

THE TROUBLES OF LA REGALONCIA.

SECRETARY MCOMB SAID SHE WAS TOO YOUNG TO DANCE IN PUBLIC.

HER MANAGER ARRESTED.

REV. DR. FERDINAND EWER, HER GRANDFATHER, WAS A WELL-KNOWN PIONEER.

The withdrawal of the three little dancers known as La Regalonia, La Gradosa and La Preciosa from the Orpheum, where their infantile but artistic antics created some commotion, is due to the action of Secretary McComb of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

THE BURGERS LEFT A MASK AND CLUB WHEN SHE DROVE THEM AWAY.



La Regalonia, the Child Actress.

discovered that the laws relating to children on the stage in this State are different in many respects from those of New York and he has decided to test them in the case of the dancers alluded to.

The history of La Regalonia, which is Spanish for "one little pet," will be of interest to Californians in that the child's grandfather, Ferdinand C. Ewer, was a prominent figure in this city in the earlier pioneer days.

During the Chilean revolution the fortunes of the Ewers changed for the worse, and Mrs. Ewer determined to place her children on the stage in this country.

Mrs. Ewer is greatly distressed at the turn affairs have taken. She has placed the case in the hands of an attorney, and her friends assure her that they will render her support in combating the action taken by the officials of the Humane Society.

"To call dancing by children work is ridiculous," said she. "Talent is not work, and my child Mildred assures me that she loves to dance. My father was an Anglican clergyman of high Episcopal rank, and ministered for years in San Francisco. He was widely known in New York, very dramatic and a student of Shakespeare. Edwin Booth was his much-admired friend. As a child I showed dramatic talent, but my parents were prejudiced against a stage career, and did what they could to repress my ambition in that direction."

"I have decided to treat my children differently, especially Mildred, who shows great talent. She loves dancing, and if, as the society alleges, this fancy dancing such as my little folks indulge in is harmful, may I ask my parents in the highest and most cultivated circles send their children dancing school?"

Mrs. Ewer speaks Spanish fluently, as she does also German and French. La Regalonia and her two sisters speak the same languages. All of them seem to be made on the Pension office here and an investigation followed. J. C. Fox, a special pension agent, was sent out from Wash-

ington, and his inquiries resulted in the arrest of Gruber at Knights Ferry yesterday on a charge of attempting to defraud the United States Government.

MRS. MARTIN RETURNS. She Has Been Visiting Her Mine in Shasta County.

Mrs. Isabella J. Martin returned from Shasta County yesterday and took up her abode in her Van Ness avenue home. She indignantly denied having run away from her creditors, and explained her absence by saying some urgent business in connection with her mine demanded her immediate attendance in Redding. During her intervals of leisure she studied her part in the play she is shortly to produce and is now almost letter perfect in her lines.

Mrs. Martin was determined not to allow her return to San Francisco to go unheralded. From Lathrop she telegraphed for a detective to meet her at the Sixteenth-street station, Oakland, and intimated that she had a big tale to unfold. The detective did not put in an appearance, and when the lady reached the city she sent him an urgent message to meet her at 820 Sansome street.

The officer of the law went there and then Mrs. Martin unfolded a wonderful tale of the sale of a salted mine in Shasta. Cores and drills had been tampered with and a gold brick had been introduced in order to receive the receipt. The conspirators are now in South Africa and the third is now waiting for the final payment on the mine and he also will depart. The officer thanked Mrs. Martin for the information, told her it was of no concern of his and advised her to consult with the Sheriff of Shasta County.

ROBBERS BESIEGE A HOUSE. MRS. HAWLEY'S HOME ON BUENA VISTA AVENUE ATTACKED FOUR TIMES.

THE BURGERS LEFT A MASK AND CLUB WHEN SHE DROVE THEM AWAY.

The police are puzzled over a series of attempted burglaries in the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Hawley, at the junction of Haight street and Buena Vista avenue. Some burglars, whose daring borders on a reckless disregard for consequences and shows them to be desperate characters, have literally besieged the house. After being driven away on different nights by the plucky lady they persisted in returning, and at last it became necessary to have protection in the shape of detectives in her home.

