BANKS AND PAWNSHOPS.

The Former Name Must Only Be Used by Commercial Institutions.

AN OPINION IS REQUESTED.

The New Law Prohibits Loan Offices and Saloons From Using the Term.

There are banks and banks. The law says that only such institutions as receive deposits, give and receive checks, sell exchange and make loans at legal rates of interest, or subject to the supervision of the Bank Commissioners, shall be entitled to the use of the word "bank."

There are probably a score or more institutions doing business in San Francisco in which the forbidden term is used in some connection improperly. The last Legislature amended the act creating a board of Bank Commissioners, section 26 of which now reads as follows:

The use of the word "bank," or any other word or terms denoting or implying the conduct of the business of banking, or the use of the word "savings," alone or in connection with other words denoting or implying the conduct of the business of a savings institution or a savings and loan society, is hereby prohibited to all persons, firms, associations, companies or corporations other than those subject to the supervision of the Bank Commissioners or required by this act to report them, and no license as in this act provided shall be issued by the Commissioners to any corporation that does not receive money from the public as deposits in manner customary with commercial or savings banks.

Any person, firm, association, company or corporation not subject to the supervision of the Bank Commissioners or not required by this act to report to them making use of terms implying conduct of a bank, savings bank, or savings and loan society, by means of signs, advertisements, letter-heads, billheads, blank notes, blank receipts, certificates, circulars or any written or printed or partly written and partly printed paper whatever, having thereon any artificial or corporate name or other word or words indicating that such business is the business of a bank, savings bank, or savings and loan society, shall forfeit for each day the offense is continued the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered as provided in this act.

The term bank is applied to pawnshops, saloons, and in one instance in Alameda to a coalyard. The Bank Commissioners claim that the institutions now using this term are violating the law, though this point is not exactly clear to them, and for that reason they have addressed a letter to Attorney-General Fitzgerald asking for his opinion on the subject. The Commissioners claim that the amended section makes no provision for corporations, individuals or firms in existence prior to the amendment of the act, and is consequently operative against those now using the prohibited term.

Many of the pawnshops that have hitherto used the word "bank" in some connection with their business have wisely concluded to forego what might eventually prove expensive. Others construe the amended section as applying only to firms or individuals using the term after the law became operative. The opinion of the Attorney-General will not be made public for several days, as that gentleman is in Los Angeles, and will not return before Monday. In the meantime the Commissioners are quietly going ahead securing all the evidence possible against the "offending parties," as they are pleased to term pawnshops, saloons, etc., now using the misleading term "bank," and will be prepared to act immediately, should the Attorney-General confirm their position.

The following are a few of the institutions now attracting the attention of the Commissioners, showing the manner in which they are violating the law:

Security Loan Bank, 1106 Market street, has the regulation three balls, with notices printed on the windows advertising the class of business solicited.

Bank Exchange, 536 California street, proves to be a saloon, now vacant, of which Ashton and Gordon are the agents.

The Pacific States Saving and Loan Building Company offends the law by having printed on the window "Mutual Savings Bank."

The Collateral Bank, William Hymans proprietor, is a regular pawnshop.

The San Francisco Consolidated Loan Bank, capital $500,000, proves to be an institution politely termed "money brokers."

The Continental Building and Loan Association of California has a sign on the window reading, "Mutual Savings Bank. Interest paid semi-monthly."

Alameda furnishes a novel violation of the law in the shape of an institution called the "Coal Bank." There wood and coal are the only articles offered in exchange for currency.

As a matter of useful information it may be stated that whenever a cooking receipt calls for a baking powder the "Royal" should be used. Whatever is made will be sweeter, lighter, finer-flavored, more dainty, palatable and wholesome.

OF INTEREST TO LABOR.

Employment Registers Suggested—Labor Council Proceedings—Carpenters' Union No. 22.

Workingmen are manifesting a great deal of interest in the free employment bureau which State Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald will open for the benefit of the unemployed on Monday.

Deputy Commissioner Cleveland Dam will be in charge of the department, and has made a systematic arrangement for the correct registration, in detail, of all applicants for work.

It was suggested at the State Labor Bureau yesterday that much could be done by the employers of labor themselves toward facilitating the process of bringing together those who need work and the work needed if the employers would keep employment registers. Such a register could be in the shape of a book, in which the applicant for work would write his name, address, age, whether married or single, number of children (if any), when, where and by whom he was last employed, and such references as he might possess.

This would give both the employer and the applicant an advantage. The former it would enable to take his pick from any number of men, and it would help to advertise the need of each applicant with any number of likely business firms, factories or other extensive employers of labor.

A very brief meeting of the Labor Council was held last night, about the only thing done being to receive the reports of unions.

