

Dolores on the site of the old town of Yerba Buena, which is reported in ruins, are all too few. Unfortunately, the Santa Clara Mission, not far from San Jose, is also wrecked. Both had been carefully guarded and kept in a fair state of preservation. They had stood as monuments of the early days when the priestly pioneers voyaging northward from Mexico carried their message of religion and industry to the Indians of the coast."

THE LIBRARIES OF San Francisco were well stored with the original documents of history. The World writer points out: "In the great library destined by Mayor Sutro at the time of his death as a public bequest was a priceless collection of books, manuscripts and personal papers relating to the early history of California and Lower California during the mission period which through some momentary oversight the Mexican government let pass out of its hands. It has not even been accessible to students, for since Sutro's death the estate has been in litigation, and the treasures of the unique library were stored. They are gone. So presumably are the collections of the Historical Society of the Pioneers, which were housed in the burned area. The library of H. H. Bancroft, the historian, is said to have been transferred for the most part to the state university at Berkeley, so it probably escaped. The burning of the Mark Hopkins Gallery of Art in San Francisco, a part of the state university, means the destruction of many valuable paintings and art treasures. Millet's painting of 'The Man with the Hoe' was there, and the galleries sheltered a number of works of the Barbizon school. The white marble Huntington palace on Nob Hill contained a large collection of paintings which were expected to find their way ultimately to public museums. Some of them were cut from their frames in the hurry of the fire to save them, but there is no telling yet what part was saved and what part lost. As a class the wealthy men of San Francisco were liberal patrons of art, collectors by taste and true lovers of their state. How little of their property of this kind has been rescued is not yet known. Beyond a doubt the public loses heavily through their loss."

THE RULES OF THE United States postal service are seldom relaxed, but those rules gave considerably soon after the San Francisco earthquake. The Omaha World-Herald tells this story: "George H. Payne has the most unique letter of his life time from his brother, Rev. Charles A. Payne, at San Francisco. But it was a welcome letter to him, and to his brother, H. B. Payne, and their aged father, for it informed them that he had safely passed through the earthquake and fire. The letter was written on one side of a scrap of paper torn from a letter carrier's daily report, evidently half of it. It was apparently picked up on the street. This was folded, and on the printed side was written the address. In this manner, without envelope or stamp, it came through safely. The postmarks showed that it left San Francisco April 21, and arrived in Omaha April 24. No collection of postage was made at this end of the line. The Rev. Mr. Payne is a traveler and lecturer, with home in Milwaukee, and was just beginning his second trip around the world. He was to have sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu the day after the earthquake. But his plans are upset by the destruction of his pictures, and all of his apparatus used in illustrating his lectures. This is the letter: San Francisco, Cal., April 20.—Dear Brother: You will know I am here and be anxious. I have escaped entirely unhurt, both from the earthquake and the fire, though it has been the most awful calamity I ever saw, ten times, yes, a hundred times over. I have been retreating from the fire for two days and nights. All my apparatus and beautiful pictures are gone. I write this in the midst of the ruins and send without envelope or stamp." Thousands of other letters without stamps were carried through the mails.

A WRITER FOR THE New Orleans Times-Democrat says that in some countries harsh language to dumb animals is punished by imprisonment. For instance, in Germany recently a stableman was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment for having addressed a vile name to a horse. This writer says that he has often seen troopers in cavalry regiments of European armies taken severely to task and threatened with punishment for talking roughly to their mounts. He quotes from Dodge's work on "Riders in Many Lands" the description of

how the stablemen and grooms of the celebrated Palo Alto stables in California are strictly forbidden under pain of instant dismissal to talk roughly and in an insulting manner to any of the horses. In Belgium the government, which owns and controls the railroad system, has issued a decree which gives the dog the protection and care of train crews under certain conditions. It is further pointed out that cruelty to animals, especially to horses and dogs, is invariably punished by the English magistrates.

THE FRENCH PRESS, according to Paris cablegrams, is poking considerable fun at the United States because of what is called "the sham morality" as revealed in the Americans' treatment of Maxim Gorky. The Paris correspondent for the New York World says: "The distinct refusal of the American people to accept the continental interpretation and incidentally, the moral half loaf, in the case of the distinguished novelist and his chere amie, is sneered at and laughed to scorn by all the Paris papers, which, without exception, protest against the 'outrage' in the name of liberty, good sense, good manners and every other social obligation, and they all declare the Americans are the slaves of a worn-out convention."

A PARTY OF YOUNG people, comprising two men and two women were recently returning from a day in the country to their homes in Omaha. At a railroad crossing their carriage was struck by a train and one of the young women was killed, while the other members of the party were severely injured. The Omaha World-Herald says that at the inquest one of the survivors said: "We were returning to the city as jolly a set of young folks as you ever saw and, as we were driving along Miss _____ proposed singing 'Hello, Central, Give Me Heaven,' and started singing. None of the rest of us joined her, so she finished the song alone and had just finished the words 'Hello, Central, Give Me Heaven,' when the engine struck us and she was killed."