But so far the detectives have been unable to catch a glimpse of the midnight marauders, who have almost succeeded in robbing Mrs. Hawley of her valuable possessions. The house is so situated that people entering either the back or front door can be seen from Buena Vista Park, where the watcher would be safe in the dense foliage from observation. It is believed that the movements of policemen and detectives were watched from that vantage ground, and when the burglars knew that men were in the house they wisely kept away.

Still, a diligent investigation is going on, and should the robbers make another attempt they will be given a warm reception. The reason for the repeated attempts to rob Mrs. Hawley's house is easily understood. Mrs. Hawley is a well-to-do woman, and she has a collection of diamonds and quite a collection of jewels and jewelry. Besides, she possesses a pressful of silver plate. Her husband went to San Francisco City about two weeks ago, since when she has been visited by her young sister, Miss Belle Newhall of San Jose. The burglars appear to be well aware of the unprotected condition of these two ladies, for it was not long after Mr. Hawley went away that the house was assailed.

It so happened, however, that the locks were good and strong, and after the first attempt of the criminals to break into the house Mrs. Hawley was on the alert day and night. Her watchfulness and pluck combined saved her from robbery and perhaps from personal violence at the hands of one of the burglars.

Subsequent events proved that the burglars did not intend to steal anything—not even murder—in their greed for booty. These developments came with the rout of the two ladies, for it was not long after Mr. Hawley went away that the house was assailed. That brave lady does not imagine for a moment that she acted the part of a heroine in guarding her home. She laughed as she told about her experiences in the midnight hours while she kept a lonely vigil in the dark.

"I know it was my diamonds they were after," said she, showing a pretty little hand, ablaze with brilliant stones. "And my detectives who came here told me they had no doubt but that that iron club was for me in case there should be any trouble. I'd like to see a robber come around here now while I have my pistol ready. I'd give him a reception he never dreamed of."

"Just two weeks ago my husband went to Salt Lake City on business, leaving me alone in the house except for a servant. When my sister, Miss Newhall, came from San Jose to keep me company, a week ago last Wednesday an attempt was made to rob the house. The burglars tried to get in through the front door, but were scared away by some of my pistols. They did not come back that night. Two nights later they got in by the outside back door and were in the basement. It was then they opened the lock by cutting through it at the door, and four of them led to the kitchen lock and bolted against them from the inside, and I suppose they were afraid to smash it in because the noise would awaken us. We were up in the morning, and a lock pick and candle."

"Friday night they tried to get into the house when I was watching. I had purposely turned the gas off early, and about midnight I heard them at the door. They worked away for half an hour, and I went to the door inside. Just as they opened it I called, 'Who's there?' and grabbed the handle to pull the door open. This frightened them and they pulled against me and then ran away. I went to the door and found a mask cut out of a burlap bag, an iron club with a handle and a wire bent to pick the locks. Since that night I carry a pistol around the house, so as to be ready should they come back."

Mrs. Hawley belongs to a wealthy San Jose family and has a great many friends here and in the Santa Clara Valley. She is greatly annoyed that her luxurious home should be the mark of malicious robbers.

CONCLUSIVE reasons for the advance of Dr. Price's Baking Powder are found in its purity, strength and wholesome qualities.

THE LONG-OVERDUE COLUSA. Reinsurance on the Vessel Refused at Fifteen Per Cent.

The bark Colusa is now out 107 days from Tacoma, bound for Shanghai, and still no tidings have been received from the vessel. The underwriters express the greatest fears for her safety, and while her owners still cling to the hope that she will turn up all right, seafaring men generally do not incline to this belief.

The Colusa has on board a cargo of lumber, and cargo, freight and vessel are insured for \$200,000. Fifteen per cent was offered for reinsurance, but the vessel's bark and there were no takers. The Colusa is owned by George F. Smith & Co. of this city. A. H. Paul of that firm being the managing owner. She is over twenty years old and was built in Bath, Me., by William Rogers. She has been on this coast for many years.

