

MAY BENJOIN THE WATER COMPANY.

MAYOR SUTRO WILL TAKE THE COURSE IF LAKE MERCED WATER IS USED.

SOME HARMLESS BACTERIA.

DR. SPENCER SAYS THAT THE LAGUNA CONTAINS NO DANGEROUS MICROBES.

Mayor Sutro has fully made up his mind to invoke the aid of the Grand Jury in his efforts to show that the water of Laguna de la Merced is not fit for the use of the inhabitants of San Francisco.

"I see that there is no use looking for relief from this Board of Health," he said after the close of yesterday's meeting of the board. "The members admit that the hog and cattle ranches along the streams flowing into the lake are likely to be detrimental to the purity of the lake, and yet they come up serenely and say that they are convinced that the water is all right. I don't care anything about their opinions or for the reports of all the bacteriological experts in the world. I know from what I have seen that the water of that lake is bad, and I consider it a crime for the Spring Valley Water Company to furnish it to the people of San Francisco.

Therefore I shall go before the Grand Jury and try to induce the members to visit the lake with me, and search their own eyes the fifth and slime that every rain washes into the lake in large quantities.

"In case the jury declines to indict the managers of the company I shall wait until the corporation begins to pump water out of the lake and I will be on hand to see that the water is not pumped out of the courts, get out an injunction against them, and make the public see through the evidence adduced that this water is made in a good cause, and that they are taking their lives in their hands every time they drink Spring Valley water."

The proceedings of the board were a surprise to the Mayor in more ways than one, for not only did the body fail to condemn the waters of the lake, but they placed in the light of being one of the best supplies of water belonging to the Spring Valley company.

After a mass of routine business had been disposed of, the Mayor drew a document from his pocket, saying: "I recently made a visit to Lake Merced in company with the Board of Supervisors and members of the board, and I saw there that independent of chemical and bacteriological examinations, which may show all sorts of germs, the waters of that lake are unfit for human use."

Dr. Spencer's report is here. I have had it read up to the present moment and have not made one word of comment. The secretary then read the report, which, after explaining that the author was not a chemist by profession and had not made the chemical analysis of the water called for by the board, went on to give the results of the examination of the samples of water from the lake.

The gist of the report, stripped of its medical terminology, was that bacteria were found in each sample, but that they were not calculated to produce disease, and that the water was as good as the average. A fourth sample furnished him by Dr. Deane was declared to contain bacteria of the kind which are dangerous only when placed under the skin through wounds or abrasions. The report closed with quotations from bacteriological authorities calculated to show that lake water is less liable to be contaminated by river water, and that all water was more or less impregnated with bacteria.

"I don't care if a thousand experts say that water is fit to drink," broke in the Mayor excitedly as the secretary finished. "I know it is not. This powerful corporation is getting \$1,700,000 per year out of this city and furnishing it with filthy, poisonous water. I am going to see whether the Grand Jury and the courts will not take this matter up and treat the Spring Valley Water Company as it deserves. It has used money to gain its ends. Corrupt means are employed wherever its interests are concerned. I have been a resident of San Francisco and I propose to do my duty as such, no matter whose toes I tread on. I denounce the Spring Valley, as I look at the octopus, and I shall not rest until the people of San Francisco get full justice."

"Look at the way the last Legislature bowed to the dictates of the corporations. The members call you to order, Mr. Chairman," broke in Dr. Mays. "We are speaking of water just at present. I stand corrected," said the Mayor. "You will find that all water supplies contain bacteria," said Dr. Regensburger. "Of course there is no excuse for the hog ranches on the watershed of Laguna de la Merced, but I understand that these are to be immediately removed, and I do not see why we should divert the waters of Colma Creek into the ocean. That will settle the whole business."

"And I move to amend," said the Mayor, "that this board condemn the water of Lake Merced until the company has finished the tunnel and so diverted the water." Silence reigned and no one came to the chairman's rescue by seconding the amendment. "Won't some one second this matter?" said the Mayor. "Well, then it fails." A moment later, while the secretary was stating the original resolution, he continued: "But I want you gentlemen on record on this question."

