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MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1895

Bond the city.

Let us go forward.

Improvements cost money, but they are worth it.

Congress will complete its monumental bust to-day.

This is a good day to begin patronizing home industries.

Congress goes, but the Legislature stays with its attaches.

The miner who has a right to a mine has a right to work it.

If we cannot wake up the silurians we can shake them up.

We may not have an extra session, but we ought to have it.

The new San Francisco must be an improved San Francisco.

People who cannot see the offensiveness of the sewers can smell it.

Municipal improvements will make way for private improvements.

The sugar men will get their bounty, but the wool men are still in the cold.

The fault with this Legislature is that it neglects leaders to follow misleaders.

If we must have the attaches, let us at least be rid of the useless commissions.

To develop a fully diversified industry we must support small shops as well as big factories.

Bimetallism, the Nicaragua canal and the repeal of the income tax await the next Congress.

Experience will have to knock an extravagant legislator silly in order to make him wise.

Now that Grover has Congress off his hands he can spit on them and go to sawing wood.

Buy nothing of foreign manufacture if you can possibly get a California article to take its place.

City extension in San Francisco must take the shape of extended streets, sewers and sidewalks.

The only oppressive thing now on the horizon is the bulky corporosity of the stuffed prophet.

To advance in the direction of sewer improvement it is only necessary for a man to follow his nose.

Democratic destruction has reached the limit, and the next thing will be Republican reconstruction.

There is still a chance for retrenchment at Sacramento, but the extravagants are not taking chances.

By reviving hydraulic mining we would liberate the gold that would revive industry all over the Union.

The Democratic nomination for the Vice-Presidency in 1896 is very busily seeking even a suggestion just now.

Men of this generation will never see a tariff-tinker Congress again nor hear of free trade, except as a college lecture.

Governor Budd may not be able to knock out extravagance, but he might reach it one on the kidney with a veto message.

The meeting of the next Republican National Convention is a long way off, but it is none too early to begin the fight for it.

The saying of Mrs. Hetty Green, "Let us have more money and less wind," would make a good motto to hang up in sight of the State Solons.

New streets and new sidewalks will make way for the construction of new buildings, providing work for the unemployed and homes for the people.

After the construction of the competing road, a Railroad Commission will be of no more use in regulating freights and fares than a spike team of donkeys.

In nominating a candidate for Mayor of Chicago, the Prohibitionists of that city probably intended it less for publication than as an evidence of good faith.

The complex issues now awaiting solution afford a great opportunity for statesmanship, and fortunately the Republican party has leaders that are equal to it.

The reopening of the mining industry would give employment to thousands, and lead to the opening up of other industries that would give employment to tens of thousands.

The career of Congressman Wilson does not afford a hopeful augury for his work as Postmaster-General. Destructive statesmanship has been his forte in the past, and we will be fortunate at the close of his term if there is such a thing as a home-made postage stamp left in the country.

The New York Legislature is considering a bill to provide whipping as a punishment for wife-beaters and all persons who "commit a felony accompanied by the infliction of pain or suffering on the person of another." The bill is strongly supported and is very likely to become a law.

One of the differences between American and British journalism is shown in the fact that the London Electrical Engineer summed up a report of the Brooklyn strike by saying, "A full report of the proceedings will doubtless be found in our contemporaries." Imagine an American paper referring readers to its contemporaries for the news!

Reformer Goff of Lexow Committee fame is not making a good record in office, for, according to the New York Sun, he has smuggled in as a subpoena-server an all-around rascal and green-goods swindler named Applegate, now under indictment for larceny. He has appointed as his personal attendant Tom Kearney, tough and once jumped his bail, and has chosen as his mouthpiece in defense of his grab mill one Evans, a man of bad reputation, awaiting trial for felonious assault.

THE VOICE OF THE PRESS.

