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BUSINESS OFFICE 756 Market street The Eastern Office of THE EXAMINES, Nos. 230 with files of this and other Coast papers. Visitors are siways welcome. E. KATZ, Eastern Agent.

Ir would be a nice thing for the committee that has had in charge the reception of President Harrison, to recognize in some way the services of the men who, in humble capacities, have done much to make this visit memorable. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that ordinary justice demands that something be done for them. For instance, the firemen on the City of Puebla had to work more than twelve hours on a watch to get up steam on the vessel, and they did not even receive any extras on the mess table. Some of the men at the wharves and on the ferries had a great deal of extra work to do, for which they have not received any recognition, and the police for two days were called upon to perform double duty. Something in the way of a special dinner or reception to the workers would be a pleasant departure from the usual custom that provides all the glory for the badge-wearers and all the work for the other people.

THE CABINET CONTRACT.

Mr. Russell Harrison's paper, Frank Leslie's, is becoming indispensable to students of current politics. It speaks for the Administration in an authoritative way that leaves the guarded hints of the Nord- ing opened. The law falls to obtain the end deutsche Zettung under the Bismarck regime for which it was passed. The companies quiet in the shade.

The latest inspired utterance in this quarter is an assertion that Mr. Blaine will not, under any circumstances whatever, be a candidate for the Presidency. Some of the language employed in making this announcement is rather remarkable.

When Mr. Blaine was called to the most im-When Mr. Blaine was called to the most important place in the Cubinet he wrote in reply to the President's letter tendering the appointment (which letter clearly outlined the President's views) a statement that distinctly implied in the clearest terms, unquestioned and unbending fealty to the head of the administration, and by no act, word or intimation has Mr. Blaine at any time since left his loyalty open to the slightest suspicion.

It is interesting to know that Mr. Blaine displayed this dutiful spirit of "lovalty " and "fealty"-why not say "homage"?but it is still more interesting to learn that Mr. Harrison required it of him. His pledge of allegiance, we are told, was given in reply to the President's letter tendering the appointment, which letter clearly outlined the President's views." We should like to see that letter, with its clear outline of the President's views on the subject of support of his claims to a renomination as a test of official loyalty. It would be a good stroke of journalistic enterprise on Mr. Russell Harrison's part to publish it in full.

In view of this remarkable revelation the present Administration can hardly be accused any longer of lack of originality. We do not believe it ever occurred to a President before to demand written renunciations of political ambition from his Cabinet officers. When Thomas Jefferson was about to take office he wrote to Robert R Livingston asking him to accept a place in his Cabinet, and saying: "I can assure you that your colleagues will be most acceptable to you; one of them, whom you cannot mistake, peculiarly so." It never occurred to him to stipulate that Mr. Livingston should not stand in his way in the next campaign. There was not a word in the letter about loyalty to the head of the Administration. Yet Jefferson got his remination without any trouble, and he found his Cabinet loyal without compulsion.

Mr. Blaine is a genial man, and will stand a good deal from those he loves, among whom the President holds a leading place. But we are rather curious to know whether Mr. Harrison tendered Cabinet positions, accompanied by frank statements of his views, to Sherman, Allison, Edmunds, Teller, Ingalis and Hawley, and if so, what those gentlemen said.

It is hard to see how our Government, after all it has done, can consistently reject the alleged proposal of England to stop all seal killing in Bering sea, both on the islands and elsewhere, pending negotiations This concession to public sentiment dis-for a final settlement of the dispute. It is said that the Treasury Department objects the authorized slaughter, and that the North | the supremacy of France in the wine mar-American Company is fighting the scheme in the interest of its profits. But if the evidence collected by the company and the Government be trustworthy, the seals will be exterminated in a year or two at the present rate, and all the rents and

British assert that our evidence is 'cooked." Are we prepared to admit the charge by refusing to save the seals from the extermination we say is so near at hand ?

BLAIR AND THE CHINESE QUESTION

China has decided not to accept Mr. Blair as United States Minister. That, of course. is within her right. The only thing that concerns us is her reason for his rejection. The Chinese Minister at Washington says that personally he has a very high opinion of Mr. Blair. He does not deny that the objections of his Government are based on the past utterances of the new Minister in the Senate on the question of Chinese immigration.