Secretary Furuseth reported the Arago matter in behalf of the Sailors' Union, stating that the four sailors charged by Captain Perry with insubordination had been held for trial by the United States Commissioner. Action was deferred.

The Electrical Workers' Union reported a fair demand for men. All the members are employed, and new members are being constantly admitted to membership.

A complaint came from the Musicians' Union, charging a certain out-door show with employing non-union talent.

The Brewers' Union reported trade as good, and stated that numerous dealers had promised not to handle certain beer which is under the ban of that organization.

Delegate Rusk informed the Council that a National convention of stage employes was soon to be held in Boston, and the local union had chosen delegates to represent it there.

The committee on Labor day celebration of the Council will meet some time next week and make a report next Friday night.

Thirty-one new members were taken into local union No. 22, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, at its meeting in Pythian Castle last night. Secretary Anderson said the numerical strength of that union was almost 600. The following new officers have been installed:

President, P. H. McCarthy; vice-president, F. M. Thompson; recording secretary, C. Anderson; financial secretary, M. L. Wandell; treasurer, L. P. Smith; conductor, J. H. Flynn; warden, John Thorn; trustees—M. F. Mahoney and Harry Meyer; delegates to the district council—P. H. McCarthy, Henry Meyer, L. N. Vina, Theodore Wickes and J. E. McPicker.

The Musicians' Union simply met yesterday afternoon and adjourned for a week out of respect to the memory of Vice-President Denis Sullivan and James Kidd, whose deaths were announced. Both the deceased had been members of the First Regimental band.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING.

Dr. Simms Responds to the Article by Major Berry.

To the Editor of The Call—SIR: With your permission I will notice Major C. J. Berry's article on diversified farming in the southern part of the San Joaquin Valley. It is strange that men lik Major Berry can only see one side of diversified farming. He seems to think a man can only make a living on twenty acres by truck gardening and selling his truck in a large city where the competition is great and where he has to come in competition with Chinese and two or three other nationalties and must sell at low figures. I propose to show such is not diversified farming. We will now suppose there is a colony, say twenty-five to fifty families, anywhere between Bakersfield and Stockton. Each farmer has twenty acres, with water to irrigate his land. We will now suppose he puts out two to four acres in almonds, same to prunes, one to two acres to apricots, one acre to nectarines, two to three acres to alfalfa. He can hedge his land in with pomegranates and quinces. If he has four acres in almonds the fifth year the crop will be worth $400. Prunes the same. The apricots and nectarines can be dried and will pay well. He can keep two cows, one horse and one good sow on four acres of alfalfa. If the cows will put up a creamery and make first-class butter and cheese, there will be a good profit from the cows and all the milk used at home for the family, pigs and chickens. While the trees are coming into bearing beans, peas and potatoes can be raised between them. The world is a market for the nuts and dried fruits. There will always be a market for butter, eggs and poultry. There are a great many other things that can be raised at a good profit. Peanuts will pay. There are a great many seeds that will pay to raise. Onions will pay, and there is a good demand for them early in the season to ship East. Pomegranates make the finest jelly in the world. I hope Major Berry will write again and look over the field.

J. R. SIMMS, M.D.

MILTON, Cal., July 12, 1895.

Scientific Arrogance.

To the Editor of The Call—SIR: Professor Le Conte, a learned teacher, says:

"There is no doubt that man, both in body and spirit, came by process of evolution from some lower form of animal. Evolution teaches that nothing originates all at once by fiat, but that all things come by growth."

Where did the growth come from; from nothing? No; then it did come by fiat. He says: "There is no doubt that man, both in body and spirit, came by process of evolution from some lower form of animal." That may be a misprint; it cannot be that the professor meant that in that way. There is doubt, reasonable doubt. The fact of the absence of the doubt, if it be a fact, is not yet evolved. Thousands of profound thinkers doubt it. He says:

"New forms come by modification of the old."

I go with him. Now let him go with me a few steps, and take his proposition along for a start, "All new forms come by modification of the old." Then old modifications came from older, and older modifications came from oldest, and oldest came from—from—from—why, from fiat. If not, then where from?

P. D. HORTON.

A PLUCKY TEACHER.

Crossed a Bridge on a Stringer and Rode Sixty Miles.

Miss Minnie Hickox, who has just entered upon the discharge of her duties as teacher of the public schools of Cooke City, cannot fail of success in any given direction. Her ambition and grit would stand many a man in good stead. She is one of the few women who are equal to almost any emergency, and is deserving of praise for her indomitable pluck. She left Livingston to open the Cooke school on Thursday morning a week ago. Upon arriving at Cinnabar, the terminus of the railroad, she found that the stage would not leave that day on account of the washing out of the bridge across Gardiner River. The stream was so swollen that the stage driver dared not undertake to make a ford, says the Anaconda Standard.