It has been to us a source of more than ordinary satisfaction to be able to publish day after day words of approval and commendation from the press of the State upon our course in separating legitimate journalism from coupon schemes, lottery advertising and all the multitude of those corrupt abominations which, in the terse and expressive language of the streets, are summed up in the word "fakes."

Our satisfaction in these approving words is in no degree mixed with any element of unexpectedness. We never had any doubt of what the voice of the press would be. The great majority of American editors believe in legitimate journalism. They strive with more or less success to attain its highest ideals, and never deviate from it even under the pressure of a popular craze without laying plans to return to it as soon as the public mind gets back to its normal condition and values a newspaper for its own worth and not for some give-away that may be connected with it.

We have published the approving words therefore mainly in order that the public might read and learn what the press of the State thinks and preaches on this subject. The popular mind is so often deceived by regard to journalism by the fake papers that it is sometimes led to believe that all or nearly all newspapers are equally irresponsible. The comments which we have published, however, too, will go far to give the public a truer conception of the real aims of the press, and it is from that fact we have derived satisfaction in publishing them.

Legitimate journalism is indeed the only journalism for America. No other can long exist among a people who have such a highly developed intelligence and are so broadly educated. The very sentiment and sense that have made lotteries impossible in law will make any advertising of them impossible in respectable newspapers. They must go. The coupon schemes, the drawings for town lots and mousetraps, the "take-in dodges," the "give-away snaps" and fakes of all kinds must go with them. In short, the faker must be a faker and the journalist must be a journalist. This truth practiced by the CALL is preached and practiced also by all those men who are extending the influence of the American press and making it even more respected and honored than it ever was before.

BOND THE CITY.

Bond the city for the welfare of the city. Borrow \$5,000,000 and begin public improvements. The sewers, the streets and the sidewalks are unworthy of our civilization. Badly devised, badly constructed and badly maintained, their condition is a disgrace to the city and a menace to health. To put them into a fair condition will require improvements amounting practically to reconstruction. That will cost money. The money cannot be raised at once by taxation. The only way open therefore is to bond the city.

We are well aware that the proposition to bond the city will startle from their slumbers all the silurians. They will arise chattering and jabbering after their kind. This, however, is not a matter to be regretted. It is a good thing to wake the silurians up once in a while and make them take notice of what is going on. It is time for them as well as for every other citizen to see that the sewer system is inadequate and the sewers are foul; that the street-paving is incomplete and much of what exists is a relic of the barbarism of the cobblestone; that the gutters are not well made nor kept clean, and, finally, that the sidewalks exhibit in many places about every abomination of sidewalk construction that has ever been devised by ignorance or brought about by neglect.

It matters little, however, whether or not the silurians wake up to the condition of the city and the proposition to improve it by issuing bonds. It is to the progressive element of the people we appeal, and on that element we rely not for approval merely, but for cordial support. Every intelligent citizen knows if we would have San Francisco keep pace with cities of equal size and opportunities we must carry forward our public work with vigor and energy. Municipal development is largely dependent on municipal government. Individual endeavor cannot do everything. Sewers, streets and sidewalks must be laid in order that private enterprise may have scope to extend its buildings and construct its buildings.

It is not repair work only that is needed. New streets, new sewers and new sidewalks are required. San Francisco as a growing and expanding city must have her streets and sewers pushed forward into new districts. Improvements of this kind will be profitable in every respect. They will make opportunities for new edifices, thereby giving work to all the building trades, as well as providing new homes for the people and increasing the taxable wealth of the city.

To effect these great benefits it is certainly worth while to bond the city for \$5,000,000. The subject is one of the most important that can engage the attention of the Chamber of Commerce, the Half-million Club and other progressive organizations. The surest way to increase the population, add value to real estate and augment business, is to improve the city and raise up its public work to the standard of true metropolitan excellence.

REMEMBER THE MINES.

In the growing revival of industry, bringing with it on every side a demand for new railroads, new factories and new undertakings of every sort and variety, he is but an indifferent Californian who does not at times look beyond the cities and the valleys to the mountain ranges, where gold lies hidden, and resolve within himself that along with the revival of industry elsewhere there shall be a revival of industry here also, and that the mines once more, through the hands of the miners, shall scatter their golden revenues over all the Union.

