A protracted spree, many barroom brawls, then a more serious row, a blow, and at last the jail, have been the record of Owens' career during the past three weeks.

The result is that Bernard Kelly, a painter living at 168 Clementina street, was taken to the Receiving Hospital unconscious from a fracture of the skull, which the surgeons quickly announced would cause death.

Owens says he is an electrician, but his business for many months has been the handling of liquor, either as drummer, bartender or consumer. He is 28 years of age and lives at 9 Morse avenue. Various saloon-keepers along Third street have employed him as bartender, but his bibulous proclivities lost him first one place and then another until a few weeks ago he was thrown out of employment altogether. Then followed his disastrous carouse.

Last night about 8 o'clock he entered the saloon at 233 and 235 Third street and continued his indulgence in fiery liquor. He was quarrelsome and disagreeable, and it was not long before he fell to abusing Kelly, who had come in for a drink and was standing about doing nothing in particular. Kelly was not disposed to submit quietly, and when Owens called him a vile name he retorted in kind. "You wouldn't dare to call me that out on the sidewalk," said Owens, starting for the door.

Kelly accepted this as an invitation to fight, and followed him to the street. Just as he stepped out of the door, Owens, who had gone in advance, wheeled around and struck him a terrific blow in the face.

Kelly reeled and fell backward, striking the back of his head on the flagging. He was stunned and lay still until a crowd gathered and several men attempted to arouse him. He gave no sign of his coming to, and was conveyed to his home by Officer Reilly and S. W. Ryerson. Mrs. Kelly was thrown into a state of excitement, and her three little children were terror-stricken. All efforts to revive Kelly were vain, and he was taken to the Receiving Hospital.

Owens in the meantime had left the scene of his exploit. He went off, saying, "I have fixed one man and I am going to 'do' another."

He went from one saloon to another, inviting the barroom loungers to fight, but as no one accepted the invitation he returned to where he had left Kelly and fell into the hands of Officer Reilly, who arrested him.

At the station Owens said that he had struck Kelly with his open hand, because he had called him a name. He was relieved of a fine gold watch and some money and then locked up.

In the neighborhood Kelly bears a good reputation. He had just finished his day's work and was walking along the street with his wife, when he left her, saying he was going into the saloon for a drink. Mrs. Kelly went over to her home, and in a few moments the officers brought in the limp form of her husband.

At the Receiving Hospital late last night Rev. Father Jacquets called and administered the last sacrament to Kelly, who was then considered to be dying.

Suddenly Struck by Death.

Peter Sander, an old man who for many years occupied the position of head deputy of the Treasurer's office, dropped dead at the corder of Sixth and Mission streets at 9:30 o'clock, and his body was taken to the Morgue. He had been out of employment for a long time and lived in poverty on Bush street. He was 68 years of age and a native of Germany. Heart failure is supposed to have been the cause of his death.

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On exhibition to-day for the first time. Twenty of them imported from famous foreign artists. They are ravishingly beautiful. The others our own models, quite as original and artistic as the production of the foreign modiste, and all at a saving of from 25 to 40 per cent. You may see many more expensive creations, but none more beautiful could be found in New York, Paris or London.

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And see the most exquisitely beautiful Bonnets and loveliest Hats that have ever been shown in San Francisco.

They will captivate the stylish dressers.
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We've got a magnificent lot of Bonnet Ornaments displayed to-day. Unique novelties each one of them. Spring flowers that vie with nature so beautiful they are.

Visit our Millinery Parlors to-day. It won't be time wasted; you'll see many lovely things, and they say "a thing of beauty is a joy forever."

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1893-Taxes-1893

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

THE SECOND INSTALLMENT OF REAL ESTATE taxes is now due and payable, and will be delinquent April 30, 1894, at 6 P. M., after which 5 per cent will be added.

Dupont-street widening assessment due and payable at the same time.

The office will be open from 7 to 9 P. M. on April 26, 27 and 28.

TUESDAY, April 24, POSITIVELY last day for receiving CHECKS. All checks received after that date will be returned and coin demanded.

JAMES N. BLOCK,
Tax Collector.

San Francisco, April 1, 1894. ap1 td eod

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MISS MYRA DAVIS,
AND THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE STOCK COMPANY.
EVENING PRICES—Orchestra, reserved, 50c; Dress Circle, reserved, 25c; Parquet, reserved, 25c; Family Circle and Gallery, 10c.
MATINEES SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.
Matinee prices, 10c, 15c, 25c.
Seats on sale from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

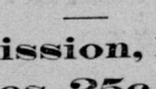
TIVOLI OPERA HOUSE
KRELING BROS..........Proprietors and Managers
TO-NIGHT | Fourth & Last Week!
"PULL 'EM DOWN, CHRISTY!"
THE SUCCESS OF SUCCESSES!
SHIP AHOY!
BRAND NEW EDITION.
Second and last week ELSIE ADAIR, America's acknowledged Queen of Serpentine Dancers.
MONDAY, APRIL 23d,
"GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT."
Popular Prices—25c and 50c.