This was a dilemma not counted on by the plucky schoolteacher. She had given her word that she would be in Cooke on Monday, and she determined to make it good, even if she had to continue her journey on foot and swim the streams. There was no time to be lost, and so she started out.

All there was left of the Gardiner bridge was a single stringer. Nothing daunted, the lady stepped boldly on to this and walked across the raging river. It was a perilous undertaking even for a man, and a woman less brave and cool-headed than Mrs. Hickox would have been very likely to have become dizzy and lost her balance. Mrs. Hickox, however, proved herself equal to the emergency, and reached the opposite bank of the roaring mountain torrent in safety.

As luck would have it, she found a family en route to Cooke encamped close by, and securing a horse mounted it and continued her journey. It was a pretty long ride for a woman who had never ridden a horse—the distance being sixty miles over a rough road—but Mrs. Hickox kept on her weary way until she reached her destination. Upon arriving at Cooke she was so badly used up with her long ride that when she got off her horse she had to be assisted into the hotel. She had the satisfaction, however, that she had kept her appointment.

"I find the Royal Baking Powder superior to all the others in every respect. It is entirely free from all adulteration and unwholesome impurity, and in baking it gives off a greater volume of leavening gas than any other powder.

"WALTER S. HAINES, M.D.,
"Chemist to the Chicago Board of Health."

ORIGIN OF HOKEY POKEY.

Left-Over Icecream Bought at the Hotels and Frozen Again, Hence the Poison.

It is an actual fact that old icecream is bought up by Italians and venders from restaurants and ice-cream stands, frozen a second and third time and again offered for sale, to be consumed by the newsboys and general public under the alluring title of hokey-pokey, says the New York Herald.

Almost every night these venders make the rounds of all the hotels and buy up whatever has been left over from the day previous. This cream has all melted more or less to its original consistency, and if it is still frozen when they get it there is little left but fluid by the time it has reached the Italian quarter.

This melting process is the cause of all the danger. Cream once having been frozen and again melted very readily turns sour. In this stage it is poisonous. The vender of hokey-pokey cares little whether or not the cream is sour. Quickly upon his return to his quarters he freezes all this mush and packs it away for the next day's use.

The few cases of poisoning that have come to the public notice are in all probability not the only ones that have occurred, for physicians say that many cases of poisoning have occurred in the districts where the hokey-pokey venders are that could not be accounted for because of the suddenness of death.

It has generally been understood that certain establishments are putting out large quantities of hokey-pokey and supplying the venders, but this is not so. The Italians and their families are the only ones who manufacture and cater to the consumers.

Considerate Child.

"I would send you a kiss, papa," wrote little Lucy, who was away on a visit, "but I have been eating onions."—Chicago Times.

SEEKING WARE'S SLAYERS.

Strange Mission of a Friend of the Murdered Drug Clerk.

NEW EVIDENCE DISCOVERED.

R. J. Dowdall, a Mission Pharmacist, Hopes to Land the Assassins in Jail.

There is a man in this City who hopes to bring to justice the murderers of Eugene Ware. He was a chum and close associate of the dead drug clerk, and a chief witness at the Coroner's inquest. His name is Richard J. Dowdall, and he is proprietor of the Mission pharmacy on the southwest corner of Nineteenth and Valencia streets.

From the day the unsatisfactory inquest into the death of Ware closed, Mr. Dowdall has patiently sifted the evidence and armed with new facts bearing intimately upon the mysterious murder of his dearest friend has set to work to run down the perpetrators of the crime. He is confident he will succeed where Captain Lees' detectives have failed, and the oddest feature of it all is that the clews he considers so accurate were known to the police, who, he says, disregarded or overlooked them in making their investigations.

If Mr. Dowdall's findings are correct every police theory of the mystery is overturned. It follows, for instance, that Ware was not murdered by morphine

Richard J. Dowdall, the Intimate of Eugene Ware, the Murdered Drug Clerk, Who Is Trailing the Assassins
[*Drawn by a "Call" artist from a photograph.*]

fiends who were refused the drug they crave, or by any of his intimates, or by burglars actuated by a desire solely to loot the store. Mr. Dowdall is not announcing his discoveries from housetops, for the scent is narrowing and he does not propose to jeopardize his chance of success by making premature statements.

Yet, he says this much, that at least three persons were concerned in the crime; none of them were intimate friends of the murdered man, and the identity of at least one of the suspects is all but known.

It will be recollected that Eugene Ware, who was a clerk in the St. Nicholas pharmacy, at the junction of Hayes and Market streets, was found dead in the basement of the store on the night of December 14, at about 1 o'clock, by Policeman O'Dea. He had been stabbed nineteen times in and about the chest and abdomen, and apparently the instrument used was a double-edged stiletto at least six inches in length.

