



CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: DAILY CALL—\$6 per year by mail, by carrier, 15c per week. WEEKLY CALL—\$1.50 per year.

THE EASTERN OFFICE OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL (Daily and Weekly), Pacific States Advertising Bureau, Rindland building, Rose and Duane streets, New York.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1895

Hawaii also says "hands off."

It looks like "Greater California."

Shall we call it the gilt-edged road?

The whole State has begun to move.

A congratulatory meeting is in order.

Spreckels has a winning way about him.

Make it four millions? Why, certainly.

Where the coupon begins journalism ends.

Any newspaper with fakes in it, has flies on it.

Everything is going one way, and that is our way.

The journal that gives away a fake gift gives itself away.

Currency reform goes over, and Grover will grind out some more bonds.

Men who wish to imitate Parkhurst should go home and write a book.

Subscriptions to the \$2,000,000 fund have risen high enough to push the top off.

Even a self-respecting circus doesn't attract crowds by giving coupons to a side-show.

Dole was wise in going rapidly heretofore and he will be just as wise now if he goes slowly.

Every message from Cleveland is an indictment of the Democratic party and they all stick.

There are very few places in the East where the climate doesn't do its blowing at this season.

The fake reformers have reached a stage where they can't even try to cheer without raising a howl.

There seems to be money enough in sight to build the competing road with gilt-edged rails.

A newspaper that isn't worth the subscription price by the news it gives, is certainly worth less.

The advocates of the inquisition bill ought to be punished for tooting a foghorn when there is no fog.

Japan expected a pick-up of the Chinese fleet, but now she will have to raise it from the bottom of the sea.

It is a characteristic of big enterprises that the more people that get into them, the more comfortable they are.

If Santa Clara Valley and the San Joaquin plain hands they can raise \$2,000,000 as easily as they can raise a cheer.

If California ever undertakes to provide a pension for teachers, she will do it by something better than a dog tax.

Cleveland is so impotent in office that if it were not for his frequent messages the people would regard him as a mummy.

Now that San Francisco is with the country, and the country is with the city, both of them are exactly in the right place.

The teachers of California as a class are brainy enough to take care of themselves without asking for support by a tax on junkshops.

Now that the right citizens have come to the front, San Francisco presents a better showing of civic enterprise than any other city in the Union.

If Mayor Sutro wishes to give the public a convincing sign of his opposition to the octopus, he should sign the subscription list for the valley road.

From the way that things are tangled up in Congress, there is every reason to believe that even the Democrats themselves will be glad to get out of it.

The attempt to prevent an expert examination of the foundation for the ferry depot is a suicidal policy, and, as Webster remarked: "Suicide is confession."

What is the use of talking about people flocking to the cities in California, when even the bears and panthers are taking to the towns for a living in Arkansas.

The people of California are not prepared to treat school teachers on the European plan, and will give them neither a European salary nor a European pension.

Mexico and Guatemala could set a good example to other Spanish-American states by following our example of submitting international questions to arbitration.

Practically speaking, the \$6,000,000 needed for the competing road is all that is required to raise the mortgage which the Southern Pacific of Kentucky has on the State.

With the near approach of a Republican Congress and with abundant evidences of reviving trade, the only blur upon the future is the figure of Grover Cleveland in the White House.

The construction of the Nicaragua canal and the annexation of Hawaii are necessary to one another and both are necessary to us.

If Mexico and Guatemala are unwilling to submit to arbitration by an outsider, they might at least leave the question of sovereignty to the people of the disputed strip, and let them vote on it.

Whatever may be the merits of the controversy over the construction of a railway on Church street, all who violate the orders of properly authorized officials should be punished. Law should be enforced equally on rich and poor, and a millionaire no more than a tramp should be permitted to resist a policeman in the execution of his duty.

There is evidently an intention on the part of European powers to prevent Japan from annexing any part of China, and compel her to content with a money indemnity. This will mean, of course, that China will be compelled to contract a large debt, and possibly a gold debt. There is a big bonanza in a scheme of that kind for somebody, and if it is carried out the effects are likely to be felt in every money center in the world.

THE RIOT ACT.

