

# THE GRIZZLY BEAR

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO ALL CALIFORNIA.  
OFFICIAL ORGAN NATIVE SONS AND NATIVE DAUGHTERS GOLDEN WEST.  
REPRESENTING 305 LODGES, WITH NEARLY 40,000 MEMBERS.

(Entered as second-class matter May 29, 1918, at the postoffice at Los Angeles, California,  
under the Act of August 24, 1912.)

ISSUED THE FIRST DAY OF EACH MONTH BY THE  
GRIZZLY BEAR PUBLISHING COMPANY (INCORPORATED)  
(Composed of Subordinate Parlor and Individual Members of the Order of Native Sons  
of the Golden West, formed for the exclusive purpose of issuing this Magazine)

LOS ANGELES: Publication office, 309-15 Wilcox Bldg., Second and Spring streets. Advertising representatives in SACRAMENTO and SAN FRANCISCO.

CLARENCE M. HUNT, General Manager and Editor.

FORMS CLOSE 20TH OF EACH MONTH. ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE; FOREIGN POSTAGE 25 CENTS PER YEAR ADDITIONAL.

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Vol. XXIV.

FEBRUARY, 1919

No. 4; Whole No. 142

VOLUME BEGAN WITH NOVEMBER NUMBER, ENDS WITH APRIL NUMBER.

PUBLISHED REGULARLY SINCE MAY, 1907.

## CALIFORNIA FILIBUSTERS:

A HISTORY OF THEIR EXPEDITIONS INTO HISPANIC AMERICA

By Miss Fanny Juda

(MEMBER OF THE CLASS IN CALIFORNIA HISTORY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.)

### FIRST OF THE FILIBUSTERS

THE WORD "FILIBUSTER" IS practically of modern origin, and while various writers ascribe numerous etymologies to the term, still it is generally acknowledged that its derivation is from the Dutch word "vrijbouter" or "free-booter." The Spaniards, through their close connection with the Netherlands, adopted the word into their language as "filibusteros," and later used it to designate the Elizabethan and early Stuart buccaners who cruised along the Spanish Main. Thus the word gradually came into the English language, and meant any sea-man engaged in privateering. It was not, however, until the Lopez-Crittenden invasion of Cuba in 1850 that the word came to be applied to those people in the United States who engaged in fitting out or conducting private enterprises against some other nation with whom we were at peace.

Although the term "filibuster" is practically modern, still the deed of filibustering is as old as the world, and men went a-filibustering over since the dawn of history. It was the spirit of adventure and wanderlust which led mankind on to seek new lands and excitement. When the leader succeeded, he was a hero; when he failed, he was branded as a villain, and the expedition was an ineffaceable stain upon the government which he represented.

In America, the ideas concerning filibustering underwent a remarkable change during the first half of the nineteenth century. Aaron Burr, in 1807, attempted to establish a republic in Mexico and was thereafter tried for treason. But with the growth of our country, the new idea of the manifest destiny of the American people to annex all the Spanish American territory in North America, caused the Nation to view such expeditions as heroic attempts, undertaken for the glory of the United States. Thus, in 1836, do we find Davy Crockett and Sam Houston, two Southerners, applauded for their deeds in Texas, especially by the South, and in 1848 the United States even fought Mexico to hold the lands these men were instrumental in bringing into the Union. By 1850, filibustering expeditions came to have at least the silent if not the open approval of some of the governmental authorities.

Although American filibusterism originated in the Atlantic and Southern states, still it received its fullest expression on the Pacific Coast. California was especially prolific in the number of expeditions which originated in the West, and which had for their object the appropriation of lands in Hispanic America. The discovery of gold had been peculiarly favorable to the fostering of such movements. Masses of shiftless, reckless adventurers, disappointed because they were not able to amass immediate wealth, were only too eager to join some

INTRODUCTION: The infinite variety of California history is one of the keystones to its never-ending fascination. If New England and Virginia had their Puritans and Cavaliers, California has a much broader background of racial interest, ranging from the numerous Indian tribes of the distant past, through Oriental traditions, Spanish presidio and mission, Russian trading-posts, British, French and American coastwise exploration, and Mexican mañanas, to the hardy frontiersman and gold-seeker of the forties. But all that was romantic and stirring did not end with the days of gold, or even with the Vigilantes. There are many interesting chapters of another sort that have been but hazily presented or never told.

How many Californians today realize that this state was the rendezvous par excellence for daring bands of filibusters, who, whether in pursuit of mere individual wealth and adventure or in furtherance of what seemed to them an ideal, risked their lives in bold invasions of Hispanic lands? It is with this story that Miss Juda deals in the present article. Some of the material she uses has never before been brought together. Those who had previously heard of the Californian activities of Walker will be surprised to learn of the great number of others who sought to gain a foothold in the land of the Dons. Not the least interesting feature to the student of present-day relations of the United States and Hispanic America is the clear evidence that the end is not yet.

And since Miss Juda's article was written there has come the not unrelated factor of bills in Congress, proposed respectively by Senator Ashurst of Arizona and Representative Elston of California, for a negotiated purchase of that Baja California which American filibusters have so often sought. This, then, is more than romance. It is the necessary background of a living vital issue.—DR. C. E. CHAPMAN, Assistant Professor of Hispanic American History, University of California.

filibustering party which would lead them to fortune. These expeditions were all separate and independent movements, arising from a multitude of reasons, some of them not always very clearly defined. Mexico and Central America, in the decade preceding the Civil War, were veritable hotbeds of revolutions, and conditions there made it easy for all who might come for the purpose of conquest.

The desire for new scenes, for adventure, and for excitement, as well as for the rumored wealth of Sonora, caused men to fare forth. Others followed because of their firm belief that it was the destiny of the United States ever to press onward towards new lands. The political atmosphere of the time aided greatly in the fostering of this spirit. The

desire to spread the slave area, and thus maintain the balance of power in the United States Congress, caused many a Southerner to be listed among the foremost filibusters. Indeed Bell, Walker and Crabbe, leaders of the more important expeditions, besides some of their strongest adherents, were all from the South-land or had decided Southern sympathies, and yet, the men who followed their lead into Mexico and Central America were by no means all firm advocates of slavery. They were adventurers from all over the world, from New England and Louisiana, from Hungary and from Prussia, as well as from some of the Spanish American republics.

The first filibustering expedition to leave the coast of California after this state had been admitted into the Union, was commanded by a pioneer, by the name of Aleck Bell. His plan was to reinstate the ex-president of Ecuador, Juan José Flores, who had been deposed by a revolution in 1845. In 1850, with a following of two hundred and fifty men, Bell sailed for Panama, where he was reinforced by a party of Ecuadorians who sympathized with Flores, and also by a Peruvian gunboat, which Flores had purchased with such funds from the Ecuadorian treasury as he had been able to take with him when he fled from the capital, Quito. Upon reaching Ecuador, with his reinforced band, Bell sailed up the Guayaquil River, captured the city of that name, and proceeded against Quito. But he never reached that city. The rival factions in Ecuador had come to terms, and their only desire now was to rid themselves of the Americans as quickly as possible. So Bell and his Californian followers were disarmed and given free passage to Panama, where the party was stranded, and it was not until about 1853 that Bell found his way back to Los Angeles.

The second enterprise was organized in Southern California by Joseph C. Morehead. He had served as a quartermaster in a campaign against the Yumas in the fall of 1850, and still feeling a desire for excitement he took advantage of one of the numerous Mexican revolutions to start a filibustering expedition against Baja California, or Lower California as it is often called. One division of his party went overland via Los Angeles. Still another division appeared at La Paz, and in May, 1851, he himself, with about forty men, sailed in the barque, "Josephine," bound for Mazatlan. His expedition was too ill equipped to be successful. A United States proclamation against filibustering curtailed his enlistments and left him with only a meagre following. His vessel was so poorly provisioned that he was forced to stop at San Diego for supplies. Here desertions greatly depleted his party, and it was with only a handful of followers that he finally reached Mexico. He accomplished nothing, however, and was glad to come back to the United States, under the pretense that he was a disappointed miner.



## THE FRENCH FILIBUSTERS

Many Frenchmen of all ranks and classes, from the noble aristocrat to the humble peasant, had found their way to California during the gold rush. The political upheaval all over Europe, and particularly in France, in 1848, was especially favorable in encouraging immigration, and men of excellent education and splendid military training made their way here to seek their fortunes in the gold-fields. They did not become assimilated easily, and few of them ever became citizens, with the result that the ruffian element at the mines drove them from their claims, and they soon began to congregate in the cities. Thus did they form a discontented clannish element in our population, making good material for some of their more venturesome countrymen to use for their schemes in Mexico, where they hoped to found a colony which would somehow be of use to France. The leaders of their various schemes were three French noblemen, Marquis Charles de Pindray, Lepine de Sigondis, and Count Gaston Raoul de Raousset-Boulbon. These men, acting independently of each other, planned to form a permanent French colony in Sonora, which would serve as a bulwark against the Apaches, and also where they would incidentally profit from the rich mines and the excellent farming lands to be found in that country.

In 1851, the Mexican government had sent out a call for volunteers to protect the mining districts of Sonora from the incursions of the Apaches. For their services, all who might enlist were to receive lands which the Mexican government hoped would serve as a buffer colony against the Indians. Pindray, the first of the French filibusters, with the hope of obtaining some of the Arizona gold, accepted the offer of the Mexican government, and set out with one hundred and forty men by sea for Guaymas, the key port of Sonora. Here they landed December 26, 1851, and were received with favor by the inhabitants of the town.

In return for their services they were granted a tract of land in the valley of Cocosperra, where they founded their colony. At first all went well. Pindray was greatly encouraged by assurances of goodwill from both Governor Cuvellos of Sonora and from Miguel Blanco, Captain-General of the province. But at Cocosperra there was little cordiality between the Frenchmen and the Sonorans. Matters became worse, especially on the march to the mines, and finally the whole expedition was broken up by the death of Pindray, who was found at the little village of Rayon, with a bullet hole in his head. Whether he was assassinated, or whether he committed suicide, has never been ascertained. The survivors of his company joined the Raousset expedition which came to Sonora soon after.

Some weeks after the expedition of Pindray had left San Francisco, another Frenchman, Lepine de Sigondis, organized an expedition of French immigrants and left for Sonora. This expedition had but one object, the accumulation of wealth. Some sixty men were enlisted, but the effort to found a colony failed, and the members of the party were disbanded.

The greatest of all the French filibusters was the Count de Raousset-Boulbon. As a youth, he had squandered his entire fortune, and had sought to replenish it in Algiers. This he failed to accomplish, and so, penniless, he made his way to California. It was while he was engaged in the business of a cattle drover in Southern California that he first thought of founding a buffer colony in Mexico, which would not only protect Sonora from the Indians, but would also serve as a barrier against the further advance of the United States. Pindray, whom Raousset had met in San Francisco, asked the count to join him, but Raousset, unwilling to share the glory which he hoped to attain through an independent expedition, declined.

He was, however, more farsighted than either Pindray or Sigondis, in formulating his plans, for he realized that influential backing was necessary for the success of his schemes. With this idea in view, he went to the French consul at San Francisco, Monsieur Patrice Dillon. Dillon became enthusiastic over Raousset's plans, and he was especially pleased with the idea of forming a barrier colony against the further advance of the United States. Dillon then wrote to Levasseur, the French minister in Mexico City, to obtain a concession for a joint Franco-Mexican company, which was to be known as the "Compañia Restauradora," having for its object the reopening of the Arizona mines, and the protection of Sonora from the Apaches. In order to be certain that he would obtain these concessions, Raousset went to Mexico City, where he convinced President Mariano Arista that the scheme was worth while. Receiving the desired concessions, he succeeded in interesting the banking house of Jecker, Torre & Company of the capital city to act as underwriters for the Restauradora.

With this aid in view, he returned to San Francisco to complete his plans. Here he enlisted one hundred and fifty men, with whom he was to sail to Guaymas. He organized them into a military

## ROOSEVELT NATIONAL PARK

WILL BE CREATED IN CALIFORNIA BY GOVERNMENT

(CLARENCE M. HUNT)

Through the recent passing of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States, the country has lost a good friend. Every inch an American, unafraid to forcibly express his opinions, he will not soon be forgotten by the American people, irrespective of whether they agreed or disagreed with his views on vital questions.

In the National Congress, January 13th, California's Native Son Senator, James D. Phelan, presented an amendment to a bill creating the "Sequoia National Park," embracing the Kings River Canyon, that will change the name to Roosevelt National Park, in honor of Colonel Roosevelt. In introducing the amendment, Senator Phelan said:

"I have introduced a bill in this body which provides for the creation of a national domain, open to all the people at all seasons of the year, for health, recreation and esthetic gratification. The amendment I now move provides that this area shall be, when created into a park, designated

in honor of our late and beloved President, the Roosevelt National Park.

"Theodore Roosevelt was early identified with the West. . . . I cannot imagine a more fitting memorial for a man of his tastes, courage, generous nature and love of the beautiful, than the wild, rugged and sublime scenery embraced in Central California. Here is the Kings River Canyon, than which no equal area on earth is its superior in natural wonders. The story of William Tell might apply with equal pertinency to Theodore Roosevelt, who learned his love of liberty from his love of nature. This park is bounded by the crests of the high Sierras, and cataracts leap in glory from altitudinous clefts. The giant trees lift their heads far above the inclosing fog, erect amid tempests, resplendent in the light of day. California—a state richly endowed by nature—can dedicate no finer monument to the memory of Roosevelt than this—the choicest of her natural gifts."

expedition, with himself at the head. They were to explore the mining region, take possession of it in the name of the Restauradora, clear the region of Indians, and form a buffer colony between the United States and Mexico. The Restauradora was to bear all expenses and was to share with Raousset and his followers one-half of the lands and wealth which they obtained. The French minister, Levasseur, Consul Dillon, and the Mexican Governor of Sonora were all financially interested in the scheme, and so with this prospect before him, the count sailed for Guaymas, where he landed, May 31, 1852.

Meantime, however, a rival company had been organized, in which many high Mexican officials were interested, and which was financed by the influential English banking house of Bolton and Barron, in San Francisco. The English in Mexico encouraged this new company, for they feared that French political influence would dominate Mexico and interfere with English commerce there. Some of the Mexicans also feared that if the French should gain a foothold in Sonora, there would be a repetition of the part played by the Americans in Texas, and that Sonora, if not all Mexico, would become a French possession. Indeed Raousset had been indiscreet enough to say that he intended to establish a colony which would be of more value to France than Algiers was, and that it would attract more settlers.

The people of Guaymas received the count and his followers favorably, but the authorities showed more than displeasure over their arrival. General Blanco, especially, who had control of the province, had been won over by the rival company, and so put every obstacle in the way of French success. Instead of allowing him to proceed immediately to the interior of Sonora, Blanco ordered Raousset to remain near Guaymas until further notice. When the French were finally permitted to leave, it was only by a long, circuitous route. The count refused to obey orders and set out almost directly northward, over the shortest road that led through Hermosillo to his claim in Arizona. He had gone as far as Saric, when he was ordered to halt by General Blanco, and to report to him at Arispe, over one hundred miles away. He proceeded to follow directions and started on his way to the headquarters of the captain-general. While passing through Cocosperra he met some of Pindray's men, who joined his party and induced him to return to Saric, where the rest of the Restauradora men were camped.

So, instead of proceeding to Arispe, Raousset sent his representative, Monsieur Garnier, to make all necessary arrangements. The result was Blanco's famous ultimatum, which showed for the first time the true attitude of the Sonora officials in regard to the Restauradora colonists. By the ultimatum, Blanco required that the French should become subjects of Mexico and place themselves under a Mexican leader, with the count in a subordinate position, or that they should reduce their company to fifty men and under a Mexican leader search for the mines in the name of the Restauradora. If they would not agree to either of these two alternatives, they must then wait for a permit from Mexico City, which would allow them to travel throughout the country, but under which they would be considered as strangers who were, under an old Mexican law, incapable of possessing any real property. This, of course, would bar the Restauradora from the wealth they had hoped to obtain in Sonora, and so Raousset and his men refused to accept any of these terms.

Declaring that they had been cheated, and that their honor was at stake, the count prepared for

the conflict which would inevitably follow. On September 21, 1852, he declared the independence of Sonora from Mexico, and on October 23d he left Saric, bound for Hermosillo, which was occupied by twelve hundred Mexican troops under Blanco. The French took the city without difficulty, and Blanco was forced to retreat. This victory, however, was not due to any military genius on the part of Raousset, but to the cowardice of the Mexican soldiers, who feared the French attack. Raousset soon found that he could not hold the city. The inhabitants would not render allegiance to him, and he did not possess the force to compel them to do so. Instead of waiting for recruits from California who would help him hold his conquest, he began negotiations with the Sonoran governor, Gandara, and prepared to retreat to Guaymas. On October 26th the French evacuated Hermosillo, and at Guaymas they chartered the barque "Alert," in which they returned to San Francisco.

Raousset, himself, went to Mazatlan, to recuperate from an illness. Here he received a letter from Dillon, urging him to renew his attempt to colonize Sonora. With this in view, the count returned to San Francisco, where he was greeted as the victor of Hermosillo. Many of his comrades of the first expedition declared themselves willing to follow him again. William Walker, who was at that time planning his first expedition, called on Raousset with a view towards co-operating with him, but the count preferred not to associate himself with an American expedition into Mexico. Meanwhile, a number of revolutions in Mexico had brought about a change in administration, and Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna was declared president. Levasseur then wrote to Dillon that the time was ripe to plan for a second expedition and so Raousset went once more to Mexico City to make arrangements with the government. He arrived in June, 1853, and was received favorably by Santa Anna, who welcomed the scheme of a French colony. He signed a contract with the count by which Raousset agreed to bring five hundred Frenchmen into Sonora for the protection of that country against the Indians. In return for these services the Mexican government was to subscribe 250,000 francs to meet immediate expenses, and 90,000 more per month, until the French colony should begin to make headway. But for some reason or other, Santa Anna annulled the contract, and in its place, suggested that Raousset become a naturalized Mexican. The count indignantly rejected this offer, whereupon Santa Anna proclaimed him an outlaw, and forced him to flee for his life.

Upon his return to San Francisco, he found that Walker had completed his plans and was ready to start for Sonora. This made Raousset all the more eager to carry out his own plans. In order to have sufficient funds, he appealed to various wealthy Frenchmen in California, who subscribed \$300,000 to finance the expedition. But all his hopes were destroyed by a rumor concerning the sale of Sonora to the United States. This rumor was not false, for James Gadsden, United States minister at Mexico City, had just completed negotiations with Mexico, by which that country agreed to sell a portion of Sonora to the United States. The subscribers, thinking that an expedition under these circumstances would be worthless, refused to keep their promises, and withdrew their pledges of monetary support. Raousset, in desperation, appealed to Napoleon III, who of course refused to aid him.

Popular interest began to center on Walker, who had influential supporters at Washington. Santa Anna became alarmed, and fearing a repetition of the Texas incident, he wrote to Luis del Valle, Mexican consul at San Francisco, to recruit an ex-



## FEBRUARY IN CALIFORNIA FIFTY YEARS AGO

By Thomas R. Jones

(COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THE GRIZZLY BEAR.)



URING FEBRUARY, 1869, THE White Pine, Nevada, mining excitement broke out with virulence, and caused a large emigration of California mining men, via the Central Pacific railroad, to the State of Nevada.

Over a hundred mining companies were incorporated in California during this month, to operate there, and sales of stock were very large, the investing public greedily grabbing the shares of stock offered for sale by the wily promoters.

On February 9, a great storm passed over the state. The surf beat so high, it nearly swept the Cliff House, at San Francisco, off the rocks and washed out the beach south of there in many places. Nearly four inches of rain fell in the valleys and sixteen feet of snow on the Sierra Nevada summit.

The Central Pacific railroad had a passenger train, headed with a snowplow and seven engines, stuck in the snow four miles west of Truckee, Nevada County, for three days, and had to send food supplies to the passengers by a snowshoe relief party.

It took four days for a snowplow and nine engines to open the road between Alta, Placer County, and Emigrant Gap, Placer County, and wisecracks began to predict the whole line, from Alta to Truckee, would have to be shedded, if it was to be operated without interruption by snow during the winter.

The Central Pacific was now operating on a regular schedule to Humboldt Wells, 511 miles east of Sacramento in the State of Nevada. George Woods, Eli Dennison and Andy Ryder were the passenger train conductors running out of Sacramento, and they were soon the best-known and most-popular men, with the traveling public, in the state.

#### State's First Dining-Car Made in Sacramento.

Benj. Welch, the master car builder of the company at Sacramento, in anticipation of the road's connection with the Union Pacific and the running of through trains, constructed what he called a subsistence car. It was to be attached to through passenger trains and to carry supplies needed while crossing the plains, where food was expected to be in scant supply. It was divided into compartments designed for carrying meat, groceries, vegetables, to be iced at the mountain icehouses, and had a wire coop for live fowls. At one end was arranged berths for the use of the train crew, and it was probably the pioneer dining-car of the passenger train system.

I. Lusk, on an acreage four miles from Oakland, was cited as a successful producer. He cultivated in '68 a plot of fifty acres of raspberries and sold during the season, in the San Francisco market, ninety tons of berries at 10 cents a pound and made \$18,000. He also had a vineyard, from which he made 15,000 gallons of wine, which he sold for \$6,250, and 10,000 gallons of vinegar, which he disposed of for \$2,000. He had leased for this season 150 acres of land which he intended to plant with tomato vines.

I. N. Hoag of Yolo County was now giving his entire attention to the silk-worm industry, and was advertising the sale of eggs and mulberry trees to

the public. He made a shipment of seven ounces of silk-worm eggs to Torino, Italy, and was receiving daily orders for mulberry trees from his nursery stock. He sold 113 pounds of silk-worm cocoons at 75 cents a pound to a San Francisco manufacturing firm, which was experimenting in the making of a velvet cloth.

Colonel Larrabee, a rancher of Los Angeles, imported several hundred bamboo plants from China, to experiment with growing the plant in California.

#### Trinity County Miner Finds \$600 Valentine.

The Monterey "Democrat" published the following: "People living in the quiet town of Salinas, Monterey County, have little idea of the life and bustle out in the Salinas Valley. One farmer has had sixty plows running at a time, and this season will witness the seeding of the land from Moss' Landing inland at least thirty miles. The quality of the soil is of such extraordinary richness that in the coming season the Salinas plains will take front rank among the grain-producing areas of the state.

"It is asserted by parties who know, that the land in this favored region produces eighty bushels of wheat to the acre and one hundred and thirty bushels of barley. Of root crops, the quantity is astounding. Speaking of pumpkins, for example, one farmer told us he raised a crop so thick to the acre that he could walk across the field, stepping upon pumpkins, and not let a foot touch the ground."

R. W. Scott, ground sloicing near Mud Springs, El Dorado County, uncovered a nugget weighing two and three-fourths pounds.

