

The Call

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1899

JOHN D. SPRECKELS, Proprietor.
Address All Communications to W. S. LEAKE, Manager.
PUBLICATION OFFICE: Market and Third Sts. S. F.
Telephone Main 1088.
EDITORIAL ROOMS: 217 to 221 Stevenson Street
Telephone Main 1574.

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS, 15 CENTS PER WEEK.
Single Copies, 5 cents.
Terms by Mail, Including Postage:
DAILY CALL (including Sunday Call), one year, \$8.00
DAILY CALL (including Sunday Call), 6 months, 4.50
DAILY CALL (including Sunday Call), 3 months, 2.50
DAILY CALL—By Single Month, 85c
SUNDAY CALL, one year, 1.50
SUNDAY CALL, one year, 1.00
All postmasters are authorized to receive subscriptions.
Sample copies will be forwarded when requested.

OAKLAND OFFICE: 908 Broadway
C. GEORGE KROGNES,
Manager Foreign Advertising, Marquette Building,
Chicago.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT:
C. C. CARLTON, Herald Square
NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE:
PERRY LUKENS JR., 29 Tribune Building

CHICAGO NEWS STANDS:
Sherman House, P. O. News Co.; Great Northern Hotel;
Premont House; Auditorium Hotel.

NEW YORK NEWS STANDS:
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel; A. Brentano, 31 Union Square;
Murray Hill Hotel.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) OFFICE: Wellington Hotel
J. L. ENGLISH, Correspondent.

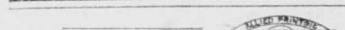
BRANCH OFFICES—527 Montgomery street, corner Clay,
open until 9:30 o'clock. 300 Hayes street, open until
9:30 o'clock. 639 McAllister street, open until 9:30
o'clock. 615 Larkin street, open until 9:30 o'clock.
1941 Mission street, open until 9 o'clock. 2207
street, corner Sixteenth, open until 9 o'clock. 1096
Valencia street, open until 9 o'clock. 106 Eleventh
street, open until 9 o'clock. NW corner Twenty-
second and Kentucky streets, open until 9 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

Orpheum—Vaudeville.
Tivoli—Lohengrin.
Columbia—“Marie Antoinette,” Monday evening, Septem-
ber 18.
Grand—“Too Much Johnson.”
Grand Opera-house—“The Drum Major’s Daughter.”
Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and
evening.
Olympia, corner Mason and Ellis streets—Specialties.
Sutro Baths—Swimming Races, etc.
Mechanics’ Pavilion—Mechanics’ Fair and Philippine Ex-
hibition.
Sherman-Clay Hall—Reception Recital, Thursday evening,
September 21.
Circus—Sixteenth and Folsom streets, Saturday, Septem-
ber 23.

AUCTION SALES.

By Davis, Bell & Co.—Monday, September 18, at 11 o'clock,
Furniture, at 251 Pacific avenue.



STILL BUYING RIGHT AND LEFT.

ATTENTION has been frequently called of late, to the surprise of commercial authorities, that the general and sometimes sharp advance in prices throughout the United States has in no wise checked the demand. Buying in all sections is reported as lively as ever and the advance in quotations has thus far produced no effect whatever. Evidently the purchasing limit of the people has not yet been reached and the fears of the aforesaid commercial authorities have not been realized.

A good illustration of this is the enormous volume of trade in August, according to the monthly statistics just received: “Exports were \$20,082,815 larger than ever before in August and exceeded imports by \$37,929,699, partly because exports of staples were \$9,366,978 larger than last year, but also because exports of other products, mainly manufactures, were \$10,349,000 larger than those of last year, and larger than in any other month of any year.” In fact, the business of the country this year has never been equalled.