JOULLIN'S PUPILS PROMISE WELL.

WHAT THE STUDENTS IN THE STILL-LIFE CLASS ARE DOING.

FOUR ARE STRONG WORKERS.

TECHNIQUE IS TAUGHT, AND ORIGINALITY MUST PROVE THE PUPIL'S ABILITY.

None of the conditions that control life work have any strength in the action of the still-life class at the Hopkins Art School. As a matter of numbers the still-life class under Mr. Amedee Joullin is as large as usual and the students promise,



A MEXICAN STUDY. (From an original sketch made for the "Call" by M. Uranuela.)

which makes the still-life class at the art school promise well.

TO RELEASE THE WAHLBERG. The Charges Against Her Cannot Be Sustained.

The charges against the schooner H. C. Wahlberg made by the Hawaiian Government are untenable, and Attorney Kinney has had his trip to San Francisco for nothing. A charge of perjury will not lie



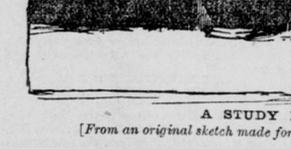
A STUDY IN PINEAPPLES. (From an original sketch made for the "Call" by F. B. Johnson.)

not the pupil is an artist will be determined by his work, and under no circumstances does Mr. Joullin permit technique to interfere with legitimate study.

The graduates of the still-life class many. Miss McCormick is a medalist of the Hopkins Art School and exhibitor at the salon. Mrs. Davidson, Miss Carpenter, W. Hobbes, G. A. Gamble and Altman all show that the graduates from any class in the Hopkins Art School are good art-workers. All these pupils are medalists and all have done strong work.

against Captain Martin, according to United States District Attorney Foote, and according to the decision of United States District Judge Ross in the Itata case there was no breach of the neutrality laws. Consul-General Wilder and Attorney Kinney are very much disappointed over the turn affairs have taken, as the Hawaiian Government seemed confident when the Arava sailed that the United States would prosecute the captain and seize the vessel on the testimony it had at command.

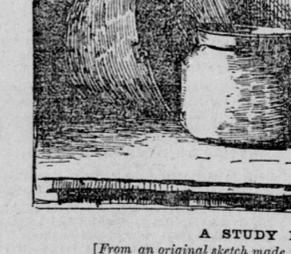
The Wahlberg cleared on a sea-otter hunting cruise, and in his manifest Cap-



A STUDY IN METAL. (From an original sketch made for the "Call" by Miss M. Deming.)

The fact that the class is as large as any in any art school in the country shows to some degree the force of the feeling that governs the school.

In reproduction of still-life studies there is always something lost. Miss Johnson's pineapple study is from a pen and ink drawing. Her work is strong and her treatment is good as could be expected from any student of corresponding years. Mr. Urenula's Mexican study shows, in the original, strong coloring and good quality. Miss Deming's medal study is particularly well handled and has the



A STUDY IN COPPER. (From an original sketch made for the "Call" by J. M. Cleary.)

quality which the study itself suggests. It is more than likely that this young lady will be heard of in the future because of the sympathy and tone in all her work, which promises well.

If the effect is to be the scheme of work then human studies are necessary, but it is believed by Mr. Joullin that if his pupil is making a picture of a jar and that jar is

half draped the pupil should understand the lines beneath. The drapery of the object is, of course, important, but it is difficult to see how a pupil should be expected to draw effective studies in a still-life class when that same pupil knows actually nothing about the proportions.

As Mr. Joullin says, "a study should be draped and should show that there is a figure, whether still life or from life, underneath," and it is only fair to Mr. Joullin to admit that representatively his class shows the strongest kind of work.

The sketches reproduced show, so far as the line of work will permit, what the pupils of the still-life class are doing. There are so many more than there are sketches reproduced that it can be only comparatively represented at any time. To show the work that is done by some of the pupils of Mr. Joullin in his still-life class, an incident is illustrated.