California owes much to the miners and the Nation owes them. Both the State and the Nation owe them at least the right to work their mines and profit by their industry and the treasure it obtains. Excuse it how we may or on what grounds we may, the suppression of hydraulic mining was a crime committed in the name of law. If it is wrong to rob a man of his property, it is it is wrong to deprive him of the use of it, to forbid him to improve it, to prevent him from profiting by it, to deny him its usufruct and to leave him nothing but the barren possession of a profitless claim?

The gold mines of California have never been developed. They have hardly been explored. Modern science will find new gravel where the placer system of mining could not earn a grub stake. Give our miners a chance to employ their energies along the lines of improved methods and they will revive the golden days with an augmented revenue. Old El Dorado has gold enough in her mighty mountains to enrich the State, and in all her sister mining districts along the mother lode are treasures not less precious than hers.

in the valleys are awaiting the coming of gold in order to be profitable to their owners. Capital is timid and labor is unemployed because of the gold famine. Industry lags and enterprise halts because of the dearth of the great metal which alone is money since silver has been stricken down and deprived of its rightful function. Reopen the mining industry, therefore, and you reopen all industries. One percent of the profits that would result to California and to the United States from the revival of hydraulic mining would defray all the cost of caring for the rivers and the valleys. It is an easy feat of engineering to impound the debris or sweep it away. Nothing is needed but money. Let the State and the Nation supply that money at the start, and the mines will repay it a hundred fold in the end.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN ROAD.

In an interesting article in yesterday's CALL on the trans-Siberian railroad Frank G. Carpenter enlarges upon the commercial and industrial future held out by that enterprise. It penetrates a country rich in natural resources. There are great iron deposits at various points where factories will spring up. There are rich gold mines, not only in the Ural Mountains dividing Europe from Asia, but also in Eastern Siberia. There are great areas of fertile soil and abundant timber. Mr. Carpenter predicts that the road will build up an empire in Southern Siberia. He expects that it will carry the bulk of the Chinese exports of teas, silks, etc., to Europe when connection is made with projected Chinese lines.

This is very probable, but it is also probable that there will be business for California growing out of this Siberian development. Siberia is a great country. Even its southern portion, that will be penetrated by this road, approaches the whole United States in area. Its natural characteristics and resources it is very much like a scope of territory including the mountainous mineral country of our Northwestern Territories and the forest and agricultural regions of our Northern and Eastern States. Such a country is the natural antithesis in products of sub-tropical California, and consequently our natural customer. With cheap sea transportation to Vladivostok or some other Siberian terminal point, and a railroad there tapping a growing country, there should be trade opening for us.

Nor is this proposal so far off as to be out of definite calculations. The road is being pushed from both ends. The Eastern section has been built between 100 and 200 miles from Vladivostok. There is talk of completing the whole line in five or six years. Settlement will follow the road. Natural commerce will be supplemented by the operations of Russia's political and penal system. The Siberian colonists may have to be educated to the use of California products, but that is no disheartening task. Russians of the better class like the luxuries of life as well as any people in the world. The masses are more open to civilizing influences and habits of consumption than the average of our Mexican neighbors, and we know what a few years of railroad development have done for American trade in that country. It is, therefore, quite within the bounds of probability to look forward to a market for the products of our orchards, vineyards, canneries and factories along the line of the trans-Siberian railroad.

FINANCIAL STUPIDITY.

President Cleveland is said to be intensely annoyed at Senator Gorman's recent speech regarding the operations and prospects of the treasury. He and Secretary Carlisle have been going over the figures in the hope of relieving their policy from the consequences of his attack. Their greatest trouble is that not a cuckoo in the Senate is capable of meeting Gorman's argument. That arises less from the incompetence of the Senatorial allies of the administration than from the badness of the case. The President is said to chafe under the suggestion of disingenuousness in Mr. Carlisle's reports.

