GUESTS FROM THE SOUTH

Received With Words of Welcome by the Chamber of Commerce

AT THE MERCHANTS' CLUB.

A Ride Through the Park to Sutro Heights—Entertained by the Mayor.

Shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning the guests from Southern California of the Half-million Club filed into the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, where they met a large number of the representative merchants of this City and became acquainted.

General W. H. Dimond, president of the chamber, called those present to order, and in a brief address welcomed the "representatives of the southern and central parts of the State, whose arrival in San Francisco marks a new era in California's progress." In closing he urged all to put their shoulders to the wheel, "working one for all, all for one, and then, truly, California will become what Thomas Starr King described it, 'the Benjamin of the States, in whose sack of wheat is found the cup of gold.'"

Vice-President Parsons of the San Francisco Board of Trade addressed the meeting, welcomed back the members of the Half-million Club, praised them for the work they had done so far, and congratulated them on cementing the friendship of those south and north of the Tehachapi. "Commerce," he said, "is already feeling the good effects of the work of the club, and looks upon the work of the members as the harbinger of coming prosperity. On behalf of the organization I represent I thank the people of the south for their hospitality to the visiting members of San Francisco's Half-million Club."

President Patterson of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce spoke in flattering terms of the cordial reception the visitors had met on the journey northward. He said that while Los Angeles was the metropolis of Southwestern California, San Francisco was bound to remain, by reason of her situation and possibilities, the metropolis of the entire State. He spoke of the work of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, whose watchward is, "Harmony and progress," to attract people to, not only Los Angeles, but to all the country surrounding it. He said that Southern California had thrown a cordon around it to keep out silurianism, and that it could not flourish there. He then said that since 1888 the Los Angeles chamber had circulated an immense amount of reliable literature concerning the State, and answered many thousand letters asking for information. The secret of success, he said, is to advertise the State—not once, but to keep advertising it.

William M. Bunker made a few remarks upon the effects of the Half-million Club's visits to various parts of the State, and declared that San Francisco must help the interior in efforts to develop the State.

The meeting was then addressed by President Keys of the Pasadena Board of Trade, who declared that it was the boast of his town that it had done much to attract people to California. He declared that in his part of the country there was no talk of division of the State and that in three years he had not heard so much on this subject as he had since on his trip north and his stay in this City. He said he admired the pioneers of 1849 for what they had done, but thought when the pioneer of 1849 became the silurian of 1895 it was time in the course of commercial advancement to relegate him to the background.

President Hugh Craig of the Half-million Club made a short address explaining the origin, rise and work of the club.

Max Mayberg, who had charge of the Los Angeles fiesta, gave an account of the carnival and said that such should be given in every city in the State so that there would not be any further complaint that California, which is the Italy of the United States, has no attractions for strangers but climate and scenery. He also advocated the taking of an interest in politics by the best people of the State. He said: "We do nothing in politics, but let the other element attend to that and then we, instead of attending to our duty, sit by and growl."

President Holcomb of the Produce Exchange of this city and Captain Daniels of Riverside made a few remarks, after which President Dimond adjourned the meeting reminding those present that the visitors were called to an important engagement in the rooms of the Merchants' Club.

The guests of the Half-million Club left the Chamber of Commerce and were escorted to the tall building on the corner of California and Sansome streets, where they became the guests of the Merchants' Club and without much ceremony were invited to enjoy the feast prepared for them. The guests and members of the Half-million Club were so taken up with discussing the good things set before them that but little time was devoted to speech-making. However, a few words of welcome were spoken by the hosts and expressions of gratitude were given by the visitors to the Merchants' Club.

In the afternoon twenty-five of those who had dined, including President Holcomb of the Produce Exchange, A. E. Castle, secretary of the Half-million Club, Al Bouvier, master of ceremonies, H. P. Sonntag, Louis Sloss, William M. Bunker, Captain Nelson, Louis Sloss Jr. and two ladies, wives of visiting members, were driven in carriages through Golden Gate to Sutro Heights.

When they left the Merchants' Club rooms the rain was falling in gentle showers, but when Sutro Heights were reached the clouds had parted and the warm rays of the sunlight made the party forget the moisture of the morning.

They were met at the baths by Mayor Sutro. After the formality of introduction the party was shown over the vast establishment, and they marveled at what they saw. One of the visitors growing enthusiastic said: "Mr. Mayor, you have not only shown us a most wonderful structure and a most wonderful marine view, but you have caused the sun to shine to enhance the beauty of the scene."