There was a study offered, and the particular kind of jar failed to meet the ideas of a clever student. It was not her fault that her idea of what was necessary failed quite to meet the idea of her master, but for all that, she determined to do the best thing so far as she knew. So she hunted all through Chinatown and in all of the odd places that the city affords to find what she thought would serve as a model of still life to carry out the idea of the teacher. She didn't find it, but she tried hard, and finally borrowed from a friend the sort of jar she wanted. It is this spirit

WELL ASSEMBLED THIS AFTERNOON.

MANUFACTURERS ARRIVING TO ATTEND THE CONVENTION.

A. S. HALLIDIE FOR CHAIRMAN.

ALL RECOGNIZED BRANCHES OF TRADE WILL BE REPRESENTED.

California manufacturing interests will receive an impetus this afternoon which will open up a new era for the State.

At 2 o'clock representative manufacturers will assemble in the Chamber of Commerce in convention to discuss the needs of the various manufacturers, a plan of action to secure patronage of home industries, and to map out a plan which will bring trade, which now goes East, to the mills of California.

In order that this may be brought about, all recognized branches of trade will be represented. It was intended to hold the convention in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, but that plan was abandoned, as it was deemed more in keeping with the objects of the meeting to assemble in a trade building.

The programme, as published in the CALL on Saturday, has been slightly changed. Hugh Craig will deliver the address of welcome, owing to the illness of President Dimond of the Chamber of Commerce. Governor Budd has so much work ahead of him that he may not be able to attend, though he has not positively stated either way. Otherwise the programme stands.

There is little doubt that A. S. Hallidie, president of the California Wire Works, will be elected permanent chairman. L. E. Meador of the Precision Iron Works will be chosen corresponding secretary, and M. B. Barnett of the Journal of Commerce recording secretary. A long list of vice-presidents will be named. Every trade in the good manufacturing industries of California, Oregon and Washington produced by the reception of delegates from interior portions of the State, Oregon and Washington, is invited to attend with enthusiasm ready to take the fresh steps for the betterment of the coast.

Papers from all over the country with stationery for the use of the "delegates" are being distributed. It is expected that the wishes of the gentlemen was on hand, but until evening had little to do but keep up a blazing fire in the grate.

A register will be opened this morning for each delegate to record his name, address and business. This autograph register will become part of the archives of the organization to be formed, and will in a few years have an historic value.

Oakland will be represented by the following manufacturers: J. W. Nelson, Oakland Brewing Company; E. H. Hundley, Oakland Lumber Mill; E. Norton, Oakland Iron Works; William Saunders, Pacific Press Publishing Company; George Roth, Eagle Manufacturing Company; E. S. Sissons, manufacturing at large; and M. J. Keller of the Keller Clothing Company.

Charles Delmas, a Puget Sound cooper who is deeply interested in the movement, will present some facts regarding the patronage bestowed upon his industry by California. Oregon and Washington producers. He proposes to show that just because there has not been concerted action among the Western people in assisting home industries the cooperative business has fallen off during the past few years. To such extent that it is almost at a standstill at the present time.

The following letter is self-explanatory: SAN FRANCISCO, March 16, 1895.

Mr. Hugh Craig—DEAR SIR: In reading this morning's paper I saw that the manufacturers have not made an effort to show the great importance of our work, which has steadily increased to 400,000 bushels and sold them all in this city. In 1894 I was unable to sell 100,000 bushels of willow in the city.

In 1877 I imported 7500 slips or plants from New York for trial. I located in Humboldt County, California, a more fertile soil than in the winter. As far as willows growing it was a success. I steadily increased the plants to 200,000, which would yield from fifteen to twenty tons of willow yearly. I was unable to market that amount of willow in this city, so employed men to manufacture them into rope. I found that willow was not profitable as the rate of freight was too high—\$4 per ton measurement. It would cost as much to bring them to San Francisco, a distance of 225 miles, as it would cost to bring them from New York, a distance of 3500 miles. I did not succeed with my company of the Humboldt, but in the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, I succeeded in having the rate reduced one-fourth. This was not enough so I came to San Francisco. Yours truly, A. J. GRANBORN, Truckee Basket Factory, 620 Twenty-first street.

