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PROTECTING CITY LAND.

The New Charter Will Prevent a Repetition of the City Hall Lots Scandal.

No Sale May Be Effected Without the Consent of All the Supervisors and the Mayor.

STREET RAILWAY FRANCHISE LAW.

Privileges Will Revert to the City After Twenty Years—Board of Health Favoritism to Be Stopped.

The most important work accomplished by the Board of Freeholders yesterday was that of incorporating in the proposed charter sections providing that the Board of Supervisors may not sell public property except by unanimous vote, and then only with the consent of the Mayor, and that no franchise shall be granted to a street railroad for a longer term than twenty years.

On both of these propositions there was much discussion.

Chairman Britton started the controversy when the section as proposed by the committee giving the majority of the Supervisors the privilege of disposing of city property was read by the Secretary.

"What is the matter with keeping the public lands we now have?" asked Britton.

...

"It is not right that the Supervisors should be given authority to sell the city's lands," urged Mr. Truman. "We all know what some of the Boards of Supervisors we are likely to elect may be expected to do. They might sell the Lincoln School property for half its real value. We should not give unfaithful servants such opportunities for steals and scandals. No such power should be placed in the grasp of nine Supervisors."

A suggestion that no city property be sold without the proposition first having been submitted to the people at a general election was made. It was laughed out of consideration, the Freeholders evidently deeming the suggestion too ridiculous for serious thought.

UMBSEN OFFERS A SUBSTITUTE.

Mr. Marye was in favor of giving the Supervisors a little latitude in the premises.

"It often happens," said he, "that necessity arises for the removal of a fire engine-house from one locality to another. In such cases it is wise to sell the property from which the removal is contemplated and buy the new site. Would you take it out of the power of the Supervisors to do this?"

Mr. Umbsen, the real-estate dealer, thought he saw a way out of the difficulty.

"I move that no sale of city property be permitted except upon the unanimous consent of the Board of Supervisors accompanied by the approval of the Mayor," was the way Umbsen expressed his idea.

Even this caused a grumble from those who favored the city holding its property, but it was the proposition that was finally accepted.

Mr. Gibson objected to any sale whatever being allowed, because he said the money so received was invariably placed to the credit of some fund in which an extravagant city official had created a deficit, and in the end it would be dissipated. He cited the case of the New City Hall lots on Market street, which he said had been sold at a ridiculously low figure and were now devoted to the occupancy of a few ramshackle buildings.

"And on this site," concluded Mr. Gibson, "a beautiful park might have been laid out—something that would have been an everlasting delight to our citizens."

The discussion resulted in the adoption of Mr. Umbsen's motion, so that in future no real estate owned by the city may be sacrificed unless the entire Board of Supervisors and the Mayor's office are filled with rascals.

THE LEASING OF CITY LANDS.

Then they took up the subject of leasing public lands. It was decided that the Board of Supervisors might be permitted to lease ground for two years by the customary vote, but not for a longer period unless nine members vote in favor of the proposition and it receives the approval of the Mayor.

Captain Lees of the detective force had been watching the proceedings, and at this juncture he called Mr. Britton aside and held a conference with him. The result was seen when Mr. Britton moved that the Supervisors be given power to transfer the use of lots and buildings from one department of the city government to another by the usual ordinance. This proposition, which was adopted, should bring joy to the heart of Chief Crowley, who for many years has been pleading for additional police stations. If the charter is adopted the city will have power to let the Police Department have the use of such lots as are now designed for the sole use of the Fire and School Departments, and for which those branches of the government have no immediate necessity.

MR. TRUMAN LOOKS OUT FOR THE CITY'S INTERESTS ON THE LAND QUESTION.
[Sketched by an "Examiner" artist.]

FRANCHISES FOR TWENTY YEARS ONLY.

They next struggled with the question of the length of time street railroads should be allowed to operate before their roadbeds revert to the city. At present the franchises run forty years, but the committee reported in favor of reducing the time one-half. Mr. Marye brought the matter up by moving to let it remain at forty years.