A miner named Wheedon, at Minersville, Trinity County, struck a pocket of nuggets in his claim, some weighing over eight ounces; they yielded a total value of over \$6,000.

G. W. Payne of Mariposa, Mariposa County, resumed work on a claim he had abandoned about five years previous, because it did not pay to mine. After a few days' delving, he struck a pocket of nuggets that yielded over \$2,000.

A miner at Trinity Center, Trinity County, on February 14 found a valentine in the shape of a three-pound nugget, valued at over \$600.

July 28, Mrs. Samuel McKee, at Sacramento, gave birth to triplets,—two boys and a girl.

#### Chinese Belles Cause San Francisco Fight.

Two men named Dickey and Gilmore, living in Petaluma, Sonoma County, found what was thought to be the tusk of a mastodon, washed into view by a freshet, sticking out of the bank of Petaluma Creek, two miles north of the town.

On excavating, it was found to be a horn eight feet long and twenty-two inches in circumference at its base, and attached to the skull, three feet in width, of a prehistoric bovine. The animal had a stretch of horns nineteen feet from tip to tip. The other horn had crumbled away, but two large teeth, ready to crumble, still remained in a jaw.

A similar discovery of horns and skull had been made in a hydraulic claim at Grass Valley, near Volcano, Amador County, a year or two previous, so that there must have been, in ancient times, an ox of prodigious size grazing over the hills and dales of California.

Chas. Wheatleigh and Miss Sue Robinson were playing, with a stock company, the "Lancashire Lass" and other sensational dramas, and the com-

edy, "A Ball In a China Shop," to pleased audiences in a tour of the state.

San Jose had a Chinese Sunday-school with 144 registered scholars, nearly all adults. The desire to learn the English language was considered by many as the incentive of the Chinese attendance rather than a study of the Bible.

The steamship "China" arrived from Hong Kong in San Francisco, February 23, with 400 Chinese women on board. This caused great excitement in Chinatown, and when the steamship docked over 3,000 Chinamen were gathered on the wharf.

When the women began to land, a wild scene ensued. Every Chinaman began yelling instructions and gesticulating at the Celestial dames, and then fighting started. Knives, pistols and iron bars were freely used. A dozen were injured and a score arrested, while the whole police force of the city was kept busy trying to quell the disturbance. As the women were valued at \$4,000 or \$5,000 each, their arrival added about \$2,000,000 to the wealth of Chinatown, hence the excitement.

#### Placer County Boy Kills Deer With Rock.

There was a big fight among the Chinese residents of the Shasta, Shasta County, Chinatown, February 7, in which knives, clubs, stones and crockery were used. Several Chinamen were seriously injured, but the cause of the battle could not be ascertained.

A boy named Wm. Harrison, 13 years old, whose parents died in Virginia City, leaving him an orphan, started to go to a relative in San Francisco. Alone, he crossed the Sierra Nevadas, by the Lake Tahoe route, on snowshoes, arriving at Sportsman's Hall, east of Placerville, El Dorado County, February 15. He met with a heroic reception from there to the city as his story became known.

Stephen H. Reno, a lad 15 years old, living near Iowa Hill, Placer County, while climbing a trail from the North Fork of the American River, saw a deer standing behind a bush on the hillside below the trail. He picked up a large stone and threw it at the deer, hitting it on the head and knocking it insensible. He then rushed down and, with the rock, beat it on the head until it was dead. It weighed eighty-six pounds.

The smallpox epidemic still prevailed on the Pacific Coast, with 117 new cases and 61 deaths in San Francisco during the month. One of the most distressing cases with the disease was reported from Yreka, Siskiyou County, where, in a family named Castro, consisting of twelve persons, eleven of them were taken down with the disease. The only one not afflicted was the grandmother. There were six deaths during the month in the family, and the county authorities had to attend to the burying of the victims on the hillside, a short distance from the home.

#### Five Calaveras County Children Left Motherless.

An epidemic of mumps prevailed among the schoolchildren of San Francisco. In some schools about half the attendants were taken with the complaint.

Velocipedes were making a numerous appearance on the streets of San Francisco, Sacramento and other cities. They were mostly ridden by boys, for amusement.

(Continued on Page 22, Column 1.)

pedition of Frenchmen who might serve to counteract the plans of the American filibusters. Del Valle sought Dillon's assistance, and the French consul put the proposition before Raousset who, seeing his chance to lead an armed force into Sonora, seized the long-wished-for opportunity. He chartered the British ship, "Challenge," and enlisted about eight hundred men who were to accompany him to Sonora.

The slavery party in California, including many Federal officials in San Francisco, who were at the same time friends of Walker, were determined that a French colony, which might interfere with Walker's schemes of annexation, should not be established on our borders. So on March 29, 1854, the "Challenge" was seized for violation of the revenue laws. Nothing could be proved, however, but the delay was effective in that many members of the party deserted, and so it was only with about three hundred men that the barque finally sailed for Guaymas. In order to inconvenience the ring-leaders of the plan who remained in San Francisco, Del Valle and Dillon were arrested for the violation of the neutrality laws which forbade enlistments in the United States of soldiers to serve under some foreign flag. The case dragged on and finally both men were discharged because Walker's expedition had failed, and there was no further reason for prosecuting them.

Meanwhile the "Challenge" had departed, and on May 23, 1854, Raousset followed on the "La Belle" with eight men, and the arms and ammunition for the "Challenge" party. He was thoroughly convinced that the colony he was about to found in Mexico would be the starting point of the domination of France in that country. This expedition, however, was to be one of the most unfortunate of all those that found their way from California into Hispanic America. Things went wrong from the very beginning. The delay in sailing was followed by a return to port to obtain a more efficient pilot. Off the Island of Santa Margarita, on the Baja California coast, the party was wrecked, and so it was not until the end of June that they finally reached Guaymas. The Mexicans under General José Yañez took immediate measures to resist the French colonists. On August 11th the two forces met. The French were completely demoralized. Some made their escape on a vessel, only to be lost in the Gulf of California during a storm. Raousset and the remainder of his force were compelled to surrender, and on August 10th the count was brought before a Mexican military tribunal, where he was tried on a charge of conspiracy and rebellion, for which he was condemned to death, and was shot August 12, 1854.

He was a courageous, visionary adventurer, imbued with a fervor that forced him on with his

ambitious enterprise. But he lacked the tact and prudence which were necessary to carry such a stupendous project to success, and so he failed, and his failure marked the end of French scheming in California, for a colony in Sonora.

#### WILLIAM WALKER

William Walker, the greatest of American filibusters, was another visionary adventurer, imbued with the desire of founding a colony in Mexico, near the American border. His aim, however, was to obtain the independence of Sonora and Baja California for ultimate annexation to the United States, and for the extension of slave territory so as to maintain the balance of power for the South. He, like Raousset, was an unlicensed, would-be conqueror, burning with a desire for fame and carried away by a firm belief in his own destiny to rule. As a boy, Walker lived in Tennessee, where he studied at the University of Nashville, and thus was naturally a strong Southern sympathizer. Having a desire to study medicine, he went abroad and attended the universities of Edinburgh, Göttingen, Heidelberg, and Paris. He was present in Europe during the various revolutions of 1848, and there is no doubt but that his filibustering schemes were influenced by the revolutionary doctrines of Massini, Garibaldi, Marx, Feuerbach, and Blanc, which were



being spread broadcast over the continent at that time. Upon his return to America, he practised medicine in Philadelphia, but finding this distasteful to him, he went to New Orleans to study law, and in 1850 came to San Francisco. After serving as a newspaper man for some time, he moved to Marysville, where he practised law. He was always a firm slavery advocate, eager for its retention and its extension. This caused him to look with some apprehension upon the efforts of the French filibusters, for the slavery party regarded the American conquest of Mexico as a matter of manifest destiny, to which French interference would serve as a serious obstacle.

It was partly for this reason that Walker went to Guaymas in the summer of 1853, seeking a grant from Mexico, where he could establish a military frontier colony, to serve as a bulwark against the Indians. The Mexican government, always suspicious of American enterprise, refused, and so Walker returned to San Francisco, bound to carry out the scheme on his own account. Raousset's plans for a second expedition spurred Walker on to immediate action. He thereupon opened a recruiting office in San Francisco. Recruits flocked to join his band, many of whom were from Kentucky and Tennessee, and were therefore firm adherents of slavery and the manifest destiny doctrine. Hundreds of people bought the scrip which he issued and which was to be redeemable in lands in Sonora. With the funds thus raised, he hoped to finance his expedition. Walker now cast aside all ideas of founding a buffer colony and stated his intention of forming a republic in Sonora and Lower California, with the idea that it would eventually apply for admission into the Union. He chartered the brig "Arrow" and prepared to set sail with his followers, when he was arrested by General Hitchcock, military commander of the United States forces on the Pacific Coast. The Federal officials at San Francisco, sympathizing with Walker, caused the vessel to be released, and General Wool was soon sent out by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, to replace Hitchcock in command. Headquarters were moved to Benicia, from which place interference with the actions of the filibusters was almost impossible.

Walker, meantime, had succeeded in making his escape on another vessel, the "Caroline," and with forty-eight followers he left on October 16th for Guaymas. Three weeks later he reached the Gulf of California, and landed at La Paz, which was less likely to offer resistance. Here he was reinforced by two hundred men, and so he took possession of the country and proceeded to set up a government. Then he proclaimed the independence of the "Republic of Lower California" from Mexico, and extended over it the laws of the state of Louisiana, thus permitting slavery, should anyone care to bring slaves into the country. Some writers have taken the opportunity here to point out that Walker really was not a strong slavery advocate, and that the slavery clause merely was a part of the code of laws with which he was most familiar. But had Walker so desired, he could have omitted the slavery clause, or he could have extended the laws of Alta California, with which he must have been familiar in order to practise law in Marysville.

Realizing that his position here was not secure, and that he was exposed to easy attack on the part of the Mexicans, he retired up the peninsula towards Ensenada, after a skirmish with the Mexicans at La Paz. He made Ensenada his headquarters, and from here he issued a new proclamation, abolishing the Republic of Lower California and establishing the Republic of Sonora, which was to consist of the two states of Lower California and Sonora. Walker, himself, was to be president, his partner, Watkins, vice-president, and Emory, secretary of state.

Meantime the news of Walker's exploits reached San Francisco. The skirmish at La Paz was regarded as a great victory. The California newspapers and periodicals greatly applauded him. Judge Lott, writing for the "Pioneer," says: "The term filibuster no longer means a pirate. . . . It means the compassing of the weak by the strong. . . . The term filibuster is now identical with the pioneer of progress. . . . If these regions . . . do not soon become a portion of the United States . . . some other nation, stronger than Mexico, will grasp them." Soule, in the "Annals of San Francisco," says in commenting on Walker, "America secures the spoils won to her hand, however dishonestly they may have come. That is only her destiny. . . . America must round out her territory by the sea."

The enterprise soared in popularity. Hundreds of men flocked from the mines to join the expedition. The flag of the Republic of Sonora was raised on the corner of Kearny and Sacramento streets. Enlistment offices were opened, and the bonds of the company were openly sold. Indeed, it was worth a man's popularity at that time to oppose filibusterism. Pedro C. Carrillo, one of the influential Democrats in the State Legislature, was in great danger of losing his constituency by introducing a resolution into the Senate, condemning filibusterism.

## NINTH NATIONAL ORANGE SHOW CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS' TRIBUTE TO VICTORY

California's greatest mid-winter event, a gorgeous spectacle of more than a million golden oranges moulded into a garden of art, will be the Ninth National Orange Show, to be held at San Bernardino, February 14 to 23. The exposition will open on the evening of February 14, and then continue for nine days and nights, including two Sundays and Washington's birthday anniversary.

All the leading citrus fruit districts of California are participating in portraying to the visitors from the East and the people of the Golden West, the beauties and riches of the orange, lemon, and grapefruit. The golden fruits are moulded into beautiful works of art, and are circled by a garden wall of fruits and flowers. In addition to portraying the industry as a great garden of beauty, fruits are entered in competition for world honors for quality. The living story of the California orange, with all its romance since the days of the Spanish padres, is reflected in the big exposition.

The exposition is the California fruit-growers' tribute to victory, and as the central part in the lavish entertainment program is the pageant of

peace, in which eighty of Southern California's most beautiful maidens are participating, led by the princess of peace, the princess of victory, and the spirit of democracy. Leading bands of Southern California are on the program, for afternoon and evening concerts.

The Orange Show is staged in the midst of Southern California's great citrus fruit orchards. San Bernardino is a romantic city, founded by the Franciscans in 1810, and it is only sixty miles from Los Angeles, over matchless highways, and is served by the Pacific Electric's fast interurban trains, with a running schedule of two hours, or by any of the steam lines. (The trip to San Bernardino, from any direction, is through the most famous garden of groves and flowers in the land.)

Towering above San Bernardino, are the San Bernardino mountains, a famous summer resort region. Within a radius of a dozen miles, are the mystic Arrowhead landmark on the mountain side, the Rubidoux Heights drive of Riverside, and the famous Smiley Heights and gardens of Redlands, all within sight of the Orange Show.

that he would not interfere, but also wished him success.

Some weeks later, Walker landed at San Juan del Sur, and almost immediately began to assert his authority. With the aid of sixty recruits, who had arrived from California under Parker H. French, and the Leonese troops, he soon succeeded in routing the opposite faction at the battle of Rivas. For his victories here, he was given the title of generalissimo, and soon after he declared himself president of Nicaragua. News of his success soon reached the United States, and the slavery advocates began a recruiting propaganda. Public meetings were held in some of the large Southern cities, money was raised, and even Tammany Hall voiced its approval of the enterprise. With the power now centered in his hands, Walker began to manage things to suit himself. He revoked the franchise by which the Vanderbilt Steamship Company sent passengers across Nicaragua, on their way from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coasts, or vice versa, and gave the right of transit, with a twenty-five years' permit, to Edmond Randolph. He then issued a proclamation reversing the anti-slavery laws which had existed in Nicaragua for the last thirty-two years. Because of this act, and others of a similar nature, revolts began to break out, fostered by Commodore Vanderbilt, who owned the steamship company. Costa Rica declared war against him. Finally, in May, 1857, he was forced to surrender and to leave Nicaragua, where he had remained two years.

The last two expeditions of Walker were not connected with California, except that many of his old followers of the previous enterprises joined him on his second Nicaragua campaign, and on his fatal trip to Honduras. His third undertaking, known as the second Nicaragua expedition, was organized at Mobile, Alabama. Going to Nicaragua, he landed at Punta Arenas, in November, 1857. Upon his arrival he declared himself commander of the Nicaraguan army and began the war. But he was not allowed to proceed far, for Commodore Paulding of the United States squadron in the Caribbean, hearing of the expedition, landed in Nicaragua, forced him to surrender, and brought him back to the United States. President Buchanan even went so far, in his presidential message, as to epidemic Walker as a filibuster. Walker was tried for violation of neutrality, but as usual the case was dismissed. Not satisfied to retire to private life, he organized another expedition in New Orleans and set sail for Central America. He landed near Truxillo, in Honduras, hoping to make his way eventually to Nicaragua. His men began to desert him, and being in a precarious position, he surrendered himself to the captain of a British naval vessel off the coast. The captain, instead of protecting Walker, as he had promised, handed him over to the authorities of Honduras. He was tried by court-martial, and shot September 12, 1860.

Although Walker was very much in earnest, and thrust himself heart and soul into these projects, he was bound to fail. He lacked the essential qualities of leadership to be successful in his undertakings. He did not understand human nature, and above all he was neither a statesman nor a diplomat. Despite his firm belief that his destiny sent him out to conquer, still he failed because he could not measure up to the task. The one lasting result of his exploits was to bring upon the people of the United States a distrust and suspicion which General America possesses to the present day. With his death, the glory of filibustering passed away, and from 1860 on, filibusterism

While Walker was waiting in Baja California for recruits, for some unknown reason his vessel, the "Caroline," sailed away with the greater part of his supplies. Matters became worse, when two hundred recruits arrived from San Francisco, and since his supplies were already so greatly depleted, he was forced to send a band of men on towards Todos Santos Bay, on a foraging expedition. At Guilla, near Santo Tomas, a battle was fought, for the natives did not care to give up their cattle and provisions in return for scrip in Walker's company. Walker now began to drill his band in preparation for a march on Sonora. But discontent had broken out in his party. The new-comers were disappointed that there was no plunder to be had. Food was insufficient and coarse. Men began to desert. Four of these deserters he arrested, shot two of them, and had the other two publicly flogged. This act by no means made the expedition more popular, and some weeks later it was with a force of only one hundred men that Walker started for Sonora, and by the time they reached the Colorado River only thirty-five men remained in the party. It would take more than this mere handful to hold the country, and so Walker decided to abandon the project. On May 8, 1854, the party crossed the frontier near Tia Juana, and surrendered themselves to the United States officers stationed there. They were granted their parole and were permitted to depart for San Francisco. Had Walker's party reached Sonora, and gotten any kind of a foothold there, so many volunteers would probably have joined them that there would have been a repetition of the Sam Houston affair, and Sonora and Lower California would have become territories of the United States.

Walker himself said that it was almost impossible to succeed in the venture because of the enormous difficulties encountered, such as lack of resources, ignorance concerning the country, the desert which had to be traversed, etc. Of course, there is no defense for his action. There is no reason why he should be lionized, as he has been, for his exploits in Baja California. In fact, he is to be condemned, for it was for no altruistic reason that he went there. Even though he himself declared that he was going into Sonora to protect the people from the Apaches, the people of Sonora, were they given a choice in the matter, would have taken the Apaches in preference to the American filibusters, whom they so despised and feared.

When Walker arrived in San Francisco, he was tried in the Federal courts for the violation of the United States neutrality laws. He was acquitted, however, and went back to his law practise until he was once more tempted to venture forth, this time to Central America. It is due to his exploits here rather than to the fiasco in Baja California, that he became so famous. Walker's reputation as a leader had gone as far as Nicaragua, where a revolution was in progress. Here the Granada and the Leonese factions were at war with each other, both wishing to obtain the upper hand in that country. The Granada faction was, for the time being, victorious, and so the defeated Leonese, bound to gain supremacy, sought the aid of Walker. Seizing this chance to bring himself once more into the limelight, he enlisted some sixty men, who were eager to follow him to Nicaragua, and with them he set sail, May 3, 1855. Although the United States Marshal had tried to prevent his departure, still the sympathies of the Federal officials were with him. Before sailing, Walker had met General Wool, military commander on the Pacific Coast, who had special powers from the President to suppress all filibustering expeditions. Walker told him about his plans, whereupon the general not only declared



# JAMES W. MARSHALL

## LIFE AND REMINISCENCES OF CALIFORNIA'S GOLD DISCOVERER

By Margaret A. Kelley

(CONTINUED FROM JANUARY NUMBER)



JAMES WILSON MARSHALL, discoverer of gold in California, was born at Round Mountain Farm, near Marshall's Corner, Hope Township, Hunterdon County, State of New Jersey, on the 10th day of October, 1810. His father, a man of some note in his church and state, was born in the same place in 1786. He died in Maryland, in 1834, and was buried in the Mt. Hope Cemetery, at Lambertville, New Jersey. His mother, Sara Wilson, was born near Harborton, New Jersey, in 1788, died in 1878, and was buried by her husband's side. His paternal grandmother, Rebecca Hart, was a daughter of John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey. He had four sisters, all born at Lambertville, New Jersey. He claimed that an eighth strain of Delaware Indian blood flowed through his veins.

Marshall's father was a coach and wagon builder, under whom the discoverer served an apprenticeship and perfected that trade. Shortly after his father's death he turned his face toward the setting sun and experienced the yearning which makes the pioneer. His first stop was at Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he worked at his trade for several months; but the leaven of restlessness was at work within him and the hand of destiny led him still westward, this time to Warsaw, Illinois, where he again worked at his trade for a time. But again the West lured him, and he crossed the Mississippi to Missouri, near Fort Leavenworth, where he took up land in the Platte Purchase; here he engaged in farming and trading, and was in a fair way to become prosperous when attacked with fever and ague, from which he suffered so much, that after struggling against the disease for six years he was compelled to decide between leaving his holding or making up his mind to die where he was, for his physician had told him that if he remained in that malarial-infested region he could not expect more than two years' lease of life.

About this time a vast tide of immigration was setting in toward the Oregon country, to save the Northwest for the United States and to counteract the influence of the Hudson Bay Trading Company which had such a foothold there. People were also beginning to talk of the outlying Mexican province, California, so rich in broad, fertile valleys and numberless herds. There was a charm about the name and the uncertain legends told regarding the new region, that the curiosity of the border men was whetted. Marshall heard of California, and again turned toward the setting sun. He was stirred by the tide of immigration setting out for the Oregon country. Manifest destiny led him over the Old Oregon Trail, with California as the ultimate goal.

A party was being made up in his neighborhood, and gathering together his stock, he joined and set out for the West. They started about the first of May, 1844, with a train of one hundred wagons, but owing to the heavy rains which had flooded the bottom-lands of the Missouri and its tributaries that spring, they were delayed considerably, and wintered at Fort Hall. Not all agreeing as to the best route by which to reach California, some went by one, some by another. In the spring of 1845, Marshall, with forty others, started on horseback from Fort Hall for California, via Oregon, with pack-animals carrying provisions and equipment. There had been much trouble with the Indians, but his party was not molested in any way,—a fact worthy of remark, it being the first to record complete immunity from attacks by the redskins up to that time. From Oregon, the party reached California safely, via Shasta, in the month of June. Coming down the Sacramento Valley, they camped at Cache Creek, about forty miles from the present site of the City of Sacramento, where they separated, some going to San Francisco (then Yerba Buena), others journeying up the valley, and still others proceeding to Sutter Fort, then so well known to the trappers, hunters and frontiersmen, and, in fact, to all Americans in California.

### EMPLOYED AT SUTTER FORT.

Here, in July, 1845, Marshall engaged to work for General Sutter. Among the many enterprises flourishing under the general's direction was blanket weaving, the work being done by Indians, who had been taught to spin by the mission fathers of San Jose. One of the first tasks in which Marshall was engaged was the construction of a number of spinning wheels for these blanket weavers. Life at the fort was devoid of comfort, and the occupants were ill supplied, even with

This is the second of a series of interesting and instructive articles prepared for The Grizzly Bear by Miss Margaret A. Kelley of Slatington, El Dorado County, a member of El Dorado Parlor, No. 186 (Georgetown), N.D.G.W., for the purpose of presenting a truthful account of the life and work of James W. Marshall, a California Pioneer who made the famous gold discovery at Coloma, El Dorado County, in 1848.

Miss Kelley was not only well acquainted with Marshall herself, but having closely examined numerous documents and carefully compared published works relating to the man and his noted discovery, she is qualified to present the facts. In doing so, she quotes extensively from A. Thurston Heydon, a close friend of Marshall, and also from a souvenir edition of "The Mountain Democrat," published on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of gold's discovery at Coloma.

