HOLDS BACK A JOKER.

Why Spain Does Not Hurry in Apologizing to Uncle Sam.

ACTING VERY COOLLY.

May Call Attention to a Little Incident in the Gulf of Mexico.

SPANISH-CUBANS FIRED UPON.

Diplomatic Negotiations Relating to the Allianca Affair Remain Rather Mixed.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Information is said to be at hand that the schooner which recently sailed from Savannah, Ga., after having been watched by the customs officers, had on board arms and ammunition concealed under a deckload of lumber. Her destination is supposed to have been Cuba. The Spanish gunboats are on the watch for her.

Nothing is known here of the reported action of the Spanish ship Infanta Isabella or Arcedo firing on American vessels. There is good ground, however, for believing that the ship sailing from Savannah with Cuban arms aboard will furnish an actual case of detention if she is overhauled. Careful investigation is proceeding as to the cargo shipped by the Allianca at Colon, allegations that arms were taken aboard under cover of darkness having been made. Communications have been received in Washington from Cuba that the Conde de Venadito was the Spanish warship firing on the Allianca. These advices said that the latter ship was flying a British flag.

There is no further doubt as to the receipt by Secretary Gresham of a reply from Spain to his demand, but there is reason to believe the published reports have failed to state some important reservations by Spain. One part of Spain's answer may consist in calling attention to a charge that in November last a number of Spanish-Cubans were fishing in the Gulf of Mexico when they were fired upon by a United States revenue cutter, first with a canon and later with small arms. The firing is alleged to have occurred twelve miles from land. The Spaniards were carried to New Orleans, where, it is said, the United States Court for the Southern District of Louisiana released them. Spain has not thus far made a protest, but may do so now that the United States has protested against the firing on the Allianca.

As far as learned the State Department has not yet heard from United States Minister Taylor or from Consul-General Williams at Havana upon the question of the identity of the Spanish cruiser which fired upon the Allianca.

As the commander of the Conde de Venadito reported the steamer upon which he fired was flying a British flag, there is a possibility that his story refers to another incident, which may result in bringing Great Britain to the defense of her ensign, for the Spanish cruiser, according to the position taken by Secretary Gresham, was bound to accept colors displayed in answer to the signal as establishing the nationality of the vessel.

It begins to appear that our Government is not disposed to be unduly exacting in the matter of a speedy response from the Spanish Government, inasmuch as the entire Spanish Cabinet has resigned.

CROSSMAN IS POSITIVE.

His Affidavits as to the Firing Upon the Allianca.

NEW YORK, March 19.—A cable dispatch from Havana to the effect that the commander of the Spanish cruiser Conde de Venadito had reported that he fired on the steamer on March 8, off Cape May, after signaling her, and was replied to by the hoisting of the British flag, has brought forth affidavits from Captain Crossman of the Allianca and his officers that the American and not the British ensign was flying from the staff of the Allianca. The report that the Allianca carried rifles on the southbound trip was also emphatically denied by representatives of the Panama Railroad Company.

Captain Crossman's, affidavit is as follows:

Captain James A. Crossman being duly sworn, deposes and says he has read in the morning papers of this date, Tuesday, March 19, that the commander of the Spanish gunboat Conde de Venadito has made the statement that the steamship that was off Cape Maysi, Cuba, on the 8th day of March, 1895, which was fired on by his gunboat, hoisted the British ensign in saluting him. In view of this statement he does most solemnly swear that the flag hoisted on the staff of the steamer Allianca in salute to the Spanish gunboat off Cape Maysi, Cuba, on the 8th day of March, 1895, by his order and in his presence, was the American ensign. This is the only flag used for such purposes, the national flag of America.

The others who signed a similar affidavit were Benjamin Corning, first officer; F. W. Russell, second officer; W. H. Churchill, purser; A. S. Jussen, freight clerk; E. T. Kingman, surgeon. These affidavits will be forwarded at once to Washington by the company.

SENATOR MORGAN'S VIEWS.