"This is carrying your authority altogether too far," exclaimed Dr. Regensburger, springing to his feet. "You have no right to ask a vote on an amendment that has not been seconded."

"All right," returned the Mayor, "I'll drop it, but you may rest assured that the public will understand the stand you have taken on this matter."

"I want you to stop casting reflections on myself and the other members of this board," said Dr. Regensburger excitedly. "The public will understand us, and it already understands you. You stir people up to do wrong, and you have no right to cast reflections that you have no right to cast. The public will understand both sides of this question."

"I cast no slurs," replied the Mayor. "Yes you did," returned the angry doctor. "Well, I did not intend to do so," replied the Mayor, and the matter was dropped. The original motion was carried, Mayor

Sutro voting no and explaining his action by saying that he was against the motion because his amendment had not been seconded.

Dr. Spencer's report was placed on file, as was a communication from George T. Gaden, the Mayor's expert, who had investigated the Lake Merced watershed, and reported that the bog and cattle ranches were there as had been represented. He thought the lake should be condemned. In reference to his report Dr. Regensburger offered a resolution to the effect that the authorities of San Mateo and San Francisco counties should be notified of the nuisances along Colma Creek and requested to abate them at once, according to the law.

THEY REFUSED TO INDIOT.

The United States Grand Jury considered the Case Trivial. The United States Grand Jury refused to find a true bill against Michael Maginnis, charged with committing an assault upon a United States Custom-house officer, yesterday, so he was discharged from custody.

The prisoner was formerly a fireman on the Pacific Mail Company's steamer Acapulco, and several months ago he got into an altercation with Inspector John T. Foley. He refused to be searched, and when Foley persisted a free fight followed. Maginnis was arrested and had a hearing before United States Commissioner Heacock. The Judge considered that there was cause and discharged the prisoner. United States Marshal Baldwin and the United States District Attorney thought differently, however, and persisted in presenting the case to the Grand Jury. The jurors refused to indict, and at the same time they expressed their opinion that it was a pity that such trivial matters had to be brought before them.

DAVID WILLIAMSON GONE.

HE WAS AN OFFICER OF THE CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.

A PIONEER NEWSPAPER MAN WELL KNOWN TO CITY AND STATE.

David J. Williamson, better known as Colonel Williamson, the pioneer newspaper man of this State, died on Tuesday last after an illness of several years. He came to this city from New York in 1853, when a boy of 16, and was a fellow-passenger on the steamship with Barclay Henley. He engaged in newspaper work on the old Herald, afterward taking a place with the Sun, and for a brief period was connected with the Wild West, one of the early illustrated journals.

Mr. Williamson held the office of secretary of the State Senate for the years 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61. His popularity was shown from the fact that he received votes from all parties for that office during the last term which he served. In 1861 he was appointed regimental quartermaster, Fourth Infantry, California Volunteers. Subsequently President Johnson made him assistant quartermaster United States Volunteers. At the close of the war he was mustered out, but remained in the service until 1878, when he was promoted a lieutenant in the regular army, but declined it.

In 1870 he was appointed Consul-General at Callao, Peru. Four years later he was transferred to Valparaiso, Chile, and was subsequently made Charge d'Affaires of the American legation at Santiago. His health forced him to resign from the consular office in 1878, just as he had been tendered the office of Consul-General at Melbourne.

Colonel Williamson suffered from a complication of ills, due to an attack of rheumatism contracted while in the service of the army. Colonel Williamson was a Mason and one of the early members of California commandery No. 1, also of the Knights Templar and the Order of the Eastern Star. He married Anna Bromley, eldest daughter of George T. Bromley, in Sacramento in 1864. She died in 1868, leaving two children, David and Minnie. The latter died with her father of typhoid fever of his death; the former is a resident of Alameda. Besides his son and daughter, Colonel Williamson leaves two little grandchildren to mourn his loss.