The third article of this series, to appear in the March Grizzly Bear, will record Miss Kelley's personal reminiscences of Marshall, and will, she promises, contain much heretofore unpublished history.—CLARENCE M. HUNT, Editor.

necessities. The men soon wore out what clothing they had brought with them over the mountains, and were compelled to trust to their rifles for additional garments. Antelope were plentiful, and from the skins of these most of the clothing was made.

Sutter employed a band of trappers and hunters, mostly Indians, who supplied the fort with meat. Everything was conducted in the most primitive style. Flour they had, rudely as it was prepared. The fort had the honor of introducing the first improvement in wheat grinding, a mule supplying the power that turned the upper stone which ground the flour in the mill, where, before, Indian women had pounded it by hand. There were no candles, and consequently all hands retired as soon as it was dark, save when some enterprising individual hunted up a pitch pine-knot, and thus secured an hour or so of smoky illumination.

Marshall was considered the handy man of the fort. He was occupied in making plows, mending wagons, making spinning wheels, and doing such general carpenter work as was required. Being a good mechanic, and withal a shrewd natural engineer, he was extremely useful to Sutter, and they, together with a dozen other white men and many Indians, lived quietly and peacefully at the fort until the spring of 1846.

Sutter had incurred the displeasure of the native Californians by taking sides with Governor Micheltorena (under whom he held the office of alcalde) against them. They, in turn, harried him and incited the Indians to attempt the burning of his wheat crop. This act Sutter forestalled, by taking the chief of the Mokelumnes, Rappero, who were selected to make the attack, and after trial for the killing of an Indian relative, pronounced the death sentence. Marshall was one of the men chosen to execute this sentence, but all refused, whereupon Sutter had his Indian trappers fire the shots that entered the heart of the brave chief, who met death with stoical coolness,—without a murmur or a sigh. So impressed were Marshall and the other white men with the Indian's bravery, that they gave him a military funeral, firing volleys over his grave, in token of their respect for his undying courage. Soon after this, a skirmish with the Mokelumne tribe served to prevent the projected Indian raid, which was finally abandoned.

In the winter of 1846, during a heavy freshet, with its consequent overflow west of the fort, where the City of Sacramento now stands, Marshall and two companions were sent in a small boat to rescue Sutter's Indian ferryman, who was stationed on the river, about where Front and "I" streets now join. Sutter had become alarmed lest the high water should carry off the boat of his Indian ferryman, and leave him and his family prisoners. Marshall and his companions, in going to the rescue, had hard work to get along, for willow growth and surging waters impeded their boat, but by paddling and hauling and poling right over what is now Sacramento City, they at length reached their destination, to find the Indian ferryman, with his squaw and pickaninnies, huddled on the roof of their tule hut, which was just above the level of the waters, the tule hut occupying the present site of the Southern Pacific railroad depot.

### JOINS FORCES AGAINST MEXICO.

The summer of 1846 came, and brought serious

trouble with it. Intelligence had been received that a large party of immigrants (some four hundred) were coming across the mountains, and this news had reached the ears of the native Californians, who were alarmed at the prospect of an influx of those terribly energetic and pushing "Americans." Already there were some foreigners in California who were firmly settled, and if the small band had so firm a hold, what must be expected when four or five hundred men—the vanguard, perhaps, of an immense army of immigrants—poured down the western slopes of the Sierras, and turned their stock loose in the choicest lands of the great valleys? The prospect was decidedly unpleasant, and so seriously did it alarm the Mexicans that a resolve was made to gather a strong force, meet the dreaded immigrants on the eastern side of the Sierras, and turn them back by force, if possible, and, failing in that, to drive off their cattle and starve them out.

General Castro sent a lieutenant with twelve men to Mission San Rafael, to collect all the government horses at pasture there, and drive them down to San Jose, where they were to be used in mounting the troops. Crossing the Sacramento River at Knight's Landing, the secret got out through Mr. Knight and his wife. This led to Knight and twelve other men capturing the horses and sending word to General Castro by the lieutenant that they were "on the war-path." This was the inauguration of the Bear Flag War, and so primitive, but comprehensive, was the declaration of hostilities on the part of the Americans.

James W. Marshall served in the conquest of California, both in the Bear Flag War and in the Mexican War. He was garrisoned in San Diego and afterwards in Los Angeles, under Gillespie, where he was chief carpenter. He was ordered to fit up the office quarters, located in the government building, but used some of the lumber in strengthening and repairing the gates on his own responsibility. His foresight and sagacity were vindicated, later, when the Californians rose in revolt and made an attack upon the government house, for the strong portals withstood the attack of the besiegers. He was prominent in the fight on the hill nearby, proving an effective sentinel. In March, 1847, Marshall received his discharge from the volunteer force, but on account of the triangular dispute between Fremont, Stockton and Kearny, as to which was entitled to supreme command in California, the volunteers were never paid for their services. This was, indeed, a hardship for Marshall.

To quote verbatim from the "Life of James W. Marshall," by George F. Parsons; it reads as if it were written a century after the above occurrence, instead of only twenty years, as the book was copyrighted in 1870:

"We have now reached a period when the independence of the state being assured, immigration began to flow freely. Up to this time the class of immigrants that had settled in California had consisted mainly of that restless vanguard of advancing civilization which always hovers on the frontiers, and whose mission seems to be to keep moving from place to place, from territory to territory, never staying anywhere long enough to reap the full fruit of their energy and toil, until the great settler, death, appears, and ends their uneasy career by a final remove to another world.

"Some few foreigners had secured large tracts of land under Spanish grants, and had affiliated with the native Californians by marriage or otherwise; but the majority were as ready to pull up stakes again, and journey on to some newer country, if such could have been found.

"The California of that time, 1847, was altogether unlike the California of a year after, or of any subsequent period. The influence of the padres had been broken, and the clash of arms had rudely interrupted the sleeping placidity of their lives. There seemed to be a lull in the stirring life of the previous years. The people were waiting unconsciously, for something which was to change the aspect of affairs, and was to draw the eyes of the whole world upon this little-known region.

"About this time a quiet, thoughtful man was traveling from San Diego to New Helvetia (as Sutter Fort was then called), pondering upon the unlucky chance which had deprived him of all recompense for the time spent in fighting the battles of his country, and wondering whether the few horses and cattle he had left behind him at the fort were still there. Before the breaking out of the Bear Flag War, Marshall had purchased two leagues of land, situated on the north side of Butte Creek, now known as Butte County, from Samuel J. Hensley, who owned a Spanish grant of six leagues in the district.



## FORMS PARTNERSHIP WITH SUTTER.

On his arrival at the fort, Marshall at once visited his land and found that the majority of his stock had strayed, died, or been stolen during his absence. This was a heavy blow to him, for his means were small, and it certainly was not calculated to inspire a man with very fervid patriotism to discover, after spending a year in the service of his country: first, that he was not to be paid for the time and risk, and second, to find his property had gone to ruin in his absence.

The lumber business was discussed by Sutter and Marshall. Knowing that there would be a demand for lumber with the tide of immigration setting in, Marshall saw in the lumber business a chance to recoup his losses. Sutter needed much lumber for the building of the contemplated flourmill and town, to be located where Brighton, near Sacramento, now stands. Marshall asked General Sutter to furnish him an Indian interpreter, purposing to explore the foothills for a suitable location for a sawmill, and foreseeing the necessity of being able to converse with the mountain tribes of Indians.

Marshall set out on his quest, and followed up the banks of the American River, for several days, examining the country all around, but not finding what he considered a suitable site for his mill. The country became more diversified as he reached higher elevations. Presently he branched off on the South Fork of the American River, and at length reached a place called "Culloomah" by the Indians, and which was afterward known as Coloma. The river makes several bends in its course through this valley, and on the south side a point of land, formed by one of these curves in the stream, presented the explorer with the millsite he was in search of. The water power was abundant, and the surrounding hills furnished timber in apparently inexhaustible quantities.

Previous to this, it had been supposed that the difficulty of bringing lumber from any point in the foothills was insurmountable; and Sutter's hunters had so impressed him with this idea that he considered Marshall's expedition little better than a waste of time. A careful examination of the locality, however, satisfied Marshall that there would be no difficulty in transporting the products of the mill to the lower country. Having marked out a favorable site, he returned to the fort, and acquainted Sutter with the successful result of his journey. This was about June 1, 1847, and after many delays a partnership agreement was entered into between Sutter and Marshall, about August 19, 1847, the terms being to the effect that Sutter should furnish the capital to build the mill on a site selected by Marshall, who was to be the active partner, and to run the mill, receiving certain compensation for doing so.

Sutter's diary for 1847 contains the following entry: "Friday, August 27. Made contract and entered into partnership with Marshall for a sawmill, to be built on the American Fork." It was also verbally agreed between the parties that if, at the close of the Mexican War (then pending), California should belong to Mexico, Sutter, as a citizen of that republic, should possess the millsite, Marshall retaining his rights to the mill privileges, to cut timber, etc. While, if the country was ceded to the United States, Marshall, as an American citizen, should own the property. The formal articles of partnership were drawn by General John Bidwell, who was then acting as clerk in Sutter's store, and were witnessed by him and Samuel Kyburz, Sutter's business manager, or outside foreman.

Shortly after these arrangements had been completed, Marshall hired a man named Peter L. Wiemer, who, with his wife and family, six millhands and Indians, started for Coloma. They had several wagons, containing provisions, tools, and materials for building. On arriving at Coloma, the first building to be constructed was the quarters for living, and accommodations for the winter. A double log cabin was built, one-half of which was occupied by Peter L. Wiemer and family, Mrs. Wiemer being hired as the cook for the men, and her husband to look after the Indians employed. The fireplace built by Marshall and Wiemer is still used in Coloma, and the original granite doorstep to the Wiemer house is today a doorstep, though the original house has long since gone.

## MAKES FAMOUS GOLD DISCOVERY.

Work on the mill was commenced, and prosecuted with energy and rapidity. The names of the men who were then working at the mill were: Peter L. Wiemer, William Scott, James Bargee, Alexander Stephens, James Brown, William Johnson, and Harry Bigler. The four last mentioned belonged to the Mormon Battalion, and later moved to Salt Lake City, Utah, where Henry Bigler became an elder in the Mormon Church. It was no light task to undertake a work of that magnitude in a primeval wilderness. It required time, and a large expenditure of muscular force, to clear the ground for the buildings, fell the trees, cut, square and frame the timbers, whipsaw the lumber, erect the

# 1918 HAS GOOD BUSINESS RECORD

## SAN FRANCISCO'S BANK CLEARINGS SHOW WONDERFUL GROWTH

(CLARENCE M. HUNT)

San Francisco's bank clearings for 1918 exceeded, by more than three-quarters of a billion dollars, those for 1917, and the bank clearings of every other large city in the state, with the exception of two, while not indicating such a substantial and cheering improvement in business conditions as in the big Bay City, show a decided improvement during 1918, compared with 1917.

For bank clearings are the real indicators of business conditions, and the comparative bank-clearings figures are submitted in contradiction of the often-made statement that business conditions were very bad in California during the year just closed.

Look over these figures, and have a more kindly feeling toward 1918. Analyze them, and see that California is built upon such an enduring foundation that nothing can stop her progress. Digest them, and draw inspiration to do your best to make this year's business record better than that of last year,—aye, the very best in California's history:

	1918	1917
San Francisco	\$5,629,321,142	\$4,837,854,506
Los Angeles	1,547,065,951	1,502,250,000
Oakland	335,334,421	209,919,938
Sacramento	203,331,113	174,682,835
Fresno	127,739,180	108,414,657
San Diego	105,790,794	120,931,087
Stockton	99,326,957	93,433,495
San Jose	54,576,100	54,108,480
Long Beach	51,888,423	37,060,825
Pasadena	49,757,597	58,070,385
Bakersfield	42,924,202	38,388,521

By the simple process of subtraction, it will be seen that San Francisco's bank clearings increased during 1918 exactly \$791,466,546, Los Angeles' \$44,815,951, Oakland's \$65,414,483, Sacramento's \$28,648,278, Fresno's \$19,324,523, Stockton's \$5,893,462, San Jose's \$467,620, Long Beach's \$14,227,598, and Bakersfield's \$4,535,681. San Diego's bank clearings decreased \$15,140,293 during the past year, and Pasadena's \$8,312,788.

buildings, construct the dam, build the necessary dunes, and dig the tailrace. Everything had to be made out of crude material, on the spot, with almost nothing to work with.

The bents of the mill were raised in the latter part of November, and Marshall arrived at the fort on the 18th of December to make the models for the mill irons, and it was the 14th of January, 1848, before he set out on his return. Meanwhile, the work had been progressing during his absence. The dam, built by the Indians of brush and weighted down with stones and timber, was completed early in January. Shortly after Marshall's return, the river rose to an unusual height during a severe storm, and being backed up by the dam, swept down upon the mill, seriously endangering it. In this crisis, Marshall and his men worked for hours, waistdeep in the icy water, until the frame was fairly anchored.

Upon trial, the mill wheel was found to be set too low, which necessitated deepening the tailrace, in order to carry away the spent water. This was done by having the Indians pick out the large rocks in the daytime and sluicing out the lighter ones and the gravel at night, by raising the gate of the forebay. The following is from "The Life of James W. Marshall," by George L. Parsons:

"On the morning of that memorable day, Marshall went out, as usual, to superintend the men, and after closing the forebay gate and thus shutting off the water, walked down the tailrace to see what sand and gravel had been removed during the night. This had been customary with him for some time, for he had previously entertained the idea that there might be minerals in the mountains, and had expressed it to Sutter, who, however, only laughed at him. On this occasion, having strolled to the lower end of the race, he stood for a moment examining the mass of debris that had been washed down, and at this juncture his EYE CAUGHT THE GLITTER OF SOMETHING THAT LAY, LODGED IN A CREVICE, ON A RIFFLE OF SOFT GRANITE, SOME SIX INCHES UNDER WATER.

"His first act was to stoop, and pick up the substance. It was heavy, of a peculiar color, and unlike anything he had seen in the stream before. For a few minutes he stood with it in his hand, reflecting, and endeavoring to recall all that he had heard, or read, concerning the various minerals. After a close examination, he became satisfied that what he held in his hand must be one of three minerals—mica, sulphurets of iron, or gold.

"The weight assured him that it was not mica. Could it be sulphurets of iron? He remembered that that mineral is brittle, and that gold is malleable, and as this thought passed through his mind he turned about, placed the specimen upon a flat stone, and proceeded to test it, by striking it with another stone. The substance did not crack or flake off; it simply bent under the blows. This, then, was gold, and in this manner was found the first gold at Coloma."

## AFFIDAVIT OF SAMUEL KYBURZ.

The following statements were made, at different times, by men then working at the mill:

Affidavit of Samuel Kyburz, a highly respected resident of El Dorado County until his death, in 1898; it substantiates Marshall's statement, made during his life, in regard to the agreement made between Sutter and himself and also verifies the statement that the mill was worked, and turned out great quantities of lumber:

"This is to certify that I, the undersigned, Samuel Kyburz, of the County of El Dorado, State of California, have been acquainted with James W. Marshall for many years. In the spring of 1847, while I was employed by Captain Sutter as general

superintendent in the fort, said James W. Marshall, after his return from Southern California, did engage with Captain Sutter to work as wheelwright at the fort. They frequently conversed in my presence about building a sawmill together, Sutter furnishing all the iron work, provisions, etc., and Marshall to do all mechanical work, and have the general superintendence and management of the mill when built.

"Marshall, during the latter part of the summer of 1847, at different times started out from the fort with Indian guides, to examine the country on the Cosumnes River, where it was Sutter's wish to have the mill built; but after thoroughly examining said river and vicinity, he reported to Captain Sutter the impracticability, and abandoned that locality, the distance from the fort being too great for carting the lumber. Marshall afterwards proceeded up the American River, and selected the site where Coloma now is situated and immediately thereafter Captain Sutter and Marshall entered into a written agreement of partnership, to which I was a subscribing witness, and Marshall proceeded, with some half-dozen of ox teams, some ten or twelve Mormons, and one family named Wemers, the woman to do the cooking for the white laborers. He took also some twenty Indian laborers, for digging, etc., with about eight ox teams with tools and provisions, etc.

"When the mill was nearly completed, Marshall, thinking it would further advance the work on the millrace, let the water run through the race at night, and after shutting it off in the morning for the workmen to excavate again, he discovered some glittering particles at the bottom of the race, which, on examination, he concluded to be gold. Gathering a small phial full he brought it to the fort, and left it with Captain Sutter, who afterwards sold it to a man from Sonora for eighty dollars. Captain Sutter had never seen the place where Marshall discovered the gold, but on the day after Marshall's arrival at the fort he started for Coloma with his Indian guides. Marshall completed the mill, subsequently, and delivered all the lumber of Sutter's flouring mill at Brighton. The amount I do not now recollect, but I do recollect that Marshall got pay for one-half the quantity received by Sutter.

"I have made the above statement because I have heard, and read, so many different and false statements, to the effect that Marshall was not the discoverer of gold at Coloma, and that he was not a partner with Sutter in the Coloma mill; and knowing all the facts, personally, I believe in rendering unto Caesar the things that belong to Caesar.

(Signed) "SAMUEL KYBURZ.  
"Samuel Kyburz personally appeared and made oath that the foregoing statement, by him subscribed, is true:

(Signed) "THOMAS STEPHENSON,  
"Justice of the Peace,  
"Natoma Township,  
"Sacramento County, California.

"January 27th, 1870."  
Azariah Smith's diary contains the following entry: "Sunday, Jan. 30th. Marshall having arrived, we got his permission to build a small house near the mill, so as to get rid of the partial misery and cook for ourselves. We moved into it on Sunday last. This week Mr. Marshall found some pieces of (as we all suppose) gold, and he has gone to the fort for the purpose of finding out what it is. It is found in the race in small pieces, some weigh as much as five dollars."

JAMES S. BROWN'S ACCOUNT.  
The following is James S. Brown's account as given in his booklet, "The Discovery of Gold."



## EARLY-DAY CALIFORNIANS KNOWN TO 72-YEAR-YOUNG NATIVE SON

Here is a most interesting letter that came in the editor's mail last month from a 72-year-young Native Son who resides at Salem, Oregon. Guadalupe V. Boggs, the writer, had a personal acquaintance with many of California's early-day history-makers, and in his letter he furnishes additional information relative to those referred to in the January Grizzly Bear:

"As the new year, 1919, has come, I have entered my seventy-second year, and since the 4th have been feasting, receiving congratulations, and substantial donations from my children. But what I enjoyed most was the January number of The Grizzly Bear, which I received today. It recalled many reminiscences of the past,—especially the article entitled 'A California State Rights Editor.'

"It was my pleasure to be intimately acquainted with L. P. ('Long Primer') Hall. I was a typo on the 'Equal Rights Expositor' when it was excluded from the mails, and also performed the duty of 'pony express' on my pinto pony, receiving \$3 per week extra for my services. The article was really interesting to me.

"Then again, it was my pleasure to read of my old friend, James W. Marshall, who often visited my father's home in Sonoma Valley. I shall closely follow Miss Kelley's articles, in which she is doing justice to this noble and honest old Pioneer.

"With regret, I read of the death of my school-mate, Rev. Francis Marion Willis, who attended the Sonoma Academy (you called it an early-day Methodist institution of learning). In fact, it was strictly, Cumberland Presbyterian Institution, and later was called Cumberland 'College.' I remember well when the president of the academy announced, the day previous, that two young men would enter school the following morning, and requested us to give them the 'hand of fellowship and a hearty welcome.'

look for it, as it glittered under the water and in the rays of the sun, we were all rewarded with a few scales. . . .

"The above has been written from memory, as it has been indelibly impressed upon the mind of the writer by the greatness of the results flowing therefrom, and the many inquiries which have been made of him which have been answered by reciting it so repeatedly,—if not all at once it has been at different times,—so that after reading and revising it, I can testify to the best of my knowledge that it is strictly correct."

### THE DISCOVERER'S STATEMENT.

As related by Henry W. Bigler, the account of the discovery is as follows: "I well remember when we sent a young Indian for James (S.) Brown to send him a plate. Brown was on top of a sawpit. He jumped down saying, 'I wonder what Marshall wants with a tin plate?' After we had quit our day's work, Mr. Marshall came into our shanty and told us that he believed he had found gold, and directed Brown and myself to shut down the headgate early in the morning and throw in dirt and leaves so as to completely shut off the water, which we did, while Marshall went alone down the tailrace. In a few minutes he came back with a most pleasing smile on his face, carrying his old white hat in his arms, saying, 'Boys, by God, I believe I have found a gold mine.' At this he sat his hat on the workbench in the millyard, and the millhands all gathered around in an instant, and there, sure enough, in the top of his hat crown (the top knocked in a little) was the pure metal; how much I do not know, perhaps an ounce."

In the account given in 1887, Bigler mentioned the following additional points: "On January 24th, while looking at the race, through which a little water was running, he saw something yellow on the bedrock. He sent an Indian to Brown for a plate. . . . In the evening he again came around to our shanty and began talking about the gold he had found in the lower end of the tailrace. He had tried to melt it and could not. He thought it must be gold."

The statement of James W. Marshall, himself, which is most corroborated, appeared in 'Hutchings' Magazine,' Vol. II, page 192, and is as follows: "I went down, as usual, and after shutting off the water from the race, stepped into it near the lower end, and then on the rock; about six inches beneath the surface of the water, I discovered the gold. I was entirely alone at the time. I picked up one or two pieces and examined them attentively, and having some general knowledge of minerals, I could not call to mind more than two which in any way resembled this,—sulphuret of iron, very bright and brittle, and gold, bright yet malleable. I tried it between two rocks and found that it could be beaten into a different shape but not broken. I then collected four or five pieces and

"Being chairman of the reception committee of the 'Hesperians,' whose sworn duty it was to see that all newcomers were properly 'insh'd,' I called on my 'braves,' and we resolved that, even if they assumed the ministerial robes, there was no clause in our constitution that immuned them from the usual custom of walking the plank and crossing the mystic circle.

"Next morning, the president entered the chapel, followed by two husky fellows, and introduced them as Daniel Edwin Bushnell and Francis Marion Willis. I glanced at my 'braves,' and saw a 'yellow streak.' At a later meeting, the majority ruling, we elected them honorary members of the 'Hesperians.' Their election was purely a matter of future protection, rather than of a complimentary nature. Their muscular prowess proved them useful members, and more than once they were grandmasters of the 'mystic circle,' notwithstanding their 'cloth.' Frank Willis has passed away; he was a credit to the ministry, and to his class. 'Ed' Bushnell became an able minister in the Presbyterian Church and publisher of a Nashville, Tennessee, paper, 'The Christian Advocate.'

"Now, Mr. Editor, Thomas R. Jones' 'January in California Fifty Years Ago' was very interesting to me, as many of the events referred to are very vivid in my mind. But, if 'Tom' had consulted his grandfather, he might have been told of an 'event' that happened near Petaluma, Sonoma County, in January seventy-two years ago, namely, the birth of an American male child, weight ten pounds, who, at the present writing, weighs 210 pounds, and is a member of Petaluma Parlor, No. 27, N.S.G.W.