Of course, there must be a pause some time, for this enormous purchasing of merchandise cannot go on forever without cessation, and when that pause will come and in what shape is a question now bothering the heads of financiers. The great staples continue up to a highly profitable point, both to the producer and manufacturer, if we except wheat, which remains comparatively low in consequence of good crop prospects. Purchases of wool are large, but somewhat speculative. The iron trade is still exerting itself to fill all orders, but finds it impossible, and many are perforce refused. Woolen goods are strong, but manufacturers are complaining that the advance in the raw material has outstripped that in the manufactured product, thereby cutting down profits. Coal oil has made several advances of late, largely on account of the rise in tin, and hides and leather are enjoying a keen and continuous demand at very firm quotations. Lumber has again gone up at several centers and the inquiry is seemingly as sharp as ever. Cotton has shaded off a fraction, owing to good crop prospects, or rather the refusal of spinners to believe otherwise. The only article to show the effects of overproduction is brick, though it would seem that lumber and brick ought to go hand in hand to a considerable extent.

The usual statistics, on which financiers base their views on the state of trade, continue encouraging. The country’s bank clearings last week were 28.7 per cent larger than for the corresponding week in 1898, and not a single city of importance in the whole country showed a decrease. The failures were 149, against 174 last year, both records being small.

The local situation stands about the same, being characterized by a fine home demand for all sorts of goods and a demand for export which cannot wholly be filled, as it is in excess of the tonnage available to take the merchandise away. The call is general and embraces lumber, groceries, canned and dried fruit, beef and pork and their products, clothing, etc. The vineyardists are smiling over a sharp advance in wine grapes to \$20.25 per ton here, which means \$17.50 @ 20 in the country, though the admitted shortness of the crop will cut down the gross proceeds materially. Buyers are scouring the country for grapes at the high prices. The output of canned fruits has unfortunately been cut down about 25 per cent by the recent scarcity of tin, but even with this drawback the fruit grower has nothing to complain of this year. Unless present conditions be overturned by some now unforeseen commercial check the current fall trade will be the largest for many years, if not, indeed, the largest ever known.

Sir Thomas Lipton is to decorate his yacht with 3000 electric lamps upon the occasion of Dewey’s return. Even these will not afford a strong enough light to enable him to find the cup.

It is admitted in the dispatches that there are a good many “antis” at the Chicago trust conference. It will undoubtedly develop later that there are also a good many grannies.

The people of San Domingo have money to burn since the success of Jimenes as a revolutionist. Merchants there refuse to take paper currency.

STAND BY THE PLEDGE.

TODAY is the day set by law for the Board of Supervisors to fix the rate of the tax levy. The Mayor, the Board of Supervisors and the Merchants’ Association will all have something to say in the matter, and it is expected that whatever is done will be for the best interests of the whole city.

For months the question has been discussed, not alone by the officials directly interested but by every head of department and every taxpayer in the city. The amounts which should be given to the various departments have been adjusted and readjusted, and there has been a constant difference of opinion regarding the most equitable distribution, and following this divergence there has always been the paramount question of whether or no the city of San Francisco can be run on a \$1 rate on the \$100 with a total valuation of \$300,000,000.

Both political parties in convention said that it could be done, and the candidates of those conventions were pledged to see to it that the dollar limit was not exceeded. The Mayor and the various speakers of both parties on the platform during the campaign preached the doctrine of a dollar limit, and in every instance the candidates pledged themselves before the people to maintain it.

It is now time for the question to be officially settled. The city departments may suffer because of a shortage of funds, but it is the duty of the Supervisors to stand by their pledges. A majority of the board is Republican, and The Call calls upon those members to stand by their party’s pledges and let it be shown if this city can be run on the dollar limit. Every member of the board should stand by the pledge, and at the same time deal fairly with every department, in such manner that the adjustment will not bring hurt to the city.

The Call has reason to believe that the members of the Board of Supervisors will stand by their pre-election pledges, and the people will then have an opportunity of knowing just what will be the result of an attempt to bring the levy down to an arbitrary point.

The Republican members especially have a duty to perform to-day, and it will not do for them to heed the cries of poverty and raise the assessment, thus giving the Democrats an opportunity of saying that had they been in control the dollar limit would have been adhered to. If any member of the Board of Supervisors now goes back on his pledge he will do so at the risk of bringing down upon his head the condemnation of those who were cajoled into voting for him by his pre-election pledges.