The only way to bring about retrenchment is to retrench. The only way to secure economy in State expenditures is for the Legislature to be economical. The Republican majority must pay attention to these truths and begin to practice them.

The Legislature must at once put its house in order. Both the Senate and Assembly must be swept clean of useless attaches. Secretaries, clerks, doorkeepers, watchmen and supernumeraries of all kinds who have no work to do, must go.

It is not worth while to mince words over the matter. The demand for economy means business this time. If the Republican majority does not enter at once actively upon the task of thorough retrenchment an opportunity will be given to Governor Budd to send to the Legislature a message on the subject that will rouse the whole Republican party in the State to a white heat of indignation against the representatives who have betrayed it.

We have no animosity against any of the attaches. We would be glad to see them all earning a good living by working for it. We are opposed to them only when they are loafing around the Capitol at our expense of hard-working taxpayers.

If there is nothing else for them to do let them go home and canvass for THE CALL. In that way they can earn their money honestly, benefit their neighbors and be a useful force in the community instead of parasites and papsuckers.

We sound this warning in all sincerity in the interests of the Republican legislators themselves. Our motive is to avoid the necessity of a more radical treatment of the evil by bringing about an immediate remedy. We do not wish to be forced to specify the particular instances of extravagant legislators, and to publish the names of the useless attaches. That would be giving to men a personal notoriety, which we will spare them if we can.

Among the ill-advised measures urged upon the present Legislature is one embodied in Senate bill 407, entitled "An act to create and administer a schoolteachers' annuity and retirement fund in the several counties and cities and counties of the State." The act creates a pension of \$45 a month for retired teachers after twenty years of service, or \$50 after twenty-five years of service, and provides a revenue for sustaining it.

The supporters of the bill have for an argument that the system of pensioning retired schoolteachers has been practiced in several European countries with good results, and that it would be equally beneficial here. It is further urged that the profession of a schoolteacher, by its exacting requirements, prevents the teacher from engaging in money-making enterprises, and therefore, after years of service, they find themselves, in old age, unprovided for and dependent.

Neither of these arguments is valid. In the first place, the European system of dealing with schoolteachers is radically different from ours. By that system the salaries paid to teachers are confessedly inadequate to the service rendered, and the Government atones for this by providing a pension in old age.

The whole subject now goes over to the new Congress, in which the Republicans will be in a majority, and on them will devolve the duty of devising a new currency and revenue system. They are better able to do so than we are. They have had a longer experience and have been trained in a practical school.

The argument that our schoolteachers have no opportunity to make lucrative investments and thereby save up enough for old age has no foundation in fact. The modern world abounds with institutions that provide a means by which small savings can be profitably invested. We have savings banks, building and loan associations, cooperative investment societies of various kinds under careful supervision, and in addition to them, in every city and every county a thousand opportunities are continually offering themselves for investments in land on easy terms and for small annual payments.

The salaries paid to teachers, though not fully equal to the great importance of their services, are sufficient to enable every teacher to save something each month for investment that will yield a good rate of interest, and by the end of twenty years the prudent teacher will have a competence and an independence far better than any pension system could give.

In the controversy now going on over the attempt of a street railway company to lay a track upon Church street and erect wires on California street, an opportunity is afforded our officials to establish a precedent that will put an end to this grave and growing evil. The opportunity lies in the fact that the attempt to lay the track was begun in the silence of the night and was continued for a time forcibly against the protests of the city authorities.

The question of the right to lay the line does not affect this issue at all. The point is that the midnight raiding of streets for the purpose of taking possession of them and the contemptuous disregard of lawful authority is a menace to both liberty and law. It has been done too often, and it is never done without exciting among the people a desire to meet force with force and to tear up the tracks by the action of a mob. The people cannot be blamed for becoming exasperated by such evidences of corporate insolence and domination in an American community; and yet

the very corporations that are so bold in their violations of law would be the first to call upon the police of the city or the military power of the State to shoot down the people in the name of the law.