"Fraternally yours,  
"GUADALUPE V. BOGGS.

"Salem, Oregon, January 6, 1919."

went up to Mr. Scott (who was working at the carpenter's bench making the millwheel) with the piece in my hand and said, 'I have found it!' 'What is it?' inquired Scott. 'Gold!' I answered. 'Oh! no,' returned Scott, 'that can't be.' I replied positively, 'I know it to be nothing else.'

"Mr. Scott was the second person who saw the gold. W. J. Johnson, A. Stephens, H. Bigler and J. Brown, who were also working in the millyard, were then called up to see it. Peter Wimmer, Mrs. Jane Wimmer, C. Bennett and A. Smith were at the house, the latter two of whom were sick. E. Persons and John Wimmer (a son of P. L. Wimmer) were out hunting oxen at the time. About ten o'clock the same morning, P. L. Wimmer came down from the house and was very much surprised at the discovery when the metal was shown him, and which he took home to show his wife, who the next day made some experiments upon it by boiling it in strong lye and saleratus; and Mr. Bennett, by my direction, beat it very thin. Four days afterwards I went to the fort for provisions and carried with me about three ounces of the gold, which Captain Sutter and I tested with nitric acid. I then tried it in Sutter's presence by taking three silver dollars and balancing them by the dust in the air, and immersing both in the water, and the superior weight of the gold satisfied us both of its nature and value.

"About the 20th of February, 1848, Captain Sutter came to Coloma for the first time to consummate an agreement we had made with this tribe of Indians in the month of September previous, to-wit: That we live in peace upon the same land."

### MARSHALL COMMENDED AS DISCOVERER.

Mrs. Wiemer's story is as follows: "They had been working on the millrace, dam and mill about six months when one morning, along the last days of December, or first week in January, 1847-48, the discovery was made. . . . Mr. Marshall and Mr. Wiemer went down to see what had been done while he was away. The water was entirely shut off (from the tailrace) and as they walked along, talking and examining the work, just ahead of them on a little, rough, muddy rock lay something looking bright like gold. They both saw it, but Mr. Marshall was the first to pick it up, and, as he looked at it, doubted its being gold.

"Our little son Martin was along with them, and Marshall gave it to him to bring up to me. He came in a hurry and said, 'Here, mother, here's something Mr. Marshall and pa found, and they want you to put it into saleratus water and see if it will tarnish.' I said, 'This is gold, and I will throw it into my lye kettle (which I had just tried with a feather), and if it is gold it will be gold when it comes out.'

"At the breakfast table one of the work hands raised his head from eating and said, 'I heard something about gold being discovered. What

"He (Mr. Marshall) discovered a bed of rock that had been exposed to view by the water the night before; that rock that was in sight was in the bottom of the race and was from three to six feet wide and fifteen to twenty feet long. It appeared to be granite, but so soft that it might be scaled up with a pick, yet too solid to be carried away by the water.

"I, being an all-around worker, sometimes called from one thing to another, and the Indians did not require my whole attention, Mr. Marshall called me to come to him. I went and found him examining the bedrock. He said, 'This is a curious rock. I am afraid it will give us trouble,' and as he probed it a little further, he said, 'I believe that it contains minerals of some kind, and I believe that there is gold in these hills.' Said I to him, 'What makes you think so?' He said he had seen the blossom of gold, and I asked what that was, and he told me it was the white quartz scattered over the hills. I, being no better informed, asked what quartz was. He answered that it was the white dint-like rock that was so plentiful on the hills. I told him that it was flint rock, but he said no, that it was called quartz in some book that he had read, and that it was an indication of gold.

"He then sent me to the cabin to bring a pan so that we could wash some of the sand and gravel to see what we could find. . . . On my return we washed some of the sand and gravel, and also some of the bedrock that we scaled up with a pick. As we had no idea of the appearance of gold in the natural state, our search was unsuccessful. Then he said, 'Well, we will hoist the gates and turn in all the water that we can tonight, and tomorrow morning we will shut it off and come down here, and I believe that we shall find gold or some kind of mineral here.'

"As he was rather a notional kind of a man, I had but little thought of what he said; do not think I even mentioned it to the other men. We each went our way and did not see each other till the next morning. We, in the cabin, at an unusually early hour, heard a pounding at the mill and some one said, 'Who is that pounding so early?' Some one of the party looked out and said it was Marshall shutting the gates of the forebay down. This brought to my mind what he had said the evening before about finding gold, and I said, 'Oh! he is going to find a gold mine this morning.'

"Nothing but a smile of derision stole over the faces of the people present. We ate our breakfast and went to work. James Berger and myself went to the whipsaw, and the rest of the men, some eight or ten rods off from the mill. I was close to the mill and sawpit, but was also close to the tailrace, where I could watch the Indians that were there. This was January 24th, 1848.

"Just when we had got partly to work, here came Mr. Marshall with his old wool hat in his hand, and stopped within six or eight yards of the sawpit, and exclaimed, 'Boys, I have got her now!' I being the nearest to him, and having more curiosity than the rest of the men, jumped from the pit and stepped to him, and on looking into his hat discovered, say ten or twelve pieces or small scales of what proved to be gold. I picked up the largest piece, worth about fifty cents, and tested it with my teeth, and as it did not give, I held it aloft and exclaimed, 'Gold! boys, gold!' At that they all dropped their tools and gathered around Mr. Marshall.

"Now, having made the first test and proclamation of that very important fact, I stepped to the workbench and put it to a second with the hammer. While doing that it occurred to me that while in the Mormon Battalion in Mexico we came to some timber called manzanita. Our guides and interpreters said that wood was what the Mexicans smelted their gold and silver ores with. . . . Remembering that we had left a very hot bed of these coals in the fireplace of the cabin, I hurried off and made the third test by placing it upon the point of an old shovel blade, and then inserted it among the coals and blew the coals until I was blind for the moment, in trying to burn or smelt the particles; and though it was plated (beaten?) almost as thin as a sheet of note paper, the heat did not change its appearance in the least. I remembered that gold not be burned up, so I arose from this third test confident that it was gold. Then running out to the party who were grouped together, made the second proclamation, saying, 'Gold! Gold!'

"At this juncture all was excitement, and all repaired to the lower end of the tailrace, where we found three to six inches of water flowing over the bedrock, in which there were crevices and little pockets over which the water rippled in the glare of the sunlight as it shone on the mountain peaks. James Berger was the first man to spy a scale of the metal. He stooped to pick it up, but found some difficulty in getting hold of it as his fingers would blur the water, though he finally succeeded. The next man to find a piece was H. W. Bigler; he used his jackknife, getting it on the point of the blade, then getting his fingers over it, placed it in his left hand, and as we soon learned how to



about it?" Mr. Marshall told him to ask Jenny, and I told him it was in my soap kettle. Mr. Marshall said it was there, if it had not gone back to California. A plank was brought for me to lay my soap onto, and I cut it into chunks, but it was not to be found. At the bottom of the kettle was a double handful of potash which I lifted with two hands, and there was my gold, as bright as it could be. Mr. Marshall still contended that it was not gold, but whether he was afraid his men would leave him, or really thought so, I don't know." . . .

The following was written as an appendix to the book, "Life and Adventures of James W. Marshall," but is timely in this place: "At different times, since the discovery of gold in California, dishonest persons have endeavored to impose upon the public by claiming the merit of the discovery, and as many have suffered from these frauds and may be not unnaturally suspicious still, it has been thought worth while to append to the story of Marshall's life the accompanying vouchers for his trustworthiness, and for the accuracy of some of the main incidents recorded in the narrative:

#### "TESTIMONIAL.

"Sacramento, July 28, 1870.

"We take pleasure in commending to the general public, James W. Marshall, one of the pioneers of the State of California, and the first discoverer of gold upon the Pacific Slope. He is a gentleman with whom we have been long and intimately acquainted, of sterling worth, and unquestioned veracity, and as such, we commend him favorably to all of the old Pioneers of this State.

"Respectfully (signed): Hon. Jas. W. Coffroth; D. W. Gelwicks, State Printer; John W. Bost, Surveyor-general; Duncan Beaumont, Surveyor-general; Hon. John C. Burch; Robert Ferral, editor "Reporter"; R. O. Cravens, State Librarian; G. W. Gordon; Tabb Mitchell; Jas. M. Allen, Adjutant-general; ex-Governor Stanford, president C. P. R. R.; James McClatchy, Pioneer; Hon. A. Comte, Jr.; Hon. Chas. Gildea; Jo Hamilton, Attorney-general."

The foregoing accounts contain the gist of all the authoritative statements concerning the discovery of gold, and as they are all independent, written at different times, without conference or comparison by persons who had been widely separated for years, they naturally vary to a considerable extent. All of the witnesses, with the exception of Mrs. Wiemer, bear out Marshall's statement in the main, as well as unaided memories can after many years have elapsed. Each one remembers, most distinctly, the part which he or she played, and in some cases attached undue importance to that part.

The entry in Azariah Smith's diary is unassailable, and corroborates Bigler's account, especially regarding the date. Marshall could easily have confused the dates. He had no occasion to recall the exact date for many years after his world-famous gold-fund.

Mrs. Wiemer's story was woven to support her claim to the original gold nugget, a claim not justified by the evidence, and except for the soap kettle test is of little value. It is possible that she might have really believed that her husband was a co-discoverer, and like so many other husbands, he was possibly afflicted with a desire to appear important in his wife's eyes, and had gone home and told her, "I and Marshall found gold today," and she, like a dutiful wife, had believed him implicitly.

When Marshall came up with the gold, he could have shown it to Scott first, without attracting Brown's attention; as he never deviated from that claim, Scott was the second person who saw the gold.

While as certain as a man could be, without being absolutely sure, that the yellow metal was gold, Marshall's uncertainty caused a restlessness which increased, as more and more of the metal was found. As the supplies promised by Sutter failed to arrive on time, Marshall left for the fort four days after the discovery, ostensibly to hurry up the wagons, but in reality to apprise Sutter of the discovery and to establish the identity of the metal beyond a doubt. "So, mounting his horse, and taking three ounces of gold dust with him, he started."

#### SUTTER SHOWN THE COLOMA GOLD.

Captain Sutter's account of Marshall's trip to the fort, condensed from his statements and corrected by his diary, is as follows: James W. Marshall arrived at the fort on January 28, 1848, and demanded a private audience with General Sutter and they went to his rooms in the "big house," which is still standing. Sutter says, in his own words: "Marshall asked me if the door was locked. I said, 'No, but I will lock it.' He was a singular man, and I took this to be some freak of his. I was not in the least afraid of him. I had no weapon. There was no gun in the room. I only supposed, as he was queer, that he took this queer way to tell me some secret.

"He first said to me, 'Are we alone?' I replied, 'Yes.' 'I want two bowls of water,' said he. . . . The bowls of water were brought.

## CALIFORNIA'S MINERAL WEALTH 1918 VALUES ALL MINERAL PRODUCTS SHOW INCREASE (CLARENCE M. HUNT.)

While there was a considerable falling-off in the value of metals mined in California in 1918, compared with the 1917 valuation, the total value of all mineral products, metallic and non-metallic, shows a substantial increase. These facts are apparent from the preliminary estimates of 1918 mineral production given out by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, and the California State Mining Bureau.

The Government's figures, compiled by Charles G. Yale, give the total value of metals mined in 1918 as \$32,223,500; in 1917 the value was \$37,685,935, a decrease for the past year of \$5,462,435, or 14 per cent. About half this deficit results from the falling off in gold production, which was largely due to curtailed operations on account of war conditions. Referring to the several metals mined in California, the Government report says:

The mine output of gold in 1918 is estimated to yield \$17,242,400; in 1917 the yield was \$20,087,504, a decrease of \$2,845,104.

The silver output in 1918 is estimated at 1,533,000 ounces, valued at \$1,483,000, compared with 1,775,431 ounces in 1917, valued at \$1,462,955; a decrease in quantity of 242,431 ounces, but an increase in value of \$21,045. Owing to the rise in value of this metal, some few old silver mines in the southern part of the state reopened, but none on a large scale.

The estimated yield of copper in 1918 is 48,538,000 pounds, valued at \$12,013,000, compared with 48,153,139 pounds, valued at \$13,145,807, in 1917; an increase of 384,861 pounds in quantity and \$1,132,807 in value. Shasta continues to be the most productive copper county, but large quantities of that metal are also being produced in Plumas, Calaveras, Siskiyou and Trinity Counties.

The output of lead for 1918 is estimated at 14,655,800 pounds, valued at \$1,099,000, compared with 21,868,626 pounds, valued at \$1,880,702, in 1917; a decrease in quantity of 7,212,826 pounds and in value of \$781,702. Lack of labor and high costs caused a curtailment of lead operations.

"Now, I want a stick of redwood," said Marshall, "and some twine and some sheet copper." "What do you want of these things, Marshall?" said I. "I want to make some scales," he replied. "But I have scales enough in the apothecary shop," said I. "I did not think of that," said Marshall. I went myself and got some scales.

"When I returned with the scales, I shut the door, but did not lock it again. Then Marshall pulled out of his pocket a white cotton rag, which contained something rolled up in it. Just as he was unfolding it to show me the contents, the door was opened, by a clerk passing through, who did not know we were in the room. 'There,' exclaimed Marshall, 'did I not tell you we had listeners?'

"I appeased him, and ordered the clerk to retire, and locked the door. Then he brought out his mysterious secret again. Opening the cloth, he held it before me in his hand. It contained what might have been an ounce and a half of gold dust, flaky and in grains, the largest piece not quite as large as a pea, and from that down to less than a pinhead in size. 'I believe this is gold,' said Marshall, 'but the people at the mill laughed at me and called me crazy.'

"I carefully examined it and said to him, 'Well, it looks so; we will try it.' Then I went down to the apothecary's shop and got some aqua-fortis and applied it. The stuff stood the test. Marshall asked me if I had any silver; I said, 'Yes,' and produced a few dollars; then we put an equal weight of gold in one side and silver in the other, and dropping the two in bowls of water, the gold went down and outweighed the silver under water. Then I brought out a volume of the old 'American Encyclopedia,' a copy of which I happened to have, to see what other tests there were. Then I said to him, 'I believe this is the finest kind of gold.'"

Marshall remained at the fort overnight, and returned to Coloma upon the 29th of January, which was a pleasant day, while Sutter left for his visit to Coloma the first day of February, which was a clear day, with a north wind blowing. Upon this trip he obtained enough gold to make a ring weighing about an ounce and a half, consummated a treaty with the Indians, and received a promise from the men that they would keep the secret for six weeks, until his flourmill was completed.

The only record made as to the day of the gold discovery lay forgotten for forty years, until John S. Hittell, the historian, unearthed it. The fact that it was kept secret for some time helped the date to be of little importance to those close at hand. The record kept by General Sutter, Henry W. Bigler, and Azariah Smith confirms the date as January 24, 1848.

(Continued in March Number.) Digitized by

The 1918 zinc output is estimated at 4,697,900 pounds, valued at \$385,200, compared with 10,872,716 pounds, valued at \$1,109,017, in 1917; a decrease in quantity of 6,174,816 pounds and in value of \$723,817. Large zinc producers restricted their operations, directing their attention to the more profitable metals in their ores.

#### THE GOLD MINE SITUATION.

The Government report goes into detail regarding the decreased gold production, saying: The conditions existing during 1918 unfavorably affected the deep mines, which produce about 60 per cent of the gold, and caused many of the big Mother Lode properties to discontinue producing operations, while many smaller properties closed down entirely.

Dredge mining, which produces considerable gold, while also affected, but not so materially, by war conditions, continued generally prosperous, although no new fields were discovered. It is the opinion that the 1918 dredge yield of gold was not much less than in 1917. No special change is shown in the drift or surface placer-mining fields.

Hydraulic mining, however, showed a marked revival, after thirty years of idleness of former large producers; but as most of the new work in the rehabilitation process was not finished during 1918, the revival will hardly be apparent in the year's gold-production figures. At many places in the old hydraulic mining regions, in the drainage basins of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, heavy new concrete dams are being constructed under plans approved by the California Debris Commission. All this work is being done on old mines that were once very productive, but by order of the Federal Government were closed down, many years ago, until restraining dams, to hold the debris, were constructed.

"Gold mining in California," the report concludes, "has for several years been following the natural trend in industrial affairs all over the world. Those mines which continue to be worked consist of the richest, best, and most highly developed ones, while the poorer, least developed, and least profitable ones either cease to exist as active mines, or are absorbed in more prosperous enterprises. . . . It must suffice to say that the decrease in number of productive gold mines in California cannot be attributed to war conditions alone."

#### ESTIMATED VALUE ALL MINERAL PRODUCTS SHOWS BIG INCREASE

The statistical division of the California State Mining Bureau, under the direction of State Mineralogist Fletcher Hamilton, estimates the total 1918 mineral production of California at \$191,000,000, an increase over 1917 of \$29,897,038. This, the State's report says, is a conservative figure, and includes all mineral products, both metallic and non-metallic.

The increased value is credited mainly to very greatly enhanced prices of all grades of crude oil, coupled with an increase of approximately 5,000,000 barrels in quantity.

Final and complete report on the 1918 mineral production is dependent upon the promptness of operators in reporting. The law requires that reports must be made to the State Mining Bureau, and operators are urged to promptly file their reports, blanks for this purpose having been mailed out.

The State's 1918 estimated mineral values are classified as follows: Gold, \$17,250,000; silver, \$1,450,000; tungsten concentrates, \$3,000,000; copper, \$12,000,000; lead, \$1,100,000; zinc, \$375,000; quicksilver, \$2,310,000; antimony, iron, molybdenum, platinum, \$90,000; petroleum, \$123,000,000; chromite, \$2,000,000; manganese ores, \$1,125,000; magnesite, \$900,000; natural gas, \$3,000,000; brick, cement, building stone, crushed rock, etc., \$10,000,000; miscellaneous, \$1,500,000; salines, \$12,000,000.

#### DEVELOPMENT NOTES.

The "Calaveras Prospect" of San Andreas is authority for the statement that one of the biggest mining deals made in Calaveras County in recent years has been consummated through the purchase by the Loring interests for a half-million dollars of the famous Morgan mine at Carson Hill.

"Vast deposits of lignite coal in Amador County," says the "Amador Ledger," "by a new process. In the vicinity of Ione, it is said, there are 35,000,000 or more tons of lignite.

The "Placer Herald" of Auburn says that by hydraulic mining will be resumed at Dutch Flat, Placer County, as soon as water is plentiful, and restraining dam having been constructed and approved by the California Debris Commission.



# Feminine World's Fads and Fancies

PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR THE GRIZZLY BEAR BY ANNA STORMER



ONE OF THE PLEASING FEATURES of mid-season fashions is the revival of the skirt of one color and the bodice of another. This does not mean that we have returned to shirt-waist effects for our dressy gowns, but simply indicates a satisfactory degree of economy that even now, with the war over, must strike a sort of balance to justify the greater extravagance of materials, colors and trimmings.

A dressy model is made with skirt of black satin and corsage of beaded satin, embroidered net, or tinselled tissue. It is in the contrast of color, as well as fabric, that the richness of effect and the suggestion of the unique are obtained. According to the dominant style note, such a frock may be used either for afternoon or for evening affairs.

For example, there was worn at a smart luncheon the other day a gown with draped skirt of black crepe meteor, topped by a bodice of peacock-blue chiffon elaborated with embroideries of floss of the same tone and delicate tracers of silver threads. The sleeves were three-quarter length, banded with the satin of the skirt, and widened above the wrist, where they terminated.

There was no collar. Indeed, collars, as such, have become strangely absent from the best-designed and best-patronized dresses. The round neck was merely outlined with a single row of the small wooden beads, and below, there fell to the waistline one of those ornaments of Oriental origin, suspended by a silk cord from the neck. This bodice fastened down the back, and in length exceeded the normal line slightly. The accompanying black hat was of a picturesque type of satin, and for its trimming had a beautiful osprey spray, also of black.

## Supple Satins for Separate Waists.

Bodices, by the way, have grown longer. Those of the separate genus incline to elongated fronts that give the effect of square or round-edged aprons when worn without the jacket. Matching silk and georgette crepe blouses are always with us in these days of practical demand for suit combinations, but fashion has turned her attention to very dainty and attractive lingerie models, as well.

Batiste and fine voile waists are trimmed with tiny frills and valenciennes edgings. Insets of lace in other models have embroidery to attach to the lace, or embroidery running out over a fillet lace collar, which finishes the waist. Vertical tucks are used in new wash waists, being perhaps half an inch wide, and having a narrow insertion of lace or line of hemstitching between the tucks. Dressy net blouses are fashionable, also.

Supple satins are used for separate waists somewhat Oriental in their design. Slipover models have kimono sleeves, with extremely deep armholes. Such a blouse has no collar, but instead is effectively embroidered with a conventional border around the neck and on the sleeves. Yokes are often introduced, being cut in one with the sleeves, while the body portion of the waist is gathered to the yoke.

Advance models of summery looking frocks for spring include a line of new silk voiles, which are shown with patterns in dainty simple designs, similar to calico and gingham prints. These have the charm of cottons, and the beauty and durability of silk. Small flowers, placed singly, in squares, or in blocks, form an all-over design and are novel. The charming little Jony patterns are simulated in many of these. They will be made up in dresses with narrow ribbons, or bits of ribbon velvet, to set them off.

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will prevent tartar from gathering upon the teeth and tooth decay. It will put a lustre upon the enamel and polish all gold work. Soft, spongy and bleeding gums are rendered firm and hard. Hypersensitiveness will disappear in ten to fourteen days. Acid erosions checked. Indispensable for Pyorrhea with proper dental attention. Gold medal awarded for its Prophylactic and Cleaning Properties, P.P.I.E., San Francisco, 1915.

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### "Victory" Colors Will Be Seen.

One decided novelty among new silks is a ratine, or turkish toweling in silk, woven in dark blue and green plaids. It is used to combine with silk or wool serges, for trimming purposes.

Smart suits of tussah, pongee or serge, for resort wear, show gay vests of vivid rajah silk, costly ones of black printed or batik designs on silk or velvet, and others of corded or tucked wash silks.

We shall see a lot of the so-called "victory" colors,—blue, and red, and green,—comingled with the sober tones of the outdoor costume. And in millinery, blue and red will be conspicuous in the early models. Aside from these, there is little question of the vogue of such blues as peacock, turquoise, lapis lazuli, and sapphire.

Mid-season hats are discarding fur and beaver for satin and straw. The straw is unobtrusive in character, and plays second part to the satin. Rich brown satin hats, in tones matching the yellow browns, seem to be the most desired of these.

Hand work, such as shirring, smocking, and novel quilting, as well as hand embroideries of various kinds, are indicated as a note of the earliest spring millinery, but the general effect and outline remain soft, simple, and neat. Sailors, turbans, and hats with thick brim edges produced in some way, are among the newest shapes.