The Mayor acknowledged the compliment by raising his hat.

Captain M. J. Daniels of Riverside, who had remarked that he thought his section of the country had a patent right on oranges, but that in his travels from home to the north he had met orange blossoms everywhere, while walking along the galleries of the big bathhouse ran up against several large-sized orange trees growing in immense tubs. He looked at them and uttered: "Oranges growing by the great Pacific Ocean. Oh, Riverside, where is thy patent right?"

The inspection over, the party returned to their carriages and were driven over beautiful Sutro Heights, after which they were invited into the Mayor's residence and led to the dining-room, where a splendid collation awaited them.

The health of the Mayor, the host, was proposed by Captain Nelson, who paid a handsome tribute to his public spirit and energy.

Mayor Sutro smiled and expressed his pleasure at meeting the gentlemen from the south, who had done so much to advance the interests of the State. He expressed his opposition to a division of the State, and declared that any one who favored it is a traitor. In speaking of the State he said that there is a treasure in it that has been neglected, and that is the water-sources in the high Nevadas, which should be used to irrigate the lands so as to insure crops every year.

W. M. Bunker was called upon to speak, but he declared that speech from the south is silver, but silence is golden, and that if he said what he could say, what he might say and what he should say, it would take too long, and he decided to remain silent.

Mr. Patterson of Los Angeles said a few complimentary words about the hospitality of the Mayor and others the visitors had met, and he was followed by Mr. Beard of Napa, who suggested the fostering of the Nicaragua canal project as a means by which the Half-million Club could attain its object of securing half a million population for San Francisco.

The party was then escorted to the balcony in front of the residence, and was there photographed.

In the evening the visitors attended the performance at the California Theater.

This morning at 7:40 the visitors and members of the Half-million Club will leave the Tiburon ferry landing for the north shore of the bay and take a trip over the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad through Marin, Sonoma and Mendocino counties, Ukiah being the objective point. The visitors are promised a hearty welcome in the chief town of Mendocino County.

WILL SUE THE RAILROAD.

The Market-Street People Are Again in Trouble.

James Madigan, father of the little three-year-old boy who was killed April 17 by a car of the Mission-street line, will enter a suit for $25,000 damages against the Market-street Railway Company to-day.

The child, in company with one or two other little children, was playing on the sidewalk, when one of them ran across the street. Young Madigan attempted to follow his companion, was caught in the middle of the track by the guardless car and literally ground to pieces.

The complaint will allege that the railway company failed to comply with the City ordinance requiring a guard to be placed on all the cars, and further that the motorman neglected to ring the bell when within thirty feet of the crossing, as required by law. The complaint will also allege that the car was running faster than the stipulated eight miles an hour—that it was, in fact, speeding along at a rate of not less than eighteen miles an hour.

This case is likely to attract more than ordinary attention, as it is the one in which Mayor Sutro demanded the indictment of Vining and Huntington.

CRUSHED BY THE WHEELS.

Experiments With a Dummy Man in Front of an Electric Car.

The Fender Did Not Fend—Mangled in a Realistic Way.

A series of experiments not unmixed with excitement were made at the instance of the managers of the Mission-street electric line with a new fender a few days ago. The place could not have been better chosen. It was on the short stretch of the line known as West Mission street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth.

The street is little used, and the cars were run at as high a rate of speed as was thought necessary for the complete success of the life-protecting experiment. The new fender was attached to the car selected for the test, and after a straw and rag stuffed dummy had been tossed across one of the rails everything was in readiness. The current was turned on, and within a few feet from the starting point the car was sent bowling along at an unlawful rate of speed. Crowds lined each sidewalk, and the true-to-life character of the scene was such as to produce a counterfeit horror, and cause the spectators to hold their breath. If any there were who expected to see the dummy thrown out of harm's way by the guard they were disappointed. The inanimate bundle of clothes and straw was caught under the wheels and mangled in a realistic manner.

The next part of the programme was better carried out. The employes of the road were on hand with their jacks and crowbars; the car was pried off the body of the dummy and afterward replaced on the rails. But fortunately for the success of the experiment the dummy was only a dummy. When removed from the wheels it's condition was the embodiment of a young surgeon's nightmare. The decapitated head and mangled arms and legs were replaced by the aid of pins and pieces of twine, and the modern Juggernaut went back for a fresh start. So far the new fender had proved itself a failure. When the next start was made the dummy was held in a standing position by one of the men directly in front of the onrushing car.