AMONG THE LABOR UNIONS.

Debs to Be Given a Reception—Carpenters May Strike.

Eugene Debs, the leader of the A. R. U., who is now on a lecturing tour, will be tendered a reception Tuesday next by the labor organizations of this city. This was decided at the meeting Sunday night of the Labor Council. In addition to the action to be taken by the federation, a number of other organizations not strictly in the labor line will participate.

The unemployed will be represented, a permanent organization having been formed with the following officers: Walter Joyer, president; C. C. Hargerty, vice-president; A. J. Ford, recording secretary; R. T. McLaughlin, corresponding secretary; S. Meyers, financial secretary; W. H. Hill, treasurer, and John Gogan, sergeant-at-arms.

The object of the organization of the unemployed is to secure work for those upon the register. It has been decided that only such persons as are citizens of the United States and residents of San Francisco for one year shall be entitled to registration. Some time ago an effort was made to secure a contract for grading at Fort Point, but upon investigation it was found that without capital equipment could be done, as tools were not to be had. Now it is proposed to secure from the valley railroad management a contract to do a portion of the grading, the tools for the work to be furnished by the contractor, or by a contractor with whom the organization expects to make arrangements.

A committee of the unemployed has the matter in hand and reports progress. A circular has been issued by the district council of the carpenters' unions for a mass-meeting to be held in the Turk-street Temple, 115 Turk street, Saturday evening, April 6. The object of the meeting is to improve the condition of trade. There are about 800 carpenters in the city. One organization, known as the Amalgamated Union, is composed of German woodworkers, who do not affiliate with the local men.

Reference is made to Guy Lathrop, who is financial secretary of local union No. 483, there are 2200 carpenters in the city. Of that number 1500 are employed at wages ranging from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per day. This is about 10 per cent less than was paid previously to the building of the Midway Fair structures. The carpenters look upon the fair as one of the causes for the present rate of wages, as the advertisements of the prolonged fair brought hundreds of carpenters here who have been unable to get away. From the present condition of affairs it is more than likely a general demand will be made for an increase of wages, and should that be refused a strike will follow.

THIS IS A NEW VOTING MACHINE.

THE INVENTION OF SOLOMON DUCAS, A RESIDENT OF THIS CITY.

HOW IT RECORDS BALLOTS.

TO SHOW RESULTS TEN MINUTES AFTER THE POLLS ARE CLOSED.

"I am not a practical machinist," said Solomon Ducas of 11 Montgomery street yesterday, "but I do something in the mechanical line, and as a result of my tinkering have evolved a machine which I call a 'voting machine,' and am firmly of the opinion that it will meet the wants that are required to record a correct count of votes for each candidate and overcome the objections that have been presented against other machines."

The machine is 2 feet 6 inches in length, 8 inches wide and 11 inches high. Each machine is calculated to show on its face the names of 100 candidates. Opposite each name is a spindle numbered from 1 to 100 consecutively. Within certain lines, in which are the names of the candidates for a given office, there is the title of the office, and under each name is a concealed register having a numerical capacity of 900. This is connected with a ratchet wheel that can, by means of an adjustable screw be set to correspond to the number of candidates for each office. In connection with these wheels there are bars that swing on stanchions. Each of these bars

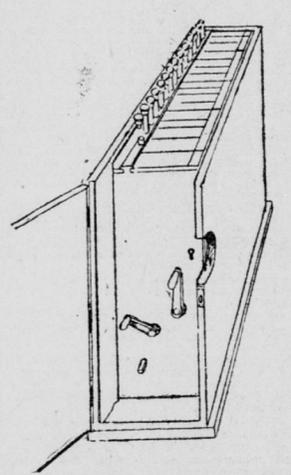


Fig. 1 - A View of the New Machine.

are equal in length to the space occupied by the names of the candidates for each office.