Many more letters of the same character have been received by Secretary Barnett of the advisory committee, which will be read at the meetings to-morrow and during the week. The time allowed for the reading of each paper and debate on the same has not been decided, but will be regulated by the rules governing the convention, to be adopted to-day. It is thought that by holding three meetings each day the convention can adjourn on Saturday.

To-night the delegates will attend the American concert at the Mechanics' Pavilion and during the week will enjoy other amusements to be arranged by the reception committee.

The following additional subscriptions of \$5 each to the Manufacturers' Convention have been received: Zan Brothers, Thomas Day & Co., Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., Weston, Burt and Cooper Manufacturing Company, John Rieger, California Optical Company, John Fian, J. J. Pfister Knitting Company, Code, Eifelt & Co., California Art, Blend, and Cutting Works, Paraffine Paint Company, Pacific Rolling-mills, American Biscuit Company, San Francisco Co-operative Box Factory, Commercial Box Factory, Walter Brunt, P. F. Nolan & Co., Rothschild & Ehrenpfort, Joshua Hendy Machine Works.

STORY OF A DISCHARGED GUARD. He Claims That House of Correction Funds Are Misused.

According to the story of John McNeil, a House of Correction guard who was discharged on February 1, Auditor Broderick has been signing and Treasurer Widber paying demands on the House of Correction funds for what no services were rendered. He charges that A. Cleary was employed as a watcher at the vault of the Registrar's office where the ballots cast at the late election were kept, but at the same time drew his pay as a House of Correction guard.

Auditor Broderick's books show that he signed a warrant for A. Cleary for twenty-three and a half days' pay as a guard during January. He knows nothing regard-

ing the justice of the claim, as the salary warrants come to him as correct, and he has no option but to sign.

The Superintendent of the House of Correction laughs at the idea of any one drawing pay for working at the institution unless the services were actually performed. He thinks the story is a piece of spitwork on the part of O'Neil, who takes that means of getting revenge for his discharge.

MILLSPAUGH'S SUCCESSOR. The Position Has Been Tendered to an Out-of-Town Man.

W. S. Millspaugh, the ex-claims adjuster of the Southern Pacific Company, has not yet left the city and was still around the big office building yesterday afternoon, although his presence there was not in an official capacity.

His recent position has been tendered to a gentleman out of the city, whose name the officials quite naturally refuse to disclose as yet, but an answer is not expected for several days to come.

It is but just to other gentlemen connected with the claims department to state that the fall of Millspaugh in no way reflects upon the head of the department. Mr. Herrin, said yesterday that no other changes were contemplated or would be made.

Millspaugh has not been fortunate in the matter of securing the friendship of the officials in the general offices of the Southern Pacific since he came to this city and there are but few who have a kindly word for the deposed adjuster. His managers, for one thing, were against him. He had a habit of constantly forcing his legal achievements to the front when in conversation.

WHICH IS WIDOW GRABER? BOTH WOMEN DETERMINED TO PUSH THEIR CLAIMS IN THE COURTS.

EXCITING EXPERIENCE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR OF MARIN COUNTY.

There is every probability that a bitter legal warfare will be waged in the courts over the estate of Jacob Mackey Graber, who died last Friday in San Rafael and was buried there yesterday.

As reported yesterday, two women appeared immediately after his death, each of whom claimed to be his widow. Both women attended the funeral, and at its conclusion returned to this city and set about measures to secure the property of the deceased.

By the same boat came Edward Eden, Coroner and Public Administrator of Marin County, and who, under an order from the Superior Court of that county, took charge of the property of the deceased pending the settlement of its ownership through legal channels.