Under these circumstances it becomes essential for our Government to ascertain just what China's ideas on this subject are. If the Chinese are merely hurt at the language in which Mr. Blair expressed his ideas, no harm is done. It will be easy enough to find another Minister whose tongue has been always under control, but whose position is sound. But if China intends to refuse to accept any representative of the United States who advocates our national policy of exclusion, then there is nothing for us to do but to pack up the traps of our legation at Peking, settle our bill and send the keys to the landlord. China is not obliged to accept a Minister who does not suit her, but we are certainly not obliged to send one who does not suit us.

Perhaps the various little diplomatic squabbles we have had recently may lead us to call most of our Ministers home and abolish most of our treaties. If we had had no diplomatic relations with Italy Baron Fava could not have been recalled, and if we had had no treaty there could have been no complaint that we were vio lating our obligations. If we had no treaty with China we could pass an absolute Exclusion Act to-morrow and ship away most of the coolies we have in stock into the bargain.

Thomas Jefferson once said: "On the subject of treaties, our system is to have none with any nation, as far as can be avoided. We believe that with nations, as with individuals, dealings may be carried on as advantageously, perhaps more so, while their continuance depends on a voluntary good treatment, as if fixed by a contract, which, when it becomes injurious to either, is made, by forced constructions, to mean what suits them, and becomes a cause of war instead of a bond of peace. We wish to be on the closest terms of friendship with Naples, and we will prove it by giving to her citizens, vessels and goods all the privileges of the most favored nation; and while we do this voluntarily, we cannot doubt they will voluntarily do the same for

By entangling engagements we have given China the nominal right to interfere in our domestic legislation. The regulation of immigration is strictly our own business, and no other country should be permitted to meddle with it. The sooner we get back to this safe and dignified position, the less trouble we shall accumulate in our interna tional relations.

AN UNNECESSARY ABUSE.

The work that is being done on the streets by the water company, gas companies and other corporations that maintain pipes beneath the pavements, calls attention to a need of reform in street methods. The present law provides that any one excavating the streets must replace the pavement in the same condition as it was in before bethat take up the pavement do not relay the pavement properly. When the pavement is

of basalt the companies always have a number of blocks left over. There is always some of the earth or sand " foundation" that cannot be got back into the trench and has to be carted away with the blocks that are left over. When the pavement is of bituminous rock the concrete and earth are replaced at haphazard and the foundation sinks under traffic.

The remedy of suing the companies is not very promising, and to order them to take up the work and do it over again would, if successful, only lead to the loss of more blocks.

The simple way of meeting and preventing the abuse is to require a deposit from the companies sufficient to cover the cost of relaying the pavement, and then have the work done by the Street Department of the city. If the cost of relaying had to be paid before the permit to open the pavement was given, the city would be protected and street pavements could then be opened without being ruined.

The Supervisors should do something to balance their basalt-on-sand blunder by protecting the pavements by such an order.

A WARNING.

The new Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of India has broken the record of royages across the Pacific. She has brought Yokohama as near to Victoria as New York was to Liverpool a few years ago. If our people are unable to read the warning conveyed by the appearance of this magnificent ship in the ports of our rivals to the northward, they deserve the commercial extinction that will certainly overtake them. The time has come when we must strip for the fight if we expect to retain our share of commerce and of maritime resources. The ordly habit of pushing trade away with both hands in the expectation that all we need will force its way to us is out of date. The entrance to our harbor has a depth of water of thirty-three feet on the bar at mean low tide, but what good does that do when the channel is studded with tariff snags designed to rip the financial bottom out of any ships that strike them? Of course we shall hear of the necessity for subsidies, but what sort of business policy is it for the Government to hire men to run ships to foreign countries and forbid them to carry cargoes! We might better hire them to take the public on healthful excursions about the bay.

THE wine list for the Presidential banquet, in its final form, provides for the use of California wines, except champagnes. on the part of the committee. At a time to the loss of revenue from a suspension of when California is preparing to challenge kets of the world, it would have been a singular thing for her to repudiate her own

vintage. rate, and all the rents and will go with them. The

APROPOS OF THE VISIT.