Just as the car touched the dummy the hand holding it was withdrawn. Down it went almost across the fender. It was rolled along the track for a few feet and again the wheels caught it and began their work of mangling execution. Arms, legs, and coattails were whirled through space with lightning velocity and there was no necessity to pry off the car in order to remove all that was left of the imaginary corpse. The dummy was a complete wreck.

None of the succeeding experiments were attended with any better success so far as the effectiveness of the dummy was concerned or as to the problematic safety of a man who should be so unfortunate as to fall in front of an onrushing car provided with one of the new fenders.

CUT RATES TO ALASKA.

Excursion Trips to the Land of the Midnight Sun to Commence in June.

Despite the reports to the contrary passenger rates on the old line of Sound steamers have not been advanced to the old rates, and the agents of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company claim that they will not be in the future.

When the Farallon was running opposition to the regular line rates were reduced to $15 first class and $7 50 in the steerage. On the days the Farallon left here the rates were cut to $5 and $2 50.

The excursion rates between here and Alaska have also been reduced. The Queen will make the first excursion this year, leaving in June. From San Francisco to Alaskan ports the fare will be $104, as against $130 formerly, and from Sound ports to Alaska the fare has been cut from $100 to $80.

Passengers will be enabled to make the round trip to Alaska by three different routes. They can go from here via Victoria and back by way of Portland, or vice versa; or to Victoria, thence back to Tacoma and to San Francisco by rail, or the round trip to Tacoma by rail.

The round trip to Alaska occupies a little over three weeks, and a comparison with the fares on the Atlantic side shows largely in favor of the voyage in the Pacific. From New York to England or other countries, or between the various ports of Europe, the rate of travel on the ocean averages about $7 a day, while on this side it averages less than $5 a day.

No Conspiracy Here.

Local Federal officials, including Collector Wise, Deputy Surveyor Ruddell and Special Treasury Agent Moore, say they believe that the Denver (Colo.) district has made a rather peculiar error in their attempt to prove a money-making conspiracy in the manufacture of certificates which may enable Chinese laborers in this country to visit China and return as merchants. The difference between landing certificates and registration certificates seems to have been the stumbling-block in the path of the Denver authorities. No such conspiracy as is reported in the Washington (D. C.) dispatches as being cause for legal action in Boise City, Idaho, is known to the Federal authorities in this City. Even in Boise City no indictments were found.

THEIR POWER AT ISSUE.

Can the Board of Supervisors Remove and Appoint at Pleasure?

TEST CASES NOW PENDING.

Four Positions in Police Courts Made the Subjects of Contest.

In the opening skirmish of the battle which is to decide the scope of the power of the Board of Supervisors to remove and appoint clerks and prosecuting attorneys to the Police courts as now constituted the incumbents came out considerably the better yesterday.

Most interest centered in Judge Conlan's court for which the board had appointed a new clerk and a new Prosecuting Attorney, A. L. Morgenstern, the son of the Supervisor of that name, having been appointed to the former office to succeed Ambrose Watson, and E. P. Mogan to the latter to succeed E. H. Wakeman.

As soon as Judge Conlan had cleared decks for the impending legal struggle by disposing of the two minor cases on the calendar, A. L. Morgenstern asked to have the office of clerk turned over to him, stating that he had been duly elected by the Board of Supervisors and had qualified according to law by filing his bond with the Auditor.

Judge Conlan replied: "I shall certainly refuse to comply with your demand. I question the power of the Board of Supervisors to remove Mr. Watson and appoint you in his place. You may be duly qualified, and I see no reason at this time to question your qualification to fill the office, nor can I see a reason for the removal of Mr. Watson. I will consult my attorneys some time this afternoon, and may render my final decision in the matter to-morrow."

Morgenstern then turned to Watson and asked him if he refused to transfer to him his office and all the public papers and other appurtenances connected with it. Watson promptly and emphatically replied: "I certainly shall not do so, for several reasons."

Court was then declared adjourned until to-morrow morning.

After court had adjourned E. P. Mogan appeared and presented his certificate of appointment as Prosecuting Attorney of Police Court 2, and the fact of its presentation was, by order of Judge Conlan, placed on record.