He need not concern himself so much about that—neither Senator Gorman nor the public is disposed to charge Cleveland and Carlisle with seeking to fudge their accounts. The accusation against them is the more serious one of downright ill-judgment and incompetence in their financial policy. In national finance a blunder is apt to be worse than a crime. Mr. Carlisle has blundered once to the tune of \$50,000,000 and the President has been his partner in stupidity. In answer to this charge the Secretary can bring forward no facts in the experience of the last year, and only optimates for the year to come. He will find it very difficult to secure any confidence for his estimates in the light of the facts.

ANOTHER "NEW" CONSTITUTION.

A joint resolution has been introduced in the State Legislature providing for the submission to the people of the question whether the State of California shall hold a convention for the purpose of framing a "new" constitution. It is to be hoped that the special spirit of wisdom which is supposed to possess the members of the Legislature during its closing days will suggest to them the folly of any such step at the present time.

It is fifteen years since California adopted and put into effect her present constitution. The time seems shorter because of the many months occupied in litigation over what the various sections of the constitution of 1879 really meant. Most of these issues, however, have been settled by the courts, and most of the people of the State have also settled down to an acceptance of the constitution in general as a fair to middling document, especially since the Supreme Court has smoothed away its most obnoxious parts. This being so, the State has just reached a stage when it can live comfortably under its present constitution. It would be the very height of folly to look forward to another, which, if adopted, would keep California stirred up for another fifteen years.

There are certain features of the present constitution which doubtless require amendment. The judicial system of the State should certainly be readjusted in order to expedite the altogether too leaden heel of justice in the court of last resort. The provision as to the Railroad Commissioners should also be amended out of existence. These things may be accomplished easily and without either subjecting the organic law to a complete revision or awakening the spirit of partisanship which always surrounds constitution-making. Let us see such amendments as are essential urged by the Legislature, but let the State be plunged again into the discord and confusion incident to the framing and adoption of another "new" constitution.

SPEEIE PRODUCT.

According to Washington advices expert authorities put the world's production of gold for last year at about \$175,000,000, and expect nearly \$200,000,000 for the present year. The comparison is suggested that last year's product was greater in value than that of both gold and silver twenty years ago.

It is possible that the estimate for last year is excessive. The exact figures have not yet been received. Yet with a very liberal margin for over-estimate another suggestive comparison is possible. We have been told from time to time that the world's gold product is not what it used to be in the flush days of California and Australia, and that no such product could be looked for in the future. We have been prone to accept this statement without challenge because our own product is so small in comparison with that of early days on this coast. Yet the fact is that in 1853 when the placers of California and the alluvial diggings of Australia were in their glory the world's product of gold was only \$155,000,000 in round numbers according to the most reliable authorities.

At that time and for many years thereafter the world's output of silver was about \$40,000,000 annually. If the anticipated increase in the gold product holds good for the current year it will exceed that of both gold and silver for 1853. In 1875 the product of gold was estimated at about \$110,000,000, of silver at \$22,000,000. Since then the silver output has increased to over \$185,000,000 coining value.

may work itself out satisfactorily if both metals are given a fair chance and the golden wealth of California is once more opened to the industry of the miners by the revival of hydraulic mining.

"SPEED THE PLOW."

Mr. H. E. Huntington of the Southern Pacific, now visiting Los Angeles, intimates that his company proposes to push improvements in Southern California. The business men of that city, however, are said to be looking with more interest to a connection with the San Joaquin Valley road than to the operations of the Southern Pacific.

In that they are right, without any imputation against the prospective value of the improvements contemplated by the great corporation. They are especially right because it is the part of wisdom for every community to control its own business affairs so far as possible. The valley road, with the connections contemplated by the Los Angeles, will belong to the people, and be operated in their interest. It will not make war upon the Southern Pacific, but it will put that corporation on its good behavior. There will be business enough for both, and each will have to vie with the other in offering facilities for traffic.