The torpedo boat Talbot will shortly be given a run through the newly constructed Dismal Swamp canal. There will be trouble when she meets the mosquito fleet.

A Russian electrician announces the discovery that will greatly interest poker-players. He says he can restore sight to the blind.

A BOSTON VIEW OF IT.

REASON of the fact that New England has certain large interests which can be promoted by Canadian concessions the press of that section is inclined to favor the pretensions of Canada on the Pacific Coast. Indeed, some of the leading New England papers seem disposed to grant whatever the Canadian Government may ask in Alaska, provided it yield in return what New England desires. An illustration of this peculiar way of looking at the issues at stake between the two countries is afforded by the comments of the Boston Herald on the Alaskan boundary controversy. It begins by saying the Canadian authorities have a reasonable desire to obtain an ocean port for their Northwest Territory; that if we occupied the position of Canada we should make most urgent demands for accommodations of that kind, and that “on the ground of international comity it can be fairly urged that this is a concession on our part which can be reasonably asked for and reasonably accorded.” It then adds: “The ground for objection on this side of the border is based almost wholly on the selfish interests of three or four Pacific ports that now have a species of monopoly in the outfitting of miners going into the British Northwest Territory.”

Having laid down those propositions the Herald goes on to say: “The question of our relations with Canada should be treated not by the desires of local or special interests, but on the ground of broad national considerations. The Canadians have a great market, the larger part of which we now possess, and which we not only want to keep but to materially increase in the future.” There will be no objection to the statement that our relations with Canada should be treated on broad national considerations, but few people outside of New England will deem the retention of our Alaskan possessions unimpaired a local issue. If there be any such thing as a national policy, it surely must be that of protecting and maintaining the boundaries of the republic. The local interests in the case are those which New England would like to advance at the expense of surrendering a part of Alaska to the Canadians.

Such selfishness as appears in the argument is not on the side of the Pacific Coast. The demand of the Canadians for an Alaskan port appears to our Boston contemporaries quite reasonable, but what would it think if Canada should desire a port on the coast of New England?

THE ARMY IS NOT FRANCE.

LOUD was the outbreak of popular indignation in this country over the second condemnation of Dreyfus and for a time it seemed we were about to act against a whole nation with as much prejudice as the French are said to have acted against the accused. In Chicago one large establishment discharged all of its employees of French birth, and from one end of the Union to the other there arose a wild demand that the French exposition be boycotted. The passion of the day, however, has already passed and the people look at the issue with a better understanding and a more reasonable judgment.

It was in fact a foregone conclusion that the clamor against all France and all Frenchmen would not long continue. The American people may not be by nature more just than other people, but by reason of the fact that nearly all great questions are in some manner submitted to their judgment they have become accustomed to act from reflection rather than impulse and to look at things in the light of common sense. They are hard-headed, practical business people and excitement does not carry them off their feet nor last long. Thus it has come about that they have revised their first passionate judgment of the case and are now prepared to give to the French people that justice they demand for Dreyfus.

The conviction of Dreyfus was brought about by a

few officers of the army, and not by the French people. It is not the army that is going to hold the exposition, nor is it the army that is going to profit by it. The Parisian mobs that clamored for the conviction of the Semite do not represent all Paris. Labori, Demange, Zola, Picquart, Jaures and other supporters of Dreyfus are representatives of a strong element of the French people, and they have stood out bravely for justice. It is clearly foolish to condemn a whole nation on an issue of such a kind under such circumstances. Our sympathies will be with the brave band of truth-speakers in France who have so long fought for justice against prejudice, and we will not by denouncing the whole nation make their task harder by giving to them the appearance of acting with foreigners against their own country.

THE VICTORY AT COLMA.

COLMA is to be congratulated upon the victory achieved by her business men and taxpayers over the gamblers who have been seeking to incorporate the district for the purpose of making it a place where their poolrooms could be run wide open. The plans of the gamblers were cunningly devised, and but for the exposure of them by The Call and the earnestness with which the genuine residents of the district opposed them they would have been successful, and that attractive suburb would have been converted into a resort for all the rabble of touts and tongs that follow in the wake of gamblers.