"You will not be able to induce capitalists to invest their money in street railroad bonds if you only permit them to draw interest for twenty years," argued Mr. Marye. "Then the city will be left entirely at the mercy of the present companies, which, as you know, have a monopoly of the business. The outlying districts which are not yet built up will also suffer because the capitalists will know that if they build into sparsely populated districts their franchises will lapse just about the time people have commenced to build houses along their lines."

Mr. Gibson said that railroads were given too many privileges now in this city. He combated Mr. Marye's argument by citing the case of Toronto, Canada, a town not half as large as San Francisco, which has the best street railway service in the world, even though the city takes back the franchises in ten years, makes the railroads carry workingmen and school children at cut rates and exacts the payment into the city treasury of a liberal percentage of the receipts.

There were motions to let the franchises live thirty years and thirty-five years, but the board adhered to the report of the committee, and the period stands for twenty years.

CERTAIN STREETS TO BE RESERVED.

On motion of Mr. Scott it was resolved that franchises may be granted on all streets not otherwise reserved. Mr. Scott announced that he would later move to reserve Steiner street in place of Devisadero street, which has already been gobbled by the railroad, Golden Gate avenue and other thoroughfares for driveways and boulevards.

Mr. Boyd grumbled at this on the ground that so many streets may be reserved that new lines could not find a thoroughfare along which to build. This, he thought, would be playing right into the hands of the consolidation monopoly.

On motion of Mr. Hecht they agreed to strike out Section 6, which would have given the Supervisors the right to repeal franchises at their pleasure. Even Mr. Boyd said this would be too big a club to hold over the railroad companies.

The board resolved that railways entering San Francisco may be granted permission to use the streets provided they have fifty miles of road in actual operation. They must be required to keep in repair the streets along which their lines extend.

DIVIDING THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mr. Gibson introduced some amendments to the present charter provisions relating to the Board of Health. They were referred to Dr. Anderson. One of the amendments provides that four or more visiting physicians and four or more visiting surgeons to the City and County Hospital shall be appointed in equal numbers from the University, Cooper, Hahnemann and California Medical Colleges. ...

DR. ANDERSON IS GIVEN THE GENERAL TASK OF SETTLING A MEDICAL-COLLEGE QUARREL.
[Sketched by an "Examiner" artist.]

CHAIRMAN BRITTON MAKES JOYFUL THE HEART OF CAPTAIN LEES.
[Sketched by an "Examiner" artist.]

No. 10.
This Coupon and 10 Cents Good for Part 10, "EARTHLY FOOTSTEPS OF THE MAN OF GALILEE."
Postage Free.

DIRECTOR CORNELY.

Now in Charge of the Foreign Department of the Mexican Exposition.

...

The Exposition Company has established an office in the rooms of A. K. Coney, Consul-General of Mexico.

Daughters of the Revolution.

Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held a special meeting for the revision of the by-laws at the residence of the Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. Elwood Brown, 3201 Pacific avenue, on Thursday last. Mrs. Joseph L. Moody, Regent, in the absence of Mrs. Henry Wetherbee, presiding. This society was organized December 10, 1891, has a large membership and high standing as a chapter with the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Washington, D. C. Among those present were: Mrs. William Alvord, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. D. D. Colton, Mrs. Crittenden Thornton, Mrs. Samuel W. Holladay, Mrs. Charles Mc I. Keeney, Mrs. Selden S. Wright, Mrs. A. S. Hubbard, Mrs. Scipio Craig, Mrs. George A. Crux, Mrs. Thomas R. Church, Mrs. E. C. Sargent, Mrs. L. C. Branch, Miss Maddux, Miss E. S. Jones, Miss A. Priscilla Alden, Miss Marie Voorhies, Mrs. John Drury Talbout, Mrs. S. M. Van Wyck, Mrs. A. W. Moore, Mrs. W. E. Dennison, Mrs. Joseph Tripp, Mrs. A. M. Wardwell, Mrs. Frederick Hewlett and others. A long and animated discussion terminated over a social cup of tea, and the meeting was adjourned until February 11th at the Occidental Hotel.