He Favors Annexation or the Purchase of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Senator Morgan of Alabama, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has remained in Washington since the adjournment of Congress and takes an interest in the existing foreign complications.

"I do not know what is being done," he said to an Associated Press reporter, "further than what is said in the papers from time to time. I am, of course, interested in the situation in Cuba. If the revolutionists are able to hold out for a year they will be able to secure material assistance from persons in this country, not only in the way of money, but in spite of all efforts to prevent it there are many men that are ready to go into a war for Cuba or any other war, and there will be no way of keeping them out of it if the men who are leading this revolt show that they command any strength at home. At first I was inclined to view the uprising as without any particular backing, but it appears now that it has grown to be quite formidable. Those people are not to be blamed for rebelling. It is only a question of time when Cuba will throw off the Spanish yoke. It may not be with this revolution, but it will come from future revolution."

"Are you for purchasing Cuba?" was asked.

"I have always been a Cuban annexationist," replied Mr. Morgan. "I am for purchasing the island or of any other method of acquiring it from Spain. It is an important island for the United States."

The Allianca incident was referred to and Senator Morgan said he approved the course of the State Department in demanding an apology and reparation. He declared that American merchantmen cannot lawfully be interfered with upon the high seas. He expressed the opinion that Cuba might be annexed, and said it was a great mistake that San Domingo was not purchased when we had an opportunity. No such chance, he added, should be neglected in the future when we were offered islands in the ocean over which we could exercise control and which were properly a part of the American continental system and were necessary for the protection of our coast commerce.

ADMIRAL MEADE'S MOVEMENTS.

His Squadron Handy in Case of Trouble With Spain.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Admiral Meade to-day cabled the Navy Department that he sailed with his squadron from La Guayra, Venezuela, for San Domingo. This move is in accordance with his prearranged itinerary, and if the plan is not interrupted by unexpected events the next points visited will be Port au Prince, Hayti, and then Santiago de Cuba.

EXCITEMENT DYING OUT.

Minister Murugua Keeps His Government Posted as to Public Sentiment.

MADRID, March 19.—Epoca announces the Spanish Minister to the United States, Senor Murugua, has cabled to Senor Groisard, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the excitement in the American press, owing to the firing upon the steamer Allianca, is abating. Senor Murugua, according to Epoca, added that the resentment as shown by American newspapers was never shared by Pre sident Cleveland.

BAYARD'S DIFFICULT TASK.

Asked to Seek an Explanation From England as to Nicaragua.

Has Already Met With a Check in Connection With the Venezuela Boundary.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—It is probable that Embassador Bayard will be instructed by cable to call the attention of the British Government to the British ultimatum addressed to Nicaragua and ask for an explanation of British purposes.

The subject must be handled with great delicacy and prudence, and, taken in connection with the attempt Bayard is making in accordance with the formal direction of Congress to secure submission of the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuala, it will test his diplomatic abilities to the utmost to maintain cordial relations with the government to which he is accredited while persisting in forcing upon its attention these disagreeable subjects.

It is apprehended here, in view of the statements made in Parliament yesterday, by Sir Edward Grey, the Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that Mr. Bayard has already met with a check in his attempt to push the arbitration matter. This would be very unfortunate just at this time, for it would oblige the President to consider and decide what further steps are necessary to give effect to the intention of Congress and protect the republic of Venezuela from encroachments upon her territory.

It is felt in diplomatic circles here that the signs are certainly ominous of approaching trouble in the south with British warships bound for Nicaragua to collect indemnity under duress, with a French war vessel bound for La Guayra, Venezuela, to take the expelled French Minister aboard, leaving a wide breach of diplomatic relations, and with other European nations threatening to follow Great Britain's example in coercing the small Central and South American republics in the payment of debts and indemnities.

AS TO CATTLE FROM TEXAS.