CALIFORNIA THEATER.
AL HAYMAN & Co..........Lessees and Managers
S. H. FRIEDLANDER..........Manager
—IMMENSE OPENING!—
SECOND WEEK! GREAT SUCCESS!
JOS. R. GRISMER—PHŒBE DAVIES,
Under the Management of Wm. A. Brady,
In the Beautiful Domestic Comedy-Drama,
The Burglar!
By Augustus Thomas, author of "Alabama."
—LAST MATINEE SATURDAY!—
THE NEVER CHANGING PRICES:
25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00—ALL RESERVED.
APRIL 23—EFFIE ELLSLER.

BALDWIN THEATER.
AL HAYMAN & CO..........Lessees and Managers
LAST WEEK!—LAST 6 NIGHTS!
AN ENORMOUS SUCCESS!
CONRIED'S FERENZCY OPERA COMPANY
TO-NIGHT and Wednesday Night | Europe's Great Sensation, I PAGLIACCI. Music Drama by Leoncavallo.
Thursday and Sunday Nights.......... | —THE TYROLEAN
Friday Night..........LAUGHING HEIRS
Saturday Night..........THE MERRY WAR
Saturday Matinee..........DIE FLEDERMAUS
MONDAY NEXT, April 23—MODJESKA in "Marie Stuart," "Magda," "Merchant of Venice."

Orpheum
O'Farrell st., bet. Stockton and Powell.
SAN FRANCISCO'S GREAT MUSIC HALL!
OUR NEW PROGRAMME PRONOUNCED THE BEST EVER PRESENTED.
First appearance of the European Duo,
THE GREAT CRESCENDOS
And the strongest array of Vaudeville Features ever presented in San Francisco.
MATINEE SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.
Evening Prices: Reserved Seats 25c, Balcony 10c, Opera Chairs and Box Seats 50c.

NATURAL ICE SKATING RINK.
MECHANICS' PAVILION,
NEAR NEW CITY HALL.
FOR EVERYBODY.
Admission, 10c.
Skates, 25c.
Children, 15c.
Open Mornings, Afternoons and Evenings.

BAY DISTRICT TRACK.
RACES  RACES
CALIFORNIA JOCKEY CLUB.
1st OF JANUARY TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
RACING EVERY
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.
RAIN OR SHINE.
FIVE OR MORE RACES EACH DAY.
Races start at 2 P. M. sharp. McAllister and Geary street cars pass the gates. de31 tf

THE WEEKLY CALL contains in every number choice reading matter equivalent to three hundred pages of magazine size. $1 per year, postpaid

AMUSEMENTS.

BUCK TAYLOR'S
WILD WEST
Haight-st. grounds—Stanyan and Waller sts.
Two Performances Daily, Rain or Shine, Beginning at 2:30 and 8 P. M.
Realistic Production of Frontier Life,
By over 100 performers, including
A BAND OF SIOUX INDIANS,
The greatest of warriors.
COWBOYS, MEXICANS,
ROUGH RIDERS,
CRACK SHOTS.
Over 100 Horses and a Herd of Buffaloes.
BUCK TAYLOR,
Late Lieutenant and Master of Ceremonies for
BUFFALO BILL.
General Admission, 25c and 50c.
Reserved Seats Extra. ap10 tf

S. F. & N. P. RY. CO.
EL CAMPO.
FAVORITE SUNDAY RESORT.
Now Open Every Sunday for the Season. Dancing, Bowling Alley, Boating, Fishing and other amusements. Refreshments at City Prices. Fare for round trip, including admission to the grounds—adults 25c, children 15c. Steamer Ukiah will leave Tiburon Ferry every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., 12:10, 2 and 4 P. M.; leaves El Campo at 11:15 A. M., 1, 3 and 5 P. M. ap5 tf

BOWDLEAR'S
FLOOR WAX!
PULVERIZED FOR DANCING FLOORS.
All ready. Anybody can apply it. The best thing for the purpose, and will not soil the garments. The floor must be clean and free from oil. Sprinkle and the dancers do the rest. Put up in pound packages, 50 cents per lb. For sale by
MACK & CO., 9 and 11 Front St., San Francisco.
fe20 3m eod

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICES.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE—SEG. BELCHER and Mides Consolidated Mining Company. Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of works, Gold Hill Mining District, Storey County, State of Nevada.