Subsequently it was found that the money tills in the store had been rifled. Until overshadowed by the grisly terrors of the Emmanuel Church murders Ware's assassination caused profound horror in the public mind. The inquest developed no tangible fact upon which a solution of the crime could be reasonably based, and, although Captain Lees says his men are still on the hunt for evidence, the practical truth of the matter is the police have thus far accomplished nothing.

Nothing has been said or written of it in months. Even the relatives of the murdered man have despaired of finding his assassins. And yet strangely enough all this time the Pythian friend of the deceased has systematically and determinedly worked to avenge the death of his old associate.

The element of the startling is present in this unusual display of fealty and devotion to a friend, and Mr. Dowdall's story of how he came to figure as the "Sherlock Holmes" of the Ware mystery is not wanting in interest. Mr. Dowdall reluctantly consented to say anything.

"My investigations," he said, "are nearly ended. It is only a matter of a short time when I may stand face to face with the men, who, I think, know all about poor Eugene's murder, and I don't want to say a word that may put these men on their guard. None of them know me, but I have already identified one of them. I have been close enough to him to put my hands on him several times, and I can assure you the temptation to do so was almost irresistible.

"How did I happen to take up the case? Well, I and Eugene were chums—closer friends than even most chums are. We knew each other thoroughly. I had Eugene's confidence and he had mine.

"Only the night before his murder we had planned a pleasure jaunt a few days ahead.

"Knowing him so well I realized how false were the hundred and one theories gotten up to account for his murder.

"The police did not accomplish anything, because they followed in their investigation the lines of the conflicting evidence brought out at the inquest. They did not try to find new evidence, and I thought they were taking the matter too easy to secure any result.

"It struck me intuitively almost that revenge was the chief motive of the murder. Burglars do not stab a man nineteen times when any three of the lunges would have caused instant death. The rifling of the till was a subterfuge of the assassins to mislead the police, and I think the ruse was very successful.

"I determined after the inquest to do a little detective work on my own account. I kept my mission secret and worked out a theory I had until it led me directly to a corroborative witness. Through that witness I received the descriptions of certain persons (one of whom I now know) who were not a dozen miles away when the murder was committed.

"The evidence against these persons is damning. Their motive—or to be more correct, the motive of one of them, becomes clear to me—it was revenge, pure and simple; revenge for fancied wrongs done by Ware against another person.

"It is easier to sum up the results of my investigation than to state in detail how many efforts and how much time were required to put me on what I consider the right track.

"Much still remains to be done before I can report my findings to the police and point out to them the men I suspect murdered my friend. What I have yet to accomplish I cannot talk about.

"I may be wrong, but speaking as one who knew Eugene Ware better than any one else living, I do not hesitate to say I think I am right, and time will prove it.

"I don't propose to dally with the police in the matter. They have done nothing, and, as I have worked out my theory so far without their aid, I shall not ask them for assistance now. When I have secured all my evidence and have identified the persons I have in mind the police are welcome to make arrests."

Mr. Dowdall has in his possession a number of letters written by Ware which may materially aid him in his work. He expects within a few weeks to bring his labor of months to a close successfully.

ONE MILLION DEMIJOHNS.

That Is the Annual Consumption, and Most of the Biggest Are for Water.

Demijohns are made bottle-shaped and flask-shaped. The bottle-shaped demijohns come in seven sizes, ranging from one pint to five gallons. The flask-shaped are made only in the larger and smaller sizes, and pint, quart and five gallons are virtually its standard sizes.

A great many demijohns, both flask and bottle shaped, are used for the distribution of pure water, spring and sterilized. In this country more large demijohns are used for water than for wines and liquors, and the number so used is steadily increasing.

Next in number to the large demijohns used for water are those used for wines and liquors. Chemists and druggists use many large demijohns, grocers use them for vinegar and oils, and many are used for the distribution of fruit extracts to bakers, confectioners and dealers in soda water.

The smallest sized flask is used as a safety package, as a pocket flask for liquor and quite extensively for perfumery. When used for perfumery and cologne the small flasks are covered with a finer class of reeds and willows. Within a year some liquors have been put on sale in pint and quart sized bottle-shaped demijohns.

With the growing use of demijohns for waters there has been a growing demand for covering through which the water could be seen. Various demijohns of this kind have been made. In one the bottle is placed in a wooden crate with a hinged cover, in another the bottle is hooped with wood, in a third it is held in a frame of reed.

Gradually the shipping demijohn has been developed. The ordinary manner of packing demijohns shipped in boxes was to pack them in hay or straw. Demijohns are now packed in boxes specially designed for the purpose.

The demijohn is protected by spring cushions of steel or rubber. There are both flask and bottle shaped shipping demijohns, in various styles, and with a variety of cushions and fastenings. There are thirty or more patents on shipping demijohns.