The benefit accruing to San Francisco from the resolute action of the good people of Colma is hardly less than that which has been obtained for Colma itself. The establishment of a wide-open gambling center so near to the city would have been almost as pernicious as was the notorious gambling carried on at Ingleside. The temptations to the unwary, which were so strong before, would have been renewed, and we should have had repetitions of the old stories of women as well as men led to ruin by the evil influences of the poolrooms.

Now that the victory has been gained it behooves the people of Colma to be careful lest the beaten enemy steal a march while no one expects it. The profits which would accrue from a gambling place of the kind which was designed for Colma are large, and will be a continual temptation to gamblers. They will not give up trying so long as a chance for victory remains. They may next turn their attention to some other district of San Mateo. In any event, the people must continue watchful and wary.

TAXATION IN WASHINGTON CITY.

FOR years past the cost of maintaining the administration of Washington City has been borne equally by the citizens and by Congress—that is to say by the taxpayers of the rest of the United States. At the last session of Congress it was proposed to compel the city itself to bear the whole burden of the cost of opening and improving the streets when extended into the suburbs. Against that plan a vigorous protest has been issued by the Washington Board of Trade and in the argument of the protest a good deal of interesting information has been given concerning the economic conditions of the city.

It appears in the first place that hardly more than half of the property in Washington is subject to assessment, nevertheless so high is the assessment that in 1890, the census year, when the count showed that the taxes fell upon a population of less than 180,000, the assessed valuation exceeded the combined assessments of Cleveland, Ohio; Portland, Or.; Des Moines, Iowa; Kansas City, Kans.; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Fargo, N. D.; Tucson, Ariz., and Virginia City, Nev., with an aggregate population of 437,330—between two and three times as large as that of Washington.

In San Francisco we demand the dollar limit and consider our tax burdens intolerable when that sum is exceeded to any considerable amount, but the people of Washington, in addition to their high assessment, have an invariable tax rate of \$1.50 on every \$100. It is further noted that in matters of taxation Washington is at a disadvantage with other cities, inasmuch as thousands of persons who own real estate there and live there claim residence elsewhere, and whatever personal taxes they pay are paid where they technically reside. This state of things grows out of the peculiar status of Washington as a political and not a business city. A very large proportion of her population go there to serve the Government in some way, and this gives them a right, under existing law, to claim their old homes still as their residences. They cling to the right because it is the only condition of their having a vote.

The fact that so large a proportion of the inhabitants of the capital claim residence elsewhere has a political as well as economic effect on the city. It is that more than anything else which deprives the community of the advantages of self-government, for, as it is said, since so many of the intelligent citizens would have no right to vote there, the political control of the district would pass at once into the hands of the irresponsible class if popular government by ballot were established.

One of the leading men of the capital is quoted as saying it would be possible to get rid of both the disfranchisement of the District and many of the evils of the spoils system by the simple device of a law requiring every person accepting employment under the Federal Government in Washington to become a resident of the District pro tempore. According to his argument, if every Government employee in Washington became a voter there, self-government could be provided for the District at once.

The political question is, however, but a side issue at present. The main point on which Washington insists is that Congress should continue to pay half the expense of her government, and inasmuch as the nation owns and exempts from taxation about half of all the property in the city it would appear the claim is a just one.

Effusions of some of the English correspondents give evidence that the silly season is still on in London. One of them cables from London that “President Kruger’s rumored refusal of the latest franchise demands has lost him many friends in London.” Kruger probably had it all figured out that he could not depend upon any of the so-called friends to shoulder any guns in his behalf.

Germans in this country cannot fail to be pleased at the latest utterance of Emperor William. He says they sing better than the Germans at home. The same old story of the songster that has liberty and the one that has not.

Transvaal delegates to the Agricultural Union which has just concluded its sitting at Cape Town, were greatly impressed when Cecil Rhodes presented them with a lion. They are lucky it was not a white elephant.