He met with quite an exciting experience while taking an inventory of the saloon owned by Graber at 908 Kearny street. One of the sons of Mrs. Graber No. 1 of this city, under the impression that Public Administrator Eden was taking possession of the property on behalf of Mrs. Graber No. 2 of San Rafael, forced his way into the premises and refused to leave until an officer was summoned. The situation was then explained to him and he withdrew.

Besides the saloon just mentioned, Mr. Graber owned a saloon at 510 Jackson street, and the two-story frame structure in which it is located, though not the lot on which the building stands.

Mrs. Graber No. 1, who has been living at 803 Pacific street, is quite indignant at what she calls the bold pretensions of Mrs. Graber No. 2, and declares that the latter has no right or interest of any kind in any of the property left by her husband. Her story is that she was married to Jacob Mackey Graber twenty years ago, that she had three children by him—two sons and a daughter—the boys being aged 20 and 18 years respectively, and the daughter sixteen.

"We separated about thirteen years ago and have been living apart ever since. We have met frequently and have exchanged greetings, but nothing more. The cause of our separation was family disagreements."

"About two years ago my husband took up with Nellie Hale, who was a waitress in one of his saloons, and has been living with her, so I learn, ever since. My two sons have been living with them at San Rafael and my daughter is East. My husband has not contributed to my support since our separation, but has always looked well after our children."

"The other three children who have been living with my husband and Nellie Hale are her children by a former marriage. She has had no children of which my husband is the father."

"There has never been a divorce between me and my husband. I never had papers served on me and never heard him or any one else claim that we had been divorced. Another fact that will go to show that there has been no divorce is that my husband was buried in a Catholic cemetery and under the auspices of the Catholic Church. Had he been a Protestant man this would not have been possible. I have always considered myself his wife, and consequently now consider myself his widow."

"I believe there is a will in the safe of the saloon on Kearny street, but I do not know what its provisions are. I have engaged counsel, and shall fight for my rights to the very end."

"All the household furniture, including the piano, contained in the house at San Rafael was purchased by my husband before he lived with Nellie Hale, yet the funeral had hardly proceeded two blocks from the house yesterday when the piano was removed by somebody, acting evidently under instructions from Nellie Hale."

Mrs. Graber No. 2, who had possession of the keys to both the saloons as well as the upper floor of the Jackson-street house, was taken to the Marin County Administrator while he was taking an inventory of the property. She was attired in deep mourning, and though she passed and repassed Mrs. Graber No. 1 in the streets, she did not look at her, and totally ignored her presence, assuming to be too deeply abstracted in her mourning to notice anything except that a careful inventory was taken of every article of furniture. When asked if she was married to Jacob Mackey Graber her reply was, "I'm Mrs. Graber."

"When were you married?" was asked. "I have nothing to say on this subject now. I will make my statement in court at the proper time."

"How long have you been married to Mr. Graber?" "I will say nothing now, but I tell you I am Mrs. Graber. I am a woman of few words, and I will say all that is necessary in court when the right time comes." As this was all the information that she would vouchsafe.

MILLIONS of consumers unite in testifying the complete satisfaction given by Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE. Probability That It Will Be Moved From Post Street.

The Builders' Exchange will probably be moved from 16 Post street at an early date. The property is owned by the Fair estate and as the will is being contested and there is no administrator it is impossible to get a lease, which the exchange desires rather than to sublet from month to month as at present. Will E. Fisher had a lease on the building and sublet the rear room with an entrance from Jackson street, she thought. But his lease expired the other day and over 300, has appointed a committee to secure other quarters.

SIGNED THE LETTER UNDER DURESS.

CAPTAIN DAVIES ANTICIPATED ITS RECEIPT AT THE "CALL" OFFICE.

ONE USE OF MARTIAL LAW.

RELIEVED THE GOVERNMENT OF BLAME AND WAS THEN "ASSISTED OUT."

A letter, dated at Honolulu, addressed to the CALL and signed by Captain William Davies was received yesterday. For some reason its delivery was delayed for two days.