Some Misunderstanding About the South Dakota Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—At the Agricultural Department it is thought there has been a misunderstanding as to the proclamation of the Governor of South Dakota. It is thought that the proclamation referred to is merely the usual one issued about this time to establish local legislation in conformity with the regulations made by the department to prevent the introduction of what is known as Texas fever among the cattle. The Health Department recently issued its annual report, restricting trade in Texas cattle. There is no pleuro-pneumonia in Texas. It is said at the Agricultural Department that the department has numerous agents in Texas, and frequent reports are received from them. The disease cannot be communicated through slaughtered beef.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Collections From the Income Tax Now Cuts Some Figure in Them.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—A statement prepared by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows receipts during the eight months of the present fiscal year to have been as follows: Spirits, $59,058,538; increase over the same period last year, $4,085,763; tobacco, $19,761; increase, $1,096,999; oleomargarine, $1,108,276, decrease, $228,184; income tax, $11,818; miscellaneous, $436,320; increase, $343,324.

The total receipts for the eight months were $100,632,466, an increase of $5,180,622. During the month of February, 1895, there was an aggregate decrease in the receipts compared with February, 1894, of $1,701,445.

Tour of Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Interstate Commerce Commission is preparing for an extensive tour of the West in order to hear cases that have arisen in that section which demand adjudication. The rates from Pueblo and Denver to California are to be inquired into. The Colorado people claim that they cannot manufacture and ship rails, machinery or other articles successfully, while Chicago, St. Louis and other places on the Missouri River can ship the same articles to California at very much lower rates.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The statement of the condition of the treasury today shows: Available cash balance, $184,009,305; gold reserve, $90,445,032.

Concord and Mohican.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Concord has sailed from Chin Kiang for Shanghai. The Mohican has arrived at Fairhaven.

Blue Duck Pardoned.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The President has pardoned Blue Duck, convicted of murder in Arkansas, and W. B. Faucett, sentenced in Arkansas to six months' imprisonment for counterfeiting.

BOTH ARE CAUTIONED.

Two Talkative Ministers Called Down Rather Abruptly.

THURSTON AND MURUGUA

Representatives of Hawaii and Spain in a Peck of Trouble.

GRESHAM ON THEIR TRACK.

Discourtesy Causes a Demand for the Recall of the Envoy From the Island Republic.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—It was reported here this afternoon that Secretary Gresham had demanded the recall of L. A. Thurston, Hawaiian Minister to the United States, and to-night the CALL correspondent received positive and reliable information confirmatory of this report.

Secretary Gresham has long been of the opinion that Minister Thurston was indiscreet and discourteous in giving information to the press in advance of its delivery to the State Department. He objected particularly to the publication of news in New York papers which he believed emanated from Mr. Thurston. This was a report of the trial and sentence of certain of the Hawaiian conspirators, and was printed in New York on February 13.

Several days later Mr. Gresham had an interview with Mr. Thurston and remonstrated with him. The Minister acknowledged that he may have been somewhat remiss in not communicating his facts to the State Department before conveying them to the press, and expressed an apology. Mr. Gresham requested that he put his explanation in writing, and Thurston declined to do this. On February 21 Secretary Gresham asked that President Dole recall his Minister. Mr. Thurston admits the truth of this and is evidently preparing to leave his post here.

Secretary Gresham requested Minister Willis to formally communicate to the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs the fact that Minister Thurston was persona non grata. The communication was sent by mail, and news regarding its reception may now be on the American steamer on its way to San Francisco.

The CALL correspondent is reliably informed that Secretary Gresham is very much displeased with the public utterances of Senor Murugua, Spanish Minister to the United States, concerning the Allianca incident, and when this matter is disposed of, or perhaps sooner, he will express to the Spanish Government his desire that it appoint another diplomatic representative to the United States.

Senor Murugua, with the ardor of a Spaniard, has allowed his tongue to wag too freely, and his discussion of the Allianca affair has been so intemperate and indiscreet as to greatly incense Secretary Gresham. The Minister now realizes that he has been too outspoken, and says that his statements, while positive and emphatic, must not be considered as an indication of irritability on his part, as he has no desire to be offensive toward United States officials.