At one end of the machine is an inner door through which protrude shafts to which are affixed cranks, one of which works an eccentric that sets the machine for each voter who presents himself. The

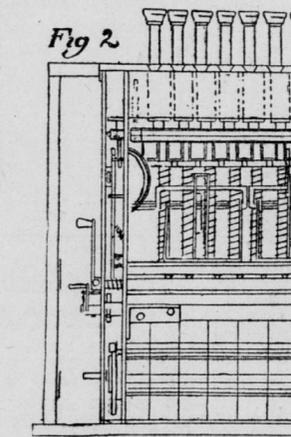


FIG. 2 - A VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF THE MACHINE.

spindles rest on springs and the lower end pass through a perforated plate, and when pressed reach a roll of paper at the bottom of the machine. Outside of the inner there is an outer one, and between the two is an automatic register connected with the eccentric that registers only the number of votes cast. That is the only set of figures visible when the machine is in operation. Underneath the bars depressed when a spindle is pushed down is a strong cord that forms a saddle in which each bar rests.

"This machine is one that can be operated by any one possessed of the slightest degree of intelligence," said Mr. Ducas, "and presents no complication to the voter. All he has to do is to press the spindle opposite the name of the candidate he wishes to vote for and the machine does the rest. That is, it registers on the individual register the number of votes cast for that particular candidate. The moment he has pressed a spindle the bottom punctures a hole in the paper on the roll, and the spindles opposite other candidates for the same office are locked, so that no man could vote for two or more candidates for the same office. The string under the bars has just enough slack to allow one spindle to do its work, but if both should be pressed at one time this string would prevent either from making a record."

"When the polls are closed the machine is taken from the box and turned over to those who are to keep tally. The plate which conceals the individual registers is removed, and the vote cast for each candidate is shown and called off by the number on the spindle opposite. Then the person having the key of the inner door opens it and removes the roll, which is the official record. On each line of punctures there is a figure that corresponds with that on the spindle. These punctures must agree with the figures on the registers. Then, there is connected with each office to be voted for an individual receptacle in which a voter who wishes to deposit a vote for a person whose name does not appear on the printed list. He can drop his ticket in this, and when he does he locks the spindles."

"I claim for this," said the inventor, "pointing to his contrivance, 'that it will prevent fraud and give the result of the vote within ten minutes after the polls are closed. Each machine can be built for about \$50 and I have so much confidence in it that I am willing to build enough to meet the requirements of this city at a general election and present them to the authorities, if they will give me the amount

that their use will save the taxpayers in two elections."

Mr. Ducas has had one machine built of brass, but is now having one built of steel. He has made all the arrangements to have his invention patented.

A ROWING REGATTA.

The South End Club Arranges for Three Events.

The South End Rowing Club will give a rowing regatta at El Campo on Decoration day. There will be three races. The first will be for the junior class amateur championship of the Pacific Coast for a four-oared barge, distance one and a half miles with a turn.

NEW PILOT COMMISSION.

Installation of Messrs. Mayo, Caduc and Hackett.

The new Board of Pilot Commissioners were installed yesterday afternoon, Messrs. Caduc, Mayo and Hackett entering upon their new duties immediately. Although three Commissioners have been appointed there were only two retiring officials to tender them the office. Captain Young died in last December and his place remained vacant until Governor Bird appointed the new board.

Captain J. H. Bruce called the meeting to order, and after he and Captain Trask had transacted the routine business they turned over the office to the new Commissioners. The latter appointed Alfred Murphy secretary and then adjourned.

DIRECTORS WITHOUT SHARES.

WATERHOUSE'S PECULIAR POSITION IN THE PEOPLE'S HOME BANK.

WHY HIS NOTE FOR \$10,000 IS NOW WORTH NOTHING AT ALL.

The suit of the Pacific Bank and S. G. Murphy to obtain possession of a note for \$10,000, made by Columbus Waterhouse, and originally deposited in the Pacific Bank, is the means of throwing more light upon the interesting financial management of the Pine-street institution before it finally went to the wall.