If the Southern Pacific has the advantage of a great and solid organization, the people's road will have the great advantage of a system free from the handicap of excessive capitalization that weights its competitor, and more sympathetic relations with the community in which it operates. From all indications, also, it will itself at no distant day become a great organization, covering with its extensions and feeders the local traffic of California, and, perhaps, reaching out to more distant connections. It may not be all one consolidated organization. It is likely to be a railroad system on federal rather than imperial lines; a combination and co-operation of local interests; an E Pluribus Unum organization, more in consonance with American principles than the great monopoly that has so long stridden California.

When this development becomes a fact instead of a promise, and that time is not far distant judging by present indications, the people of California will wonder why they were the yoke of a corporation for so many years instead of doing their own plowing.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

An eminent European scholar, Professor Ritter of Germany, says that the Americans have outdone Europeans in the field of technological science, at least as regards its practical bearings. The technical branches are believed by Professor Ritter to be less complete and solid on the theoretical side in the United States than in Germany, but he sets opposite this inferiority the "truly grand achievements in engineering and machine construction in the United States."

PERSONAL.

Fred M. West of Stockton is registered at the Grand.

Judge and Mrs. William Foster of Honolulu are at the Occidental.

Sidney Newell Sr., a wealthy Stockton banker, is in town yesterday.

Louis James, the well-known actor, is stopping at the Occidental Hotel.

Frank H. Gould, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, is at the California.

A large party of Raymond tourists from the East are provided with quarters at the Palace.

Hon. B. F. Faris of Clinton, Mo., is in town. Mr. Faris was a candidate for Secretary of State at the last election.

A. D. Summerwell, a hydraulic miner from Placer County, was seen in the lobby of the Palace Hotel last night.

W. W. Dixon of Butte, Mont., is at the Occidental.

Mr. Dixon is an ex-member of Congress, and was recently a candidate for United States Senator from his own State. He has just returned from a trip to Honolulu with his wife and daughter.

AN ARTIST IN TROUBLE.

C. D. Robinson mixes theology with a Street Preacher.

C. D. Robinson, the artist, was on Brennan place in a crowd yesterday afternoon. He was also in an excited state of mind from causes that were not clearly specified when the climax came. The climax arrived in the shape of Police Officer Christenson of the Chinatown squad.

The scene was Brennan place, the dramatic person a street preacher, a crowd of people and Artist Robinson. The preacher made some points in theology to which Mr. Robinson entered vigorous objections in rather forcible language. The preacher talked back, so did the artist. A friend and companion of the preacher, who was holding a horse near by, took a turn in the fray.

Suddenly and without any warning signals from either side blows were exchanged. It was a mixture of fists, made so rapidly that it was impossible to tell first from him and who from which. Certain it is that Mr. Robinson received a couple of telling blows in the face, which caused the blood to flow from his nose and lips. The man who struck him made his escape, but Artist Robinson was arrested and taken to the City Hall Prison, where he was booked for disturbing the peace.

CREAM mixed candies, 25c lb, Townsend's.

BACON Printing Company, 508 Clay street.

CUP-IT-UP: heals wounds, burns and sores as if by magic. One application cures poison oak; it relieves pain and abates inflammation.

J. F. CUTLER'S OLD-BOROUGH—This celebrated whiskey is sold by first-class druggists and grocers. Trademark—Star within a shield.

JAMES E. WOLFE, architect, Flood building, invites an interview from owners who intend to build either brick or frame. Special advantages and economies pledged.

The largest nail-making machine in the United States is at Everett, Wash. It was made by a firm at Greenpoint, L. I., and weighs twelve and a half tons.

The tortures of dyspepsia, sick headaches, and the sufferings of dropsy, the agonizing, throbbing pain of salt rheum, the disagreeable symptoms of catarrh, are removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children. Well to thing with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures whooping cough, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and get Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

Cut With a Knife.