A CUT IN OCEAN FARES.

War Declared by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company.

The Farallon, Operated by Meyer & Akmann, Has Been Making Big Inroads in the Business of Northern Ports.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company and the line operated by Meyer & Akmann between San Francisco and Puget sound ports are at war, and they have commenced cutting rates on both passenger fares and freight schedules. It looks as though the fight had commenced in earnest, and if it keeps up long enough the shipper and the traveling public will get the best of it.

The City of Puebla that sailed on Friday for Victoria, Tacoma and Seattle started the war by announcing a special rate from this port to any of the northern cities of $16 for cabin passage and $7 50 for steerage tickets. This was a cut of $4 on the regular rate for first-class tickets and $2 50 for second class.

The steamer Farallon of the opposition line went $2 under the Pacific Coast Company's schedule, and she sailed yesterday with a large number of passengers who paid only $14 for the privilege of traveling nearly a thousand miles with all the comforts that a first-class steamer could provide them with.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company offered to carry freight at $2 per ton, and the opposition line, instead of giving figures on that part of the business, simply asked shippers to ask for rates and they would endeavor to carry the freight to suit the convenience of the shipper.

The old steamship lines operating along the coast have been closely pushed for business by the competing steam schooners and companies who have been in the habit of chartering vessels to carry their goods at prices much below the regular rates. Now it looks as though the big steamers would endeavor to crowd the smaller ones out of the business and drive them off the coast.

The Meyer & Akmann vessels have been receiving more business than the Pacific Coast Company's people care to see them secure. Merchants who are always on the lookout for cheap transportation have been patronizing these vessels, and the Walla Walla, City of Puebla and other steamers running to the sound have been losing their patronage.

The Farallon has had more freight than she could well handle recently, and she has not made a trip without her cabins being well filled with passengers. Her success in securing business at the cut rates has not only been looked upon with apprehension by the opposing steamship company, but the overland lines as well. It has heretofore cost nearly twice as much to travel by rail to the sound cities as on the steamers, but with the wholesale reduction in fares the railroad companies will be obliged to meet the cut to protect themselves.

MONDAY is Bargain Day at Nathan, Dohrmann & Co's, 122-132 Sutter street. Decorated China Fruit Plates at 30 cents a set, and hand-painted Parlor Vase Lamps, $1 50 each.

COUGHS AND HOARSENESS.—The irritation that induces coughing is immediately relieved by using "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

S. B. SANFORD, Carthage, Dak., says: "Parks Sure Cure excels all medicines for Rheumatism and Urinary disorders." "Wilson," Market and Taird.

STATE your proposition in reference to loans to J. Noonan, 1021 Mission street.

WILL FACE THE OCEAN.

The New Cliff House Which Will Be Built by Mayor Adolph Sutro.

A French Castle to Succeed the Familiar Old Burned Building Near the Heights.

SKETCH OF INTERIOR ARRANGEMENT.

Work to Be Commenced Immediately—A Notable Structure on the Edge of the Pacific Is Assured.

A castle in French or Norman Gothic style, with rather more elaborate detail than is customary in buildings of that design, is to be erected on the site of the old Cliff House. The plain, square, wooden building which was a landmark succumbed to the flames on the evening of Christmas Day, and nothing but memories of the familiar place were left. Its successor will be a much more imposing, modern structure, but it will lack those memories which hovered around the simple house on the edge of the ocean.

Adolph Sutro decided upon the form and arrangement of the new building on Thursday last, and his architects, Charles J. Colley and E. S. Lemme, will proceed at once with the preparation of specifications and then the letting of the contracts. The building is to cost in round figures $50,000. It will be built entirely of wood, as no other material is so well calculated to withstand the corrosive effect of the salt sea air. It will be 140 feet in length from east to west and ninety-two feet from north to south. Unlike the old building, it will project far over the edge of the cliffs.