It begins to look as if Cleveland and Gresham have determined to pursue a vigorous foreign policy in order to make some amend for their former hesitating and vacillating administration of State Department affairs which has made them so unpopular.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was almost entirely devoted to the several foreign complications on hand.

EXPLAINED BY DR. ROOK.

Ruling of Satolli Relating to the Fall River Cases.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Fall River dispatch was shown to Mgr. Satolli by his assistant, Dr. Rook, who subsequently explained the situation thus:

Mgr. Satolli has written to Bishop Perkins of Providence, R. I., suggesting that the facts are so exceptional in the Fall River cases that it would be well if the Bishop saw fit to suspend temporarily the application of the rule relative to Knights of Pythias members.

The exceptional circumstances as stated to Mgr. Satolli are that two of the members of a Fall River lodge are about to die. If they leave that lodge they forfeit their insurance money, and if they stay in it they cannot receive the sacrament.

Mgr. Satolli suggested that it would be proper to modify the rule so as to permit these two members to have their insurance without being debarred from the sacraments.

It also appears that the two Fall River lodges were exceptional in being made up entirely of Catholics, and for this reason Mgr. Satolli suggested that it might be desirable to suspend the rule in order that members might have the benefit of Easter sacraments.

The suspension is not of a general character, and is due entirely to the special circumstances at Fall River. Monsignor Satolli also wishes it understood that he merely advised Bishop Harkins that the facts warranted temporary suspension.

FITZSIMMONS ALL RIGHT.

No Truth in the Story That the Boxer Has Paresis.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 19.—Regarding the statement of Captain Glori, made at Newark, N. J., saying that Bob Fitzsimmons was afflicted with paresis, saying he had sunken cheeks, hollow eyes and a shambling gait, and would prove an easy victim for Corbett if they should meet, Martin Julian, Fitzsimmons' brother-in-law, to-day said that Captain Glori is discussing the subject "through the crown of his hat."

"I saw Fitzsimmons less than two weeks ago," said Julian. "His eyes did not shine like diamonds, but he was in robust condition and is taking the usual good care of himself. I cannot understand why Glori persists in making such statements, which he knows are untrue."

In the Diplomatic Stage.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Agricultural Department officials say they have no recent information concerning the protests made by foreign Governments against the importation of cattle from the United States. The matter is still in the diplomatic stage.

Negroes Settle in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Secretary of State has been advised by the diplomatic representatives of the United States at the City of Mexico, under date of March 6, that between 700 and 800 negro families have recently arrived from the United States at Ilanhuanilo, Durango, Mexico, as colonists under a federal concession granted to W. H. Ellis, an American citizen.

LOOTED TRUST FUNDS.

Sensational Disclosures in the Whisky Combine Scandal.

CHICAGO, March 19.—The Tribune says: It is expected that the experts will have completed their examinations of the books of the whisky trust for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1892, by the end of this week.

Their report, it is asserted, will contain developments more sensational than any yet brought to light in the investigation of the career of the corporation.

These developments will be made the foundation for suits against certain officers and directors of the trust to recover moneys which will aggregate $2,000,000 or more. Then, incidentally, it is said, they will lay bare the facts in the conspiracy which culminated in the sale of the Shufeldt distillery which was marked during its progress by attempts to destroy the distillery with dynamite, and by the arrest of George J. Gibson, then secretary of the trust, on a charge of being implicated in the plot.

The receivers and others interested refused to discuss the situation. They admitted that certain suits were in contemplation, but declined to give details, saying the matter must first be tried in the courts.

From other sources it is learned, however, that the experts have found entries on books of the company showing that upward of $500,000 was expended soon after the arrest of Gibson and before the indictments against him were quashed, and for all this vast expenditure no debit entries were made.