The annual consumption of demijohns in this country is estimated at 1,000,000. Much the greater number of these are made in this country; the imported ones come from Germany.

The American demijohns are mostly covered with rattan; the majority of those that come from Germany are covered with willow, which is cheaper there.

Demijohns are made in this country in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and a few in Maryland. Demijohn coverers work in places where the manufacture of glass is carried on.

The materials used are prepared by machinery, but the actual work of covering the bottles is done by hand. Some glass manufacturers have of late taken up the making of demijohns on their own account at that season of the year when the bottle manufacture slacks off.

In the East demijohns have largely taken the place of jugs. In the far West jugs are still used, but demijohns are gradually ousting them in the South.—New York Sun.

FRECKLES.

What Is Known About These Unwelcome Visitors.

Women who suffer annually from this visitation may console themselves with the fact that it is only the finest skins that are liable to freckles, coarse or rough skins never exhibiting a trace of them. There are two or three kinds of these spots, says the Brooklyn Eagle, one being permanent and not dependent upon the sun's rays, which is known as winter freckles, while the more usual kind are those which appear only during the summer months.

Red and fair-haired persons are particularly susceptible to freckles, as their skins partake of the fine, delicate nature alluded to.

They arise from the action of the sun upon the coloring matter of the skin, and, as a French doctor says: "It acts with women as with plants, the coloring matter of which it increases."

A girl whose epidermis freckles easily should keep out of the sunshine whenever she is able to do so, and when, as is frequently the case, she must encounter it she should shade and veil her face and neck from its fierceness.

The best kind of veil to wear in this case is a gauze one, through which the sun cannot penetrate.

In color it should be either white, gray, blue or green. These two latter are very dreadful to fashionable women, but they really are not, as such colors do not attract the heat as much as black does. Ordinary net veils are not of much use as a protection either against fierce sunshine or intense cold, but the gauze ones are invaluable.

If the skin is very tender and becomes irritated by the sun it is a good plan to put a little cold cream on the face before going out into the open air. This should be rubbed well into the skin with the finger and gently wiped off with a piece of soft linen or an old pocket handkerchief. Then it must be dusted with a little good rice powder.

Very often the most simple remedies are much more efficacious in the case of freckles than strong ones.

For instance, nothing could be more easily prepared than an old-fashioned recipe, which is as follows: Throw a handful of parsley into a jug capable of holding a pint and over it pour a quantity of boiling water. When it has cooled bathe the face with the liquid. Lemon juice is also efficacious in removing and preventing freckels, as it is a great factor in whitening the skin. It may be used in the water employed in the daily ablutions, or the lemon, cut into halves, can be rubbed over the skin in the morning or at bedtime. If done too often it may cause a redness and irritation of the skin. Milk is a valuable agent and it softens and soothes an irritated epidermis.

Something Queer in Pearls.

The most freakish freak ever assumed by pearls is exhibited in that extraordinary curiosity known to the gem fanciers as the "Southern Cross." Taken as a whole, it is a group of nine pearls grown together in such a manner as to form a perfect Latin cross. Seven of the nine go to form the upright of the cross, or main shaft, which is exactly one and one-half inches in length. The arms of the cross, which, it must be admitted, are hardly long enough to give the figure good proportions, are each formed by one pearl so arranged on either side that the addition of the tenth of an inch to each would give perfect symmetry to the outline of the whole figure. There is not an ill-shaped or off-colored pearl in the group and taken as a whole it is not only a remarkable freak of nature, but it is also a valuable collection of gems of goodly size and fine luster.

This wonderful freak was discovered several years ago in the pearl fishing grounds of Western Australia by a man named Clark. He is said to have been a very superstitious man, and to have regarded the symbol exhibited in his find as an ill omen. On this account he dug a hole, and, after carefully wrapping the oddity in several folds of silk, buried it. About twenty-one years ago, in 1874, the gem was disinterred, and since that time has changed hands several times. The last time it sold for $52,000.—St. Louis Republic.

It has been discovered that the Luxor obelisk in the Place de la Concorde, in Paris, is crumbling away under the influence of the atmosphere. The obelisk was taken from Egypt to Paris in Louis Philippe's reign.

CŒUR D'ALENE STRIKE.

Five Suits Against the Helena and Frisco Mining Company Filed.

HEAVY DAMAGES ARE ASKED.

The Strikers Fired on the Men Who Took Their Places and Blew Up the Mill.

A sequel of the dramatic strike in 1893 at the Cœur d'Alene mines, in Idaho, is now being unfolded in the Federal courts. It will be recalled that the outbreak was only suppressed after serious interference on the part of the military arm of the Government.

When the striking miners went out they warned all and sundry not to take their places. Any "scab" who did so took the risk on his own shoulders. The miners were armed to the teeth, and, forming a camp, prepared to fight to the last.