President Harrison is opposed to trave n Sunday, and will not leave Oakland on his cay to the north until three minutes after idnight Monday morning. This will allow the engineer a margin of three minutes to get his machine fired up and in working order, so that nobody need violate the Sabbath. A less considerate traveler, thinking only of his own served him, would have ordered the train to start precisely at midnight.

A singular incident of the President's visit happened at Sutro Heights. On the day that the Presidential party was lunching with Mr. Sutro it was discovered that the long lost spring rom which the Spring Valley mains derived part of their early supply suddenly reappeared. In one of the by-paths, known as the Avenue of 'alms, stands a statue of the god Bacchus. The gardener had noticed that a tiny subteranean stream was trickling underneath its base and notified Mr. Sutro of the circumtance, informing him that the statue would be ndermined unless the stream was stopped. A earch was made and revealed the fact that the mysterious rivulet had it source in the forgotten spring outside the grounds. Its outlet had been diverted in consequence of some recent excavations in the neighborhood, and it had worked its wayinto the gardens and attacked the replica of Bacchus on the very day of the Presient's visit, probably as a tribute to the wellknown anti-bacchanalian sentiments of the excellent Mr. Wanamaker.

There is a natural disposition among artists o idealize their sitters. So strongly, indeed, does the instinct of courtesy dominate the ar tistic disposition that even newspaper draughts

> truth wrestles ever valiantly with gallantry, touches than the truth demands when dealing with women and Presidents. Take, for example, the current pictures of Mr. Harrison. They have generally been faithful likenesse of the man, but they have invariably de picted his best points and most statesmanlike attitudes. Here is a sketch in which truth rises superior to flattery. It was made by an artist of known tal ent during one of the functions at Palo Alto.

It depicts the President President was standing in a natural and easy attitude during a pause in his passage through salutes he had uncovered his head. It is abso utely without caricature as it is without

Like all people who become prominent, Presiient Harrison is persecuted by the autographbunting fiend. But he is usually too clever for this plague of the great man. There is a young lady in San Francisco, however, who has his signature, and she is never tired of explaining the elaborate plan she carried out to get it. She wrote a note-simply the ordinary platitude about "welcome" and "honored," etc., and sent it by a messenger to him. His private secretary wanted to take the note, but the nessenger would not give it up. He explained that his instructions were not to deliver it except into the President's hands. So Mr. Harrison was informed and he was

urlous enough to want that message. Of course he had to sign the messenger's card and the boy made his escape before he read the

"Why, the Republicans of Los Angeles wanted the President to dine at the Union League Club the day he visited us, so we telegraphed to El Paso asking the President if he would dine. It cost us \$10, but we sent the dispatch. The President accepted. Meanwhile the three persons in the opposition, Messrs. Harrison Grey Otis, Colonel Osborne and Col onel Finley, set a dinner in the Hollenbeck more elaborate than ours. The President didn't answer their dispatch, but they seemed to think that no news was good news and went on buying champagne and food. The President dined with the Union League, and the committee at the Hollenbeck received a petition from the Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Relief Society asking that any cold meats left over be expended in charity. So, if you hear of any trouble in the Los Angeles Camp you may know the reason why."

> "A Great Paper." From the Santa Cruz Surf.

The San Francisco Examines of Sunday was s great paper. Aside from its treatment of the ws of the day in a most enterprising and effective manner, it performed valiant service for local interests by the publication in attractive form of special articles suggested by the Presiient's statement: " My visit to the different ctions of the country, and notably to the Pacific Coast, is largely one of business rather than pleasure. I hope to make, for future direstion and reference, many notes upon interests affected by national legislation." Taking the President at his word, the Examiner lays before him the needs of "San Francisco Harbor," as set forth by Professor George Davidson, Superintendent of the Coast Geodetic Survey; of "Our Great River," by Marsden Manson, chief engineer of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners; "The New Postoffice," by Samuel W. Backus, Postmaster of San Frangisco; "What Our Vineyards Need," by Charles A. Wetmore; "The Irrigation System," by William H. Hall; "The Government and the Miners," by William Irelan Jr., State Mineralogist; "Our Threatened Forests," by W. H.
Mills; "The Chinese Dunger," by Timothy Guy Phelps, Collector of the Port, and "Our Public Lands," by General J. F. Sheehan, Register of touching these subjects it does not neglect to include Santa Cruz harbor in the list of those deserving and demanding national aid and as

CURRENT NEWSPAPER WIT.