Judge Low recognized W. M. Madden as Prosecuting Attorney to succeed J. H. Roberts as soon as he presented his certificate, and instructed him to enter immediately on the performance of his duties. Roberts protested and refused to surrender. Judge Low then stated that the Board of Supervisors had executive power in the matter. They had appointed Madden and he would recognize him. He told Roberts, however, that he need not waive any of his rights in the case, and on this understanding Madden was installed, Roberts courteously instructing him in the details of his office. Roberts will await developments before taking any further action.

When the question came up in Judge Campbell's court Charles H. Forbes, who was elected to succeed Prosecuting Attorney John C. Enos, presented his credentials. Enos claimed that the court had no jurisdiction. He was in the position, had been regularly appointed and proposed to keep his office.

Forbes attempted to present points of law to establish his right to the position, but Enos objected on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction and his objection was sustained.

Judge Campbell denied the right of the Supervisors to remove Mr. Enos. He added that he was in consultation with his attorneys in reference to the affair, and would not make any decision until he had received their advice. He promised a ruling on Saturday next.

However, the issues are decided by the Police Judges, they will undoubtedly be carried into the Superior Court, and likely then to the Supreme Court. When the Mayor was asked to sign the bonds of the new appointees, he demurred, as he did not wish to sanction the action of the Board of Supervisors. The matter was therefore argued before him, and he eventually signed the bonds of Mogan, Madden and Forbes. He had asked the new appointees to give him twenty-four hours in which to consider the matter, and all consented except Morgenstern, who induced the Board of Supervisors, on April 29, to pass a resolution approving his bond without the signature of the Mayor, and in this shape it has been filed with the Auditor. Whether it is valid is one of the questions that will come up for decision later.

Considerable light is thrown on what are to be the legal points on which the matter will be argued when taken into the Superior Court in the written briefs filed with Mayor Sutro in the matter of signing the bonds.

That of Charles H. Forbes claims that the Police Court of San Francisco as at present organized derives its powers from an act of the Legislature, approved February 23, 1893, wherein it is provided, "there shall be appointed for each of the departments of this court, in the manner now provided by law, an attorney," etc. This act, it is claimed, is amendatory of the act approved March 5, 1889, containing the same provision, worded in the same manner. In order to show what is meant by "in the manner now provided by law" reference is made to the act of March 7, 1881, which provided that the Board of Supervisors shall elect a prosecuting attorney for the newly constituted Police Court at the same salary per annum then being paid to the existing tribunal of the same character.

Reference is also made to the act of April 23, 1858, giving the Board of Supervisors power to appoint an assistant prosecuting district attorney, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the board. It is also provided in this act that the assistant shall be prosecuting attorney for the Police Court.

On the other side it is contended that the appointees as prosecuting attorneys and clerks must hold for at least a year from the date of their appointment, as the Civil Code provides that a servant is presumed to have been hired for such length of time as the parties adopt for the estimation of wages, and that a hiring at a yearly salary is presumed to be an engagement for a year. This is cited in connection with the Consolidation act of March 7, 1881, which provides that the Board of Supervisors shall elect a prosecuting attorney for Police Court 2 "at the same salary per annum as is now paid to the prosecuting attorney of the Police Judge's court."

DEATHS FOR APRIL.

A Great Number of Suicides, Murders and Accidents.

The mortuary report as prepared yesterday by Secretary Lawlor of the Board of Health for the month of April gives the total number of deaths as 469 and 77 less than for the same month last year. Of the number 53 were under one year of age and 8 were over 90.

There were 16 accidental deaths, 17 suicides and 6 homicides.

The distribution by wards was as follows: First Ward 8, Second 14, Third 1, Fourth 33, Fifth 2, Sixth 11, Seventh 4, Eighth 18, Ninth 5, Tenth 41, Eleventh 111, Twelfth 74.

An Emergency Call.

The ambulance had its first emergency call yesterday afternoon. Thomas Sterrett, an employe at the Union Iron Works, was feeding a combination slot in a planing machine when the lever was accidentally reversed and struck him on the forehead, knocking him down. It got entangled in his clothing and he was thrown twice up and down before being released. Dr. Berry accompanied the ambulance and found that Sterrett's injuries consisted in a contused thigh and a lacerated wound on the forehead, besides being badly shaken up. He was taken to the Receiving Hospital.