Further, the actual disposition of most of this money has been learned from records found in the inner vaults of the company at Peoria, which was opened by expert locksmiths. It is on these discoveries that the civil suits to recover money so paid will be based. Some of these suits may be started by the receivers, though these officials refused to make any admissions in this regard.

RETIREMENT OF BISSELL.

Will Not Give Up His Portfolio Until May First.

In the Meantime Mr. Wilson Is in No Hurry to Assume the Office.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—An impression prevails in some quarters that Postmaster-General Bissell remains in office because he desires to clear up some business that is yet unfinished. This is not the case.

"Everything is in ship-shape order," said Mr. Bissell, when asked about this. "I could move out at any time if it was desired by either myself or Mr. Wilson. The fact is I have my Washington house leased until the 1st of May, and the lease on my Buffalo house does not expire until the same date, and I do not care to be idle during the time while Mr. Wilson is not yet ready to assume the duties of the department."

The only regret that Mr. Bissell has in leaving the office is that he has not been able, owing to the failure of Congress to legislate, to carry out all of the reforms he had inaugurated, the greatest being that relating to second-class mail matter. He outlined his wishes on this subject in his annual report. He pointed out the enormous amount of second-class mail matter the Government was carrying that consisted neither of legitimate newspapers nor magazines, the publications for which the second-class rate was designed. Mr. Bissell was very much in earnest in this.

He went to many of the leaders in Congress with his suggested reform when the last session convened.

"I was told," said he, "that if this was pushed at that time it would interfere with the financial measures, and that all the time which Congress could give to legislation other than appropriations would be devoted to finances. I could not, of course, interfere with matters of such moment by pushing legislation in which there was less interest."

It is a source of gratification to the retiring Postmaster-General that the work of the department is up to date and everything ready for Mr. Wilson to take hold.

BRUTALITY ON A BOAT.

Arrest of the Fiendish Captain of an Oyster Schooner.

BALTIMORE, March 19.—Captain Jefferson Mears of the oyster schooner General Haycock has been arrested, charged with brutal treatment of Edward Merrill, a member of his crew.

The boy was stripped of his clothing when the wind was blowing a gale and the mercury was nearly down to zero. His wrists were crossed and tied firmly together and he was thus tied up to the rigging. He was then severely whipped. When cut down his thumbs were frozen. The United States authorities are looking for the man who assisted the captain in his brutalities.

Colonial Estimates Adopted.

BERLIN, March 19.—The Reichstag today adopted the colonial estimates after a heated debate. Dr. Kayser, Director of the Colonial office, defended Baron von Wissman's administration of German West Africa, which Chancellor von Caprivi censured last year. Bebel and Richter continued to demand, without avail, an inquiry into the charges which they brought against the Colonial Department.

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Quinine Pills, 3-grain, per 100	35c
Yale's Hair Tonic and Lola Montez Cream	65c
Veronica Water (genuine)	40c
Orange Blossom and Sierra Kidney Cure	75c
Cuticura Resolvent and Cherry Pectoral	70c
Fountain Syringes—2-qt., 70c; 3-qt., 75c; 4-qt.,	85c
Viavi, regular price $3, our price	$2 50
Trusses—others ask $5 to $15—our price	$1 75 to $5
Silk Stockings	$3 50
Electric Belts	$5
Obesity Belts	$2 25

☞ The above may be had also at The Ferry Cut Rate Drug Store, No. 8 Market Street, at same prices.

FLAMES FANNED BY THE MORNING GALE.

Stables and Shanties at Second and Brannan Go Up in Smoke.

DEL MONTE MILLS IN PERIL.

A Score of Horses Incinerated. Kilburn's Cooperage Shop Gone.

Fire broke out this morning at 1:50 o'clock in a stable on Townsend street, and communicated with a two-story frame building on the east occupied by Brown Brothers as a cooperage-shop.

It also spread to the west, destroying a two-story frame building occupied by Frank Crim as a dwelling.

It then spread to several shanties and stables in the rear and completely destroyed them.