Marquis di Rudini (rushing down panic-strick-en in his nightclothes) — What was the cause of that terrible shock a few moments ago? Attendant—A messenger saysa powier maga-zine just outside the city has blown up. Marquis di Rudini—Tnank Heaven! I thought it was another letter from Blaine—Chicago. Tribune.

Tom—Yes, she roped me into an engagement, but I have a scheme of getting out of it.

Jack—What is it?

Tom—I have to ask her father, and I'll fix myself up as a dude when I go to do so.—New York Heraid.

It takes a special train for American lactes to get to the Queen's drawing-room in London-one about three yards long.

Many a good heart is hid under sating and relvets and scalaking. - Wilmington (N. C.) Mee-

"Ring for the janitor. The lady has fainted," aid the landlord to the boy. "I ought not to ave told her without first preparing her for it, I suppose." "
"What's the trouble?"
"I told her i had no objection to children."—
New York Sun.

Wing-I hear Wiggy is a stock actor now. Files-Yes; he exhibits a drove of educated iga.—New York Herald.

Reports From Ten More States to Be A Bailiff and Assistant Prosecuting Sent Him Daily.

THE MOST IMPORTANT STATION. DEMANDING PAY FOR WARRANTS.

an Francisco Is Made the First Signal Station in the United States Outside of the Central Office at Washington.

The visit to this Coast of Brigadier-General A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, has been productive of very important results, not alone to the Signal Service at San Francisco, but to the commercial and agricultural interests of the entire Pacific Coast. For some months past Lieutenant Finley has

been endeavoring to show to the War Department how very necessary it was for the signal office at this point to receive complete reports daily from a much larger area of country than that which is now covered west of the 115th meridian, in order to predict the coming of torms and the sudden climatic changes in time for the commercial interests of this Coast to be fully prepared to meet them. In an interview yesterday Lieutenant Finley

said: "Since General Greely's arrival here I have succeeded in placing before him, much better than I could by letter, the exact necessitles of the weather service here, as well as th great advantages to be derived from having more extended weather reports sent to this office, and on Tuesday he decided to have the weather reports from the entire portion of the United States lying west of the 90th meridian sent to this office daily.

"This order enlarges our field of report more than one-half, and includes the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains and the western hall of the Mississippi valley, enabling us to predict at least twenty-four hours in advance any climatic changes, which had heretofore been

unaccountable until after they had occurred.

"Take, for instance, the sudden fall in temperature at Los Angeles on Tuesday morning, where in twelve hours the thermometer fell from 65 degrees to 42 degrees.

FOLLOWING THE STORMS "We received a large number of telegraphic inquiries regarding this sudden change, which had not been predicted. Investigation showed that the storm which had been central in Washington and Oregon on Sunday morning had moved its center to Southern Montana—out of the district from which we get reports—thereby causing an unusual depression in Southern

the district from which we get reports—thereby causing an unusual depression in Southern California, and, as a result, the cooler winds from the Pacific rushed in upon the heated lands about Los Angeles, and, condensing, produced the sudden fail in temperature.

"This order of General Greely's, which goes into effect at once, makes San Francisco the most important signal station in the United States, outside of the central office at Washington, and while heretofore this office has had no record of storms traversing Washington and Oregon after passing the 115th meridian, we shall now be enabled to follow the course of such storms until they have passed beyond the point where they have any influence on the climate on this Coast.

"It is not generally understood that this office is so situated that the approach of storms cannot be predicted so far in advance of their coming as at points in the interior or on the

coming as at points in the interior or on the Atlantic coast, from the fact that we have n Attantic coast, from the fact that we have no telegraphic communication from points west of us. If there were signal stations on the Aleu-tian Islands, at Kadiak, and at Sitka, all con-nected by wire, then this office could predict the coming of storms three days prior to their

STORMS FROM THE PACIFIC.