Sir Thomas Lipton seems never to have heard about “carrying coals to Newcastle.” The other day, at any rate, he sailed with his salts to New Rochelle.

General Mercier has been burned in effigy. Wait till they get him on the grill in the other place.

THE CRANES GUICH MINE.

“The Quartz-crowned Empress of the Sierra” is going to do the right thing by the members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers when they call on that distinguished member of the American Institute of Gold Mining Districts, that of course, the Cranes Gulch mine, where California quartz mining began, where phenomenal lures lure men downward, and to which Nevada County largely owes its primacy among the gold producing counties of the State. Leading citizens met in the City Hall the other evening to consider the entertainment of the institute on its visit there next week after the annual meeting beginning in San Francisco next Monday, and the Daily Morning Union of Grass Valley says: “The American Institute of Mining Engineers, when it visits Grass Valley the latter part of the month, will receive a whole-souled welcome from the members who will vote it one of the pleasantest features of their lives.” After formal resolutions and provision for various committees was adopted, the institute was formally invited to visit Grass Valley, assembled in mass-meeting this day of September, that we extend greetings and invite them to visit our city and pledge them a cordial reception by the members of the American Institute of the Sierra and a true mine’s welcome and entertainment.”

The proceedings are given here mainly to illustrate the spirit and method of the preparations for the occasion throughout the State. Of course many other communities are making similar preparations in a similar spirit, as is Grass Valley’s neighbor, Nevada City. Many openings are being made in California before and have been entertained and shown California resources by the various communities during the past few years. The big trees, the big valleys, the first time, comes an association of people who, though they like nice California scenery, are not interested in what is under the ground and in the raising of ores rather than in the raising of money. They have a chance to show off the mountains of California and their riches, and the people of the Sierras are only prominent among them.

A suit of exceptional interest to mining men and involving a novel issue was decided by Judge Bennett in the Superior Court of El Dorado County last week. In Northern El Dorado County is a series of peculiar formations of granite, mica slate, much decomposed near the surface, composing belts, in places several hundred feet wide and being traversed by veins and at all angles by quartz veins, or seams, which are of varying width and which carry gold and frequently develop pockets of rich ore. These “seam belts” have been known since early days, and most extensively north of Georgetown, near the Georgia line, which is generally taken as the northern terminus of the mother lode.

They have been worked a good deal by reducing everything in stamp mills and by pocket mines by tunneling along the seams in the usual way, but many of the hydraulic processes which gave rise to the issue. The slates are soft and decomposed, and with a shattering of the formation they have been broken into slivers like a gravel deposit. In the Cranes Gulch mine, on the Georgetown road, it is said, adopted in early days, and when operations were suspended, in 1891, there was a pit 300 feet long, 200 feet wide and 100 feet deep. The mine was then a placer mine, which was patented as a placer mine in 1872. The patent was supposed, of course, to convey final title to the land and the patentee, the Cranes Gulch Mining Company, brought suit in ejectment. The question before the court was whether the patent conveyed also all the mineral deposits in place thereafter discovered, but excepted valuable lodes then known or existing.

A year or more ago Joseph Scherrer and others located some of the exposed veins and patented them as lodes. They claimed, on the theory that they were valuable lodes, known to the patentee to be such, that the patent conveyed to them the Cranes Gulch Mining Company brought suit in ejectment. The question before the court was whether the patent conveyed also all the mineral deposits in place thereafter discovered, but excepted valuable lodes then known or existing.

Many old-timers will remember Bensonville, in early days a busy mining village a half mile below what is now Columbia, Tuolumne County. It disappeared, like many other little mining towns have done, and was left down and away, and appeared, all but one old cabin. There Matthew Burns, one of the pioneer gold diggers, lived alone for many years, digging enough from year to year by washing old gravel and crevices around to provide beans and bacon for all the winter. He was a local character, and his cabin were familiar features of the highway crossing there. Not long ago the highway was widened, and the old cabin was ground that yielded fortunes long ago. According to the old-timers, the mine was recently and died from accidental injuries. Then another old, worn-out miner moved in, and he, too, died, and the mine was left. Burns had done, but the owners wanted all the gold there was left, and so tore the mine apart, and the last of Bensonville has passed into history.