Eddie McDonald, a longshoreman, got into a row in a saloon on the water front about 6 o'clock yesterday, and some one cut him in the back, inflicting a long, deep wound. He was found on Third and Howard streets yesterday afternoon, wandering around with his hands and face covered with blood. He was taken to the Receiving Hospital, where his wound was dressed. Eddie, who is an ex-prizefighter, lives in the saloon where he was cut or who cut him.

A LUCKY GAIEITY GIRL.

It is luck pure and simple that has helped me ever since I went on the stage, and every one will say so, too, after hearing my story.

You know I cannot speak English without an accent, although it is six years now since we went from Vienna to live in London. My mother always reminded me of my accent whenever I went into raptures over the stage as a profession. "You cannot succeed in English-speaking parts, and in order to do anything in Vienna you would need a special training," she always said, but the fact was she did not approve of the theater at all.

One day I was in the underground railway, coming back from a singing lesson at the Royal Academy of Music, and in order to do anything in Vienna you would need a special training," she always said, but the fact was she did not approve of the theater at all. One day I was in the underground railway, coming back from a singing lesson at the Royal Academy of Music, and in order to do anything in Vienna you would need a special training," she always said, but the fact was she did not approve of the theater at all.

"Now's my chance," I thought, and, without saying anything, I followed the girls to the theater, and had my voice tried, too. The chorus-master accepted me at once, and I went home and astonished my mother by proclaiming that I was engaged as an actress at the weekly sum of the well-known mind the amount. It was more than Tommy Atkins' "thirteen pence a day," at any rate.

By good luck, which, as I say, has helped me all along, there was the French maid's part in "A Gaiety Girl," which requires a foreign accent. I was engaged as an actress at the weekly sum of the well-known mind the amount. It was more than Tommy Atkins' "thirteen pence a day," at any rate.



GRACE PALOTTA, A "GAIEITY GIRL" WHO THINKS HERSELF LUCKY.

(Written by a "Call" artist from a photograph.)

utes before the curtain went up, the manager rushed up to me with a telegram, saying that the girl who had been taking the French maid was ill, and I must play in her stead. In the twinkling of an eye I was on the stage. I had not time to think how comical I looked, for she is a little bit of a thing, and her dress was absurdly short for me. The one thing I kept repeating to myself was: "This is your chance; make the most of it," and I suppose I did, for the part has been in my hands almost ever since.

A LENTEN MESSAGE.

St. Luke's Rector Preaches on Christian Duty.

Rev. William H. Moreland preached to a very large congregation at St. Luke's yesterday, his text being from the story of Daniel and Nebuchadnezzar. "Break off your sins," was the burden of the sermon, which he said was the clear, ringing message of the Lenten season.

Mr. Moreland drew a vivid word-picture of the splendor of the court of Babylon, the prosperity of the King, his troubled dreams, his summons of Daniel and the sermon which the man of God preached to him on the text, "Break off your sins." He said:

"Unrest and anguish of soul are a sign of secret sin. The true Christian is at peace, because he is reconciled to God. He must meet affliction in the world, but he need not have anxiety and care. Wherever these are it is a sign that one is trying to serve two masters, God and pleasure, God and riches. There is only one secret of a happy life, to repent. People think they travel by attending the theaters, by social revels, to gain happiness. They cannot, because it is the hidden sin that poisons their life and kills their joy. Repentance is the only infallible remedy for an unhappy life."

Mr. Moreland made many and vigorous applications of the text and urged his hearers to make Lent a period of self-examination which would reveal to them their sins and send them to the presence of Christ to confess them and to ask strength to break them off forever.

IN GOLDEN GATE PARK.

Fifteen Thousand People Listened to School's Orchestra.