In this country the law must be enforced on the rich as well as the poor. Corporations that have franchises must use their privileges under them in a decent and law-abiding manner. If they have a right to lay a railway track along a street they should go about it in the daytime with proper regard for municipal ordinances in legislative action as well as in campaign oratory. They elected a large majority of Republicans to the Legislature on that platform; and they are not in a mood to be fooled with on the subject.

The Legislature must at once put its house in order. Both the Senate and Assembly must be swept clean of useless attaches. Secretaries, clerks, doorkeepers, watchmen and supernumeraries of all kinds who have no work to do, must go.

It is not worth while to mince words over the matter. The demand for economy means business this time. If the Republican majority does not enter at once actively upon the task of thorough retrenchment an opportunity will be given to Governor Budd to send to the Legislature a message on the subject that will rouse the whole Republican party in the State to a white heat of indignation against the representatives who have betrayed it.

We have no animosity against any of the attaches. We would be glad to see them all earning a good living by working for it. We are opposed to them only when they are loafing around the Capitol at our expense of hard-working taxpayers.

If there is nothing else for them to do let them go home and canvass for THE CALL. In that way they can earn their money honestly, benefit their neighbors and be a useful force in the community instead of parasites and papsuckers.

Among the ill-advised measures urged upon the present Legislature is one embodied in Senate bill 407, entitled "An act to create and administer a schoolteachers' annuity and retirement fund in the several counties and cities and counties of the State." The act creates a pension of \$45 a month for retired teachers after twenty years of service, or \$50 after twenty-five years of service, and provides a revenue for sustaining it.

The supporters of the bill have for an argument that the system of pensioning retired schoolteachers has been practiced in several European countries with good results, and that it would be equally beneficial here. It is further urged that the profession of a schoolteacher, by its exacting requirements, prevents the teacher from engaging in money-making enterprises, and therefore, after years of service, they find themselves, in old age, unprovided for and dependent.

Neither of these arguments is valid. In the first place, the European system of dealing with schoolteachers is radically different from ours. By that system the salaries paid to teachers are confessedly inadequate to the service rendered, and the Government atones for this by providing a pension in old age.

The whole subject now goes over to the new Congress, in which the Republicans will be in a majority, and on them will devolve the duty of devising a new currency and revenue system. They are better able to do so than we are. They have had a longer experience and have been trained in a practical school.

The argument that our schoolteachers have no opportunity to make lucrative investments and thereby save up enough for old age has no foundation in fact. The modern world abounds with institutions that provide a means by which small savings can be profitably invested. We have savings banks, building and loan associations, cooperative investment societies of various kinds under careful supervision, and in addition to them, in every city and every county a thousand opportunities are continually offering themselves for investments in land on easy terms and for small annual payments.

The salaries paid to teachers, though not fully equal to the great importance of their services, are sufficient to enable every teacher to save something each month for investment that will yield a good rate of interest, and by the end of twenty years the prudent teacher will have a competence and an independence far better than any pension system could give.

In the controversy now going on over the attempt of a street railway company to lay a track upon Church street and erect wires on California street, an opportunity is afforded our officials to establish a precedent that will put an end to this grave and growing evil. The opportunity lies in the fact that the attempt to lay the track was begun in the silence of the night and was continued for a time forcibly against the protests of the city authorities.

The question of the right to lay the line does not affect this issue at all. The point is that the midnight raiding of streets for the purpose of taking possession of them and the contemptuous disregard of lawful authority is a menace to both liberty and law. It has been done too often, and it is never done without exciting among the people a desire to meet force with force and to tear up the tracks by the action of a mob. The people cannot be blamed for becoming exasperated by such evidences of corporate insolence and domination in an American community; and yet

the very corporations that are so bold in their violations of law would be the first to call upon the police of the city or the military power of the State to shoot down the people in the name of the law.

In this country the law must be enforced on the rich as well as the poor. Corporations that have franchises must use their privileges under them in a decent and law-abiding manner. If they have a right to lay a railway track along a street they should go about it in the daytime with proper regard for municipal ordinances in legislative action as well as in campaign oratory. They elected a large majority of Republicans to the Legislature on that platform; and they are not in a mood to be fooled with on the subject.