The suit in question was originally commenced by S. G. Murphy to recover from Mr. Waterhouse the amount of the note, which, he alleged, had been assigned to him. Soon after that suit was commenced the Pacific Bank entered the case as an intervenor and claimed the note and its value, the one from Murphy and the other from Waterhouse, claiming that the note had never been assigned to Murphy and that he was not legally entitled to its value. In his answer to Murphy and the Pacific, which were filed yesterday, Waterhouse tells an interesting story as to how the note was made and placed in the Pacific Bank.

In October, 1888, he says, Dick McDonald wanted him to become director in the People's Home Savings Bank, and to qualify him for the position he issued to Waterhouse several shares of the People's Home Bank stock. For these shares he paid nothing whatever. Soon after that, as an accommodation to the Pacific Bank, he drew up a note for \$10,000 in favor of the Pacific Bank, and deposited the same in the bank, without, however, receiving any consideration for the note. Waterhouse tells an interesting story as to how the note was made and placed in the Pacific Bank.

When the stable, horses and toxins are ready the horses will be inoculated with the poison in a weak or attenuated form. In the horse's blood the natural process of the body is to develop more strength. The process will be repeated for three to four months, when the horse's blood will resist any quantity of Löffler's bacteria and their poisons. The horse will be "immune" and his blood will have developed its highest point of immunity. The horse's blood will be harmless in that fortified blood. A little of this blood will at once do the same work in the human system.

It took six months to work a horse's blood to this point of degree, and in four months ago. Now it is done in four months. All this time the horse will be cared for as if he were another Ormonde. In fact the horse is kept in the best of health, and the most expensive thing in the whole process. When the time comes Dr. Bowhill, watched and helped with interest by a lot of doctors and professors, will draw between one and two quarts of blood from the horse's neck and take it to the laboratory of the college at Post and Fillmore streets. When the blood coagulates the white serum will be drawn off, carefully protected from contamination by bacteria of all kinds. This fluid part of the blood will be the anti-toxine without further preparation except the putting of it in sterilized bottles and possibly adding a very little harmless preservative. It will be ready for injection into the human being.

There will really be much to be carefully done, however. In the first place it will be tested on guinea pigs. Then for practical purposes the anti-toxine will be diluted into different strengths, measured by "units of immunity." It will be examined and worked with more or less with powerful microscopes, and it will be put up in little sterilized vials.

When the horse has given up a half gallon or so of his blood for humanity he will be weak, but with good board he will soon be all right, and if everything has worked well he will be sold for nearly as much as cost.

"I expect that we shall be ready to make the first inoculation in about four weeks," said Dr. Anderson yesterday. "We propose to give away the anti-toxine that the poor people can have the benefit of it. We decided that a scientific veterinarian was the one to do this work. It also requires an expert bacteriologist, and Dr. Bowhill, the dean of the faculty, is such a man."

AUCTION OF REAL ESTATE.

Mission and Outside Properties Sold Under the Hammer.

A satisfactory auction sale of city real estate was held yesterday by Shainwald, Buckbee & Co. As many as twelve pieces of property were sold as follows: Lot on the northeast corner of Twenty-sixth and York streets, 25,850 feet, \$10,200; lot on Twenty-sixth street, adjoining 25,245 feet on California avenue, \$6,875; lot on 26th and 27th streets, 27,105 feet, \$3,500; cottage of four rooms at 204 Liberty street, and lot 25x114, \$1,500; two lots on Liberty street between Dolores and Guerrero, each 25x114, \$1,600 and \$1,615; lots Nos. 111 and 113, Liberty street, containing 10,000 square feet, \$1,000; lot 30x114, \$3,025; lot 40x30 on Francisco street near Kearny, with old improvements, \$3,000; block bounded by Thirtieth, Clark, Twin Peaks and Lincoln streets, forty-six lots, \$2,200; block bounded by Thirtieth, Kent, Stanton and Stanford Heights avenue, forty-six lots, \$2,700. The two last sales were subject to approval of the owner.

ONE OF THE RESIGNERS.