The stable was owned by Brown Bros. and occupied by them and by Laumeister of the Del Monte Flouring-mill and their horses.

There were thirty-five horses in the stable, and it was reported at first that none of them escaped.

The fire got a great start before the alarm was given and the Chief was obliged to turn in a second alarm.

The fire destroyed Laumeister's barn on Stanford street, near Townsend, and with it over twenty head of horses, the wagons and drays and a large stock of hay and grain.

Within a half hour after the fire started the barn was burned to the ground. It was a one-story wooden structure with a loft.

The flames spread to Kilburn's cooper-shop, a building adjoining, and completely destroyed the stock in that establishment.

Before the fire was got under control it had caught the dwelling next the cooper shop. At 2 o'clock the fire was under control.

The loss is estimated at between $40,000 and $50,000.

The amount of the insurance could not be definitely learned this morning.

The proprietor of the cooperage shop was burned out two years ago. His shop was then on the other side of Second street.

A small frame building adjoining the cooper-shop was partially destroyed. It was occupied by Frank Crim, a laborer.

His furniture was destroyed and his family were obliged to leave the building in their nightclothes.

The great mill of the Del Monte Company at Second and Brannan streets was in great danger of destruction.

The wind bearing clouds of sparks blew toward it, and had it not been for the rain that was falling fast the huge structure would have been ignited.

The fire was started by an explosion of chemicals in a small room in the rear of the cooper-shop.

Fire from a defective flue damaged the three-story frame structure on Newhall place, off Lombard street, to the extent of $200.

Fire on Front Street.

The alarm from box 264 at 10:45 A. M. yesterday was for a fire in a shed at the rear of 220 Front street. Damage $100; cause, spark from a chimney.

IT IS DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

The Famous Physiognomy Case Will Be Submitted to Judge McKenna.

Mrs. Stanton Tells Why She Made Many Mistakes in Physiology.

The famous physiognomy case of Simms against Stanton is drawing to a close before the United States Commissioner. The plaintiff submitted his side of the question some months ago, but the defendant has been very voluminous in her testimony, and by persisting in conducting her case in her own way, has caused much unnecessary delay. No matter what her counsel has had to say on the subject, Mrs. Stanton has persisted in "ganging her ain gait." In consequence, her testimony fairly bristles with objections made by Mrs. Clara Foltz, the attorney for Dr. Simms.

When the case was called before United States Commissioner Heacock on Monday Attorney Wheaton for Mrs. Stanton was re-enforced by Fisher Ames. Mrs. Clara Foltz and Joseph D. Redding appeared for Dr. Simms. Every time the witness attempted to argue her own case Mrs. Foltz interposed an objection and Mrs. Stanton then continued the even tenor of her way. Once in a while her attorneys would propound a question to her in the hopes of getting her to clear up some hazy explanation she had made, but as she evidently had her course mapped out and her testimony prearranged she would not deviate a hair's breadth.

When the witness had made her explanations Mr. Redding took up the cross-examination. In answer to his questions the defendant said she had been married twice and that her first husband was J. T. Hanks. She is 60 years of age, and at one time worked in the family of Horace Greeley. All her leisure time, according to her, was spent among books, and her hope is that some day she will be able to pass an examination and add the much-coveted letters "M.D." to her name.

Redding took up the question of anatomy, and read a quotation from Mrs. Stanton's book in which she says the lower jaw is a continuous bone. "I know what you are getting at," said Mrs. Stanton. "That is an error and I'll admit it."

Asked what she knew about anatomy and physiology she answered she was not an expert, but had read many medical works and had used them as references. Since Dr. Simms began suit the witness said she had taken lessons in anatomy and at some future date hoped to graduate as a physician. She did not consider a knowledge of anatomy essential in writing a work on physiognomy.

"What would you think of a person who in writing on work on physiognomy made 233 anatomical and physiological mistakes, Mrs. Stanton?" asked Redding.

"That would depend upon the magnitude of the errors," was the answer.