In spite of the warnings sent out broadcast the various companies succeeded in getting men, and among the successful corporations was the Helena and Frisco Mining Company, known as the Frisco mine, and doing business in Shoshone County, Idaho. It contracted with "scabs," as the strikers called them, to pay them $3 50 a day, and put them in one of the mills to guard it.

The strikers raided the mill and for several hours kept up a fusillade upon it. The adjoining mill was blown up by dynamite, and a number of the men who took the places of the strikers were permanently injured. Since then two of them have died, but their administrators have joined with three of the survivors, and yesterday suits aggregating $325,500 were begun in the United States District Court against the Helena and Frisco Mining Company.

The outrages complained of occurred between the 1st and 12th of July, 1893, and Eugene N. Deuprey, the attorney for the injured men, let the matter go over until the last day in order to give the mining company time to settle. Had the suits not been filed when they were the statute of limitation would have intervened and the claims would have been thrown out of court. In all the suits Miss L. H. Condon, a clerk in Mr. Deuprey's office, had to stand sponsor for the plaintiffs, and in one she sues as administratrix of the deceased miner.

The first plaintiff is Samuel C. Collis, and he asks for $1000 for medical attendance and back pay and $75,000 damages. In his complaint he sets forth that he was employed by the Helena and Frisco Mining Company on July 1, 1893. He worked nine days as a miner, and on the 10th was ordered into the mill with a number of others. They demurred, but the managers of the mine assured them it was all right and that they would be protected. They remained in the mill all day and were then ordered to stay all night. The strikers invested the place and riddled the walls with bullets. They also blew up the adjoining mill, and Collis and his companions were all injured. The concussion knocked the plaintiff down and injured his hearing and jarred his spine to such an extent that he has been an invalid ever since.

Miss L. H. Condon, administratrix of the estate of M. I. Halcrow, also sues for $76,000. He also had his spine, hearing and sight injured, and died some time afterward, supposedly from the effects of the explosion.

F. K. Adams only asks for $21,500. He is deaf and partly blind, from the effects of a blow on the head. In his complaint he sets forth that after the explosion the strikers broke into the mill and drove them out at the point of the bayonet. He was struck over the head with the butt end of a gun and received his injuries in that way.

Frank West and Sophie Johnson, as administratrix of the estate of Johnson, deceased, both ask for $76,000 back pay, expenses and damages. West is partly deaf, his spine is injured and he is slightly paralyzed. Johnson's injuries kept him confined to the house up to the day of his death.

The company is preparing to contest the claims, and the chances are that the cases will be before the courts for the next year.

FAIR DAUGHTERS OF MARYLAND

"The Three Graces" Whose Beauty Was Famous.

A tract of land comprising about 156 acres, just outside the western limits of Baltimore County and south of St. Agnes Hospital and St. Mary's Industrial School, was offered for sale at auction Wednesday at the Real Estate Exchange, but was withdrawn after five small parcels, including forty-two acres, had been purchased at an average price of $327 an acre.

The property is a portion of the lands owned in Maryland by the late Duchess of Leeds, a granddaughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton and daughter of Richard Caton, after whom the town of Catonsville is named.

The Duchess died in 1874 and in her will directed that the real estate owned by her in this country should be disposed of by her executors and the money thus secured should be used for the purchase of real estate in England, all of which, together with the English realty which she possessed at the time of her death, was bequeathed for life to the Marquis of Carmarthen, which is the courtesy title of the heir to the dukedom of Leeds. The present holder of the title is the grandson of a cousin of the Duchess' husband, she having died without children.

The property put up for auction is but a part of the estates in several counties in Maryland which came to her from Charles Carroll of Carrollton and his daughter. It was offered at first as a whole, but no bids being made for this, the choice of fourteen parcels of it was next offered. The bidding for first choice was a bit spirited, and it was finally "knocked down" for $300 an acre to Ruxton M. Ridgeley. After that the prices offered became steadily smaller until the fifth purchase, when Auctioneer Kirkland announced, after a consultation with the American trustees of the estate, Messrs. Anthony A. Hirst and Alexander Yearley Jr., that the remainder of the land was withdrawn. "We had expected to get at least $400 an acre," said Mr. Kirkland, "and not a bit of it can be secured for less than $275 an acre."

The Duchess of Leeds was one of the three famous daughters of Richard Caton, who, from their beauty and charms, were often called "The Three American Graces." They became the wives of members of the British nobility. Louisa Catherine, the Duchess of Leeds, was the youngest of the trio. Mary Caton, the eldest, was at first the wife of Richard Patterson of Baltimore, brother of Mme. Elizabeth Patterson-Bonaparte, but in 1825 became the second wife of the famous Marquis of Wellesley, elder brother of the still more famous Duke of Wellington. Elizabeth Caton was married in 1836 to Sir George William Stafford-Jerningham, Baron Stafford.