Patrick Murphy, a hard-locked character, was arrested on Tuesday night by Policeman Harry Reynolds and booked at the City Prison yesterday for having burglars' tools in his possession. Reynolds found him hiding in the

BRUSH OPPOSITE THE RESIDENCE OF Mrs. Elizabeth Hawley at Buena Vista avenue and Hackett street. Burglars had made several attempts to break into the lady's house, as detailed in Tuesday's Call, and Reynolds had been on the lookout for them. When Murphy was searched a "jiminy" and other burglars' tools were found in his pockets. The police think he intended to break into Mrs. Hawley's house.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH PREPARING TO MAKE ANTI-TOXINE.

TO BUY GOOD HORSES NEXT.

THE WORK WILL BE COMMENCED AT ONCE AT THE NEW VETERINARY COLLEGE.

California will have home-made anti-toxine in pretty short order now. The State Board of Health is already at work spending the \$6000 given it by the Legislature, and which must last two years.

The money is to be spent and the anti-toxine made by the new veterinary department of the State University, under the direction of the board, and the general plan of what is to be done is already formulated. Dr. Winslow Anderson, vice-president of the San Francisco members of the board, will naturally be most directly concerned in the management of the enterprise, and he told yesterday what was to be done.

It requires some time to make anti-toxine, and the board has first ordered a supply of ready-made anti-toxine from the East, as a precaution for the benefit of the State. Several dozen vials will be here in a week or two, and will be divided among the members of the State Board of Health for distribution in their respective regions when the need arises. It will be given away, so that the life-saving remedy will not be necessary for exportation. The Legislature simply substituted the money for anti-toxine that was paid for a lawyer for the board and would not give any more.

Dr. Anderson says that it will save thousands of lives in California in time, and that ten years ought to start out the disease. California is the first State in the Union to take up the manufacture and giving away of the new diphtheria cure. In New York it is being done by the city, which appropriated \$30,000 for the Board of Health there.

The first actual step in preparing for the work of making anti-toxine has been done. The board has under way from both Dr. Löffler's laboratory in Germany and from Roux's in Paris a supply of the pure toxin cultures. This stuff is not the remedy, but the pure diphtheria poison itself. It is both the Löffler's bacilli, the cause of diphtheria, and the toxins or the poison they produce. These cultures have been tested there in guinea pigs and are warranted to produce first-class diphtheria and to be absolutely free from any other microbes. His position is to be used in giving diphtheria, and nothing else, to the horses from whose blood the anti-toxine will be taken.

The French and German cultures will be kept in bottles for experiment. There will be a dozen little tubes full of diphtheria from each place and there will be enough to use on four horses.

The next thing, according to Dr. Anderson, is to buy three or four healthy horses in the best of condition, and the veterinary professors will be competent to pick out sound animals. Then there will be a place to keep them. That will be the most difficult part of the standpoint. It will probably be a convenient suburban place. Dr. Bowhill, dean of the college faculty, will be the chief actual worker and superintendent of the work.

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NEW TO-DAY.

ELISE AYERS, WHO ELOPED FROM PETALUMA, FOUND BY DETECTIVE ANTHONY.

Elise Ayers, the young girl who eloped from Petaluma with a man named Bowman, was found in a lodging-house on Ellis street in San Francisco yesterday by Detective Anthony and taken to her father at the American Exchange Hotel. The father and daughter left last evening for Ventura, where he has a livery business.

ANOTHER OPIUM SEIZURE.

The customs authorities made another seizure of opium in Chinatown yesterday. Surendra, a Hindu, was arrested, and a quantity of opium was found in his possession. He was taken to the police station and the opium was destroyed.

THEY HONORED THEIR DEAD.

THE FUNERAL OF PIONEER HENRY SCHRODER VERY LARGELY ATTENDED.

Under a wreath of roses and violets and lilies the casket containing the body of Henry Schroder, who died last Monday, was yesterday conveyed to its last resting place in Odd Fellows' Cemetery. A hundred carriages containing relatives and friends, with several hundred Schuetzen Verein and brother Odd Fellows, followed the remains to the grave.