A decided novelty in the line of a protecting veil designed to keep the wearer free from influenza or other germs, is worth a mention. This veil is made of an upper section of plain openwork mesh and a lower section of heavy chiffon which covers both the mouth and the nostrils. It is a yard and a quarter long, and is made on an elastic which fits snugly down over the face and hair. The chiffon part has been treated to an antiseptic formula which is colorless, as well as odorless, and does not affect the wearing quality of the chiffon.

### Hand Embroidery Favorite Decoration.

Shaped flounces, one above the other, form the entire skirt. One of taupe-colored velvet has silver ribbon outlining flounces placed below the waistline. The entering wedge for flounces may be followed by a wider use of them in the spring and summer dresses of thin silks and wash materials.

Semi-formal evening gowns are made of black or ecru chantilly lace flouncing, which is arranged in tiers for the skirt. Over these hang long panels, or sash ends, to emphasize the long lines so becoming to most women.

Hand embroidery continues to be the favorite form of decoration whenever any ornamentation is desired. Traceries of fine beads on tulle or chiffon are equally fashionable, and even more exclusive, while beads with chenille and floss afford some of the most elegant decorations possible for dresses or blouses.

Machine chain-stitching is introduced effectively as a tailored decoration on skirts and jackets, and on separate coats. The lines are run at right angles around a skirt and up the front to suggest a panel, and again vests are simulated by short horizontal rows of stitching, each of which is ended with a button.

Buttons are seen in profusion as trimming, as well as being used to fasten.

The latest tailored costume, in pale gray, shows a straight-cut, loose, hip-long jacket, which closes at the throat with a large, loose collar, but spreads apart below, to show a military-appearing waistcoat, all adorned with gold straps and gold buttons.

Another, in dull blue, has a military air given by a gold cordelier that loosely holds the waistline of a half-long, straight-cut coat. This has a flat, wide, round collar of the same material; a black ribbon cravat passes under it, and ties in a big bow in front.

### Evening Dresses Individual in Design.

New ribbons, that seem especially woven for borders and panels, do wonders, in clever hands, towards transforming the appearance of dresses cut on straight, simple lines.

Youthful dressers are taking kindly to evening frocks of silk marquisette with steel-bead embroidery in all-over effects, or of tulle with some brocade in silver or gold.

Silver ribbon sometimes borders net flounces, which, by the way, are a hint of the return of the flounced skirts.

The designs of the latest evening dresses are individual, with slight draping to show off the material and introduce graceful curves in the silhouette below the hips. A scarf end or sash hangs in an unexpected way to make a train or merely to suggest it.

Cape wraps, which continue to be worn, are somehow held in at the bottom, to assure the requisite narrow effect at the ankles.

The "dolman" wrap is variously developed for day and evening wear. It resembles a cape, with openings for the hands finished with a rather close cuff of fur, and has a muller neck finish.

There is a likelihood that the coat-wrap, or modified cape, will be among the approved garments for spring.

### MORE THAN QUARTER-MILLION AUTOS IN CALIFORNIA YEAR'S END.

Sacramento—The year 1918 was the most successful in the history of the State Motor Vehicle Department, according to figures made public in the annual report.

During the year 407,761 cars were registered, and there were 65,352 registrations canceled, making the net number of cars in operation at the end of the year 342,409. At the close of 1917 there were 291,349 registered cars in operation, making an increase for 1918 over 1917 of 51,060 cars.

The gross receipts of 1918 totaled \$3,536,072.88, while those for 1917 footed up \$2,741,860.70, an increase in the past year of \$794,212.18.

### UNIVERSITY WILL HELP BUSINESS.

Looking forward to more extensive commercial relations between this country and Spain, Mexico, the West Indies, the Philippine Islands, and Central and South America, the Extension Division of the University of California has prepared correspondence courses dealing with Spanish-speaking peoples, whose total international trade amounts to \$3,000,000,000 annually.

The Extension Division is also offering correspondence instruction in subjects bearing directly upon business relations, the courses dealing with business English, accounting, practical banking, commercial law, commercial arithmetic, stenography and typewriting.

Information regarding these, and all other correspondence courses, may be had by writing to the Extension Office, 301 California Hall, Berkeley.

"PILDORAS NACIONALES" are good for CHILLS and FEVER. 25 years' experience has proved this. Advt.



# Passing of the California Pioneer

(Confined to Brief Notices of the Demise of Those Men and Women Who Came to California Not Later than 1855.)

Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth Lawrey, who came across the plains with her parents, Judge and Mrs. G. D. Dickinson, in 1846, passed away December 19 at Pacific Grove, Monterey County, where she had made her home since 1887. She was a native of Tennessee, aged nearly 87 years, and is survived by two children, three grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren. Upon their arrival in California, the Dickinson party proceeded to Sutter Fort, at Sacramento, where the men joined the United States forces to fight the Mexicans; thence the party proceeded to Mission Santa Clara. At the war's close, the Dickinson family went to Monterey, where the judge helped to make the brick for, and to build, California's first brick house, a landmark still standing; in 1848 they moved to Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras County, where the judge became the banker of the rich gold mines of that section; in 1849, they became residents of Stockton, and there deceased was wedded to the late Amos G. Lawrey; in 1850, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrey took up their residence in San Jose, where the former died in 1881.

John S. Bendel, who came here via Cape Horn in 1848, died December 30 at Bidwell Bar, the first county seat of Butte County, where he had continuously resided since 1849. He was a native of New Jersey, aged 85 years.

Mrs. Hattie Chamberlain, who came here in 1852 and until about twenty-five years ago, when she removed to Oakland, had resided in Lincoln, Placer County, passed away at the former city, January 1. She was a native of Ohio, aged 80 years. Deceased was the mother of the late Lee L. Chamberlain, a brilliant Placer County attorney, who was early affiliated with Auburn Parlor, No. 59, N.S.G.W., and was well known to the older members of that fraternity.

Robert Edmiston, who came here in 1852 and after service in the army resided a short time in Napa County, then engaged in agriculture in Fresno County, died near Clovis recently. He was a native of Ohio, aged 82 years, and is survived by a widow and two children.

Mrs. Martha A. Steele-Peterson, who came across the plains with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Steele, in 1854, and ever since had resided in Sonoma County, passed away near Santa Rosa, January 4. She was a native of Missouri, aged nearly 81 years, and is survived by five children.

George Easton, since 1854 a resident of the San Bernardino Valley, died recently near San Bernardino City. He was a native of Utah, aged 66 years.

Mrs. Ruth E. Rothe passed away December 26 at San Jose, where she had resided since 1852. Six children survive.

W. J. Pleasants, who came here by ox team in 1849, died January 4 in Pleasant Valley (named after his father), near Winters, Yolo County, where he had resided since 1852. He was a native of Kentucky, aged 84 years. A widow and three children survive.

Mrs. Sarah Burns, who came here in 1852 and ever since had resided at Sacramento, passed away in that city December 31. She was a native of Ireland, aged 80 years, and is survived by five children, among them George A. Burns, a member of Sacramento Parlor, No. 3, formerly Grand Trustee, N.S.G.W.

General Charles Forman, who came here in 1854, died January 9 at Los Angeles, where he had resided since 1887 and was prominent in civic and commercial organizations. He was a native of New York, aged nearly 84 years, and is survived by two children.

Mrs. Sarah Ann Dawson, who came here across the plains in 1852 to join her first husband, James Wilkerson, a Pioneer of '51, at Hangtown, El Dorado County, passed away near Gridley, Butte County, December 29. She was a native of Tennessee, aged 87 years, and is survived by two children. Wilkerson was murdered by Indians in Modoc County in 1868; two years later the widow married James Nesbitt, and after his death she became the wife of the late C. D. Dawson, at that time owner of the "Marysville Appeal."

James and John Johns, brothers, who had en-

gaged in mining in El Dorado County since 1852, died within a few days of each other at Placerville recently. They were natives of England, aged, respectively, 82 and 86 years.

Mrs. Ellen O'Hara, who came here in 1854, passed away December 25 at Columbia, Tuolumne County, where she had made her home the past sixty years. She was a native of Ireland, aged 79 years.

Theodore Larue Parsons, who came around the Horn in 1851 and for many years resided at San Diego, died December 29 at Berkeley.

Mrs. B. F. Haines, who crossed the plains with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Sime, in the early '50s, settling at Campo Seco, Calaveras County, where she was later wedded to B. F. Haines, an early-day sheriff of that county, passed away recently at San Francisco, which had been her home the past quarter-century. Seven children survive.

William F. Jones, who came here in 1850, settling at Knights Ferry, Stanislaus County, and for several years freighted between Stockton and Sonora, Tuolumne County, died January 5 near Porterville, Tulare County, at the age of 78 years. Three daughters survive.

Mrs. R. M. Cutts, since 1853 a resident at the Mare Island Navy Yard, near Vallejo, died there recently, survived by two children. Deceased is said to have been the granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Samuel Kuster, who came here with his parents in 1853, first residing at Nevada City, Nevada County, and then taking up his residence in Yuba County, died near Marysville, January 3. He was a native of Switzerland, aged 78 years, and is survived by four children.

George W. Holcomb, who came here in 1854 and engaged in mining in El Dorado County, died at Placerville, December 25. He was a native of Missouri, aged 82 years, and is survived by two sons.

H. W. H. Arnold, who crossed the plains in 1853 and had mined in El Dorado County and engaged in the lumber business in Nevada County, died December 22 at Pomona, Los Angeles County, which had been his home since 1868. He was a native of Alabama, aged nearly 93 years, and is survived by two children.

Mrs. Lucena Church, who came here in 1853 and for forty-five years had resided in El Dorado County, passed away near Placerville recently, at the age of 91 years. Two children survive.

William Haynes, who came here in 1850 and for many years mined at Columbia, Tuolumne County, died December 31 at San Francisco. He was a native of Ireland, aged 89 years, and is survived by a widow and three children.

Frank A. Chase, since 1850 a resident of Oakland, died at that city recently, at the age of 103 years. Deceased was a veritable encyclopedia of information concerning the growth of all Alameda County.

J. R. Towery, who came here via the southern route in the early '50s, died December 23 at the Odd Fellows' Home near San Jose, at the age of 92 years. He was for years a resident of the Woodville district of Tulare County. Two daughters survive.

Henry A. Crane, who came here in 1852, died January 8 at San Francisco where, in early days, he was affiliated with the Vigilance Committee. He was aged 86 years, and is survived by a widow and three daughters.

Rev. J. M. Overton, who came here in 1849 and after working for a time in the mines entered the ministry, died January 7 at Santa Rosa, at the age of 83 years. A widow and two children survive.

Mrs. Mary Penman, who crossed the plains in 1849, going direct to Plumas County, where she had ever since resided, passed away in Honey Lake Valley, December 20, at the age of 89 years. Surviving are five children, many grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild.

Samuel Brodek, who came here in 1851, first residing at Stockton, and later going to San Francisco, where for years he was engaged in the mercantile business, died January 13 at Los Angeles, where he had made his home the past twenty-eight

years; in the early days he was interested in a general merchandise establishment at Bakersfield, being the San Francisco buyer for the concern. Deceased was a native of Prussia, aged 86 years, and is survived by several children, among them Henry Brodek, a member of Los Angeles Parlor, No. 45, N.S.G.W.

Mrs. Elizabeth Orton, who crossed the plains in 1852, passed away at Ventura, January 16. She was aged 73 years, and is survived by four sons.

Isidor Lowenberg, who came here via Panama in 1851, died January 16 at San Francisco, where he had continuously resided. He was aged 85 years, and is survived by a widow and two children.

Mrs. Julia A. Fink, who came here via the Isthmus in 1852 and resided in San Francisco until 1876, when she took up her residence in Fresno, passed away at the latter city, January 14. She was a native of New York, aged 92 years.

Nicholas Kirkwood, who came here via the Horn in 1852, died January 7 near Clayton, Contra Costa County, where he had resided since 1857. He was a native of Scotland, aged 87 years.

Mrs. E. M. Rand, since 1850 a resident of Oakland, passed away at that city January 17, at the age of 73 years. Three children survive.

Anthony McPeak, who came across the plains in 1852 and settled in Sonoma County, died January 12 at Windsor, that county. He was a native of Missouri, aged 82 years, and is survived by a widow and four children.

Peter Long, who crossed the plains in 1852, died January 3 at San Jose. He was a native of Ohio, aged 86 years, and is survived by a widow.

Jos. Madison Blakemore, a Pioneer of Trinity County who came here in 1850, died December 28 at San Jose, at the age of 86 years.

Greenup Whitton, who came here in 1849, settling on a ranch near Yountville, Napa County, died there January 7. He was a native of Missouri, aged nearly 95 years, and is survived by a daughter.

Mrs. Elizabeth Potter Briggs, who crossed the plains with her parents in 1845, passed away recently at Ukiah, Mendocino County, survived by several children. Her late father is said to have been the discoverer, in 1852, of Potter Valley.

Mrs. Theresa Palomares Vejar, born in Los Angeles City in 1837, and whose father, the late Ignacio Palomares, at one time owned practically all the eastern half of Los Angeles County, including the site of the present Pomona, passed away January 13 at Lordsburg, Los Angeles County. A husband and ten children survive.

Mrs. Lydia Emeline Millington, since 1854 a resident of Alameda City, passed away there, January 10, at the age of 92 years. Five children survive.

Abram W. Thompson, who came here via the Horn in 1850 and for years was a prominent attorney of San Francisco, where he was identified with the early-day Vigilantes, died January 15 at Los Angeles, where he had resided the past fifteen years. He was a native of Massachusetts, aged 88 years, and is survived by four children.

Mrs. Manuela Cordero, born at Santa Barbara in 1838, passed away at that city January 8, survived by five sons.

Mrs. Mary Lena Mertens, who came here in 1848, passed away December 25 at Sacramento, where she had resided since 1859. She was a native of Germany, aged 93 years, and is survived by a daughter.

## LIVESTOCK SHOW NOT TO BE HELD.

San Francisco—Owing to unfavorable health conditions, the Chamber of Commerce, under whose auspices the California Livestock Show was to be held here during February, has decided to postpone holding the show during the 1918-19 season.

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## MANY OLD CALIFORNIANS PASS ON

Mrs. E. A. Walkup, aged past 80 years, an early-day resident of Auburn, Placer County, passed away December 12 at Sydney, Ohio, survived by a daughter. She was the widow of Joseph M. Walkup, chosen lieutenant-governor at the 1857 state election.

Eli B. Metzger, who located in California in 1858 and had resided in Sacramento, Mendocino, Sonoma, Kern and Contra Costa Counties, died December 18 at Alameda, aged 81 years.

William H. Crawford, who went to Nevada City, Nevada County, in 1856 and for more than a half-century was prominent in business and political affairs there, died at Alameda, December 17. He was a native of New York, aged 85 years. Two daughters survive.

R. F. McConaughy, one of Modoc County's earliest residents and founder of Fort Bidwell, died at Oakland, January 3, aged 80 years. A widow and two children survive.

Colonel John S. Young, a well-known early-day hotelman, who had conducted the Ohio House in Placerville, El Dorado County, and the Russ House in San Francisco, died December 25 at the latter city, at the age of 82 years. A widow and four children survive.

General William H. H. Hart, for many years a resident of California and who was chosen attorney-general at the 1890 state election, died December 24 at Palo Alto, Santa Clara County. He was a native of England, aged nearly 73 years, and is survived by a widow and son.

Mrs. Harriett E. Doll, an infant when her parents settled in 1856 at Ono, Shasta County, which had always been her home, passed away recently near Redding. She was a native of Pennsylvania, aged 62 years, and is survived by six children.

Dionigi Rettagliata, since the early '50s a resident of Calaveras County, where he was identified with mining and political affairs, died at San Andreas, January 6. He was a native of Italy, aged 81 years.

Samuel Scarlett, long a resident of the Suisun Valley, died at Suisun City, Solano County, January 7. He was a native of Indiana, aged 70 years, and is survived by a daughter.

Mrs. Mary B. Moore, widow of Lewis W. Moore, a Pioneer of '49, passed away January 10 at San

Francisco, where she had resided the past half-century. She was a native of New York, aged 74 years, and is survived by three sons. Deceased was a member of the California Women's Pioneer Association.

Mrs. Grace Liddecoat passed away recently at Johnsville, Plumas County, where she had resided for nearly a half-century. She was a native of England, aged 83 years, and is survived by four daughters.

Joseph A. Rydberg died January 9 on his ranch near Cooperstown, Stanislaus County, where he had resided the past fifty-five years. He was a native of Sweden, aged nearly 75 years, and is survived by a widow and three sons.

Charles R. Hunt, for many years a resident of Sacramento City, died January 6 at Galt, Sacramento County. He was a native of New York, aged 84 years, and is survived by four children.

Joseph Collier, an old Amador County resident who, in early days, engaged in mining, died January 6 at Sutter Creek, aged 85 years. A widow survives.

Mrs. Adaline Center, for sixty years a resident of the Mission district of San Francisco, passed away at that city January 14. She was a native of New Hampshire, aged 85 years, and is survived by two daughters.

Philo D. Baker, an old Sutter County resident, died at Yuba City, January 3, at the age of 86 years.

Anna Worcester Cowles passed away January 1 at Evanston, Illinois. She was a native of New York, aged 92 years, and is survived by three daughters. She and her husband, the late Judge Cowles, were early-day residents of San Francisco.

John Peter Cleese, for sixty years a resident of El Dorado County, died January 14 at Placerville. He was a native of Holland, aged 85 years, and is survived by a widow and four sons.

Manuel Brown, for sixty years a resident of the Rockerby district of Yuba County, died January 14. He was a native of Portugal, aged 77 years, and is survived by a widow and three children.

Michael Joseph, who went to Trinity County in 1859, died January 3 on Indian Creek, that county, at the age of 83 years.

## In Memoriam

**CORPORAL NELSON C. WATERMAN,**  
Died of Wounds in France,  
October 30, 1918.

Cambria Parlor, No. 152, Native Sons of the Golden West, pays glad tribute to the valor and sacrifice of its deceased brother. It takes pride in remembering that he made a ready response to his country's call, and that at a time when others were saying, "I will give of my money" or "I will give of my goods," he, having little money and little of goods, said, "I will give myself." His pulse is quickened as it remembers the patriotic fervor with which he determined, in spite of repeated periods of illness and of many delays occasioned thereby, to be content with no station or rank that would not place him in the thick of the fight at the front.

With hearts bowed down with grief at his passing, we, his brothers, are gladdened by the gallant and soldierly attributes that sustained him to the end—qualities of that kind that bring to our national arms ineffaceable glory and honor. Extending to the family of our late brother, and especially to his stricken mother, an expression of the sympathy which we all feel in their bereavement, we bid them be greatly heartened and cheered by the record that he left, of duty well done. Inscribed in the permanent records of the Parlor is this testimony of affection, a memory of a brother who, being weighed in the balances, was not found wanting.

Given under my hand, and the seal of Cambria Parlor, No. 152, Native Sons of the Golden West, this twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighteen.

LESTER EUGENE SMITHERS,  
Worthy President.

Attest (Seal): A. S. GAY, Secretary.  
Cambria, California.

**PRIVATE MELVIN LEROY FRERICHs,**

Died in Service in France,  
October 6, 1918.

To the Officers and Members of Byron Parlor, No. 170, Native Sons of the Golden West: Your committee appointed to draft and report resolutions of respect to the memory of Melvin Leroy Frerichs, who was president of Byron Parlor, No. 170, N.S.G.W., at the time he was drafted into the service of the United States from Contra Costa County, on the 30th day of April, 1918, and who died in France on the 6th day of October, 1918, being at the time of his death a private in the Three Hundred and ninety-sixth Engineers, Ninety-first Division, American Expeditionary Forces, submit the following:

Whereas, Said Melvin Leroy Frerichs is the first among the young men from Byron Parlor who have enlisted or been drafted into our Nation's armies in the war against the Imperial German Government, to make the extreme sacrifice of life in the cause of Liberty and Humanity; and, whereas, in the death of Melvin Leroy Frerichs, Byron Parlor has lost a beloved member, the County of Contra Costa a worthy citizen, and the State and Nation a faithful and loyal defender; be it

Resolved, That Byron Parlor tenders unto the parents and relatives of our deceased brother its sincere sympathy; that it appreciates and esteems, and will ever

revere, the sacrifice which our departed brother has made for his country and the whole world; that its members pledge unto State and Nation their adherence and support, renewed, intensified, and invigorated, because of the heroic sacrifice which our brother has made in the cause of Freedom and Humanity; and be it further resolved, that these resolutions be engrossed upon the minutes of Byron Parlor, that a certified copy thereof, under the seal of the Parlor, be delivered to the family of the deceased, and that copies of the same be sent to The Grizzly Bear Magazine and to the "Byron Times" for publication.

Respectfully submitted: W. J. Livingston, Jno. A. Kennedy, H. G. Krumland, committee.  
Byron, California, December 24, 1918.

**CORPORAL EARL WOODWARD,**

Killed in Action in France,  
October 6, 1918.

To the Officers and Members of Orestimba Parlor, No. 247, N.S.G.W.: Your committee, appointed to draft and report resolutions of respect to the memory of Corporal Earl Woodward, a member of this Parlor, submit the following:

Whereas, Earl Woodward, a member of Orestimba Parlor, No. 247, Native Sons of the Golden West, who was drafted into the military service of the United States from San Joaquin County, on the 24th day of November, 1917, was killed in action October 6, 1918, on the battlefields of France, he being at the time of his death a Corporal in a Machine Gun Company of the 363rd Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces; and whereas, said Earl Woodward was one of the first among the many members of this Parlor who have enlisted or been drafted into our Nation's armies in the war that is being waged against the Imperial German Government, who has made the extreme sacrifice of life in the cause of Liberty and humanity; and whereas, in the death of Earl Woodward, Orestimba Parlor has lost a beloved member, the county a worthy citizen, and the State and Nation a faithful and loyal defender; be it

Resolved, That Orestimba Parlor tenders unto the parents and relatives of our deceased brother its sincere sympathy; that it appreciates and esteems and will ever revere the memory of the sacrifice which our departed brother has made for his country and the whole world; and that its members pledge unto State and Nation their adherence and support, renewed, intensified and invigorated, because of the heroic sacrifice which our brother has made in the cause of Freedom and Humanity; be it further resolved, that these resolutions be engrossed upon the minutes of Orestimba Parlor, that a copy thereof, under the seal of the Parlor, be delivered to the family of the deceased, and that copies of the same be furnished the press, with a request for their publication.

Respectfully submitted: Geo. W. Fink, Lloyd McAnlay, F. T. McGinnis, committee.  
Crows Landing, December 17, 1918.