"As it now is, we are obliged to rely almost entirely upon the depressions existing in and about the northwest coast of Washington, and while this is reasonably accurate, as all our storms approach this coast on a line parallel with the Japan current, it is not by any means as accurate as could be desired.

"By adding to this office the daily reports from the territory lying between the 90th and 115th meridians, and the increase of employees ordered by General Greely, we shall be enabled to predict with greater certainty the approach of

note. So the young lady got the coveted bit of handwriting and the boy got a dollar for doing as he was told.

Captain Siemens of Los Angeles was at the Paiace Hotel last night full of the Los Angeles dinner difficulties. Concerning the jealousies and misunderstandings of the southern burg, he said: ons of the weather between Ogder

the predictions of the weather between Ogden and Omaha, and in several instances have postponed their departure two weeks where there were invalids in the party. The commission merchants also come to us to know about the advisability of shipping perishable goods across the continent, and the railroads are frequent inquirers as to the coming of rain storms, in order to forestall any damages from floods."

Lieutenant Finley is now issuing a daily weather map to all the important points on the Coast, which contains the weather conditions predicted for twenty-four hours from 5 A. M. of the day of issue. The order authorizing the issue of this map fixed the number at fifty, but so great has been the demand that nearly a hundred are now sent out, and new requests are received daily.

IT HAS NO SHADY SIDE. Future Public Offerings of an Importan Character.

One of the largest San Francisco subdivisions that have ever been offered to the public is what is now known as the Sunnyside tract, consisting of 48 blocks, or 2,250 lots. It will be remembered that a short time ago

the San Miguel ranch was purchased from Senator Stanford by J. P. McCarthy and son E. Avery McCarthy, for a large sum of money. Subsequently a company was incorporate with a million dollars capital, having for its President Behrend Joost, of Joost, Mertens & Co., and as Vice-President and General Man-

Co., and as Vice-President and General Manager, M. W. Connor.

This new syndicate, which is composed of well-known local capitalists, purchased from the McCarthys 200 acres of the ranch, which are now being sold in blocks and lots. Already a large number of blocks have been disposed of, while the demand for lots has been steady and satisfactory. Previous to the purchase by the company the tract was improved considerably by the former owners, and the work of grading streets and fencing was continued and is being pushed with all possible speed by the new company.

is being pushed with all possible speed by the new company.

Of late public offerings have brought together all classes of buyers, and it cannot be said that any of the recent sales have proved failures.

Values of real property in certain residence localities have been fixed in the auction, and the successful sale of the Babcock block, referred to in these columns yesterday, indicated a strength of the market which cannot be over-estimated, and demonstrates clearly that there estimated, and comparates clearly that there estimated, and demonstrates clearly that there is a very large concentration of capital in the city seeking investment in real estate.

Catalogues have been published and the announcement made of the auction sale in the near future of the estate of the late Judge Norton.

erty, leading capitalists will no doubt be again attracted to the sale.

A strong inclination prevails to purchase real property where there is a disposition shown on the part of the auctioneers to deal justly with the seller and the buyer, and purchasers are invariably disposed to buy at fair prices if they can feel that they are being treated equitably. Probably one of the greatest auction sales of the season will be the public offering of the well known landmark of the full block lying just south of the entrance to Golden Gate Park and bounded by Oak, Page, Broderick and Baker streets.

It is about the last full block in this immediate vicinity, lying to the east of the Panhandle, and, being boautifully situated on a slope, is desirable for residence sites. Liberal terms of credit will be a feature of the sale.

J. B. Hill & Co. have disposed of six lots in block 41 and five lots in block 20, Sunnyside tract, at \$450 spiece.

Robbed His Roommate. Robbed His Roomnate.

Harry Hall, a student at Heald's Business College, was arrested early yesterday morning by Policemen Dillon and Crockett for grand larceny. Hall halls foom Los Gatos, and roomed with George Hamilton, another student from Napa, in a lodging-house on the corner of Second and Howard streets. On Sunday night he broke open Hamilton's trunk and stole \$40 and a gold watch. After being arrested, Hall told the detective where they could find the timenicece.