Mono County chips in with its little mining excitement, according to the Bridgeport Chronicle-Tribune, which says: “This week there has been a busy one of our prospectors, and those anxious to get rich in a hurry. The first of the week the prospectors were busy, and they came to town with some very rich specimens from a new find on the extension of the Tucker ledge. The discovery created quite an excitement, and Wednesday a number of our citizens quietly left their homes and went to the mine on the extension and vicinity, several having been filed with the County Clerk. We heard this morning that the mine had been found, and that the prospectors had been struck in the Copper Mountain mine at Jordan. Mono County will soon be in the swim again.”

The Alcatraz Asphalt Company, at its Suisun office, has been busy in making developments in the industrial applications of electricity, says the Santa Barbara Press. A novel use to which they have just put electricity is in operating a regular naval searchlight for the illumination of their asphalt mine at night. This mine, being an open cut in the mountain side, offers a very natural field for the use of this light. Outside of the city of Santa Barbara no place in the county has such a convenient place as is the asphalt mine. A complete electric plant has been installed. In addition to a high pressure dynamo, there is a generator of light, generator, the company has just completed putting into operation a large power engine and generator, and a motor current for use solely for power machines, as electric pumps, shop motors, and their huge electric conveyor.

This last machine is in itself quite an electric novelty, being nothing less than a large dredger, but applied to asphalt digging. Its current is supplied by an overhead trolley line over a hundred feet high in the air, and is stretched from one mountain spur to another, and directly over the mine. The mines are now in operation and eating into their mountain of asphalt, the mill being in regular running order and asphalt being transmitted through its twenty-mile pipe line to the sea at Gaviota.

The shortage of water in the mountains is the talk of most mining men who have been there recently, says the Stockton Independent. The Tuolumne Water Company is having trouble with its dams, and on that account many of the mines are being worked with reduced forces or have to shut down their operations. Some of the mines are running, however, and the ore is being stored for such time as the water shortage may be turned for turning the mills and operating the stamps. Some new mills are being put up, and many more will be built early in the spring.

An issue concerning a quartz ledge on

a patented placer claim slightly similar to that in which the Cranes Gulch mine of El Dorado County is involved has just been ruled on by the Interior Department. The decision is in favor of the plaintiff, and it has been given ten days earlier it would have saved the life of the “Empress of the Sierra.” The property, which the issue arose over, was composed of two quartz claims and one placer claim within the townsite of Keswick, California. Joseph Kahny, who applied for patent to the three claims, in which quartz and placer propositions were mixed in, was not clearly expected to have the decision in his favor. A full account of the case would probably present some interesting points in mining law.

In several counties of the State both talk and experiment concerning the use of oil on highways to reduce both dust and the impediment of sand to traction is going on. It is possible that this use of oil will yet add a good deal to the demand for crude oil. In Modesto County Supervisor George W. Abbott recently put 600 gallons of crude oil on 120 yards of sand road, under a heavy rain, and the result was a dustless and the draft on horses more than one-third less. In Los Angeles oil would now be used for road work. The Red Dog mill, at Johannesburg, is running full tilt, and averages from 200 to 400 tons of ore a day. Even Placer County has a gold-dredging enterprise in view. R. G. Hanford of San Francisco has purchased 500 acres of land two miles from Lincoln, which will be prospecting with the view of working the gravel with a dredge.

Another electric proposition is that which has recently been floated under the name of the Electric Power and Light Company. Its power plant is to be located somewhere near Carters, and its proposed project is to be a water power to be located on the Tuolumne River—Stockton Independent.

Isaac Trumbo, one of the new proprietors of the Golden Cross mines, San Diego County, has succeeded C. W. Pauly as receiver of the property.