THE LATE W. W. STOW.

Resolutions Eulogizing the Deceased Passed by the Park Commissioners.

The Park Commissioners at their last meeting passed a resolution on the death of President W. W. Stow and ordered that a copy be suitably engrossed and forwarded to the widow and family.

The engrossed copy was sent to the Commissioners yesterday for their signatures, and as soon as this is done it will be forwarded to the widow.

The resolution reads as follows:

WHEREAS, At this present meeting the Park Commission becomes officially cognizant of the death of its president, W. W. Stow, whose long and valuable public services merit the highest recognition; therefore be it

Resolved, That in recording the inscrutable decree of divine providence the board feels that to his able, just and unwearying administration of the affairs of the park during the years of his commissionership are due in great measure the many permanent improvements executed during the past six years, and especially the lake bearing his name will remain the best monument to his memory.

His wisdom as a counselor, his amiability as a gentleman and his worth as a citizen will enshrine his name in the memories of all who enjoyed the privilege of his sterling friendship.

He was averse to notoriety, but had an intense though modest appreciation of those who placed a proper estimate on public services honorably rendered.

Kind, gentle and courteous in his intercourse with all, he was a true, high-minded man, a genial, earnest lover of justice, whose sense of duty was his guide and limit of his action.

This board tenders its sincere and respectful sympathy to the relatives of its late president in their irreparable loss, and orders that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this board, and that a copy thereof suitably engrossed be forwarded to the bereaved widow and family.

JUDGE BAHRS ATTACKED.

His Motives Questioned by the Practical Progress Union.

Civic Federation Resolution on Indictment of Supervisors Indorsed.

The Union for Practical Progress adopted, as a subject for consideration, the political abuses in San Francisco's City government, at the meeting of last Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Rose M. French reported that the Law and Order League had failed in its attempt to secure the punishment of Edward Coleman, who was convicted in the Police Court of conducting a side-entrance saloon, and whose case had been appealed to the Superior Court. Coleman's case had been assigned to Judge George D. Bahrs' court, and though the transfer of the case to some other department had been earnestly urged it had been retained by Judge Bahrs and taken under advisement. On Monday last Judge Bahrs, Mrs. French said, had reversed the judgment of conviction found in the lower court, and had ordered the discharge of the defendant.

This decision practically settles about forty other cases in which the law points are the same. Coleman's case was a test case. The following resolutions were presented by Mrs. French and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Union for Practical Progress learns with great indignation that Judge George D. Bahrs, who formerly acted as attorney for the Liquor-dealers' Association, and, as such, appeared before the Board of Supervisors to protest against the passage of the side-door ordinance and dive ordinance, has reversed the decision of the lower court in the case of Edward Coleman and ordered the discharge of the defendant, without giving any reason for so doing; and whereas, we deem the course pursued by this Judge in this matter to be still another disgraceful judicial outrage upon this community, and sincerely regret that a law of imperative mandate is not in force which would enable us to demand his resignation effectively; therefore, be it unanimously

Resolved, That we hereby publicly condemn the aforesaid Judge George D. Bahrs, who refused to permit this side-entrance case to be tried by another Superior Judge, as had been requested by the prosecution.

The contest now being waged by the Civic Federation against the disregard of the law providing for fenders by the street-car companies and the action of the Board of Supervisors in passing the Church-street franchise was discussed. A resolution, presented by John M. Reynolds and F. W. Potter, was unanimously adopted indorsing the action of the Civic Federation in demanding the indictment by the Grand Jury of all officials high in authority in streetcar companies who do not comply with the fender ordinance; and also each one of the "solid eight" combination for passing the Church-street franchise without complying with the legal requirements governing such matters.

Professor George D. Herron's course of lectures and sermons, delivered before he left San Francisco for Los Angeles, were commented upon in favorable terms by nearly every one present, and a motion that if Professor Herron could be induced to return to this City Metropolitan Temple be secured for him to speak in was carried.

Judge Bahrs was seen at his home last evening and, when shown a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Union for Practical Progress condemning him for his decision in the Coleman case, he said:

I have not ordered Coleman discharged, but did order that he be tried again, and my reversal of the decision of the lower court was based solely upon the fact that the judgment provided that the defendant be imprisoned forty days in the County Jail or pay a fine of $40. The legal construction of this language is that the defendant must do one thing or the other, without the privilege of serving part of the time and paying part of the fine. This privilege is assured to every one convicted of a crime by the laws of the State, except where the punishment is exclusively one or the other, and therefore the judgment was void.