Notice—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment (No. 13), levied on the 5th day of February, 1894, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

NAMES.	No. Cert.	No. Shares.	Amt.
James. Rolph, Trustee	365	100	$10 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trs	410	50	5 00
Geo. T. Mayre & Son., Trs	435	50	5 00
Rehfisch & Co., Trustees	1871	100	10 00
C. H. Maddox & Co., Trustees	2329	100	10 00
Rehfisch & Co., Trustees	3600	100	10 00
Stauf, Cooper & Reddick, Trs	3916	50	5 00
Geo.T. Marye & Son, Trustees	4040	50	5 00
W. E. Norwood, Trustee	4053	100	10 00
Geo. T. Marye & Son, Trustee	4220	100	10 00
R. C. Tobin, Trustee	4269	100	10 00
Geo. W. Kelley, Trustee	4291	50	5 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trs	4519	100	10 00
Geo. B Root, Trustee	4792	100	10 00
T. Whitely & Co., Trustees	4809	100	10 00
Ives & Co., Trustees	5208	100	10 00
Geo. B. Root, Trustee	5297	100	10 00
Rehfisch & Co., Trustees	5407	100	10 00
Geo. B. Root, Trustee	5487	100	10 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trs	5504	50	5 00
Thos. T. Atkinson & Co., Trs	5520	50	5 00
H. L. Van Wyck, Trustee	5577	100	10 00
Rehfisch & Co., Trustees	5744	100	10 00
G. Friederich, Trustee	5854	100	10 00
Rehfisch & Co., Trustees	5901	50	5 00
T. T. Atkinson & Co., Trs	6127	50	5 00
Geo. B. Root, Trustee	6235	100	10 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trs	6247	100	10 00
E. Gauthier & Co., Trustees	6306	100	10 00
Geo. B. Root, Trustee	6342	20	2 00
W. J. Gurnett, Trustee	6353	50	5 00
E. Gauthier & Co., Trustees	6365	50	5 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trs	6384	100	10 00
Jno. Turnbull, Trustee	6398	100	10 00
Rehfisch & Co., Trustees	6457	100	10 00
O. R. Jones, Trustee	6491	200	20 00
O. R. Jones, Trustee	6493	200	20 00
W. J. Gurnett, Trustee	6498	100	10 00
Geo. B. Root, Trustee	6510	100	10 00
Geo. B. Root, Trustee	6606	100	10 00
E. Gauthier & Co, Trustees	6669	50	5 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trs	6670	100	10 00
A. W. Foster & Co., Trustees	6718	100	10 00
E. B. Holmes, Trustee	6749	30	3 00
Howard H. Shinn, Trustee	6758	100	10 00
Stauf, Cooper & Redlick, Trs	6817	300	30 00
Hadley & Doud, Trustees	6740	100	10 00
Dixon & Miles, Trustees	6853	50	5 00
Dixon & Miles, Trustees	6870	100	10 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co. Trs	6871	100	10 00
Hadley & Doud, Trustees	6911	200	20 00
Dixon & Miles, Trustees	6921	100	10 00
Thos. T. Atkinson & Co., Trs	6951	50	5 00
E. Gauthier & Co., Trustees	6990	100	10 00
Geo. B. Root, Trustee	6992	100	10 00
Geo. B. Root, Trustee	6994	100	10 00
H. L. Van Wyck, Trustee	7009	100	10 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trs	7028	10	1 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trs	7031	100	10 00
Dixon & Miles, Trustees	7039	100	10 00
Dixon & Miles, Trustees	7065	100	10 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trs	7082	100	10 00
Geo. B. Root, Trustee	7086	100	10 00
Goldman & Co., Trustees	7093	200	20 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trs	7097	100	10 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trs	7100	50	5 00
Brooks & DeGreayer, Trs	7103	100	10 00
E. B. Holmes, Trustee	7138	50	5 00
Dixon & Miles, Trustees	7140	100	10 00
Stauf & Cooper, Trustees	7150	1000	100 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trus	7167	100	10 00
Dixon & Miles, Trustees	7185	50	5 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trs	7192	100	10 00
A. W. Foster & Co., Trustees	7194	500	50 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trus	7225	100	10 00
Stauf & Cooper, Trustees	7231	200	20 00
George B. Root, Trustee	7236	200	20 00
George B. Root, Trustee	7237	200	20 00
George B. Root, Trustee	7250	100	10 00
E. Gauthier & Co., Trustees	7253	100	10 00
Stauff & Cooper, Trustees	7262	100	10 00
George B. Root, Trustee	7274	100	10 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trus	7279	100	10 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trus	7281	100	10 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trus	7283	100	10 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trus	7286	100	10 00