The main part will be towards the east, facing on Point Lobos avenue. The other three parts will be characterized by being virtually balconies projecting from each of the four stories. The French character of the building will be displayed principally in the main part and the round Norman towers with their conical and pyramidal spires. The detail of ornamentation will be essentially French.

INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS.

Two of the stories will be above the street level and two below it on the sloping face of the cliffs. The verandas on the ocean side will all be twenty feet wide, ...

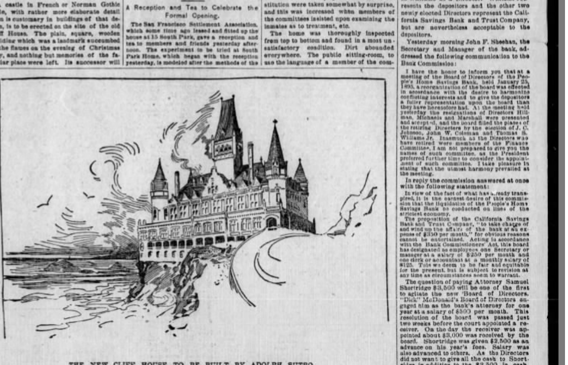
...

the attic floor. The attic will have two floors.

The parlor, main dining-room and barroom will be provided with handsome open fireplaces.

A large square tower will rise from the center of the building, crowned with a steeple, and a fine room will be provided in the upper portion of the tower. The exterior of this room is to be ornamented with colonnades and arches. This room will be used for an observatory and will present one of the finest possible marine views of the Pacific.

From the balconies the fresh sea breeze can be enjoyed, while the basking seals will afford diversion for many. Those who so desire may cast a line from the balconies, and the new Cliff House will unquestionably be a great gathering place for San Franciscans and visitors from every clime.



THE NEW CLIFF HOUSE TO BE BUILT BY ADOLPH SUTRO.
[Reproduced from a photograph of the design made by Messrs. Colley and Lemme, the architects.]

THE SOUTH PARK HOME.

A Reception and Tea to Celebrate the Formal Opening.

The San Francisco Settlement Association, which some time ago leased and fitted up the house at 15 South Park, gave a reception and tea to members and friends yesterday afternoon. The experiment to be tried at South Park Home, which began with the reception yesterday, is modeled after the methods of the university settlement workers in the slums of large cities, and more particularly from the ideas of Miss Jane Addams, whose work in the districts given over to the poor in Chicago has been so successful.

To help and instruct the poor is the aim of the home. Dr. Haynes of the Department of Political Economy and History at the University of California has charge. Professor Bernard Moses is President of the association.

The institution is at present being supported wholly by subscriptions from the public.

STROUSE IN WAR PAINT.

The Well-Known Butcher Accused of Owing Creditors $70,000.

Trade Jealousy Assigned as a Reason for the Circulation of Stories of His Serious Financial Embarrassment.

Mark Strouse, the wholesale butcher and packer, who at the recent city election was the People's party candidate for Assessor, is busily engaged in trying to run down a rumor which, he says, his enemies have spread to his discredit.

Some days ago while in Butchertown he was advised that one of the wholesale dealers had heard it reported that he was about to fail for $60,000 or $70,000. Mr. Strouse was assured that the statement of his serious financial embarrassment had been very generally noised about, and he ...

TWO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

One Found to Be Poorly Managed, the Other in Splendid Condition.

AN INSPECTION BY ASSEMBLYMEN.

Two Legislative Committees Visit the Home for the Adult Blind and the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

Two committees from the Assembly—Health and Quarantine and Asylums and Houses—visited and inspected the Home for Adult Blind at Oakland yesterday.

The hour chosen for the inspection was an early one for a legislative committee and the officials and employees at the State institution were taken somewhat by surprise, and this was increased when members of the committees insisted upon examining the inmates as to treatment, etc.

The home was thoroughly inspected from top to bottom and found in a most unsatisfactory condition. Dirt abounded everywhere. The public sitting-room, to use the language of a member of the committees, was "not fit for a pig-pen." The sanitary conditions were wretched and a menace to the health of the inmates, who are poorly fed and badly treated. The committees cannot understand how past appropriations have been expended. The Superintendent is Joseph Sanders, a blind man.