The Coleman case was in my department when I went on the bench, and, though the special counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Hillyer, hinted that I might have some delicacy in deciding the appeal, I did not consider my mind prejudiced by my former professional relations with the liquor-dealers, and did not transfer the case to another department.

Coleman's case comes up in my court Saturday next to be set. Although the ordinance is, in my opinion, clearly unconstitutional, I purposely avoided deciding that point, so that the counsel for the defendant could get a decision on the point from the Supreme Court, if he cares to try habeas corpus proceedings. If I should decide the constitutionality of the law that would settle the case for good, and the prosecution would have no appeal.

TWO MEN INJURED.

The Market-street Railroad Sued for Twenty Thousand Dollars.

On the 7th of April Paul Kelly, who keeps a grocery on Fifth street, was riding down Mission home with one Cornelius Callahan in his cart. They got into the track of the Mission electric line and couldn't get out quick enough to suit the motorman who was handling the trolley. As they were turning out on Fifth street the motorman sent the car ahead with a rush and an accident resulted. Kelly got a broken leg and Callahan a broken arm and each a number of other bruises. The cart was smashed.

The injured men have retained Burnett G. Haskell and yesterday he filed suits against the company in their behalf, Kelly asks for $20,000 damages and Callahan for $10,000. They aver that the accident was the result of the willfulness and maliciousness of the company and ask that the damages may be trebled.

The climatic limit to the cultivation of wheat is not so much the cold of winter as the heat of summer.

LOYAL LEGION POLITICS.

Two Rival Hotel Men in the Contest for Commander.

THE PALACE'S NEUTRAL ZONE.

Colonel Warfield and Major Hooper Make Things Lively in the Post.

All day yesterday Companions of the Loyal Legion talked of the contest between Colonel R. H. Warfield and Major W. B. Hooper. The manager of the massive inn on Bush street has stanch followers, but they are not more numerous than the warriors who rally around the standard of the genial landlord of the Montgomery-street tavern.

In many respects the contest is unique. Nothing like it has ever occurred in the Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts commanderies—the source from which the California Commandery draws some of its ethics and many of its members.

The lines of the battle are extending, and the announcement of opposition to Colonel William R. Smedberg for recorder may come at any time. The friends of Colonel Warfield do not hesitate to aver that the Smedberg influence caused Major Hooper to enter the race.

Colonel Warfield expressed unbounded confidence in his election. "To be commander of the Loyal Legion is an honor," said he, "but it is an honor that I have never sought. I received the regular nomination in the regular way from the past commanders, who constitutes the nominating committee.

"The committee was composed of General Dimond, General Backus, Colonel Kinne, Colonel Hawes, Major Gould and Colonel Goodman. These six past commanders considered, so I have since heard, the merits of three men, and I was chosen unanimously. Colonel Smedberg was there in his capacity as recorder and had more to say than any one else. I am going to be elected. This secession movement in the Loyal Legion will not win when the army and navy officers get together and learn that the regular order was observed in my nomination.

"There is no hotel business in this for me.

"I value the honor of the position too highly to allow the question of patronage to influence me. I am not that kind of a man, and during my term of office the meetings and banquets will not be held in my hotel. They may go to the Occidental for all I care, provided the things wanted are served and the service is good. I am not making a fight for this position. I would not send out my son with a paper to get signatures for my support.

"It is not the first time my name has been mentioned for commander. In previous meetings of nominating committees I have been mentioned; and I have already served as junior vice-commander."

Colonel Warfield is in the fight earnestly, and he is the kind of a man to impart enthusiasm to his followers. In his conversation yesterday, referring to his record as a companion, he said that it was his custom to come down from Healdsburg to attend regularly the meetings when the assessment was $10 a plate at the Maison Dore. These assessments he always paid, together with his hotel bills and railroad fare to attend the events. His Grand Army record was distinguished by equal devotion to that order. For twenty-five years he had attended national encampments. He was a charter member of Post No. 1 of New York, the second post organized in the United States. At Washington he was unanimously elected senior vice-commander-in-chief when one of his comrades from California was on a chair shouting, "Pull him down; we don't want him."