MOTHERS, DO SUITE and USE "Mrs. Winslow's South ing Syrup" for your children while teething

FINLEY'S WEATHER JOB. ANOTHER COURT SCANDAL

Attorney in Trouble.

A Strong Effort Will Be Made by th Police to Have the Accused Officials at Once Removed From Their Offices

Police Judge Worley will be asked by the Police Department to dispense with the services of John O'Connor, the balliff of his court, and a similar communication will be sent to the Supervisors requesting that they select some one to succeed Louis Pistolesi, assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Judge Rix's court.

These officials, with Daniel Donovan, a police court practitioner, are accused of conducting court business on a highbinder plan. Compiaint has been made against them by E. M. Railton of 410 Montgomery street and Mrs. Annie Webb, who lives at the Brunswick Hotel.

According to the story told by the police Mrs. Webb called on Pistolesi on Monday and asked him to issue a warrant for the arrest of Edward Hinkle and Frank Thompson on charges of petty larceny for stealing \$10 from a satchel in her room. Pistolesi asked her what there "was in it" for him, and informed her that he was not working for the good of his health. Mrs. Webb informed him that she had no money to pay him for doing a service for which he is drawing salary from the city. After considerable talk, he issued the warrants and told her to be back at 3 o'clock that afternoon with "stuff." Se did not return, and two hours later he called at her room to demand payment for the warrants.

nours later he called at her room to demand payment for the warrants.

She again refused him money and he left. On Tuesday morning Balliff O'Connor and Attorney Donavon called and advised her to withdraw the warrants. Hinkle and Thompson were represented as being some of the "boys." and she was told that if she called at George Hersay's saloon on Dunbar alley she would receive a "present."

shioon on Dunbar alley she would receive a "present."

After they left she went to the saloon, made herself known and was handed a sealed envelope. She tore it open and found that it contained \$7 50. As she is anxious to go to Denver, she said that if the remaining \$2 50 was forthcoming, she would be inclined to deal leniently with Thompson and Hinkle when they were arrested.

forthcoming, she would be inclined to deal leniently with Thompson and Hinkle when they were arrested.

She returned to her room and again was visited by O'Connor and Donnvon. E. M. Raitton, who had called on her in regard to getting her a railroad ticket for Denver, was present at the time. O'Connor and Donavon at once began buildozing her and Railton interfered. Donavon then became very abusive and threatened to throw Railton downstairs unless he "shut his mouth." Railton, noticing the badge on O'Connor's vest, mistook him for a policeman and demanded that he arrest Donavon. O'Connor buttoned his coat, denied being a policeman and with Donavon left the room.

Railton, still believing that O'Connor was connected with the police force, reported the matter to Chief Crowley, and Sergeant Coles was detailed to make an investigation. He learned the facts of the case and reported them to Chief Crowley. A strong effort will be made to have O'Connor and Pistolesi removed and Railton will have Donavon arrested for using vulgar language.

Pistolesi yesterday denied having made any demand on Mrs. Webb for money, on the other hand he claimed that she wanted to fix the case after the warrants had been issued. He admits, however, that he went to her room, but explains that after she left his office he heard she did not live at the Brunswick, so he went there to investigate.

O'Connor has nothing to say about the case,

ANOTHER MILITARY LYNCHING. soldiers in Texas in 1860 Also Hanged

The affair at Walla Walla was not the first in stance on record of United States soldiers fall-ing in behind Judge Lynch. That was proven by yesterday's EXAMINER that told of the attack made by the soldiers at Wichita in 1873 upon Rowdy Kate and Rowdy Joe, which resulted in the death of both the bad characters. But it now appears that Walla Walla is not even the second place where army men have treated a civilian to a surprise party.

"I know of still another case where United States soldiers took the civil law in their own said John H. Bolton of California street

States soldiers took the civil law in their own hands," said John H. Bolton of California street yesterday.

"Was that while you were in the army?"

"Oh, yes; indeed. I enlisted fin August. 1860, and was sent to Texas almost immediately. The troops that got into trouble were members of Company G. United States Infantry, and were then stationed at Fort Davis. Texas. One of their members was murdered by a gambler, and the killing was the outcome of the most trifling dispute. All the witnesses said that the gambler shot entirely without provocation.