There are thirty-seven gold-producing counties in the 156,000 square miles of California, and the State has been investing money in mines for fifty years and is to-day more heavily invested in mining than in any other State where than ever before. In one county in California San Francisco has put over \$5,000,000 in the last year. The few mining districts in any part of the west half of America in which San Francisco capital is not invested, the State of California could not furnish the requisite amount of money necessary to develop the multitude of deserving mines. Since the discovery of gold in California this one State has produced gold to the value of over \$1,000,000,000. There are now over 17,000 undeveloped mines in California awaiting capital to become profitable producers.—Mining and Scientific Press.

J. O. DENNY.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

C. M. Root, a Hot Springs Mining man, is at the Grand.

O. J. Woodward, a Fresno capitalist, is registered at the Lick.

W. A. Temple, a wealthy mining man of Redding, is at the Russ.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hamilton of London are registered at the Palace.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Davis, prominent down from his home and is at the Palace.

W. W. Otis, one of the leading lawyers of Stockton, is registered at the Lick.

J. N. Taylor of the Boston Globe is a guest at the Occidental, where he arrived yesterday.

H. Coleman, a large mine owner of Redding, is one of the recent arrivals at the Palace.

H. C. Short, a prominent railroad man of Topeka, Kans., is among the arrivals at the Occidental.

M. L. Isham, an extensive rancher of Comstock, is in the city enjoying a short period of recreation. He is staying at the Grand.

J. A. McKenzie, a rancher and land owner of Fresno, is staying at the Lick, where he will remain during his short visit to this city.

Dr. and Mrs. Herndl of Budapest, Hungary, and E. R. Davis, prominent here, are among the foreigners traveling for pleasure. They are at the Palace.

Colonel Rice, commanding the Twenty-sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, is among the late arrivals, at the Occidental. Mrs. Rice accompanies her husband.

Rev. B. C. Anderson and C. F. McKoy, missionaries from Virginia, who are waiting for the Coptic to carry them to Japan, the field of their future labors, are at the Occidental.

NEWS OF FOREIGN NAVIES.

The British cruiser Terrible is billeted in China to relieve the Powerful. The Terrible has been at the Portsmouth dockyard for several months, furnishing considerable work in repairing of her machinery, and the ship will be missed as an old landmark.

The Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer Sazanami, built at Yarrow’s yard, has passed through her trials, averaging 33.82 knots during a three-hour run. The steamer was built at 230 pounds, displacement 244 inches and the air pressure 14 inches, giving 32 revolutions. The highest speed reached was 33.33 knots and the lowest 29.26 knots. The Sazanami is one of four 360-ton boats built by Yarrow and all have given satisfactory results.

The savings of the enlisted men in the British navy amount to nearly \$2,000,000, all of which is on deposit with the Government. The number of enlisted men is 10,000, giving nearly \$19 to each man. This is represented in the total sum of savings. The number of enlisted men in the United States navy was, on July 1, 1898, about 10,000, exclusive of those serving temporarily during the war with Spain, and the total of their savings with the Government was nearly \$35,000, an average of \$3.50 to each man.

The Italian cruiser Garibaldi recently launched at Genoa from the yard of the Ansaldo works, was launched in the morning after the keel was laid. This would be a pretty good record for a British yard and the tendency in all countries, even in France, is to materially reduce the period of building. The Garibaldi had 3000 tons of material in her keel when launched and is a 680 tons displacement. Her dimensions being 362 feet in length, 59 feet beam and 23 feet draught.

The Swedish Wrecking Company, which is trying to raise the Russian armor-clad Gangoot, or as her Tartar name is spelled, Hango Udd, has met with serious reverses. In endeavoring to get the vessel on an even keel iron hooks at the end of chains were attached to each side of the vessel. The strain was too great for the hull to stand this and the portions of the upper part of the hull were ripped off and the deck was also seriously damaged. The indications are now rather unfavorable for raising this vessel from her watery grave, where she was dropped a little over two years ago.