In the Hooper camp the question is asked: "What has Warfield's Grand Army record to do with his candidacy for commander of the Loyal Legion? Let him show what he has done for the legion to entitle him to aspire to the office of commander."

In the Warfield camp it is asked "What has Hooper done for either organization? Why did he not wait until the ladies prayed with him before he joined any Grand Army post?"

Major Hooper was seen at the Occidental. He was calm, but deeply earnest. "You can say," he remarked, after an impressive pause, "that Major W. B. Hooper will withdraw from this contest to-morrow if Colonel Warfield will withdraw. Then a candidate, for example, an officer of the regular army, who is in no way connected with the hotel business, may be placed in the field.

"I am not the kind of a man that seeks an office. My duties as manager of this house and church deacon keep my time constantly occupied. The honor of the nomination was not sought by me. When Colonel Shafter, senior vice-commander, who should have been nominated, was defeated, and Colonel Warfield chosen, my friends in the army and navy started this movement to indorse me.

"I am now in the fight to win, but if I should be defeated I will gracefully salute the victor, and be the first to congratulate Colonel Warfield. Still, I do not believe that politics or political rewards should ever enter the Loyal Legion."

Colonel George H. Mendell, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is a companion of the legion, and one of those who signed the request for Major Hooper to become a candidate. The colonel said he was not taking an active part in the contest. He was personally acquainted with Major Hooper, and would vote for him, as he did not know the other candidate.

The rumor of an opposing candidate for recorder did not alarm Smedberg. He remarked: "I know the men manipulating the wires. Let them run an opposition candidate and elect him. There is only $600 a year salary in it, anyway, and half of that goes for incidental expenses. The duties of the office take more time than I can well spare; so I have no objection to the movement."

It being well known that annual meetings and social events of the order are usually held at either the Occidental or the California Hotel, Colonel Kinne was asked why the meeting had been called at the Palace Hotel. "Well, I appointed a committee," said the commander, "to arrange this matter, and I presume the committee, to avoid embarrassment, selected the Palace." The commander does not doubt his ability to preserve peace at the polls.

No matter how warm the contest may wax, the Palace Hotel will be strictly neutral ground. The banquet, as well as the annual meeting, will take place on the neutral zone.

WILL REORGANIZE.

The Traffic Association Determines to Continue Its Work Without Delay.

The executive committee of the Traffic Association met yesterday and discussed the new situation. For the present there was nothing in view for the association to take up. Besides, there was not a full representation of the committee, some of whom were with the Half-million Club, and four vacancies require to be filled.

So after deliberation on the temporary condition of affairs the committee decided to adjourn until all the members can attend a meeting.

According to the programme accepted yesterday vacancies on the committee will be filled by representative men of the business community. When that is done the committee intends to review the ground comprehensively, and if any case of complaint is found it will then become the object of the association's attentions. All the preliminary work laid out will be a reorganization of the Traffic Association.

DEAD IN HER BED.

Mrs. Mary J. Seabury's Death a Mysterious Case of Carbolic Acid Poisoning.

The death of Mrs. Mary J. Seabury in her bed at 917 Larkin street, discovered yesterday morning, is puzzling the Coroner's department. Her husband, S. F. Seabury, a scenic artist, reported the matter, and when a deputy went to the house he could find nothing which might indicate that she had committed suicide.

Mr. Seabury stated that for some time his wife had been ailing and was accustomed to take stimulants, particularly laudanum. An autopsy held by Dr. Barrett last night revealed the cause of her death to be carbolic acid.

Dr. J. Henry Barbet, who has attended the woman on several occasions, said last night that she was generally of a pleasant though not cheerful manner. He thought, however, that she was despondent at times. No inquest will be held unless positive evidences of suicide are found.

Later a piece of paper was found upon which Mrs. Seabury had written the following request, which is accepted as proof that her death was deliberately contemplated by herself:

Be sure that I am dead before burying me, as I do not want to be buried alive.

Forest Seabury is a well-known scenic artist whose work has put him in great demand in the theatrical world. Among his friends he was not supposed to be married. It is believed that jealousy was the reason for the unfortunate woman's self-destruction.

Mrs. Seabury was a young woman and a native of Massachusetts.

NOT READY TO TEST IT.

Engineers Mendell and Benyaurd Are Awaiting Instructions.

Until They Come No Examination of the Postoffice Site Can Be Made.