"Well, Mrs. Stanton, supposing the writer of that book put arms where legs ought to be and legs where arms ought to be, what would you think?"

"I know what you're getting at," was the tart answer. "You refer to the place in which I place the liver in the thoracic or breast cavity instead of in the stomach. Well, I did that for the purpose of better illustrating my meaning. I was five years writing my book, and it is not made up of excerpts from other books."

"Can you name one new idea in your book, Mrs. Stanton?" asked Redding, in his blandest tone.

"Yes, the three natural divisions of the face," was the answer. Mrs. Stanton then pleaded fatigue and illness, so the court adjourned until next Monday at 2 P. M.

EMERIC AND THE OCTOPUS.

How the Fish Commissioner's Left Arm Was Dislocated.

"I am still in the ring," said Fish Commissioner Emeric yesterday, when he was asked why he had his good left hand tied up in a mammoth bandage.

"You are anxious to know how this thing happened? Well, la grippe has not a thing to do with it. I simply ran against a snag in getting off the line and the octopus was too much for me."

"Well, that's strange," suggested a friend. "Will you be so kind as to inform me what kind of a fish this octopus is, Harry?"

"Fish be darned," pertly replied the Fish Commissioner. "The octopus is not a fish: it is a shark which hesitates at nothing, not even an honorable Fish Commissioner."

"Please tell me all about it and how you came to have your good left hand 'in the slips,'" inquired an interested observer.

"Well, accidents will sometimes happen to the best of men, my dear fellow," retorted the recently appointed Fish Commissioner, as he glanced over his well-knit shoulders at the nicely bandaged member, and muttered something which sounded like: "If that happened to my good right piscatorial arm, now that the angling season is almost at hand, I would have—"

"Say, my dear old boy," interrupted a good friend of the Commissioner, "do not go into detail as to what you might have done if the right arm had gone wrong, but just tell me how this thing happened, won't you?"

Mr. Emeric smiled and casting a good line glance at his questioner said: "Yes, old boy, I will tell you in a few words how this thing happened. I was riding in one of the ten-mile-an-hour streetcars and being somewhat of an athlete I thought, as all athletes do, that I could get off at any point without having to ask the conductor or brakeman to slow up a bit. Now I know that I made a mistake. In stepping from the platform my head went one way while my nether extremities went another way. My good left arm did all in its power to keep my equilibrium in a safe pose, but singularly it failed, and the result was a wrench. The socket was thrown out of joint and this is the result—bandaged arm."

As Mr. Emeric turned to go away on business he added, "Do not for a moment think a wrenched arm will deter me from catching the biggest fish that swims on All Fools' day, as my right always speaks for itself."

IN SORROW FAR FROM HOME.

Funeral Services Over the Remains of Arthur P. Peterson.

The Exile's Body Will Be Sent Back to the Land of His Adoption.

A large circle of Hawaiians, friends and brethren in exile, assembled in the undertaking parlors of Martin & Morrison, 118 Geary street, yesterday afternoon, to attend the funeral services over A. B. Peterson, ex-Attorney-General of Hawaii, who died at the California Hotel Saturday evening. The services were conducted by Rev. C. O. Brown, pastor of the First Congregational Church.

After the singing of a hymn, Mr. Brown read a chapter from the Scriptures, and delivered a short but touching funeral address.

The preacher read a biographical sketch of the deceased. He then said:

"As regards the political sympathies of him who lies dead before us, there is a difference of opinion, as there must always be in all earthly things. This much may be said: He was honest and sincere. He has now gone to meet the great and eternal King, who judges all with the judgment that is eternal justice."

The remains will be kept at the undertaking parlors until April 2, when they will be shipped to Honolulu by the steamer Australia.

The casket containing the dead was profusely and beautifully decorated with flowers. There were calla lilies, a large wreath of violets, heliotropes, a bunch of Eastern lilies, a wreath of smilax, pinks and a sheaf of wheat.