New regulations for the promotion of officers have just been promulgated by the British Admiralty. Captains to be promoted must have been five years’ service at sea during peace time, or four years on war service at sea, both of which requirements, however, may be com-

promised by a record of five years under both conditions. Commanders for promotion must have had sea service in their grade of at least one year, and Lieutenants, in order to become commanders, must have been four years in the grade of three years at sea. The latter may also be promoted for gallantry, provided he has been two years at sea as a Lieutenant.

The Austrian torpedo cruiser Zeuta, built at Pola, has just completed her steam trials. The vessel is of 2300 tons on a draught of 14 feet 2 inches and is 302 feet in length and 29 feet 4 inches beam. The average speed is 15 knots an hour. The average draught trial was 1900 horsepower and 20.59 knot speed. She has eight Yarrow boilers, with an aggregate heating surface of 20,000 square feet and 300 square feet of grate. Steam is carried at 200 pounds. The battery of the Zeuta is unusually heavy, consisting of eight 4-inch quick-firers, ten 6-pounders, two machine guns and one bow torpedo tube.

There is trouble with the new British battleships Ocean and Canopus, which had their trials last month. The Ocean has been found slower than anticipated, and although the contractors have complied with the conditions of the contract as far as the construction of the ship is concerned, the Admiralty will arrange for another trial to ascertain if the logs in the first trial were at fault. The same difficulty has arisen on the sister ship Canopus, and the two battleships have been taken to the docks and the machinery examined. It will take at least one month before they will be able to resume their trials. The Canopus and Ocean are identical with the Albion, Glory, Goltah and Vengeance battleships of 12,500 tons, 13,500 horse-power and a displacement of 15,000 tons. They have all been launched and four are in an advanced stage of completion. Their average cost, exclusive of armament, is about \$4,100,000 for each ship.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MINERAL LOCATIONS—E. W. A. Lathrop, Cal. Neither Yosemite nor Sequoia Parks are open for mining. The latter has been since they were declared national parks.

ART FIRM—M. C. City. This department does not express opinions on the merit or standing of a business house or firm. You should make your application to one of the mercantile agencies.

THE SHERMAN ARRIVAL—E. O. M., Lhne. San Luis Obispo, Cal. The name of the ship guessed nearest to the time of the arrival of the Sherman was published in The Call of Sunday, August 14.

CLEARY AND BURKE—F. H. B. City. The fight in San Francisco between Mike Cleary and Jack Burke, “the Irish Lad,” occurred on the night of November 23, 1885. After seven rounds it was declared a draw. The fight took place in San Francisco February 20, 1885, and on the 13th of March engaged in a match in the Mechanics’ Pavilion with Jack Brady.

CATTLE INSPECTOR—Restore, City. To be a Government Inspector or assistant inspector of cattle for the United States, the individual must be a veterinarian in order to secure an appointment. There is connected with the service a stock inspector, who, when necessary, must have experience in the care of stock. All are under civil service rules, consequently the term of office is unlimited. Dr. G. S. Baker is the inspector for San Francisco, and Dr. T. F. Shannon is the inspector for Los Angeles.

VISITING FRANCE—E. S. City. Every male citizen of France is required to perform military duty. If he should leave France shortly before the time arrived when he should enter that service, and he came to the United States, became a citizen thereof, and then returned to France, he would be forced to perform that military duty. The United States could not claim his exemption from France, because that he became a citizen of the Union, for the reason that the United States as well as other countries, under the provisions of international law, will not protect one if it received into citizenship in the matter of a man which he renounced allegiance, and which was incurred prior to change of citizenship.

THE WEATHER BUREAU—All positions in the Weather Bureau of the United States are by competitive examination, except the chief or forecast official, who is named by the Secretary of Agriculture. To enter the service the applicant must start in as an observer unless he has previous experience. He must have a high school education, but a still higher education is not required. He must have a fair knowledge of meteorology, and under the classified civil service rules for the position he must have a knowledge of spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, copying from plain copy, copying from rough copy, meteorology, and the use of the barometer. The salary of the forecast official is \$500 per annum; local observer, \$400; chief or forecast official, \$540 to \$1190, and messenger, \$350. There is also a printer connected with the office, but his position is not that work now is one of the observers.