Captain Davies was the man who was tried for furnishing arms to the rebels, convicted, and who was said to have been strung up by the thumbs by agents of the Government to extort a confession from him as to the others in the conspiracy.

Davies did give testimony against the rebels, and on his testimony a number of participants were punished. At the time of this occurrence reports were current in Honolulu that Captain Davies had been tortured, and to several acquaintances, Charles Creighton among others, he said that he had been tortured into making a confession. This expression he afterward explained by saying that he was tortured with threats of death.

A correspondent in Honolulu, who heard the story without Davies' explanation, wrote to the CALL that he thought was a truthful account, deeming it not improbable that some of the minor officers would resort to any extremity in order to carry their point in getting a confession.

Davies was ordered to be banished, but before he had time to take to the water he was taken to the Marshal's office in Honolulu, where he signed the following document:

MARSHAL'S OFFICE, HONOLULU, H. I., March 5, 1895.

To the Editor of the San Francisco Morning Call—SIR: An article appearing in the CALL of February 16, purporting to be a published narrative of my trial, contains a number of statements and insinuations which are entirely untrue and which are highly injurious to the Government of Hawaii, has been brought to my notice.

With your permission I wish to set right such a fearful perversion and denounce the whole thing as a most infernal falsehood. Not only is the article untrue, but the statements practiced upon myself nor upon any other prisoner. On the contrary, the Government from the first has treated me and all the other prisoners with the utmost fairness and justice, and my confession to the authorities relative to the landing of arms was made freely and without any statements implied—after having been subjected to torture.

In this statement believing it only fair that such an imputation against a Government that has dealt as fairly and leniently with me and all other prisoners as has the Hawaiian Government should be denied by one who is best able to do so.

WILLIAM DAVIES. The moment that Captain Davies touched American soil he sought out the CALL office, and over his own signature made a confession which the CALL has already been published, as follows:

Editor Call—DEAR SIR: The report published in your paper some time ago telling of how I was coerced into giving evidence against the so-called rebels in Honolulu, contains some mistakes. I will give the facts briefly.

I was arrested at 4 o'clock in the morning, and taken to the Marshal's office by two soldiers and other men. I was put in solitary confinement and was threatened with death by W. O. Smith, a soldier who had taken to the Marshal's office. I will give the facts briefly.

"I was arrested at 4 o'clock in the morning, and taken to the Marshal's office by two soldiers and other men. I was put in solitary confinement and was threatened with death by W. O. Smith, a soldier who had taken to the Marshal's office. I will give the facts briefly."

"On the 5th of the present month, about 6 o'clock in the morning, I was arrested under martial law and taken to the Marshal's office where a letter to the CALL disputing your former article, as republished in the Honolulu Advertiser, was presented to me and I was asked to sign it. I did so of course. I had no choice. The article was a little too strong, but was under martial law I had to sign it. The Government helped me out of the country by lending me money. Respectfully,

WILLIAM DAVIES. San Francisco, March 14, 1895.

The CALL publishes both letters at this time without comment, leaving a discerning public to judge of their merits.

Charles Creighton, one of the Hawaiian exiles, in an interview yesterday said that while a political prisoner in the station house at Honolulu on the night of January 7 he overheard Deputy Marshal A. M. Brown give orders to William H. Hoogs to take a squad and find Captain Davies.

"Shoot him on sight if he resists," was the language which Creighton overheard. But Brown added that "if he (Hoogs) could make Davies next it would be all the better."

"Hoogs told me next morning," continued Mr. Creighton, "that they had had orders to shoot Davies on sight, and intended to do so, but that Davies had not been found."

Mrs. Crooks' Estate. The account of the executors of the estate of Susan Crooks for the months from April, 1894, to February, 1895, shows the total receipts of the property to be \$10,969.27, the disbursements \$10,969.27, and the cash on hand \$86,119.27. The appraised value of the real estate is \$875,924.48. The wish cashings the value of the estate to \$877,924.75. Unpaid claims to the amount of \$24,502.99 are also reported.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, a refreshing and truly laxative, essentially cleansing the system and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.