The Legislature must at once put its house in order. Both the Senate and Assembly must be swept clean of useless attaches. Secretaries, clerks, doorkeepers, watchmen and supernumeraries of all kinds who have no work to do, must go.

UP TO DATE IDEAS.

The following is from last Sunday's Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle: Coal fires and stove are doomed. They will proper, and the fate of spinning wheels, lock mussels and other articles that have become memories of the past. The result is that electricity is going to do the cooking and heating in the household of the future.

The twelfth century housekeeper will be replaced by the despotic rule of King (Queen) the uncertain, the median, the average, and to that extent home duties will cease to be a burden.

All this is proved in the residence of Mr. George Peabody, 28 Monroe place, where cooking, heating, lighting and laundrying is all done by the electric current. The Peabody house is the only one in Brooklyn or New York in which electricity boils the chops and bakes the bread and boils the coffee, but the companies are putting the electrical cooking apparatus on the market and its general adoption seems to be a matter of only a little time.

Although the apparatus was first manufactured several years ago the inventors have only recently been able to overcome objections to its use by the Board of Fire Underwriters of the ground that the electric current would be likely to set surrounding woodwork on fire. Each utensil is now on a little stand which isolates it, and the wires are so arranged that they will become detached and the current cease if the utensil is knocked over. As the result of the improvements the apparatus now has the entire approval of the underwriters and is being rapidly brought to public attention.

The big ocean-liners are now heated by the electric currents, and their owners are seriously contemplating its adoption in their ordinary department stores. The electric current is used for the lighting of the store, and the electric current is used for the lighting of the store, and the electric current is used for the lighting of the store.

"Whenever anybody will listen I am ready to talk about electricity in the kitchen," said Mrs. Peabody. "I have plenty of time for it. You will understand this when I tell you that I can cook a dinner now in just one-third of the time it took me when I used coal. I can boil water in four minutes. Think of building a fire and have your water bubbling in that length of time on a range that is not so much as a kitchen. I don't have to get down on my knees now to rake and scrape a fire. All that is necessary is to turn the little screw here on the switchboard. A piece of meat that would require at least three hours' cooking in an ordinary oven is done in a turn in an hour and a quarter in the electric oven. And what is more, you can hardly help cooking it perfectly. If you want the heat in any particular place—on the top, the bottom or sides—you can have it there by a turn of the wrist. And you have more or less, just as you please. Besides its quickness the great advantage of the oven is its even and easily regulated heat."

A great square box lined with asbestos is this electric oven. The means by which the electricity is made to do the baking and roasting is simplicity itself. About the sides of the oven and in the bottom are coils of wire, which carry a strong resistance to the electricity. When the screw on the switchboard is turned, the current, brought into the kitchen by a wire attached to the electric light main wire in the street, darts through the oven coils, whose resistance causes the generation of the heat which does the cooking. On the same principle the broilers and frying pans, the tea kettles and coffee pots do their work. There are also little electric stoves, the size and shape of ordinary stoves. They are heated by wires in the bottom, and the usual utensils may be used on them.

The oven, with its shining nickel mountings, is ornamental and at the same time exceedingly convenient. No heat is lost by the opening of the door. There is a glass window in front, and within is a tiny incandescent lamp, which illuminates the interior when required.

The great obstacle at present to the use of electricity by any but wealthy families is the expense of the current. This, however, with improved dynamos and machinery, is gradually being overcome. The great advantage of the electric current is that it can be used for the lighting of the store, and the electric current is used for the lighting of the store.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Coxey, the commonwealer, is regarded by his friends as the most plausible and popular politician in the People's party. Intellectually and physically he resembles the Emperor Napoleon. He has employed sensationalism with the same calculation. He has an army of lieutenants teaching his bond scheme, and the Chicago Times thinks his nomination for President is not impossible.

Henri Rochefort's life of exile in London has not been without its compensations. Having an income of \$30,000 a year to spend, he has been able to do as he pleases. He has a handsome home in Regent's Park and to indulge in works of art and fine horses. He is very hospitable and very generous.

Miss Crabtree (otherwise Lotta), the ever effervescent and perennial, is passing the winter in Cleopatra's land and is much benefited by her prolonged rest. She is said not to have any definite idea when she will return to the stage.