"The shooting occurred in a saloon kept by one Dan Murphy at Point of Rocks, not more than 600 yards from the garrison.

"The gambler was arrested and placed in the guardhouse. It being rumored that the gamblers in the vicinity had a horse ready for the murderer to escape, the soldiers took prompt action, led the murderer from the place of confinement, hung him up in a tree and riddled him with builets."

"Were the soldiers punished?"

"Not exactly that. General Twiggs, commanding the Department of Texas, had the men tried by court-martial, but the finding was practically a whitewash. The only thing in the nature of punishment was the disbanding of the company and the transferring of the men to other regiments."

BERNHARDT'S DOGS.

A Question as to Their Being Landed at Sydney. The lovers of dramatic art in Australia who

are anxiously anticipating Sarah Bernhardt's visit thither do not know how narrowly they missed being woefully disappointed, and all be cause of Sarah's dogs and the Australian laws against the same. That is to say, the colonies are not warring against the divine Sarah's pets in particular, but they have stringent dog laws down there and everything of canine kind that is imported has to go into quarantine for three months. They take no chances on hydrophobia in Australia.

Madame Bernhardt had not anticipated this and when she was told a day or two ago it was all her managers could do to prevent her packing up instantly and bolting back to Paris, dogs and all, a most indignant woman.

"Keep my dogs for three months!" she exclaimed tragically. "Nevatre!"

Finally it was suggested that the case was not hopeless, if she were willing to be at a little extra expense. extra expense.

"Money!" she cried. "How can you mention it! Anything! Everything! But save my down."

dogs."
So a cablegram has been sent to Auckland, New Zedland, and a physician secured who will board the steamer on which Sarah travels on her arrival there, and from thence to Sydney continue in constant attendance on her pets. He will then make out and sign a certificate of their being in perfect health, and by means of this it is believed that the Sydney authorities may be placated and a landing gained for the docs.

dogs.

And these little precautions will cost Sarah the Divine just about \$1,000.

EMULATING HIS BROTHER.—John Kearney and Edward Goldenson, a brother of Aleck Goldenson, who was hanged for the murder of Mamie Kelly, were held in \$2,000 bonds by Judge Worley yesterday to await trial on a charge of robbing Pierre Coderre of \$85 and a watch and chain.

ANSWERS TO VARIOUS QUERIES.

(No statements in regard to the reliability or stand ing of any person or corporation or business associa-tion, or advertisements of any sort, addresses of busi-ness houses, questions in regard to the value of coins and stamps, nor propositions for the sale or purchase of any article, will be inserted in this column. Questions that can be settled by appealing to the dictionary, geography or grammar will receive no attention. Quiestions of interest to the writer alone cannot be answered either in this column or by mail. Write on one side of the paper only. Correspondents will save themselves trouble by observing these rules.]

To the Editor of the Examiner—Sir: Please state in your query column whether there is any extradition treaty between this country and Australia. Very respectfully, Santa Cruz, Cal. M. P. CLARKE.

The Extradition treaty with Great Britain covers Austrana.] To the Editor of the Examiner—Sin: Will you please inform me who is Territorial Delegate from Oklahoma?

A READER OF THE "EXAMINER."

Anderson, Cal.

[David A. Harvey (R.), Oklahoma City.]

To the Editor of the Examiner—Sin: A says that reciprocity is ultimate free trade, and B says it is not. Which one is right?
Reno, Nov.

[Reciprocity lessens the restrictions on trade, but does not necessarily make trade free, even between the countries agreeing to the policy. Its object is to lessen or remove the duties on certain articles of trade.]

To the Editor of the Examiner—Sir: Please answer through the Weekly Examiner the following: Can an individual sue the United States Government? If so, what is the process?

J. W. Augustine. Fingler, Col.

(Only by its own consent. Certain classes of suits are allowed to be prosecuted before the Court of Claims. Others can only be urged before Congress.]

To the Editor of the Examiner-Sir: Is a whale a fish? Please answer and settle a dispute.

READER. pute. Selma, Cal. [No. It is an air-breathing mammal.]