Colonel George H. Mendell and Colonel William H. Benyaurd, the United States engineers selected by Secretary of War Dan Lamont to make a thorough examination of the Postoffice site, have just received formal notification from the War Department of their appointment. They are now awaiting instructions from Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, and cannot proceed with any examination until those instructions arrive. Consequently they are not, as stated, ready to report on the site, and can be said to have done really nothing at all as yet.

The impression that there is an appropriation of $2,500,000 cash waiting in the United States treasury for a favorable report to be made on the availability of the site as a secure foundation for a Government building is a mistake. A quarter of a million dollars is the basis of the estimate of cost upon which the acting supervising architect will make his figures, but there is no more than $235,000 actually set apart for the building so far; that is the $50,000, which was all the appropriation that could be obtained by Congressmen Maguire and Loud from the last Congress owing to a badly depleted National treasury, and the $185,000 net surplus left out of the $1,250,000 estimated as the maximum purchase price for the ground site.

It begins to look as if the commencement of work on the Federal building might go over to next year. Engineers Mendell and Benyaurd think that there is a great deal of responsibility attached to their task and that to satify the Treasury Department it will be necessary to make a more thorough examination than even Special Agent Gibson made, and Mr. Gibson in his report stated that he found much vegetable matter in the soil, indicative of the unreliable nature of the site as a foundation. They do not wish to have the Chicago imposition repeated in San Francisco. A $5,000,000 building was erected in Chicago upon a very unsafe site. Superficially the Seventh and Mission streets site may seem all right and Colonel Mendell has himself thought so in the past, but the two engineers say they will make a thorough investigation as army engineers and when they report it will be to the Treasury Department as a matter of course.

If they report the least objection in the soil or even recommend the laying of a composite foundation of concrete and wooden ties—a solid network upon piles driven into the soil—the matter will have to wait until the next Congress meets, which will be in December.

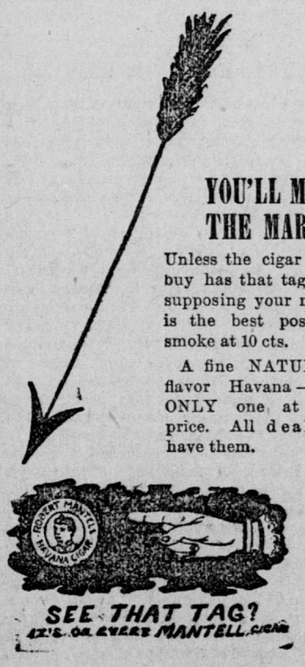
WILL TOUR IN EUROPE.

Dr. Jacob Voorsanger to Represent California at the International Geographical Conference.

Rabbi Jacob Voorsanger of the Congregation Emanu-El will leave for Europe on the 29th inst. The learned doctor will spend several months touring on the Continent in search of recreation, returning in time for the Hebrew high festivals in September next.

Dr. Voorsanger will proceed to London as a delegate from the Geographical Society of California to the Royal Geographical Society of England. The appointment of the rabbi as a delegate was made by letter received from Dr. d'Evelyn, president of the Geographical Society of California. The Royal Geographical Society will hold an International Geographical Conference in London on July 25, at which the leading societies of the world will be represented.

It is said that dew will not form on some colors. While a yellow board will be covered with dew, a red or black one beside it will be perfectly dry.



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FROM 6 to 10 O'CLOCK

Our stores will be open in order to give the wageworker an opportunity to see the statue of Ada Rehan, cast in $282,000 worth of gold and silver. It is one of the sights of a lifetime and no person should miss the opportunity of seeing it—in our downstairs salesroom, free of charge. A ticket given to every person attending will entitle them to participate in the drawing of 20 miniatures of the statue.

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$25.00, $12.50, $6.00, $3,50, $2.50.

Barbe, Benedict & Goldman's Novelty Capes, that were $50, $25, $12 50, $7 50 and $5, will be sold at just half price.

SUITS—

$5, $7.50, $9.50, $10, $12.50, $15, $18.

Barbe, Benedict & Goldman's Tailor-made Suits, that sold at $9, $12 50, $15, $20, $25, $35 and $40, are offered to you at less than 50c on the $1.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29, 1895.

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This Depilatory is WARRANTED not to stimulate the growth of the hair. Price $1 50. TRIAL SAMPLES of three of my complexion specialties for 50 cents.

Enough to last 2 or 3 weeks. Just what you require.

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