The Duchess was herself wedded twice. She was first married in 1817 to Sir Felton Elwell Bathurst-Hervey, a colonel in the army, and an aid-de-camp on Wellington's staff at the battle of Waterloo. The following year her husband was made a baronet, but in 1819 he died, and in 1828 his widow became the wife of Francis Godolphin D'Arcy Osborne, Marquis of Carmarthen, and eldest son of the six-h Duke of Leeds. He succeeded his father in the dukedom in 1838, and died without issue in 1859. His widow died in 1874, at the age of 82. She was the last of the three sisters to die. The Marchioness of Wellesley had died in 1853, and Lady Stafford in 1862. None of them had any children.

The Duchess was a philanthropic woman, and during her lifetime used much of her share of the estates, which she and her sisters inherited equally from their mother and grandfather, in establishing and supporting two orphanages—one for boys at Mayfields, in County Sussex, England, and one for girls at Bletchingly, in the same county. In her will she provided liberally for these two institutions, which are under the control of Roman Catholic orders, and also gave Archbishop Manning £5000 for the maintenance, support and education of young men studying for holy orders in the Catholic church.

Richard Caton, the father of the "Three Graces," was an Englishman who came to Baltimore in 1785.—Baltimore Sun.

SUMMER USE FOR PUBLIC HALLS.

The Bicycle Craze Brings Profits to the Lessees in the Dull Season.

The present bicycle craze has been extremely satisfactory to the owners of halls in various parts of town, many of which have been turned for the summer into bicycle schools. There are more than 300 bicycle schools in all parts of town, and the number is increasing.

A public hall in New York City is in chief demand during the autumn, winter and spring, and especially the winter months, when balls, receptions, banquets, presentations, weddings and dancing parties are most numerous. A popular hall is often rented fine nights a week on an average, and on the east side of town there is serious competition to secure an open Sunday night, for Sunday is deemed the most desirable night of the week. In autumn, in addition to the other seekers for public halls, the political organizations and candidates appear, desiring halls for mass-meeting or club-room purposes.

But heretofore in summer there has been no demand for halls. Public receptions and entertainments are given in gardens or picnic grounds; there are no mass-meetings of exultant or dissatisfied citizens; banquets are few, and dances there are none to speak of. As a general thing, therefore, the lessees of halls find themselves without customers at this season, and this is a double disadvantage because nearly every public hall in New York City is an annex to either a saloon or restaurant. When the hall is rented, the demand for drinks or meals is extensive; when it is untenanted there are no hungry or thirsty souls to be supplied, and the bar and restaurant business of the hall suffers correspondingly. This year a proprietor of a hall, seeing a dull season ahead and observing also that the bicycle craze seemed to be growing, secured the services of a bicycle teacher, and thus made his hall profitable for the summer. Soon other halls began to be utilized for the same purpose, and now there are many of them in which bicycle riding is taught at the average rate of fifty cents a lesson, a lesson lasting anywhere from thirty minutes to an hour. Just as the three months of summer are the closed time for indoor dances they are the open season for cyclists and other ardent devotees of outdoor sport.

In most cases those who have rented the halls for bicycle lessons have not been satisfied to depend solely upon tuition charges for the revenue, but have added another business—the sale, on commission, of bicycles. An instructor has many facilities for making a pupil acquainted with the excellent qualities of a wheel in the booming of which he is interested. He has equal facility in pointing out the disadvantages of other wheels—at least, such disadvantages as may seem potent to the mind of his pupil, the prospective purchaser.

While the bicycle craze lasts, or until knowledge of bicycle-riding has become more generally diffused than it is at present, these halls for bicycle instruction may be expected to flourish. When, however, the supply of pupils ceases, the supply of instructors may be expected to fall off, too, and when that time comes there may be many untenanted halls in New York City again. But meanwhile the proprietors of halls are reaping a rich harvest, and the bicycle instructors are doing well, too.—New York Sun.

Spouting Whales Surround a Ship.

Captain Mitchell of the steam tug Thomas J. Smith, which arrived here yesterday from sea, having in tow the boneladen Italian bark Oreb, from Buenos Ayres, which she picked up to the southward of Fenwicks Island, reports having been attacked by a tremendous school of whales at 11 o'clock in the morning on Monday last, while cruising forty miles southeast of Cape Henlopen. The whales surrounded the tug for a period of four hours, blowing large streams of water into the air, which completely shut out all view of the surroundings. Captain Mitchell says that in thirty years' experience at sea on tugs he never before saw such large whales, nor were they ever known to congregate in such numbers so close to the land.