The many attractions offered yesterday were not enough to prevent at least 15,000 people from visiting Golden Gate Park to listen to the music by Scheel's band, to view the choice flowers in the grand conservatory, to watch the antics of the birds in the aviary and the squirrels in their immense cage, to look at the many outdoor flowers that are now showing how beautiful they are, and to walk along the shaded walks or loiter on the grassy mounds. Those who did not find the rest they sought wandered to Stow Lake to ride in the boats or watch the rowers, and others ascended to the top of Strawberry Hill to look at the source of the cataract and view from that point the grand panoramic view that is presented to the observer. There were a large number of carriages bound for the beach and there were many bicyclers who enjoyed a spin over the well-kept roads.

Buenos Ayres will soon witness the completion of the largest opera-house in the world. It will seat 5000 persons, and the stage will hold 800 people.

SCIENTIFIC.

BERTELING OPTICIAN 427 KEARNEY ST.

IS THE VERY BEST ONE TO EXAMINE YOUR eyes and fit them to Spectacles or Eyeglasses with instruments of his own invention, whose superiority has not been equaled. My success has been due to the merits of my work. Office Hours—12 to 4 P. M.

CALIFORNIA Title Insurance and Trust Company.

MILLS BUILDING. Money to Loan on Real Estate at Lowest Market Rates. Real Estate Titles Examined and Guaranteed. THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER MAKE 1 and continue Abstracts of Titles for the use of attorneys at short notice, and at the usual rates charged by searchers. We are prepared to verify all Abstracts made by any other class of records. Our facilities for searching and the reputation and responsibility of the company are so well known that the abstracts furnished can be depended upon as being most complete and reliable. L. R. ELLETT, Manager.

TO LEASE FOR THE SUMMER!

Maria Coleman Place at Menlo Park. Apply to T. J. SCHUYLER, 32 Mills Building, 5th Floor.

OFFICE DESKS.

ELEGANT FRONT OFFICES, 15x22 FEET, AT \$20 PER MONTH, \$24.00—DROPPED—\$24.00. COLUMBIAN BUILDING. P. J. SULLIVAN, Agent, 916 Market St., adjoining Baldwin Hotel.

WILL SOON CALL FOR COIN.

COLLECTOR WELBURN WILL BEGIN TO APPROVE INCOME REPORTS TO-DAY.

SECRETARY IS ONE OF THE BAD FEATURES OF THE INCOME TAX LAW.

The income tax will soon be ripe for picking. Collector of Internal Revenue Welburn and his chief deputy, L. Loupe, will to-day begin to examine and approve the voluntary reports that have been handed in. After the work of examining and approving—all of which must be done by the Collector and his chief deputy without other assistance—has continued for ten days, the work of collecting will be commenced.

The law in the case gives persons liable for the tax until April 15 in which to hand in their reports of income and expenditures. After that the Collector will send out a number of deputies and a household canvass will be made throughout the district until every man's income is known. Two expert accountants will be employed and held in readiness to examine and expert books of individuals and corporations who are suspected of having withheld the true facts and figures of their incomes.

The natural curiosity of the public to know the incomes and amounts of taxes paid by the wealthiest men in the community will not be gratified, at least not so long as the law remains as it is at present. In all indications, so far as income reports are concerned, the subject of the income tax last night Chief Deputy Loupe said:

"There is one bad feature in the income tax law. It prohibits the Collector and all his deputies, and all persons in any way connected with the collection of the tax, from giving information to any one concerning the amount of tax paid by any individual or corporation, on penalty of \$1000 fine and one year's imprisonment. This provision will in many cases assist and abet fraud. For instance, Smith knows what Brown's income is. Brown reports himself for \$3000, whereas in reality his income is \$10,000. Now, if Smith should learn that Brown had made false reports he would in all likelihood make the fact known to somebody, and eventually the facts would reach the Collector, thus assisting him in preventing fraud and the evasion of the law. As it is, we are not permitted to give any information whatever to the public as to who pays income tax and who does not, nor how much or little any one pays.

"I will say this much, however," continued Mr. Loupe, "there have been cries loud and deep about hard times during 1894, but