E. Gauthier & Co., Trustees	7299	100	10 00
Rehfisch & Co., Trustees	7300	100	10 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trus	7314	100	10 00
John A. Walls, Trustee	7315	100	10 00
John A. Walls, Trustee	7316	100	10 00
E. Gauthier & Co., Trustees	7323	100	10 00
E. Gauthier & Co., Trustees	7325	100	10 00
Goldman & Co., Trustees	7333	200	20 00
John A. Walls, Trustee	7339	200	20 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trus	7341	5000	500 00
George B. Root, Trustee	7346	100	10 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trus	7352	100	10 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trus	7353	100	10 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trus	7363	100	10 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trus	7384	100	10 00
Stauff & Cooper, Trustees	7388	200	20 00
Charles P. Harris & Co., Trus	7391	100	10 00
E. P. Murphy & Co., Trustees	7394	500	50 00
Hadley & Doud, Trustees	7396	1000	100 00
George B. Root, Trustee	7419	100	10 00
O. W. Marye & Co, Trustees	7423	100	10 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co, Trs	7434	100	10 00
Zadig, Woolberg & Co., Trs	7438	100	10 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trs	7440	100	10 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trs	7445	1000	100 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trs	7448	1000	100 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co., Trs	7450	1000	100 00
Geo. B. Root, Trustee	7469	100	10 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co, Trs	7477	100	10 00
E. Gauthier & Co., Trustees	7483	500	50 00
Geo. B. Root, Trustee	7485	500	50 00
Geo. B. Root, Trustee	7492	100	10 00
E. Gauthier & Co., Trustees	7493	100	10 00
C. P. Harris & Co., Trustees	7498	100	10 00
Goldman & Co., Trustees	7499	200	20 00
Jno. A. Walls, Trustee	7507	300	30 00
Hadley & Doud, Trustees	7513	300	30 00
Jos. Bernhard, Trustee	7524	300	30 00
Henry L. Fox, Trustee	7526	100	10 00
H. L. Van Wyck, Trustee	7531	100	10 00
E. Fritsch, Trustee	7545	400	40 00
E. B. Holmes, Trustee	7546	50	5 00
J. H. Crocker, Trustee	7547	100	10 00
Henry L. Fox, Trustee	7549	200	20 00
J. Greenebaum, Trustee	7569	50	5 00
Geo. B. Root, Trustee	7567	200	20 00
O. R. Jones, Trustee	7585	100	10 00
Geo. B. Root, Trustee	7587	200	20 00
O. W. Marye & Co., Trustees	7588	200	20 00
Rehfisch & Co., Trustees	7589	200	20 00
E. B. Holmes, Trustee	7594	50	5 00
Howd. H. Shinn, Trustee	7600	100	10 00
Geo. W. Kelley, Trustee	7603	200	20 00
T. T. Atkinson & Co., Trs	7606	200	20 00
Geo. B. Root, Trustee	7609	200	20 00
Hadley & Doud, Trustees	7614	500	50 00
Wm. Bannan, Trustee	7616	100	10 00
E. Fritsch, Trustee	7619	200	20 00
Stauf & Cooper, Trustees	7620	100	10 00
Stauf & Cooper, Trustees	7621	100	10 00
Stauf & Cooper, Trustees	7622	100	10 00
Howard H. Shinn, Trustee	7626	200	20 00
George W. Kelly, Trustee	7627	100	10 00
Stauf & Cooper, Trustees	7628	200	20 00
William Bannan, Trustee	7630	100	10 00
C. P. Harris & Co, Trustees	7632	100	10 00
George B. Root, Trustee	7637	500	50 00
Zadig, Wollberg & Co, Trs	7640	500	50 00
Hadley & Doud, Trustees	7645	100	10 00
C. P. Harris & Co. Trustees	7646	100	10 00
Hadley & Doud, Trustees	7651	200	20 00

And in accordance with law, and an order from the Board of Directors, made on the 5th day of February, 1894, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the company, room 50, Nevada block, 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, California, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of March, 1894, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. E. B. HOLMES, Secretary.

Office—Room 50, Nevada block, 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, California.

POSTPONEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above named company, held this day, the day of sale of the above described stock for delinquent assessment (No. 13) is hereby postponed to WEDNESDAY, the eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1894, at the same hour and place.

mr30 td E. B. HOLMES, Secretary.