It was a serious time on board the frail tug, and all hands were badly scared, as these monsters seemed infuriated, and dashed along the sides of the boat with great force. Captain Mitchell ran the engines full speed, and attempted to get clear of the school, but the huge marine animals followed the tug, almost swamping her with the immense volumes of water they threw on board.

Finding that any attempt to get away from them was futile, Captain Mitchell loaded up a large horse-pistol he had on board and began firing into them, but the bullets took no effect. One monster he put six bullets into, but it only infuriated the animal still more. It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the leader of the school headed off shore and soon the whole number followed and disappeared.—Philadelphia Press.

A SOCIETY GIRL.

EXPERIENCE OF ONE OF OSWEGO'S PROMINENT LADIES.

Living in an Agony of Fear for Months—Every Day a Fresh Chapter of Horror and Suffering.

From the Oswego (N. Y.) Palladium.

The following is the story of Miss Elizabeth Williams of 110 West Third street, Oswego, N. Y., a lady prominent in society circles, told a reporter of the Oswego Daily Palladium, who called upon her at her home in that city yesterday. Miss Williams is the daughter of the late Captain William Williams, who was for many years master of some of the finest passenger steamers on the great lakes and an inspector and rater of hulls for the Lloyd's marine records on the lakes. The story of her illness, given in her own way, follows:

"I was always regarded as healthy and robust by my family and friends; in fact, I hardly knew what sickness was until the winter of 1893-94. I was then taken down with an attack of la grippe, from the attending effects of which I did not recover for months. There seemed to be a general breakdown in my health and constitution, winding up in the early summer with nervous prostration and sciatic rheumatism. I can't describe my symptoms. My appetite was gone and for weeks I was unable to eat or relish food but sparingly. I lost flesh rapidly and was as thin as a shadow. Local physicians attended me constantly. After months of treatment I dismissed both and took my brother's advice and tried Pink Pills. He had found them efficacious for kidney trouble. Before I had finished taking the first box I noticed an improvement in my physical condition. I began to relish my food and my rheumatism troubled me less. Gradually the general tone of my health improved and my rheumatic pains left me entirely. I regained strength and took on flesh, until today I regard myself as thoroughly free from all ailment and in perfect health. My friends noted my improvement and I have never hesitated to tell them what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for one sufferer. It is that others may be benefited that I make this statement and relate my experiences."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are considered an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess of whatever nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box or six boxes for $2 50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

NEW TO-DAY.

UNITED STATES BRANCH STATEMENT

—OF THE—

CONDITION AND AFFAIRS

—OF THE—

PHŒNIX

ASSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON, ENGLAND, ON THE 31ST DAY of December, A. D. 1894, and for the year ending on that day, as made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of California, pursuant to the provisions of sections 610 and 611 of the Political Code, condensed as per blank furnished by the commissioner.

ASSETS.

Cash Market Value of all Stocks and Bonds owned by Company	$1,775,812 50
Cash in Company's Office	3,894 03
Cash in Banks	16,539 05
Cash in hands of United States Trustees	425,295 79
Interest due and accrued on all Stocks and Loans	17,942 50
Premiums in due Course of Collection	247,766 68
Due from other Companies for reinsurance on losses already paid	17,186 56
Total Assets	$2,504,437 11

LIABILITIES.

Losses Adjusted and unpaid	$52,327 00
Losses in process of Adjustment or in Suspense	169,870 00
Losses resisted including expenses	34,724 00
Gross premiums on Fire Risks running one year or less, $1,801,535 33, reinsurance at 50 per cent	900,767 67
Gross premiums on Fire Risks running more than one year, $1,102,643 40, reinsurance pro rata	539,289 69
All other demands against the Company	76,577 11
Total Liabilities	$1,773,555 47

INCOME.

Net Cash actually received for Fire premiums	$1,946,924 26
Received for interest and dividends on Bonds, Stocks, Loans, and from all other sources	69,485 44
Total Income	$2,016,409 70

EXPENDITURES.

Net amount paid for Fire Losses	$1,195,313 86
Paid or allowed for Commission or Brokerage	380,088 57
Paid for Salaries, fees and other charges for officers, clerks, etc	98,782 52
Paid for State, National and local taxes	73,774 98
All other payments and expenditures	100,912 05
Total Expenditures	$1,848,871 98

FIRE.

Losses incurred during the year $1,151,06500

Risks and Premiums.	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
Net amount of Risks written during the year	$339,918,012	$3,310,244 28
Net amount of Risks expired during the year	315,145,817	3,232,284 02
Net amount in force December 31, 1894.	293,367,536	2,904,178 73

A. D. IRVING, U. S. Manager.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of January, 1895.

GEO. O. RUGER, Notary Public.

BUTLER & HALDAN,

General Agents for Pacific Coast,
**413 California Street