**DONALD S. JARVIS,**

To the Officers and Members of Amador Parlor, No. 17, N.S.G.W.: We, your Committee on Resolutions, beg to submit the following:

Whereas, It has pleased Him Who holdeth the destiny of nations and individuals in His hand to take to Himself our dearly beloved brother, Donald S. Jarvis, thus plunging this Parlor into the most sincere mourning; and whereas, we have always recognized Brother Jarvis to be a good Native Son, for he ever had the welfare of this

Parlor at heart, and as a citizen upright and manly upheld and obeyed his country's laws; to those who are near and dear to him he fulfilled all claims with scrupulous fidelity, and as a friend was steadfast; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him Who is too wise to err and too good to be unkind, we will ever mourn the loss of one who, by his kind and genial manner, won the confidence and esteem of all whose pleasure it was to know him, and we feel that the vacancy occasioned by his death can never be filled; and be it further resolved, that these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this Parlor, that a copy be furnished The Grizzly Bear Magazine for publication, and that a copy be furnished the bereaved family.

Signed: J. I. McKean, F. J. Payne, Geo. A. Tolman, Committee.  
Sutter Creek, California.

**MRS. NELLIE CARROLL.**

To the Officers and Members of Menlo Parlor, No. 211, N.D.G.W.: We, your Memorial Committee entrusted with the resolutions of respect to the memory of our late sister, Nellie Carroll, respectfully submit the following:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to take from our circle, Sister Nellie Carroll, a dear and beloved member of Menlo Parlor No. 211, N.D.G.W., respected and loved by all who knew her, and whose loss is deeply felt by all, especially those nearest and dearest to her; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Parlor extend to the bereaved husband and family of deceased their sympathy in their great sorrow; may time in its endless flight lighten the burden of their sorrow and loss; and be it further resolved, that the charter of this Parlor be draped for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved husband, a copy sent to The Grizzly Bear Magazine for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of the Parlor.

Signed: Frances E. Maloney, Helen Johanson, Katherine Kavanaugh, committee.  
Menlo Park, January 15, 1919.

**JOHN J. MORBES.**

Whereas, Our Brother, John J. Morbès, has been called to his eternal rest; and whereas, many members of Yosemite Parlor, No. 24, N.S.G.W., who had known Brother Morbès for many years, and thus learned to love him for his fidelity to ideals, his diligence in labor, and for the manliness of him, successfully solicited his association as a member of our beloved Order; and whereas, Brother Morbès' membership in Yosemite Parlor, though short in time, was earnest and faithful, and a true exemplification of the spirit of our ideals; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Yosemite Parlor suffers greatly in the loss of so young and promising a member, and that the members of the Parlor extend condolence to the family of our deceased brother in this hour of their grief; and be it further resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Yosemite Parlor, and a copy be sent to the family of Brother Morbès.

Signed: I. H. Reuter, Edw. Bickmore, D. K. Stoddard, committee.  
Merced, January 8, 1919.

**THOMAS J. REYNOLDS.**

Whereas, Our beloved brother, Thomas J. Reynolds, died on the 23rd day of November, 1918, in Los Angeles, California, a victim of the epidemic that is sweeping the world and taking from us our loved ones; and whereas, the members of Ramona Parlor, No. 109, N.S.G.W., feel and consider that in the death of this dear brother, whose untimely death we all mourn, they have lost a brother who was always a true and loyal Native Son, who was imbued with the ideals, motives and principles that give our Order the high standing it enjoys; and whereas, the members of Ramona Parlor feel that the dear wife and relatives of our dear brother who grieve his loss, as we do, should receive from Ramona Parlor an expression of the sorrow that this sad death has caused among the members of this Parlor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of Ramona Parlor do hereby express and extend to the dear wife and relatives of our dear brother their deepest and most profound sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further resolved, that this resolution be placed upon the minutes of Ramona Parlor, and that a copy thereof be mailed to the wife and relatives of Brother Reynolds.

Signed: Chas. Bright, Wm. Durham, Walter F. Keen, committee.  
Los Angeles, January 3, 1919.

**FRANK W. YOUNG.**

Whereas, It was the will of Almighty God to take from the activities of this life our brother, Frank W. Young; and whereas, Brother Young, by industry and diligent application, became successful in his chosen profession and had risen to command the respect and admiration of his associates; and whereas, Ramona Parlor, No. 109, N.S.G.W., is proud to have counted among its members one who had accomplished so much in the few years allotted to him for endeavor, and feels keenly the loss suffered through his untimely passing; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of Ramona Parlor hereby express their regret because of the death of our brother, Frank W. Young, and extend to his beloved ones our condolences in their hour of grief and commend them to the tender mercy of Him Who directs all things; and be it further resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Ramona Parlor, and that a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother.

Signed: Julius W. Kraus, H. C. Lichtenberger, Wm. I. Traeger, committee.  
Los Angeles, January 3, 1919.

**MAE KEATING; CECILIA KEOGAN.**

It is with sincere sympathy and deep sorrow that Presidio Parlor, No. 148, N.D.G.W., records the sudden passing, to the parlor above, of our beloved sisters, Past Presidents Mae A. Keating who, with her husband, passed to the higher life December 15, 1918, and Cecilia U. Keogan, who passed December 16, 1918. Sister Keating left to mourn her loss a little son, parents and family, and Sister Keogan a beloved husband, aged father and family. Both sisters were untiring in their best interests for the good of the Order, were faithful friends, dutiful wives and daughters. A son has lost a devoted mother, a husband the love and companionship of a devoted wife, their families loving daughters and sisters, and Presidio Parlor true and faithful workers.

Resolved, That the charter of this Parlor be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the members of the bereaved families, that they be spread in full on the minutes of this Parlor, and that a copy be sent The Grizzly Bear Magazine for publication.

Respectfully submitted: Annie C. Henry, Edith Belden, Susie Finnen,  
San Francisco, January 13, 1919.



# Native Daughters of the Golden West



## Native Daughters Club Seeks Patronage.

San Francisco—In deference to the wishes of many, the management has changed the name of the headquarters at 555 Baker street to Native Daughters Club, and hope that the change will bring better patronage.

The club is well conducted, and it is possible for members of the Order in San Francisco for work or study to be accommodated there at prices more reasonable than those prevailing elsewhere for like service.

## Appointed on War History Committee.

Salinas—Dr. Owen C. Coy, executive secretary of the California War History Committee that is collecting data regarding this state's part in the European war, has named as members of the Monterey County War History Committee two members of Aleli 102: Anna G. Andresen, Chairman Grand Parlor California History Committee, and Miss Anne Hadden.

## Fern Parlor Elects.

Folsom—Fern 123 has selected the following officers for the ensuing term: Agnes Kipp, P.; Mary Curry, 1V.P.; Ann Cox, 2V.P.; May Lucas, 3V.P.; Rosa Bauer, M.; Sara Wild, R.S.; Mary Kipp, F.S.; Elizabeth Ryan, T.; Viola Shumway, Minnie Imhoff, Alma Hansen, Trs.; Alice Tong, I.S.; Hazel McFarland, O.S.; Katherine Higgins, O.

## Grand President Visitor.

Hayward—Grand President Addie L. Mosher officially visited Hayward 122 recently and was royally entertained, a fine banquet being served at the conclusion of the business session. Grand Secretary Alice H. Dougherty accompanied the Grand President, and among the members of the Parlor in attendance was Ella Sterling Mighels, author of "Literary California," just off the press.

## Retiring President's Efforts Appreciated.

San Francisco—The semi-annual installation of Yosemite 83 was held January 7, Past Grand President Julia Steinbach officiating. Delivering the charge in the charming manner so characteristic of her, she seemed to create an enthusiasm for good work and good-will among the officers. While the greater part of the evening was taken up with the regular routine business, much time was devoted to providing for the sick and distressed, of which the Parlor has had a proportionate share during the past

## NOTICE TO PARLOR CORRESPONDENTS—

In sending matter for this department, the following regulations **MUST** be fully complied with:

Matter must be legibly written, on one side of the paper only, **GIVE DATE OF AFFAIR REFERRED TO**, and initials of all parties mentioned.

Contributions must be timely (not refer to something that happened so far back as to lose its news value), have some Parlor or general interest, and mailed so as to reach the magazine not later than the 20th day of each month.

These restrictions are imposed simply for the purpose of publishing a magazine worth while. Co-operate with the publishers by complying with the regulations, and your news matter will not only be given attention, but, what is more, the magazine will be of more interest to all members.

Failure to comply with **ALL** these regulations will result in contributions not being published. You can avoid this, generally, by promptness.

few months. Under "good of the Order," District Deputy-at-Large Steinbach complimented the Parlor on its efficient method of rapidly disposing of its business, and made an urgent appeal for much-needed aid for the perpetuation of the Native Daughters' Club.

A very pleasing feature of the evening was the presentation of a hammered silver salad set to the retiring president, Amalie M. K. Jakobs, in appreciation by her many friends of her unselfish devotion to and untiring efforts in behalf of the Parlor. It is regretted that her term has expired, as she was not alone always constant in attendance, prompt in the execution of all fraternal duties, faithful in her administration to the sick, untiring in her work with the Red Cross and other like movements, but was instrumental in introducing many new and novel features for the enlightenment and pleasure of the members. She established the precedent of having the line officers read aloud, at each meeting under "good of the Order," articles of historic value from The Grizzly Bear Magazine, in order that all members not having access to that valued publication might benefit by the knowledge contained therein. It is hoped that the incoming officers will continue the good work started by their predecessor.

The newly-installed officers include: Amalie M. K. Jakobs, P.P.; Janette Wadsforth, P.; Maggie Kaufman, 1V.P.; Irene McNeil, 2V.P.; Clementina Struven, 3V.P.; Loretta Lamburth, R.S.; May Larocche, F.S.; Felita Reagan, T.; Eloiza Raschen, O.; Catherine Batteran, M.; Alice Kelly, I.S.; Lucile Kimbach, O.S.; Susie Christ, May Barry, Emma Wolf, Trs.

## Christmas Jinks Productive of Laughter.

Hollister—The ban on public gatherings being lifted December 13, the members of Copa de Oro 105 celebrated their first meeting since September with the annual enjoyable Christmas jinks. Bags of candy, nuts, popcorn and fruit, with freak gifts not exceeding a dime in value, were dispensed from a beautifully-decorated tree, Hilda Thompson acting as Santa Claus. Each person present responded at least once, some many times, with a "stunt," and a lengthy program resulted, the numbers consisting of stories, songs, recitations and fancy dancing. All present entered into the joyous spirit of the reunion, and shrieks of laughter greeted the performers. "Never laughed so much in my life," was the unanimous comment.

## Memorial to War Boys Will Rise.

Nevada City—Esther Calanan and Elizabeth Richards of Laurel 6 appeared before the city trustees December 19 and asked the board to co-operate with the Parlor in erecting in the city plaza a memorial fountain, in honor of the Nevada City boys who served in the world war. The members of the board assured the Parlor's representatives that they would do all in their power to assist the worthy project.

## Retiring Official Given Reception.

Weaverville—In honor of Miss Maude L. Schroter, retiring superintendent of Trinity County schools, her friends tendered her a reception, January 2, and the large attendance testified to the general esteem in which she is held.

In addresses, Judge J. W. Bartlett of Mt. Baldy 87, N.S.G.W., Father P. J. McCarthy and Winifred Wright paid tribute to the departing official, and

Miss Margaret Cleaves, on behalf of Eltapome 53 of which Miss Schroter is a loved member, presented her with a beautiful brooch. To all the kind things said of her, Miss Schroter responded graciously, fully, and expressed regret at leaving Weaverville.

## Installation at Elk Grove.

Elk Grove—Officers of Liberty 213 and Elk Grove 41, N.S.G.W., were jointly installed January 10. Past Grand President Ema Gett coming out from Sacramento to officiate, and being accompanied by Past President Grace S. Stoermer of Los Angeles.

The officers installed included: Elizabeth Poulk, P.; Harriett Hogaboom, 1V.P.; Francis Wackman, 2V.P.; Mary Coons, 3V.P.; May Rhoades, R.S.; Annie Ring, M.; Blanche Hooper, F.S.; Florence Polhemus, T.; Rilla Lewis, Birdie Mitchell, Katherine Martin, Trs.; Rowena Kimball, O.; Lucy Sehlmeier, I.S.; Helen Castello, O.S.

## Loses Two Past Presidents.

San Francisco—D.D.G.P. Mae Noble installed the following officers of Presidio 148, January 28: Jewel L. Rooney, P.P.; Irene M. Pearce, P.; Elma Burton, 1V.P.; Mae Schmitz, 2V.P.; Bertha Molinari, 3V.P.; Annie C. Henly, R.S.; Jeannette G. Powell, M.; Hattie Gaughran, Annie Lemoge, Emilie Clifford, Trs.; Freda Grunhof, O.; Ella M. Gilbert, I.S.; Matilda Spandau, O.S.

Presidio Parlor has lost two of its beloved members by death: Past Presidents Mae Keating and Cecilia Keogan. Through The Grizzly Bear, the Parlor extends thanks to all who tendered sympathy to it in its sorrow.

## Will Entertain Native Sons.

Fresno—Jointly with Fresno 25, N.S.G.W., Fresno 187 installed the following officers January 17: Mary Auberry, P.P.; Joanna Starkey, P.; Nellie Auberry, 1V.P.; Josephine Hughes, 2V.P.; Mable Burton, 3V.P.; Leona Carstens, M.; Harriet M. Boust, R.S.; Avis Burkes, F.S.; Melissa Norman, T.; Lillian Beguhl, I.S.; Jennie Lessman, O.S.; Clara B. Branch, Sade Smith, Mottie Mouren, Trs.; Florence D. Clanton, O.

Following installation, a delightful hour was spent in the banquet-room, where the tables were laden with sandwiches, pie and coffee, provided by the Native Sons. In appreciation for kindnesses extended, Fresno Parlor will entertain the Native Sons, January 31. Dancing and cards will be provided, and a banquet will be served.

## Joaquin Elects.

Stockton—Joaquin 5 has elected and installed the following officers: Audrey Salbach, P.P.; Rose Thompson, P.; Laverne Orr, 1V.P.; Hattie Strothers, 2V.P.; Florence Board, 3V.P.; Catherine Tully, R.S.; Ida A. Safferhill, F.S.; Emma Hiko, T.; DeMartini, M.; Margaret Nolan, O.S.; Kathryn Butheuth, I.S.; Sadie Foss, Edith Mackrell, Trs.; Dr. Emilie Gnekow, Sgn.

## Surprise for Member.

Sacramento—Members of Coloma 212 invaded the home of Mrs. H. J. F. Berkeley, January 15, and gave her a genuine surprise. The evening was spent with dancing and cards, and then a delightful supper, the good things for which the surprise party brought along, was served. Mrs. Berkeley is soon to depart for Stockton, where her husband, H. J. F. Berkeley, a well-known newspaperman, has accepted a position with a paper.

## POPULAR NATIVE DAUGHTER PASSES.

San Francisco—December 26, Mrs. Nelly Carroll passed away at her home here, the end coming peacefully after a few days' illness. She was the youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Maloney, pioneer residents of Menlo Park, San Mateo County, and the wife of Jno. Carroll, a San Francisco merchant. Funeral services were attended by a large number of sorrowing friends and relatives, and numerous beautiful floral offerings testified to her popularity.

Mrs. Carroll, a charter member of Menlo Parlor, No. 211, N.D.G.W., was a woman of beautiful character, beloved and admired by all who knew her. In addition to the husband, she is survived by four children—Florence, Catherine, John and Virginia Carroll—and these sisters and brothers: Mrs. Jas. Cox and Mrs. Jas. Carroll, members Las Lomas Parlor, No. 72, N.D.G.W. (San Francisco); Mrs. J. Derry, a member of Menlo Parlor, No. 211, N.D.G.W.; John, Thomas and Cornelius Maloney, members of Menlo Parlor, No. 185, N.S.G.W.

## A Resolution for 1919

RESOLVED, to consider every sum of money, when it comes into my hands, before I spend it, and see if it will serve best, spent now or set aside, to accumulate interest in the Security Trust & Savings Bank, until I have a still better use for it.

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IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA  
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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

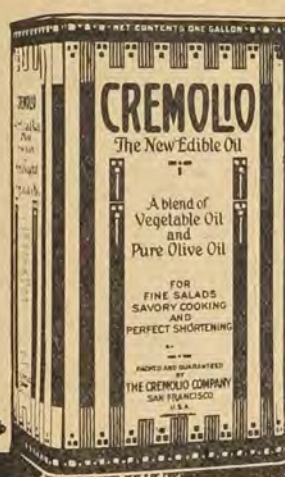


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THE BEST FOR LESS

Any one who has taken "PILDORAS NACIONALES" sings their praise. He has good reason to do so, for they eradicate chills and fever; give relief.—Adv't.

## CALIFORNIA FILIBUSTERS

(Continued from Page 6, Column 3.)

was more or less sporadic, and entirely devoid of the romance of the previous decade. It failed on the whole to attract attention, and when the press did comment upon it, it was only to condemn it as un-American and unworthy of the ideals of Americans.

### OTHER FILIBUSTER VENTURES

While Walker was formulating his various schemes for Central America, other California filibusters were once more making plans to take Sonora and Baja California. In 1855, while Walker was on his first Nicaragua expedition, Colonel Frank C. Lemon, at the instigation of one of the Mexican revolutionary factions under a certain Alvarez, led five hundred Americans to La Paz. Here, like his predecessors, he met defeat, and the project ended in complete failure.

The next filibuster of prominence was Henry C. Crabbe, a Stockton lawyer, and a member of the California State Legislature. He, like Walker, was a Southerner, eager to extend the territory of the South so as to maintain the balance of power. He also realized that if slavery was to continue, virgin lands must be obtained, for that institution tended, over a long course of time, to exhaust the soil. In 1855, while Crabbe was on his way East, he passed through Nicaragua. Here he received a glowing impression of the natural resources of the country. Here he also heard that the revolutionary faction was anxious to enlist the aid of Americans to support their campaign. While in the East, he was successful in interesting Thomas Fisher of New Orleans and C. Hornsby, a veteran of the Mexican War, in a filibustering expedition to Central America. In January, 1855, he and his associates sailed from New Orleans. They remained for some time in Nicaragua, making plans, and then Crabbe returned to San Francisco, where he awaited news from Fisher before proceeding to make enlistments. In the midst of his plans, he received a chance to enter California politics, which he accepted, and so this expedition to Nicaragua, so far as Crabbe was concerned, came to naught.

But early in the year 1857 he organized another expedition, this time for Sonora, where a revolution was in progress between the Pesqueira and Gandara factions. Crabbe had married a member of the Ainsa family of Sonora, and some of his wife's relatives, who still resided in that country, asked Crabbe's aid in the revolution against Gandara, and offered various inducements if he would bring a colony with him. The object of this colony was to attain the independence of Sonora and its eventual annexation to the United States. With this purpose in view, Crabbe organized a company known as the American and Arizona Mining and Emigration Company, and on January 21, 1857, with a force of about seventy men, he sailed from San Francisco, bound for San Pedro. In Los Angeles, he outfitted his expedition, and set out overland via Yuma to Sonora. Late in March he reached Sonoita, and thence marched towards Cavorca, on the Gulf of California. While they were approaching this town, the party was attacked by the Mexicans, and after a pitched battle Crabbe was forced to surrender. As usual, the revolutionary factions had made up their differences and had united to expel the filibusters from their land. Crabbe and the remainder of his companions were tried and executed, and the reinforcements sent from San Francisco, hearing of the failure of the project, lost no time in returning to California.

After the Civil War, much of the impetus for filibustering was lost. The slavery question was decided once for all by the thirteenth amendment, and no amount of additional territory could restore the balance of power to the South. Thus many Southerners lost interest in the schemes of annexation, and no longer went a-filibustering. The fiasco of the Emperor Maximilian in Mexico, in 1865, ended any lingering hope which the French immigrants in California might have retained for a colony that would serve as an entering wedge for the empire of France; and so with the failure of the schemes of Louis Napoleon, the French confined themselves to their own legitimate affairs within the borders of the state. The exploits after the Civil War were planned merely for the wealth and glory that might be attained, or for the purpose of obtaining for the United States the "Lost Province," as Baja California was sometimes called. Often these enterprises would be operated under the guise of an American colonization scheme, and the members would obtain tracts of land from the Mexican government, generally on the coast in the vicinity of Magdalena Bay, but they, too, always ended in failure.

In December, 1876, a reporter on the "San Francisco Chronicle" exposed a filibustering plot designed against the northwestern Mexican states.

(Continued on Page 19, Column 2.)

SAVINGS

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# Native Sons of the Golden West

## Thanksgiving in France.

In the editor's mail of December 30 came this very welcome letter from John J. McCarron, former secretary of Solano 30 (Suisun), but for some time with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, as a member of "C" Company, Forty-ninth Regiment, Transportation Corps:

"Nevers, France,  
"November 28, 1918.

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"This Thanksgiving was one of joy and happiness for many peoples, but to the Forty-ninth Engineers it was one that will long live in the minds of all the boys.

"For our Thanksgiving dinner, the tables were so arranged, as far as possible, as to have men from the different states seated at the several state tables.

"At the California table were the following, called in the army 'California Prune Pickers': Hubbard of Long Beach, Schaff of Fresno, Boob of Los Angeles, Hyslop of Modesto, Griswold of Visalia, Smith and Cline of Oakland, Romaine of San Francisco, McCarron of Suisun.

"The menu consisted of turkey, salad, corn, bread and butter, jam, pie, cake, chocolate candy, and hot chocolate. The dinner party departed with rousing cheers for the friend of all the boys, Major Wm. K. Quigley.

"The afternoon was spent listening to a band concert, and witnessing the intermediate championship football game between Tours and Nevers.

"Hoping the folks at home had as enjoyable a time as the boys 'over here,' I am

"Yours sincerely,  
"JOHN J. McCARRON."

## Newsy News Budget From Yosemite.

Merced—The third Monday in May, Yosemite 24 entertains the Grand Parlor in Yosemite Valley. Extensive preparations are under way to make this the greatest gathering ever held in the forty-two years of the Parlor's history. During the membership campaign of last year, Yosemite Parlor was second, over all Parlors, in per-cent gain in membership, making a gain of eighty-three member or 74 per cent, and thereby gaining the Grand Parlor trophy for the district. The 1919

## NOTICE TO PARLOR CORRESPONDENTS—

In sending matter for this department, the following regulations MUST be fully complied with:

Matter must be legibly written, on one side of the paper only, GIVE DATE OF AFFAIR REFERRED TO, and initials of all parties mentioned.

Contributions must be timely (not refer to something that happened so far back as to lose its news value), have some Parlor or general interest, and mailed so as to reach the magazine not later than 20th day of each month.

These restrictions are imposed simply for the purpose of publishing a magazine worth while. Co-operate with the publishers by complying with the regulations, and your news matter will not only be given attention, but, what is more, the magazine will be of more interest to all members.

Failure to comply with ALL these regulations will result in contributions not being published. You can avoid this, generally, by promptness.

membership campaign closes the 31st day of March, but due to the "flu" epidemic, little has been accomplished the past three months, though efforts are being made to assure a sufficient gain before the campaign's close to retain the prized trophy.