To the Editor of the Examiner—Sin: Please state for the benefit of several of your readers whether the Brooklyn bridge from New York to Brooklyn is a free or a toll bridge. Was it built by the cities and counties connected or by private corporation? Several Readers. Gonzales, Monterey county, Cal.

[It was built by the cities and is supported by

To the Editor of the Examiner—SIR: We are in a controversy here in regard of taking up of a piece of unsurveyed land. Can a girl under the age of twenty-one years take up 160 acres or not, or does she have to be the same age of a

boy? College City, Colusa County, Cal. [She must be twenty-one.]

S. LIGHT, Stockton, Cal.—The Lodge Elec tions bill is too long to publish. Perhaps your Representative in Congress can get you a copy. A READER, Oakland, Cal.-Property that omes to a wife by gift is her separate property. A child may be adopted from an orphan asylum by consent of court and the permission of the asylum authorities. References will b required, and the authorities must be satisfied that the child will have a good home and wil be well raised.

E. K. BANGOR, Butte county.-Apply to the EXAMINER Bureau of Claims, 618 F street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

G. P. H., San Francisco,-There are no regular lines of sailing vessels to Australia. Ships sail when they can get a cargo. You could probably make arrangements to sail as passenger by seeing the charterers or the captain. Watch shipping advertisements and shipping news for announcements of vessels to sall.

VERONA.-In case a husband dies without making a will the widow gets one-third or onehalf of the estate if there are other relatives the whole if there are none. The increase in property during the married life is community operty, and the widow owns half of the com nunity property absolutely at the husband's of the property by will, but where wife or children are not provided for the courts will not

SEVERAL YOUNG LADIES, San Francisco .-Episcopal form of marriage service in full.

THE CHINA QUARANTINE. A Passenger Gives Some Facts About the

Case. STEAMSHIP CHINA, April 27, 1891. To the Editor of the Examiner-SIR: While this will serve as a warning of the danger the people of San Francisco stand in, at the same

time we wish to expose a bit of "rottenness" somewhere, by stating the truth in regard to the smallpox aboard this ship. The first of last week the first case appeared The second mate was absent from duty for tw or three days. It was reported that he had

fever, but nothing serious. About Wednesday he appeared on deck and took his watch as As his room is located over the salcon and near the smoking-room, he was compelled to go about among the cabin passengers, as well as when he went to his watch on the hurricane dock

about among the cabin passengers, as well as when he went to his watch on the hurrionne deck.

At this time his face and hands were covered with small pimples, which were filled with matter. He kept his watch and stayed on deck among the passengers and crew until the quarantine doctor came off or Saturday morning and pronounced his case smallpox.

The second case, a German from Borneo, was put in the hospital about the time the mate came from his room, where he stayed even up to Sunday morning in close proximity to all the saloon passengers. The German's case was reported as fever, but he did not mix with the passengers, so the danger from that source is comparatively small.

With both of these cases there has not been the proper precaution taken to keep the disease from spreading, as the person who took care of them mingled constantly with the passengers and crew without changing his ciothes, and also siept in the saloon. The Chinese boys who waited on the patients also waited on the ship's crew without being disinfected or fumigated. The doctor went among the passengers after attending his sick without a change of clothes. All this has been kept up since the ship was quarantined, and now the most dangerous element is the saloon passengers and crew, who have had the best of opportunities to become inoculated with smallpox, are about to be landed in San Francisco, while the Chinese, Japanese and some half dozen European steerage passengers are to be quarantined on the siland for two weeks. Certainly these saloon passengers are to be fumigated before going ashore, but that does no good, as it is too late in the day. If the germs of disease have been sown among them, as it surely has, if it has been sown at all, all the fumigating in creation will not prevent it from breaking out; besides the steerage passengers were all vacchated on the second day out from Yokohama, while the saloon and crew were not.

Of course, every one objects to being quarantined, but all precaution possible should be taken: and if the quar

while it is to the company's interest to get

while it is to the company a merces to get their cargo and passengers to the dock as soon as possible the people of this city cannot afford to allow such loose work to go on when they are in danger of such an epidemic as smallpox. Yours very truly.

A PASSENGER.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



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