Tom Reed says that one of the greatest trials incident to his being made into a Presidential candidate is a mail of such proportions that he could spend all his time in reading it.

Judge Geiger of Phillips County, Kans., recently had the painful duty of sentencing his own son to eighteen months in the penitentiary for burglary.

Watts—So you don't believe that the good die young? Potts—That used to worry me a good deal when I was a boy, but I know better now.—American Review (New York).

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., one of the most famous blood-horse breeders in England, who has spent the last few days at the Palace Hotel, leaves for Sydney to-day on the Alameda, accompanied by A. Downing and R. B. Cholmondeley, where they go to enjoy new scenes and incidentally look out for good horses.

"All we came here for was to see dear old Ormonde," said Sir Tatton last night as he strolled toward the dining-room, "and he looks as though money nor love couldn't buy him. Yes, dear old Ormonde." The Baronet smiled and said, "He's a beautiful animal."

Mr. Sykes takes a great deal of pleasure in traveling, "merely to take a trot to some foreign country and get back to Yorkshire when the grass is green," as he puts it. His estate is magnificent, and all he does is look after it and see that the flowers and trees have proper attention, while his brother, Sir Christopher



SIR TATTON SYKES EN ROUTE TO THE DINING-ROOM.

Mr. Sykes goes to the social functions of the family and attends fox-hunting with the Prince of Wales.

Sir Tatton occasionally hunts small birds, and in his younger days was a great steeple-chaser and stag hunter. Of late years his health has not been the best, and he is content with the lighter amusements, such as looking on while the others ride. No man in all England knows how to cook birds so well as Sir Tatton, but being rather of a dyspeptic turn of stomach he seldom eats them. A peculiar thing about him is that he dines with his overcoat on and eats the plainest food, which he insists must be cooked a certain way and that way to be his own.

"This interviewing business is quite new to me. I suppose you fellows must have a jolly time and hear strange things," he said, as he leaned forward a foot or two and increased his pace to the dining-room, into which he disappeared with his overcoat flapping loosely about his six foot four of person.

"One of the old landmarks of Stockton has about disappeared through the improvements demanded by the city's interests," said George F. Tyler at the California yesterday. "It is the old cemetery, which lies just east of the railroad, and where the bones of the dead have moldered for many years. The work of destruction has reached several events which, at the time of their occurrence, were emotional in their character. One of the bodies taken up that of Nancy Lee, the wife of the famous circus-riding of that name, and who was killed in Stockton many years ago through the destruction of a platform by an elephant. The remains of a young man named Brooks, who was shot in Sonora early in the fifties, was also resurrected. The skull of the latter contained a valuable set of gold teeth, which some bystander, with irrelevant cupidity, appropriated to his own uses. The land is to be used for the erection of a number of residences."

A. M. Gates, who resides near Oroville, was at the Russ yesterday. He gives an account of a huge rapeseed of memory by the part of a resident in that locality by the name of Pitts, who over thirty years ago buried several hundred dollars in gold previous to a somewhat protracted visit in another neighborhood. When he returned he found that he had forgotten the spot where the money was buried, and the intervening years have been spent in a fruitless endeavor to locate the lost treasure. During the past summer a neighbor who owed Mr. Pitts a small amount desired the latter to take a couple of hogs in payment thereof, to which the great wealth of memory consented. A week or more after the porcines had been roared around in Mr. Pitts' premises they unearthed the lost gold, and that gentleman now speaks of the occurrence as a striking illustration of "hog luck."

W. B. Short, a gentleman just down from Plumas County, and who was at the New Western yesterday, says the people of Gibsonville have a great deal of money in the pockets of February 1 and 2. "Some of the contestants in these know-nothing races develop great speed," said he, "and are remarkably adept on the shoes. The latter are made especially for racing and are carefully greased to facilitate speed when the crowd is gathered to witness the sport, as it has become a fixture in the locality mentioned."