January 7, the Parlor elected these officers for the ensuing term: Donald R. Graham, P.P.; Jesse D. Zirker, P.; Ernest E. Wood, 1V.P.; Jack Graham, 2V.P.; Louis Gueterrez, 3V.P.; I. H. Reuter, M.; Owen Monford Kessel, I.S.; Jack J. Griffin, O.S.; J. M. Oliver, C. W. Croop, T. W. Fowler, Trs.; Winslow Tinney Clough, R.S.; J. C. Cocanaur, F.S.; Dowar K. Stoddard, T.; Kenneth E. Wood, W. H. Halverson, pianists. The Parlor unanimously endorsed the proposition of a county memorial monument, honoring the 1,000 Merced County boys who so heroically gave their all in the army and navy toward a successful winning of the world war.

January 14, the Parlor held an unusually important meeting, preparing for a largely increased membership within the next few weeks, and making plans for the Yosemite Grand Parlor. I. H. Reuter was nominated as a candidate for Grand Marshal at Yosemite, and the Parlor members have placed District Attorney Cyrus W. Croop in the field as a candidate for Grand Trustee. Yosemite Parlor, which does not know the taste of defeat, is in the ring to win a double victory, and will return from Yosemite with triple honors, a great success at entertaining the Grand Parlor, and the election of the grand marshal and a grand trustee.

January 28, the newly-elected officers were installed. President Jesse D. Zirker promises to make his term one of the leaders of the Parlor, and requested the attendance of all members at each meeting, especially until after the Grand Parlor meeting.

Cyrus W. Croop, president of the ritualistic team of Yosemite Parlor, who had been in the officers training camp at Louisville, Kentucky, has returned to Merced duties, and January 6 was sworn in as district attorney of Merced County, to which office he was elected at the August primaries.

Sergeant Owen M. Kessel and Private Jack R. Graham, member of Yosemite Parlor who enlisted in the Aviation Section of the United States Army the week following the declaration of war, have just returned to Merced, having covered nearly all the states, and being encamped in Scotland at the signing of the armistice. They both state that they breathed a sight of renewed vigor when crossing the boundary into California, saying it is good enough for them, unless other parts of the globe show several hundred per cent improvement.

Jesse D. Zirker enlisted in the Army when he was first vice-president of Yosemite Parlor. Having just returned home after covering the greater part of the states during the past sixteen months, places him in a position of adventure story-telling. The members of the Parlor elected him to the office of president, January 7, and have every confidence in him to make a big showing during his term, as well as to see that the Grand Parlor has no kick after the Yosemite doings.

Dr. Daniel W. Zirker, who has been with the Army the past eighteen months, has just returned to Merced, and was immediately appointed by the County Supervisors county physician. He is a member of Yosemite Parlor, and has the proud distinction of being honorably discharged from the Army as captain. He was stationed from Calexico to Alaska, whence he has just returned.

## Balboa on the Forward Move.

San Francisco—Balboa 234 is again to the front, initiating thirteen candidates during December, several more during January. This shows a forward movement, and before many months Balboa will stand Class "A", No. 1. At the Parlor's last meeting in December, five candidates were initiated by a drill team under the supervision of D.D.G.P. Senator William S. Scott, and the work of the team was perfect in every detail. An election of officers for the ensuing term was held after the initiation, and the following were chosen: W. S. Seifert, P.P.; Edward Johansen, P.; A. E. Agaton, 1V.P.; Richard W. Brugge, 2V.P.; T. E. Ahr, 3V.P.; Charles Dechent, Jr., M.; Robert Anderson, I.S.; Andrew D. Murray, O.S.; William Brunnekamp, Tr.; W. J. Dougherty, R.S.

Following election, a social and musical entertainment was held under the supervision of Senator William S. Scott, ably assisted by Charles Dechent, Jr., James O'Mern, Alfred T. Olwell and Henry Lutge. The following members contributed to the evening's pleasure: John E. Burns, Esquire Toomey, George R. Wagner, Albert Johansen, Fred W. Taylor, Harvey Russell, John Schwartz, Edward Anfinson, Charles Lundquest, M. T. Cunningham, Leslie Egan, B. Anderson, L. Guild and H. Lavey. Refreshments were served by W. P. Garfield, Grand Trustee W. J. Dougherty and James P. Olwell. Seated at the tables were many officers and privates now in the service of their country, but still members of Balboa Parlor.

## Pioneer Mother Sends Greetings.

Truckee—In June of last year, when the Grand Parlor dedicated the Donner Monument, one of the honored guests of the occasion was Mrs. Frank Lewis of Santa Cruz, one of the survivors of the party which suffered such hardships at the monument site during the winter of 1846-47. Recently she sent this letter of greeting to President F. A. Wilson of Donner 162:

"At Home,  
"November 23, 1918.

"Mr. F. A. Wilson,  
"President Donner Parlor, Truckee.  
"Dear Native Son of Our California:  
"I love California.

"In June, 1918, three of my children accompanied me to witness the unveiling and dedication of the grand monument, erected upon the spot of ground where my own little feet tried to make prints onward and out of the deep, deep snow, to California, a land of 'Plenty of Beef and Wheat.'

"Yes, but this is a note of most grateful thanks to all of the Native Sons and Daughters of California, Mr. McGlashan, and all faithful workers, to gain a monument to the Pioneers' memory. The monument is magnificent, the pride of our State of California.

"I desire to send greetings to you, and each member of your Parlor; yes, glad!

"Thanksgiving greetings!  
"Hip Hip Hurrah! The war is over. Peace! Joy, gladness, come to every one of our noble Native Sons. God has been our guide; not through snows and THE starvation, but through the bloodshed of war. Greetings with all kindest wishes to you, and each member of the Donner Parlor of Truckee. I trust we shall meet again, clasp the hands of friendship, and be glad.

"I am your old Pioneer friend.  
"MRS. FRANK LEWIS,  
"Little Patty Reed, 1846, of  
"the Reed-Donner Party."

## Pays Annual Dividend.

San Francisco—January 2, checks for dividend number 6 of the Native Sons Hall Association were mailed to all stockholders, the rate being 1 per cent.

Owing to war conditions, and to the closing of public halls for several weeks on account of influenza, the showing for 1918 is very gratifying.

During the past year the association invested \$3,000 of its earnings in Liberty Bonds, which are held as reserve profits.

## Eleven Initiated at Wheatland.

Wheatland—December 26 was a record night at Rainbow 40, officers being elected, and eleven recruits being brought into the fold, the ritual being impressively exemplified. At midnight a splendid banquet was served. The Parlor is enjoying prime

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perity, and the members have united their efforts  
to keep things moving forward.

**Christmas Ball a Reunion.**

Redding—Society, in all its old spirit, came back  
after a year's absence to attend the annual Christ-  
mas ball of McCloud 149. It was, in fact, a sort  
of reunion of friends and relatives, and was a most  
joyful occasion.

The presence of many men in uniform, and the  
decorations, gave a decidedly military touch to the  
affair, which will not soon be forgotten by the peo-  
ple of this city.

**Benefit Dance March 1st.**

San Francisco—The local Joint N.S.G.W. and  
N.D.G.W. Homeless Children's Committee has se-  
lected Grand Inside Sentinel James A. Wilson as  
chairman, to succeed the late Judge Charles E. A.  
Creighton. Other officers are: Mrs. Bessie Peters,  
vice-chairman; Mrs. Mae Edwards, secretary; Wal-  
ter P. Garfield, treasurer.

The committee's annual benefit ball for the  
homeless children, postponed from November, will  
be held March 1. Don't fail to attend and help  
this worthy cause.

**Marysville Initiates Twelve.**

Marysville—Grand Organizer Andrew Mocker did  
some good work here during December, and as the  
result, Marysville 6 added twelve new members to  
its roll the last week of the month. The class  
initiation was the occasion for a "big" time.

**New Year Welcomed.**

Oroville—Argonauts 8's annual New Year Eve  
party brought out a large crowd, and the affair was  
the usual big social success. The hall was attrac-  
tively decorated in the national colors, and just  
before 12 o'clock (midnight) horns were passed  
around, and 1919 blown in.

The committee in charge consisted of: W. H.  
Davis, H. A. Baldwin, Wm. H. Tregallis, J. E.  
Sutherland, George Savage and Wm. J. Alpers.

**Oakdale Chooses Officers.**

Oakdale—Oakdale 142 has elected the following  
officers for the January-July term: Julius Lar-  
son, P.; Will Gray, 1V.P.; Clyde Bentley, 2V.P.;  
Irving Bentley, 3V.P.; Will Meyer, M.; E. T.  
Gobin, R.S.; George Swartzel, F.S.; Ed Has-  
brouck, T.; Mel McNamara, Tr.; Charles Clark,  
I.S.; T. J. Cashman, O.S.

**Initiates and Installs.**

San Francisco—Presidio 194 elected the follow-  
ing officers December 23, and they were installed  
by D.D.G.P. John F. Regan, January 20: Edmund  
D. Courtier, P.; Eugene E. Fischer, P.P.; Frank L.  
Kruise, 1V.P.; Wm. J. Hatman, 2V.P.; Charles  
Francis, 3V.P.; Herbert Maunder, M.; Walter  
Podd, I.S.; Thomas Lyons, O.S. Following installa-  
tion, another class of candidates was initiated, thus  
adding a large number of names to Presidio's  
ever-growing membership-roll.

**Dance Until 3 a. m.**

Placerville—About 250 people attended the an-  
nual New Year Eve dance of Placerville 9, among  
the number being several soldiers and sailors, who  
were special guests of the Parlor.

At midnight, members of Marguerite 12,  
N.D.G.W., served an elaborate supper, and then  
dancing was continued until 3 a. m. of the new  
year.

**Joins Red Cross.**

Weaverville—During the Red Cross drive re-  
cently closed, Mt. Bally 87 took out a contributing  
membership in that great charitable organization.

After the meeting of January 6, the members of  
the Parlor's band served refreshments to the Par-  
lor members. Several brothers who have returned  
from army life were in attendance.

**PERSONAL MENTION**

Grand President William F. Toomey, Mayor of  
Fresno, was in Los Angeles last month, being called  
there by the serious illness of the father of Mrs.  
Toomey, who accompanied him.

George T. Barkley, deputy clerk of Contra Costa  
County and secretary Mt. Diablo 101, has been  
appointed district deputy for Mt. Diablo 101, Byron  
170 and Concord 245 Parlors.

Joe Clement (Precita 187), the popular steward  
of the Grizzly Bear Club who left his duties there  
to enlist in Uncle Sam's fighting forces, has been  
honorably discharged from the Navy and is back  
at his San Francisco home.

Past Grand President Clarence E. Jarvis of Sut-  
ter Creek, who retired from the office of assessor of  
Amador County the end of the year after years  
of faithful and efficient service, has gone into the  
insurance business in his home town.

Frank L. Isbell (Arrowhead 110), who has been  
farming in the Antelope Valley the past four years,  
paid a short visit during the holidays to his old  
haunts, Redlands and San Bernardino. He was ac-  
companied by his wife.

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 Piedmont, No. 87, Oakland—Meets Thursdays, N.S.G.W. Hall, 11th and Clay sts.; Alice E. Miner, Rec. Sec., 421 36th st.; Jennie Jordan, Fin. Sec., 696 25th st.  
 Aloha, No. 106, Oakland—Meets Tuesdays, Golden West Hall, Pacific Bldg., 16th and Jefferson; Minnie Martin, Rec. Sec., 2665 Valdez; Delia Walsh, Fin. Sec., 1709 5th st., Oakland.  
 Hayward, No. 122, Hayward—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, N.S.G.W. Hall; Henrietta M. Dobbel, Rec. Sec., 1247 "C" st.; Zella G. Chisholm, Fin. Sec.  
 Berkeley, No. 150, Berkeley—Meets Tuesdays, Masonic Temple, Bancroft way and Shattuck ave.; Elizabeth S. Smith, Rec. Sec., 1502 63d st., Oakland; May E. Jacobs, Fin. Sec., 2316 Blake st., Berkeley.  
 Bear Flag, No. 151, Berkeley—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Holtz Hall; Maud Wagner, Rec. Sec., 1646 Russell st.; Annie Calfish, Fin. Sec., 1736 Lincoln st.  
 Encinal, No. 156, Alameda—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, N.S.G.W. Hall; Laura Fisher, Rec. Sec., 1413 Caroline st.; Irene Rose, Fin. Sec., 2005 San Jose ave.  
 Brooklyn, No. 157, East Oakland—Meets Wednesdays, Orion Hall, E. 12th st., and 11th ave.; Josephine McKinney, Rec. Sec., 1253 60th ave., Oakland; Nellie De Blois, Fin. Sec., 1709 64th ave., Oakland.  
 Argonaut, No. 166, Oakland—Meets Tuesdays, Klinkner Hall, 59th and San Pablo ave.; Ada Spilman, Rec. Sec.,

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Thursdays, I.O.O.F. Hall; Mayme Ward, Rec. Sec.; Anna Goraunson, Fin. Sec.

## MERCED COUNTY.

Veritas, No. 75, Merced—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Pythian Hall; Marie O'Meara, Rec. Sec., P. O. box 374; Arline Clough, Fin. Sec., 1036 18th st.

## MONTEREY COUNTY.

Aleli, No. 102, Salinas—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, N.S.G.W. Hall; Miss Amelia Botcher, Rec. Sec.; Miss Margaret Balestra, Fin. Sec.  
 Junipero, No. 141, Monterey—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Old Custom House; Matilda Bergschleker, Rec. Sec., 450 Van Buren st.; Charlotte Manuel, Fin. Sec., 410 Lackire st.

## MODOC COUNTY.

Alturas, No. 159, Alturas—Meets 1st Thursday, K. of P. Hall; Ruth Morley, Rec. Sec.; Bertie Able, Fin. Sec.

## NAPA COUNTY.

Eschol, No. 16, Napa—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, N.S.G.W. Hall; Anna Versell, Rec. Sec., 639 N. Main st.; Tena McLennan, Fin. Sec., c/o Napa State Hospital  
 Calistoga, No. 145, Calistoga—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Masonic Hall; Erma M. Randall, Rec. Sec.; Elts Thompson, Fin. Sec.  
 La Junta, No. 203, St. Helena—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Native Sons' Hall; Louise Klubescheidt, Rec. Sec.; Mae Wood, Fin. Sec.

## NEVADA COUNTY.

Laurel, No. 6, Nevada City—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, I.O.O.F. Hall; Mary Rossen, Rec. Sec.; Vera Quigley, Fin. Sec.  
 Columbia, No. 70, French Corral—Meets April to October, Friday evenings, October to April, Friday afternoons, Farrelly's Hall; Kate Farrelly Sullivan, Rec. Sec.; Cassie Flynn, Fin. Sec.  
 Manzanita, No. 29, Grass Valley—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Auditorium; Olive E. Vincent, Rec. Sec., 119 Murphy st.; Ida Marsh, Fin. Sec.  
 Snow Peak, No. 176, Truckee—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, N.S.G.W. Hall; Katherine C. Kaler, Rec. and Fin. Sec.

## PLACER COUNTY.

Placer, No. 138, Lincoln—Meets 2nd Wednesdays, I.O.O.F. Hall; Carrie Parlin, Rec. Sec.; Lizzie Lasswell, Fin. Sec.  
 La Rosa, No. 191, Roseville—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Gordon's Hall; Bertha Burns, Rec. Sec.; Lulu Hotchkiss, Fin. Sec.

## SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

Calista, No. 22, Sacramento—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, N.S.G.W. Bldg.; Lulu Gillis, Rec. Sec., 921 6th st.; Annie L. Luther, Fin. Sec., 1726 G st.  
 La Bandera, No. 110, Sacramento—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, N.S.G.W. Bldg.; Clara Weldon, Rec. Sec., 1319 O st.; Lucy Woolston, Fin. Sec., 1601 10th st.  
 Sutter, No. 111, Sacramento—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Red Men's Hall; Adele Nix, Rec. Sec., 1214 E st.; Georgia Crowell, Fin. Sec., 2700 28th st.  
 Fern, No. 123, Folsom—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, I. of P. Hall; Harriet E. Hall, Rec. Sec.; Mary Kipp, Fin. Sec.  
 Ohabolla, No. 171, Galt—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, I.O.O.F. Hall; Effie Quiggle, Rec. Sec.; Maud Pitt, Fin. Sec.  
 Coloma, No. 212, Sacramento (Oak Park)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, I.O.O.F. Hall, Oak Park; Elizabeth Bauman, Rec. Sec., 1515 19th st.; Laura Freeman, Fin. Sec., 3204 2nd ave.  
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## CALIFORNIA FILIBUSTERS

(Continued from Page 15, Column 2.)

After interviewing the leaders, whose names were not divulged, he succeeded in ascertaining that a company had been formed in San Francisco with the object of sending an armed force into Mexico. Various well-known people had been approached with the hope that they would take part in the venture, among them being Mr. McCook, the ex-governor of Colorado. The exact nature and extent of the company were not revealed; but the plans were, first to raise plenty of money, and then to form a solid organization in San Francisco as a base of operation. Conditions in Mexico at this time were especially favorable for just such an expedition. Lerda had been deposed by Diaz, and the revolutionists would have welcomed American aid. However, publicity put an end to the plot of the company, and needless to say no expedition took place.

In December of the same year, Governor Villagrana of Baja California came to San Francisco for the purpose, it was suspected, of securing arms and money to reinstate himself in the position from which he had been deposed by a rival faction. His troubles arose over the importation of goods

into Baja California. Villagrana had caused the removal of the collector, Morena, of the northern district, because he had embezzled the customs duties and had permitted goods to be landed at Ensenada, which was not a port of entry. Two mercantile establishments, one in San Francisco and one in San Diego, were interested in landing goods at this port, because this was the nearest one to San Diego. They therefore united with Morena, and brought about Villagrana's downfall. How he succeeded in San Francisco, however, I have not been able to ascertain, but probably he received little or no encouragement.

In 1877, the government at Washington called the attention of the Federal officials on this coast to an expedition which was being organized in Southern California, and gave orders to prevent it immediately. The scheme, which was disclosed before anything could be accomplished, was rather a wild one. It had been planned that small squads of men were to make their way into Baja California, to a tract of land owned there by a Spanish colony, presumably in order to obtain wild flax for the California markets. The real idea, however, was that of conquest. One hundred men were to go there, and form a settlement. It was deliberately planned to have the settlers attacked by the Mexicans and evicted from their lands. Then the colonists, who would have plenty of arms, were to seize the government of Baja California, ostensibly in self-defense, calling upon the United States to interfere. Ultimately the territory would be annexed to the United States, it was hoped, and the invaders would reap the benefits. The project never got beyond planning, however, for it was frustrated in its inception.

In April, 1889, a project somewhat similar to that above was exposed in the California newspapers. An expedition was formed against Baja California under the leadership of J. K. Mulkey of Los Angeles. Publicity proved fatal, and so the venture failed. However, the idea of filibustering spread to San Diego, and a scheme to capture Baja California, with the idea of ultimate annexation, was started by some of the San Diego newspaper men. Augustus Merrill and Walter Smith of San Diego and B. A. Stephens of the Mulkey party were the prime movers of the enterprise. They enlisted the aid of others, with the result that the Mexican Land and Colonization Company, an English corporation, whose interest in Baja California was imperiled by the frequent revolutions, pledged \$100,000. Private subscriptions increased the funds to \$120,000. The plans were to bring in the supplies and ammunition beforehand, and to store them in the warehouse of the English company at Ensenada. The filibusters were to be brought in, in the guise of laborers, and on a certain night, when the Mexican officials in Baja California were being entertained at the hotel in Ensenada, a revolution was to break out. The entire government of the new republic which was to be formed had been pre-arranged. Stephens had drawn up an elaborate constitution, and Smith was to be president. Even the design of a flag had been adopted. Merrill began to enlist men for the enterprise, whereupon the Los Angeles newspapers got wind of the affair. The exposé caused great excitement, and President Diaz even went so far as to demand an explanation, and so these plans also came to naught.

Contrary to the statements of the historians, filibustering is not dead. Only lately plans were on foot once more for an expedition into Baja California, and a case for violation of neutrality on that ground was lately on the calendar in the courts of Los Angeles. Times were never so favorable for such a project. The revolutionary condition of Mexico makes aid from Carranza impossible. Governor Cantú of Baja California, a former adherent of Diaz, has declared the independence of Baja California, and it is said that he is friendly to the United States, and that he greatly encourages the investment of American capital in his province. Many Americans are eager to possess this peninsula, and since Japan's efforts to found a coaling station in the vicinity of Magdalena Bay have become known, the Americans of the Pacific Coast are especially desirous of acquiring this territory for the United States. Perhaps the majority of Americans are opposed to the policy of annexation here or anywhere, and recent statements of President Wilson are distinctly of that tenor. Nevertheless, where most Americans and the United States Government may oppose projects of filibustering, individuals, backed by capitalists, may yet succeed in establishing the independence of Baja California from Mexico. Then, if the people themselves of the new country ask for admission to the Union, it is at least thinkable that the "Lost Province" may again become a sister state of Alta California, as in the days of the distant past.

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Anona, No. 164, Jamestown—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Forrester's Hall; Alta Ruoff, Rec. Sec.; Laura Rocca, Fin. Sec.

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#### SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

Watsonville, No. 65—Chas. Scrivani, Pres.; E. R. Tindall, Sec., 627 Walker st., Watsonville; Tuesdays; N.S.G.W. Hall.  
Santa Cruz, No. 90—Jos. Bergazzi, Pres.; R. H. Rountree, Sec., Sheriff's Office, Santa Cruz; Tuesdays; N.S.G.W. Hall, 117 Pacific ave.

#### SHASTA COUNTY.

Cloud, No. 149—John P. Webb, Pres.; H. H. Shuffleton, Jr., Sec., Redding; 1st and 3rd Mondays; Jacobson's Hall.

#### SIERRA COUNTY.

Winnerville, No. 92—Wm. Bosch, Pres.; H. S. Tibbey, Sec., Downville; 2nd and 4th Mondays; I.O.O.F. Hall.  
Den Nugget, No. 94—Richard Thomas, Pres.; Thos. C. Botting, Sec., Sierra City; Saturdays; N.S.G.W. Hall.