The home asks for another large appropriation at this session of the Legislature, but so far from getting any more money, it is probable that the committees will recommend that the property be sold and new buildings erected on a site to be chosen at some future time. The land on which the buildings stand has greatly appreciated in value since its purchase a number of years ago by the State, and could be disposed of at a handsome figure—enough to erect new buildings and leave a working surplus for a number of years.

This plan seems to the committee who visited the place yesterday a feasible one, and in accordance with which their report is almost sure to be made.

The afternoon was devoted to the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution at Berkeley. Principal Wilkinson accompanied the committee on one of the most thorough inspections the institution has ever been subjected to. It was dark when the committeemen left. Other committees have covered the same ground in an hour.

Everything was found in order, and the committee expressed a high degree of satisfaction at the manner in which the institution is conducted. Mr. Wilkinson pointed out to them the urgent need of the appro- ...

DEPOSITORS ARE SATISFIED.

Confident the Directors Will Satisfactorily Liquidate the People's Home Bank.

SALARIES FIXED BY THE COMMISSION.

Objections Will Be Raised to Attorney Shortridge's Claim of a Year's Fees for Two Weeks' Work.

The affairs of the People's Home Savings Bank are now more satisfactory to the creditors and depositors than at any time since the collapse of the institution.

The depositors have after a prolonged struggle secured the appointment of Thomas S. Williams as a Director. Williams represents the depositors and the other two newly elected Directors represent the California Savings Bank and Trust Company, but are nevertheless acceptable to the depositors.

Yesterday morning John F. Sheehan, the Secretary and Manager of the bank, addressed the following communication to the Bank Commission:

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the People's Home Savings Bank, held January 25, 1895, a reorganization of the board was effected in accordance with the desire to harmonize conflicting interests and to give the depositors a fuller representation upon the board than they have heretofore had. ...

... The proposition of the California Savings Bank and Trust Company, "to take charge of and wind up the affairs of the bank at an expense of $350 per month," for obvious reasons cannot be entertained. Acting in accordance with the Bank Commissioners' Act, this board has designated as employees one Secretary or manager at a salary of $250 per month and one clerk or accountant at a monthly salary of $125. This we deem to be fair and equitable for the present, but is subject to revision at any time as circumstances seem to warrant.

The question of paying Attorney Samuel Shortridge $3,500 will be one of the first to agitate the new Board of Directors. "Dick" McDonald's Board of Directors engaged him as the bank's attorney for one year at a salary of $500 per month. This resolution of the board was passed just two weeks before the court appointed a receiver. On the day the receiver was appointed about $3,000 was received by the board. Shortridge was given $2,500 as an advance on his year's fees. Salary was also advanced to others. As the Directors did not want to give all the cash to Shortridge, in addition to the $2,500 in cash, they have him a check for $500, thus paying him six months' salary for two weeks' work.

When the McDonald board was ousted last July the resolution engaging Shortridge as attorney was rescinded. The new Directors are willing to permit him to keep the $2,500 in cash which he received, but think he is not entitled to $3,500 more, making $6,000 for two weeks' work. Shortridge has been threatening to sue for the money.

L. E. Phillips, who was employed by the McDonald Directors as Shortridge's associate counsel, drew $200 in advance at the same time as Shortridge. His salary was fixed at $200 a month. Now he offers to compromise for $400, which he claims as salary due him up to July, when the new board rescinded the resolution appointing him.

FINANCES OF A FAMILY.

W. H. Hazel's Sister-in-Law Charges Him With Grand Larceny.

A Friendly Act Towards His Brother's Wife Brings About the Arrest of One of the Lessees of the Alcazar.

William H. Hazel, who, with J. P. Howe leased the Alcazar Theatre a few weeks ago, is under arrest in this city, and will be taken to New York in a few days to answer to the charge of grand larceny. From dispatches received from Inspector McLaugh- ...

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

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