The following friends, all of whom are or recently were residents of Honolulu, were present:

C. W. Ashford, Charles Creighton, W. H. Cornwell, Consul Charles T. Wilder, G. W. Macfarlane, George S. Wundenburg, H. A. Juen, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Brown, James Brown, Mrs. Waterbury, John Oat, Mrs. Oat, Mrs. T. King, Mrs. H. Berger, Master Berger, Thomas King Jr., Mr. Mahone, Mrs. M. Creighton, Miss A. M. Creighton, Mrs. W. M. Gifford, Mrs. H. McGrew, Peter Camarinos, H. von Werthen, T. F. Kennedy, R. H. Hug, W. H. Aldrich, C. Klemme, H. F. Hebbard, J. Radin, Miss Bromwell, H. L. Gear, George Gear, Mrs. H. L. Gear, Mrs. G. D. Gear, James A. Fuller, G. W. Shultes, A. Savage, Mrs. Captain Hubbard, George Fink, John Leroy and Arthur White.

GROSS ELECTION FRAUDS.

Primaries at Toledo Worthy of the Tammany Crowd.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 19.—Gross frauds are said to have been discovered by the Board of Elections to-day in its investigation by special request of the tally-sheets used in the Eleventh Ward primaries last Friday evening and the result may be that the convention on Saturday, wherein Mayor Major was renominated, will be declared void. In the examination today it was discovered that five of the anti-Major delegates in the ward in question were counted out, whereas they had a minimum majority of twenty-eight over the others and the Major delegates declared elected. Other questionable methods are said to have prevailed in the Second and Fourth wards, and the tally-sheets of these will be gone over to-morrow by the board.

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Cure the morbid appetite for stimulants when all other remedies fail.

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Restore the lost appetite when all other remedies fail.

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For lack of vitality, headache and billiousness there is no remedy like it.

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Paine's Celery Compound Is Making People Well.

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Wherever the English language is spoken and English newspapers and medical journals are read, there you will find Paine's celery compound is ordered for all forms of weakness.

At home, as well as abroad, throughout the United States, in every state, city and village the one undisputed, strongly commended, unfailing remedy for the spring is Paine's celery compound.

As a nerve strengthener and regulator, blood purifier and bodily invigorator there is nothing that bears any relation or at all resembles or in any measure equals Paine's celery compound.

It stands by itself, unrelated to any sarsaparilla, nervine or tonic the world has ever known, and as far superior to them as the diamond is to ordinary glass.

Its discovery by Professor Edward E. Phelps, M.D., LL.D., in the laboratory of Dartmouth Medical School was as noteworthy an event in medicine as the wonderful cures it has effected have been remarkable.

Where everything else fails Paine's celery compound cures! Try it!

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There are so many articles on the market many ladies find it difficult to select what is best. To guarantee every one, dealers are authorized to refund money in every case where ladies feel, after using my articles, they have received no benefit.

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The Skin Food and Tissue Builder.

This inimitable toilet wonder and great beautifier will smooth and clear the most annoying skin or complexion. The wonder and pleasure of all who use it. Clears the lifeless, clay-like, sallow complexion. Gives a youthful hue to the rough coarse-grained skin. You need not wash it off nor cover the face or hands, since it dries instantly. Does not grease nor soil silks, satins, gloves or finest fabric. Absolutely harmless, pure, clear, colorless. The more you use it the better you like it. This elegant toilet requisite has delightful effect if the hands or face become rough or chapped from household work or exposure, preventing the formation of wrinkles. Renders the skin delightfully soft, smooth and velvety. Contains no mineral oils or animal fats, and, unlike glycerine or vaseline and kindred preparations, does not promote the growth of hair on the face. It is especially nice to use before applying face powders and to protect the skin from wind or sun. Price 75 cents.

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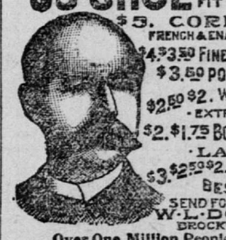

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