THE OLD-TIME QUESTION, so often settled in favor of the newspaper man, whether a judge may punish for contempt an editor who has criticised him is attracting public attention in Tennessee. A Chattanooga dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald says: "Because he had been criticised by the Chattanooga Times, Judge Fite of Georgia today ordered the grand jury at Dalton, Ga., to return an indictment against L. G. Walker, editor of the Times, charging him with libel. The indictment was found, and Fite said that unless Walker appeared in court he would ask for requisition papers. The judge was angered at the action of the Times in censuring him because he ordered a former jury to indict women who played cards for prizes, on the ground that they were gamblers."

IT DEVELOPS THAT when in a speech before the legislative committee Andrew Hamilton referred to the "Pecksniff" of the New York Life Insurance company, he meant William B. Hornblower. The well known lawyer, Mr. Hornblower, it may be remembered, was nominated by President Cleveland for associate justice of the supreme court in 1893. His nomination was rejected by the senate because of the opposition of Senator David B. Hill. Mr. Hornblower denies the imputations put upon him by Hamilton, and says that his relations to the Beers administration was entirely confined to litigation and advice. Hamilton laughs at Hornblower's statement that he (Hornblower) had never appeared before a legislative committee on behalf of a life insurance company. Hamilton says he and Hornblower were in the same boat on that point, because he (Hamilton) had never appeared before a legislative committee. He did his work in another way.

GEORGE W. PERKINS of the firm of J. P. Morgan and Company, and formerly high in the councils of the New York Life Insurance company, is said to be the possessor of one of the finest automobiles in the world. This machine cost \$23,000. Referring to the Perkins automobile the New York correspondent for the Chicago Record-Herald says: "It would seem to the layman that to have a limousine body containing revolving chains, a washstand, toilet cases, mirrors, electric lights, patent heaters, hat cords, parcel nets, leather pockets filled with various

articles, a writing desk and a cabinet containing smokers' articles, left nothing to be desired, but besides all these things there is even a telephone at hand and an annunciator leading to the chauffeur's seat, so that the occupant of the car can be in touch with the driver at all times. The annunciator is the especial pride of Mr. Perkins. At the rear of the dashboard in front of the chauffeur are several small electric lights. Over each one is a silver mounted label bearing instructions of various kinds, such as 'more speed,' 'slower,' etc. By pressing a button in the interior of the car the lights are illuminated and signify that certain directions are to be carried out. If some special order is to be given there is a telephone, the receiver of which is shaped like a horn and is situated close to the right ear of the driver."

REFERRING TO THE several bills introduced in congress proposing the removal of duties on building materials intended for San Francisco the Washington correspondent for the Chicago Record-Herald says: "It is feared that the plain people of the country will learn from facts presented in connection with removal of the tariff from articles needed to meet the emergency of the Pacific coast calamity that prevailing schedules afford some of the big corporations the means of selling their products abroad cheaper than they sell them at home, and the agitation will not help the plan of campaign mapped out for the congressional elections."

A PRECEDENT FOR the resolution to give San Francisco free building material is furnished by the action of congress following the Chicago fire. A bill to meet that emergency was introduced in the house by Representative Burchard. Considerable excitement was aroused over an amendment in the senate which excepted lumber from the remission of duties. When the bill went back to the house Representative Conger of Michigan said: "Mr. Speaker, I desire to state to the house that after consultation with gentlemen representing the various interests affected by this bill it has been understood that this proposition in the main will be satisfactory to all interests and therefore I desire on the part of those I represent that with this amendment the bill for the relief of Chicago may be passed and go into operation as soon as possible." Mr. Finkelburg of Missouri, a republican, in reply to Mr. Conger said, with great emotion: "I suppose the gentleman from Michigan means to say that the delegation from Wisconsin and Michigan, having saved their lumber interests, are willing that anybody else may be sacrificed." No reply was made to this sally, and the amendment, excepting lumber, was agreed to and the bill passed.

REPRESENTATIVE SULZER of New York presented to the house what he calls "some information regarding the campaign funds of the two great political parties since 1860." This report is taken from the Washington Post. Mr. Sulzer used this showing to sustain his assertion that things had come to such a pass in the country that the result of presidential elections was controlled by the use of money; that, as Napoleon remarked about Providence being on the side that had the heaviest cannon, fortune smiled upon that party which had the biggest fund. Prior to 1860, he said, so far as he could find out, no campaign fund of any party had ever exceeded \$25,000. In that year and subsequently according to Mr. Sulzer's figures, the funds were as follows:

Year.	Republicans.	Democrats.
1860.....	\$ 100,000	\$ 50,000
1864.....	75,000	50,000
1868.....	150,000	75,000
1872.....	200,000	50,000
1876.....	750,000	900,000
1880.....	1,000,000	500,000
1884.....	1,100,000	1,400,000
1888.....	1,350,000	1,250,000
1892.....	1,850,000	1,750,000
1896.....	16,000,000	975,000
1900.....	9,500,000	400,000
1904.....	4,500,000	1,250,000

Mr. Sulzer claimed for his figures substantial accuracy, and said they were based upon good authority. They were used in a brief speech that the author made advocating the passage of the McCall bill, requiring committees in charge of presidential or congressional campaigns to report to the clerk of the house their receipts and disbursements in detail.