Rev. Mr. Eugene Bell and wife of Louisville, Ky., are at the Occidental. They are on their way to Korea to join the missionary contingent sustained there by the Lutheran Presbyterian church. Mrs. Bell is a daughter of Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, one of the most eminent divines in the South. The couple leave on the Oceanic Tuesday next.

THE FAMOUS EDDY FAMILY.

WIGWAM, Corner Stockton and Geary Sts. MATINEE TO-DAY (SATURDAY), FEB. 9. Orchestra, 25c; Balcony, any seat, 10c; Children, 5c, any part.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE. PROF. R. B. DODD WILL LECTURE ON MESMERISM AND PSYCHOLOGY!

February 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16. Admission 35c; Gallery 25c; reserved seats 50c; on sale at Sherman & Clay's.

would be \$100 10—that is, each dollar would draw interest of 1-10 of a cent per day—Gilroy Gazette.

THE CALL is making bitter war against the Grand Jury system. The evils and uselessness of the secret inquisition are well shown by the vigorous pen of its editor. We can but wonder what place this obsolete tribunal has in our system of judiciary. There is no function that it aims to perform. There is no practical use in the last thirty or forty years that cannot better be done in other ways, and so far as its practical use is concerned it does not amount to anything.—Calaveras Prospect.

It is readily apparent to any one who has traveled over our county roads of late that large sums of money will have to be expended for this spring to place them in good shape. For this spring to place them in good shape. For this spring to place them in good shape. For this spring to place them in good shape.

A bill has been introduced in the Connecticut Legislature providing that married women whose husbands are able to support them should not be permitted to work in shops. This measure is class legislation and would probably be invalid if adopted.—Los Angeles Times.

The county government bill is a mystery to most people because it is amended so often. Before anybody can find out what one Legislature has done the next begins to undo it.—Woodland Democrat.

With only twenty men of an alien birth in Congress it looks as if the country is not yet given over to immigrants as much as our alarmists seem to think.—Phoenix Gazette.

Big things can be done if we unite each to do his little.—Woodland Mail.

Bonds mean bondage.—Ventura People's Advocate.

PERSONAL.

F. H. Lang, a Salinas capitalist, arrived at the Lick yesterday.

The Rev. William Grutza of Milwaukee, Wis., is at the Grand last night.

Dr. J. Clark of Gilroy was a guest at the Grand last night.

H. C. Smith, a mining man of Fresno, is registered at the Palace.

Clinton Gurney, Government surveyor in Alaska, is at the Grand last night.

Professor E. E. Barnard of the Lick Observatory is at the Lick last night.

W. E. Bains of Coos Bay, who has gained some celebrity as a raft-builder, is a guest at the Lick.

W. W. Stensland and W. J. McCollum, two hotel proprietors from Visalia, are registered at the Lick.

MISCELLANEOUS. OPEN TO-NIGHT TILL 10:30

Wholesalers Selling Clothing at RETAIL. 1/2. The Prices Charged By the Retail Dealers. That's the Business.

25 AND 27 SANSOME STREET. That's the Number.

HYAMS, PAUSON & CO., 594 Broadway, New York. That's the Firm.

AMUSEMENTS. BALDWIN THEATER. AL HAYMAN & CO. (Incorporated), Proprietors.

WARDE JAMES. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. HENRY IV. TO-NIGHT AT 8. RICHARD III.

EXTRA-NEXT WEEK. 2d Week of WARDE & JAMES.

CALIFORNIA THEATER. AND THIS ONE ENDS IT.

HERRMANN. The Great, Thrilling and Startling Marvels.

STOCKWELL'S—TO-NIGHT. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.

GRAND JUBILEE CONCERT. MASS MEETING AT SUTRO BATHS!

50---MUSICIANS!---50. ALFRED RONCOVERI, Director.

MAYOR SUTRO AND HENRY E. HIGHTON ESQ., WILL SPEAK ON THE FUNDING BILL AND OTHER SUBJECTS.

ALCAZAR THEATER. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK! GRAND SOUVENIR MATINEE TO-DAY!

THE AMERICAN GIRL! GEORGE OSBOURNE and ETHEL BRANDON.

ORPHEUM. MATINEE TO-DAY (SATURDAY), FEB. 9.