THE SCHUETZEN VEREIN AND THE ODD FELLOWS FOLLOW THE REMAINS TO THE GRAVE.

The funeral services were held at California Hall, Rev. J. H. Buehler, rector of St. Paul's cathedral, officiating. The services were held at a beautiful funeral home, and the deceased as a citizen, his gentleness as a father and his love as a husband. He had identified himself with numerous public enterprises, and his death would be keenly felt in many directions.

To Chopin's "Marche Funebre," played by Ritter's Military band, the procession marched to the cemetery. First came the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein, which association he was a prominent member, followed by the Bremervoerde Verein, Odd Fellows and a line of carriages nearly a mile in length. The San Francisco Schuetzen Verein marched with its arms crossed, consisting of a brief talk by Mr. Buehler, the ritualistic funeral honors of the Odd Fellows and a salute by the Gun Club. The floral offerings were many and rich in design, that of the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein being particularly beautiful. It was a target made of violets, pansies and white flowers, and a pair of dark rich trousers crossed in the center. The partner, Mr. Henken, made an appropriate offering, representing a broken wheel. The center was built of roses and violets, the wreath surrounded with a rim of pansies.

The pallbearers were D. O'Hrilly, W. Moreken, Bremervoerde Verein; H. F. Mass, W. Wulzen, San Francisco Schuetzen Verein; George Delring, C. D. Evers and Otto Bartholdy, I. O. O. F.

WILL CALL AT GULF PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO STEAMERS TO COMPETE FOR MEXICAN CARRYING TRADE.

To Take Merchandise South and Return With Ore for Selby. H. B. Underhill Jr. has just returned from Mazatlan, Mexico, where he has been negotiating with mine-owners for the shipment of ore to the Selby smelting works at Selby, near Port Costa. The Mexicans have been sending their ore by vessel to Germany and by water and rail to Colorado, and the arrangement that Mr. Underhill has entered into on behalf of his company will bring much of the gulf trade to San Francisco and other California points.

Seeing the importance of this gulf trade the Pacific Coast Steamship Company has decided to put on extra steamers of great draught to call at the ports of Mazatlan, Altata, La Paz and Guaymas. These are important ports on the Gulf of California, and are the principal outlets to the rich mines inland. The mines of the Williams Valley will leave San Francisco on its first trip on March 25. She will carry merchandise and passengers on the down trip and will return with ore for the Selby smelting works.

The deep-draught vessels are unable to touch at Altata owing to a bar there. Altata is the seaport to Culiacan, with which it has railroad connections, in the State of Sinaloa. The mines of the State are large, and it is the purpose of San Francisco parties to direct as much of it as possible this way.

There is no question," said Mr. Underhill, "but that a very large trade can be worked up between San Francisco and the Mexican States bordering on the gulf, and Goodall, Perkins & Co. have taken hold of the matter with avidity. The company has made all its arrangements with the Mexican Government to call at the gulf ports, and we hope for good results from a commercial intercourse with these States. The territory is rich in silver. The mines at Selby, Otopia and elsewhere are very productive. Our merchants and shippers should give the gulf country some thought."

COUNTERFEITER DEAN IN COURT.

He Transfers All His Ready Money to His Wife.

Dean, the counterfeiter, was in court yesterday. His handsome little wife was also in attendance. She being out on bail was present as a witness, while her husband was in charge of a United States Deputy Marshal.

It was not altogether pure love and affection that drew Mrs. Dean to the United States District Court. She was the slings of war to strengthen the hands of Attorney A. P. Van Duzer, who is defending both herself and husband. The cash assets of the couple is in the Bank of California in Dean's name, and after the hearing of his case had been continued until April 1, he went into the office of United States Secret Service Agent of the Treasury Harris and there made out a check in favor of Dean for a very large amount. It is not a very large sum, still it is enough to keep Mrs. Dean from want until after her trial.

Don't Believe It! Don't believe what people tell you about clothing or clothing prices—we don't ask you to believe us. What we