#### SISKIYOU COUNTY.

Kiyou, No. 188—S. R. Taylor, Pres.; H. R. Reynolds, Sec., Fort Jones; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; N.S.G.W. Hall.  
Ara, No. 192—Harvey A. Green, Pres.; Geo. W. Smith, Sec., Etna Mills; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; I.O.O.F. Hall.  
Forty, No. 193—R. J. Vincent, Pres.; Theo. H. Behnke, Sec., Sawyer's Bar; 1st and 3rd Saturdays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

#### SOLANO COUNTY.

Sono, No. 39—A. C. Tillman, Pres.; F. B. Nickerson, Sec., Suisun; Tuesdays; Masonic Hall.  
Lejo, No. 77—M. H. Murdock, Pres.; Geo. S. Dimpfel, Jr., Sec., 114 Santa Clara st., Vallejo; 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

#### SONOMA COUNTY.

Aluma, No. 27—Wm. G. Kalish, Pres.; Carl N. Behrens, Sec., Petaluma; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; Fireman's Hall.  
Santa Rosa, No. 28—Thomas Virgil Butts, Pres.; Clyde E. Hunt, Sec., 1001 Spring st., Santa Rosa; 1st and 3rd Mondays; N.S.G.W. Hall.  
Idsburg, No. 68—Fred M. Cummings, Pres.; Floyd D. Arby, Sec., Healdsburg; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; Native Sons' Hall.  
Ellen, No. 102—Julius Pancrasi, Pres.; Chas. J. Opppe, Sec., Glen Ellen; 2nd and last Saturdays; N.S.G.W. Hall.  
Soma, No. 111—Wm. E. Helberg, Pres.; L. H. Green, Sec., Sonoma City; 1st and 3rd Mondays; I.O.O.F. Hall.  
Stapopol, No. 143—Wm. S. Borba, Pres.; John S. Anders, Sec., box 62, Sebastopol; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

#### STANISLAUS COUNTY.

Castro, No. 11—E. E. Hunsucker, Pres.; Alvin H. Turner, Sec., box 628, Modesto; 1st and 3rd Wednesdays; O.O.F. Hall.  
Jale, No. 142—J. J. Larsen, Pres.; E. T. Gobin, Sec., Modesto; 2nd and 4th Mondays; I.O.O.F. Hall.  
Timba, No. 247—A. F. Boland, Pres.; Geo. W. Fink, Sec., Crows Landing; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; McElroy Hall.

#### TRINITY COUNTY.

Bally, No. 87—A. A. Arbuckle, Pres.; H. H. Noonan, Sec., Weaverville; 1st and 3rd Mondays; N.S.G.W. Hall.

#### TULARE COUNTY.

Alia, No. 19—E. Volquards, Pres.; H. Mitchell, Sec., Salina; Thursdays; N.S.G.W. Hall.  
Alia, No. 248—Robert McCormick, Pres.; Warren D. Aden, Sec., Dinuba; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; N.S.G.W. Hall.

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## GEORGE F. WELCH

—A TRIBUTE BY WILLIAM H. MCCARTHY—

Almost at the dawn of the new year, in the bright days when the world is filled with laughter, and happiness, and hope, San Francisco was shocked and saddened at the announcement of the death of George F. Welch, one of the most prominent members of the Order of Native Sons of the Golden West, affiliated with Precita Parlor, No. 187, N.S.G.W.

In the comparatively few years of his life, he had grown to prominence, not for any position that he had sought for himself, but for the generous aid, the kindly assistance, and the ever-willing counsel he gave to those who sought his influence and his help. They were many, but his, the hand that was always willing to lift the burden from the tired back; his, the voice that never failed to speak the kindly word for the needy and for those in want; and his, the step that never hesitated or faltered on mercy's errand.

And so, people came to him, and people looked to him. Standing over the flower-draped casket in St. Mary's Cathedral and before a sorrowing host of friends, the Reverend Philip O'Ryan, but poorly concealing his own grief, said, "Even as a boy in old St. Peter's Parish, George Welch was a leader among boys, and so, in after years, he became a leader among men." Some men lead through power, through wealth; some through affection and esteem. George F. Welch was a leader, first, because he possessed that unknown something, that indescribable attraction, that draws men even as the magnet draws the steel; born leaders, we generally call them. Secondly, he was the more the leader, for when men were attracted, they met no sophistry, no cheap flattery, no unfulfilled promise. They found one whose word was his bond, and who gave what he had willingly, helpfully, and un begrudgingly.

What need to tell the story of his life? San Francisco knew him best in his constant care of the interests of United States Senator James D. Phelan,

#### TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

Tuolumne, No. 144—Paul Morris, Pres.; Wm. M. Harrington, Sec., box 141, Sonoma; Fridays; Pythian Hall.  
Columbia, No. 258—Wm. H. Rehm, Pres.; Joseph A. Luddy, Sec., Columbia; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

#### VENTURA COUNTY.

Cabrillo, No. 114—John A. Lagomarsino, Jr., Pres.; J. H. Morrison, Sec., 127 California st., Ventura; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; I.O.O.F. Hall, 904½ Main st.

#### YOLO COUNTY.

Woodland, No. 30—J. L. Aronson, Pres.; E. B. Hayward, Sec., Woodland; 1st and 3rd Thursdays; N.S.G.W. Hall.

#### YUBA COUNTY.

Marysville, No. 6—J. C. Gray, Pres.; Frank Hosking, Sec., Marysville; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays; Moose Hall.  
Rainbow, No. 40—D. C. Baun, Pres.; Frank L. Koch, Sec., Wheatland; 2nd and 4th Thursdays; I.O.O.F. Hall.

#### AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS.

San Francisco Assembly, No. 1, Past Presidents' Association, N.S.G.W.—Meets second Friday of each month at N.S.G.W. Bldg., 414 Mason st., San Francisco; A. D. Alvarez, Governor; W. P. Garfield, Sec., 315 Second Ave.

East Bay Counties Assembly, No. 3, Past Presidents' Assn., N.S.G.W.—Meets 4th Friday every month, Native Sons' Hall, 11th and Clay sts., Oakland; Frank M. Carr, Gov.; A. T. Souza, Sec., 1541 Mozart st., Alameda.

Southern Counties Assembly, No. 4, Past Presidents' Assn., N.S.G.W.—Meets 3rd Tuesdays Feb'y. and Sep. (special meetings on call), N.S.G.W. Hall, 184 W. 17th st., Los Angeles; J. F. Lyon, Gov.; W. I. Trager, Sec., 914 Union League Bldg.

Grizzly Bear Club—Members all Parlor outside San Francisco at all times welcome. Clubrooms top floor N.S.G.W. Bldg., 414 Mason st., San Francisco; Henry G. W. Dinkelspiel, Pres.; Edw. J. Tietjen, Sec.

San Francisco Joint Entertainment Committee, N.S.G.W. and N.D.G.W.—Meets 1st Thursday, 8 p.m., Maple Hall, 1514 Polk st.; Frank L. Schmidt, Sec., 25 Cumberland st.; Miss Lillian I. Ceremilla, Asst. Sec.

Native Sons and Native Daughters Central Committee on Homeless Children—Main office, 955 Phelan Bldg., San Francisco; Chas. M. Belshaw, Chrm.; Mary E. Brusio, Sec.

with whom he had been associated from boyhood. The high regard of his employer, his unlimited confidence in his integrity and capability, his earnest concern during his few days' sickness, and his open sorrow and grief at his death are, perhaps, the highest testimonials to the worth, the ability, and the loyalty of George F. Welch.

His life was a busy one. As manager of the large interests of the Phelan estate, as a lawyer, as an active member of many organizations, he will be missed. The League of the Cross Cadets will mourn the passing of one of their veteran officers. The Native Sons of the Golden West will grieve over the loss of one of their Past Grand Trustees. The Knights of Columbus and of the Fourth Degree are saddened by an empty chair that time cannot fill, and in the carefree atmosphere of the club, the Olympians will miss the laughter of one of their favorite mates. In many a sick-room, in many a home of the poor, by the many whom he helped, George F. Welch will be missed.

Called in the fullness of his manhood, called in the hour of his promise, called when he was needed most, called when ambition, and hope, and life were brightest, death somehow seemed more terrible, more heartless, more severe. But the ways of the Master are strange. In the short span of years he had fulfilled his destiny, and the Master called. George F. Welch left heavy, sorrowing hearts behind him, but out of their sorrow and grief, their sympathy goes to the brave little wife and children and the gray-haired mother he left behind him. There is the loss, theirs the heavy cross, theirs the bitter tear that even time will find hard to heal. And we, his associates, who respected him; we, his comrades, who admired him; we, his friends, who loved him, can only hope that the God Who sent will give to the wife, to the mother, and to the children of George F. Welch the strength, the heart, and the courage to bear the great affliction.

(Editor's Note—George F. Welch was born in San Francisco, January 18, 1880, and passed away in that city January 3, 1919. Since 1903 he had been affiliated with Precita Parlor, No. 187, N.S.G.W., and was very active in affairs of the Order; at one time he served as Grand Trustee, and at the time of his death was a director of the San Francisco Native Sons Hall Association. In addition to his wife, Rita Welch, he is survived by two children, aged 5 and 2 years, mother, brothers and sisters.)

#### LOS BANOS NATIVE SON 'FLU VICTIM.

Merced—Yosemite Parlor, No. 24, N.S.G.W., mourns the loss of another faithful and hard-working member, John J. Morbes, who passed away to the great beyond December 24, a victim of the raging influenza. A member of Yosemite Parlor for but seventeen months, a great deal of the 1917-18 membership campaign success achieved by the Parlor was due to his ceaseless efforts, he taking a leading part in securing members near and about Los Banos, his home.

#### WIFE FORMER NATIVE SON OFFICIAL PASSES.

Santa Rosa—December 29, the influenza numbered among its victims Mrs. Frances Dunbar, wife of Postmaster Charles O. Dunbar, a prominent member of Santa Rosa Parlor, No. 28, and former Grand Trustee and Grand Marshal, N.S.G.W. A 17-year-old son also survives.

#### WHY NOT, CALIFORNIA THE "SILK STATE?"

Oroville—In Butte County, work has been started on the planting of mulberry trees, in an effort to introduce the silk industry into California. Eventually, 1,000 acres will be planted to these trees, upon the leaves of which the silk-worm thrives. The first shipment of silk-worms from Italy will arrive this year.

"PILDORAS NACIONALES" never fail to give relief in cases of CHILLS and FEVER. Advt.



## FEBRUARY ITINERARY OF

## GRAND PRESIDENT, N.D.G.W.

Oakland—During the month of February, Addie L. Mosher, Grand President, N.D.G.W., will officially visit the following Subordinate Parlors on the days noted:

February 4—Yosemite 83, San Francisco.  
February 10—Sonoma 209, Sonoma.  
February 11—Las Lomas 72, San Francisco.  
February 14—Amapola 80, Sutter Creek.  
February 15 (afternoon)—Geneva 107, Camanche.  
February 15 (evening)—Chispa 40, Ione.  
February 17—Esheol 16, Napa.  
February 18—Vallejo 195, Vallejo.  
February 19—Gabrielle 139, San Francisco.  
February 21 (jointly)—Vista del Mar 155, Half-moon Bay, and Ano Nuevo 180, Pescadero.  
February 24—Menlo 211, Menlo Park.  
February 25—Presidio 148, San Francisco.  
February 26—Linda Rosa 170, San Francisco.  
February 27—Bonita 10, Redwood City.

## FIFTY YEARS AGO

(Continued from Page 5, Column 3.)

Bernard Sheridan, a ditch superintendent at Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras County, February 20 returned to his home late in the afternoon. Not finding his wife engaged about the house, he made inquiry of his children, five in number, at play near by, and was informed she had gone to visit a neighbor.

He then got supper and after finishing the meal with the children, his wife not having returned, prepared to put the younger children to bed. On entering the bedroom he found his wife lying dead on the floor where she had expired from heart disease early in the afternoon when preparing to go out to visit a neighbor.

A 9-year-old boy named Elliott, in Round Valley, Mendocino County, found an old revolver in a trunk and with another boy went out in a field to shoot a bird. Unable to cock the revolver with one hand, he stooped down and, placing it between his knees, with both hands attempted to cock it. It was discharged, and the bullet, hitting the little boy in the groin, killed him.

## Los Angeles Scene of Shooting Affray

In August, 1868, at a ball given by the French consul at Los Angeles, Daniel B. Nichols, a young man 23 years of age, son of ex-Mayor Judge Nichols, and Charles V. Howard, a young attorney 26 years of age and son of the prominent attorney, Volney E. Howard, quarreled, with the result that young Howard challenged Nichols to fight a duel. Young Nichols declined the def, claiming he was the insulted party, and therefore should do the challenging.

Howard then posted a notice in the lobby of a leading hotel, proclaiming Nichols a coward, and stood by it several hours, awaiting an attack. The parties did not meet until February 14, when, at 6 p.m., Howard walked into the lobby of the Lafayette Hotel and seeing Nichols talking with some friends, went to him and struck him with a cane he was carrying. Both young men at once drew their revolvers, and stepping a few paces apart, began shooting at each other. Howard, in a few moments, dropped dead with a bullet in his heart, while Nichols dropped from a ball striking his breast bone, glancing, and passing out through his left nipple, inflicting a painful wound.

The affray caused intense excitement in the city, as both young men, prominent in social and business circles, were known to all and highly esteemed. A number of quarrels and possible shooting affairs developed among the friends of the two principals, but fortunately with no serious results.

George G. Gilbert, a well-known sporting man in California, at Truckee, Nevada County, February 13, got into an altercation with a young man named Henry W. Benjamin over a faro deal and attempted to eject him from the game. Benjamin resisted, soon drew a derringer, and shot Gilbert through the heart. Gilbert then drew his own pistol and, placing it against Benjamin's breast, pulled the trigger. It snapped, and before he could again cock it, he fell dead. Benjamin, on a plea of self-defense, was acquitted.

## LOS ANGELES BULLETIN

## GET ONE CANDIDATE; WE NEED MANY.

Commencing the first of February, and continuing until March 8, when there will be a joint class initiation, the Native Son Parlors—Los Angeles 45, Ramona 109 and Corona 196—will wage a systematic campaign for new members. The arrangements are in charge of a joint committee appointed at the suggestion of Grand Third Vice-president William I. Traeger.

The committee, however, cannot do all the membership soliciting. Every member of all the Parlors must help. Each member can, if he will, secure at least one candidate during the campaign, and if this is done the March class initiation will be "some" affair.

The initiation will be witnessed by several of the grand officers, all of whom are looking to the Los Angeles Parlors to make a record in this membership drive, so let us not disappoint them. Grand President William F. Toomey of Fresno will be in attendance, and he personally urges every member to do his duty.

## Past Presidents' Association Will Meet.

The regular semi-annual meeting of Southern Counties Assembly, No. 4, Past Presidents' Association, N.S.G.W., will be held at Native Sons Hall, 136 West Seventeenth street, February 18.

Officers will be elected, several candidates initiated, an entertainment program presented, and refreshments served. The meetings of this association are much enjoyed by those who attend. If you're an eligible, and all past presidents are eligible, you better affiliate so you will be privileged to take part in the doings.

## Adopts Homeless Child.

There was a good attendance at Los Angeles 45, N.S.G.W., January 16, to welcome the new officers, who were installed by D.D.G.P. Dr. R. M. Dunsmoor, assisted by Grand Third Vice-president W. I. Traeger. Preceding the installation, the officers-elect exemplified the ritual for the benefit of one candidate, and following the ceremonies President Walter Gilman, after thanking the members for the honor conferred upon him and pledging all his energy to upbuilding the Parlor and Order, presented Clarence Patton, the retiring president, in behalf of the Parlor and his friends, with a beautiful jeweled deputy sheriff's badge, decorated with the Order's emblems and bearing the number "45," denoting the Parlor's number and the recipient's rank as a deputy sheriff. "Pat" was, for once, completely surprised, and could only promise to continue his efforts in the fraternity's behalf.

Then a comedy was presented, when Deputy Sheriff W. T. Osterholt, a native of Illinois but a Native Son booster, applied for adoption by Los Angeles Parlor. His claims were presented, as well as opposed, by an array of legal lights, and the hearing was productive of much merriment, particularly so when a "Chinee" witness, assisted by an "interpreter," dramatically expressed his opinions of the "homeless child." The "judge," after listening to the attorneys and witnesses, concluded they made up a bad lot, and out of sympathy for the petitioner granted his plea for adoption. Refreshments were served. Lieutenant M. B. Silberberg, a member of Los Angeles Parlor who had just returned home after honorable discharge from the United States air service, was present and said that after seeing all the rest of the country he loved California more than ever.

Starting with the first meeting in February, the 6th, and continuing every Thursday during the month, the Parlor will conduct a card tournament, the winner to be given a prize. Other social features will follow the tournament. President Gilman wants to make this a "big" term and asks the members to hustle up members; to stimulate effort, a prize will be awarded to the individual securing the most applicants during the term. The contest is open to all members, and every member must do his bit.

## Wants a "Humdinger" Term.

It looked like before-the-war times in Ramona 109, N.S.G.W., January 17, when officers were installed. A welcome was extended to the returned war boys, and a general good time had. Past Grand President H. C. Lichtenberger acted as installing officer, and was assisted by J. E. Lyon (Los Angeles 45) as past grand president, and Grand Third Vice-President W. I. Traeger as marshal.

Charles Bright, following his installation as president, thanked the members for the honor, and said he wanted his term to be a "humdinger," and that it would be if the members would not only attend the meetings, but would lend their assistance in the work of the Parlor. Brief, but to the point, addresses were made by Anthony Schwann, Robert Hanley and Herman Lichtenberger. Cigars, with the compliments of "Billy" Radolph, were passed around during "good of the Order," and at the meeting's close refreshments were served.

## Want to Visit the Wonderful Yosemite?

Officers-elect of Corona 196, N.S.G.W., were installed January 22 by Past President Henry G. Bodkin, assisted by John O'B. Bodkin as past grand president, and Clarence M. Hunt as grand marshal.

By the adoption of a report of the committee authorized to outline a membership campaign, the Parlor will from now until just preceding the Grand Parlor in May, make a systematic drive for new members. Three prizes, all of them worth working for, will be awarded at the close of the drive to members bringing in the most candidates. The capital prize will be a round-trip ticket to Yosemite Valley.

## Death Visits Twice Native Son's Family

Henry Brodek, one of the oldest members and past president of Los Angeles 45, N.S.G.W., suffered great loss the past month through the removal by death, of two of his family circle.

January 2, his only son, Albert F. Brodek, a promising lad of 15 years, was suddenly called leaving, in addition to the surviving father, a heart-broken mother, and sister.

January 13, his aged father, Samuel Brodek, a California Pioneer, crossed the great divide.

## "Ed" Hookstratten Passes

Edward G. Hookstratten, an old-time member of Los Angeles 45, N.S.G.W., died suddenly from influenza, January 7. He was a native of Los Angeles, aged 43 years, and is survived by a widow and two sons.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

Robt. A. Whitson and J. W. Fonte (Ramona 109 N.S.G.W.) have gone to San Francisco to reside.

A native son recently arrived at the home of Percy A. Eisen (Ramona 109, N.S.G.W.) and wife Bert L. Farmer (Los Angeles 45, N.S.G.W.) president city council, was in Sacramento last month looking after bills before the Legislature in which Los Angeles is interested.

Past Grand President Grace S. Stoermer (Los Angeles 124, N.D.G.W.) has been in Sacramento since the opening of the Legislature, having been appointed an assistant secretary of the Senate.

Grandpa John T. Newell (Los Angeles 45, N.S.G.W.) is just as happy, but wants it known that the recent arrival at the home of his son, William G. Newell (Los Angeles 45, N.S.G.W.) was a native daughter, and not a native son, as the January Grizzly Bear erroneously reported.

## IN MEMORIAM

## EDWARD A. DUGGAN.

To the Officers and Members of Corona Parlor, No. 196, N.S.G.W.—Brothers: Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Edward A. Duggan, and through his death our Order has lost a loyal member and the family a loving son and brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst we mourn for one who was, in every way, worthy of our respect and regard; resolved, that we sincerely dole with the family of the deceased on the bereavement with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to His all-wise orders all things for the best, and whose chastisement is meant in mercy; resolved, that the charter of our Parlor be draped for a period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and to the Grizzly Bear Magazine for publication.

Respectfully submitted: A. L. Tournaux, Past 2, Muller, Henry N. Ireland, committee. Los Angeles, January 9, 1919.

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**STATEMENT**  
of the Condition and Value of the Assets and Liabilities of  
**The Hibernia Savings and Loan Society**  
HIBERNIA BANK, SAN FRANCISCO  
DATED, DECEMBER 31, 1918  
**ASSETS**  
1—Bonds of the United States (\$9,992,932.80), of the State of California and the Cities and Counties thereof (\$11,528,625.00), of the State of New York (\$2,149,000.00), of the City of New York (\$1,000,000.00), of the State of Massachusetts (\$1,162,000.00), of the City of Chicago (\$650,000.00), of the City of Cleveland (\$100,000.00), of the City of Albany (\$200,000.00), of the City of St. Paul (\$100,000.00), of the City of Philadelphia (\$350,000.00), of the County of Bergen, New Jersey (\$200,000.00), the actual value of which is \$27,887,943.58  
2—Miscellaneous Bonds comprising Steam Railway Bonds (\$2,244,000.00), Street Railway Bonds (\$1,284,000.00), and Quasi-Public Corporation Bonds (\$2,242,000.00), the actual value of which is 5,390,816.25  
3—Cash in Vault and on demand deposit in banks 4,053,758.53  
4—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is... 32,473,210.25  
Said Promissory Notes are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and the payment thereof is secured by First Mortgages on Real Estate within this State, and the States of Oregon, Nevada and Washington.  
5—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is... 267,495.51  
Said Promissory Notes are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, and the payment thereof is secured by pledge of Bonds and other securities.  
6—(a) Real Estate situate in the City and County of San Francisco (\$1,124,538.68), and in the Counties of Santa Clara (\$1.00), Alameda (\$57,158.58), San Mateo (\$21,823.15), and Los Angeles (\$77,778.06), in this State, the actual value of which is 1,281,299.47  
(b) The Land and Building in which said Corporation keeps its said office, the actual value of which is 977,109.45  
7—Accrued Interest on Loans and Bonds 278,825.19  
**TOTAL ASSETS** \$72,610,458.23  
**LIABILITIES.**  
1—Said Corporation owes Deposits amounting to and the actual value of which is \$69,797,611.40  
Number of Depositors 85,803  
Average Deposit \$807.33  
2—Accrued Interest on Loans and Bonds 278,825.19  
3—Reserve Fund, Actual Value 2,534,021.64  
**TOTAL LIABILITIES** \$72,610,458.23  
**THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,**  
By E. J. Tobin, President.  
**THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,**  
By J. O. Tobin, Assistant Secretary.  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
City and County of San Francisco—ss.  
E. J. TOBIN and J. O. TOBIN, being each duly sworn, each for himself, says: That said E. J. TOBIN is President and that said J. O. TOBIN is Assistant Secretary of THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, the corporation above mentioned, and that the foregoing statement is true.  
E. J. TOBIN, President.  
J. O. TOBIN, Assistant Secretary.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of January, 1919.  
CHAS. T. STANLEY,  
Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.  
THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, corner Market, McAllister and Jones sts.—  
For the half-year ending December 31, 1918, a dividend has been declared at the rate of three and two-thirds (3 2/3) per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after Thursday, January 2, 1919. Dividends not drawn will be added to depositors' accounts, become a part thereof, and will earn dividends from January 1, 1919. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1919, will draw interest from January 1, 1919. J. O. TOBIN Vice-President.



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