THE PACIFIC COAST.

Death of Luck, the Los Angeles Would-Be Murderer.

INJURED DURING A RACE.

Pigeons to Carry a Message Between Fresno and Berkeley.

SANTA MONICA ENCAMPMENT.

A Japanese Held to Answer for Assault to Murder at Sausalito.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., July 21.—Luck, the would-be wife-murderer, and who also attempted his own life, died this morning at 1:30. The Coroner's jury impaneled this evening elicited no new facts bearing on the case and returned a verdict of suicide. Mrs. Luck passed a very bad day and is now in a high fever. Should inflammation set in there is little hope of her recovery.

PORTLAND'S FLASHING TALK.

The Longest Heliographic Conversation Ever Held in This Country.

PORTLAND, OR., July 21.—The most successful long-distance heliographic conversation of which there is any record took place to-day between Mount Hood and Portland Heights, a distance of seventy or eighty miles.

The conversation lasted one and a half hours and was a complete success. The heliograph used on the heights was a large one having two glasses, each thirty-six inches square. That on the mountain had glasses six inches square. The day was perfect for the experiment.

When the parties return from Mount Hood the conversation will be authenticated by documentary evidence, so that it will be recognized as the longest heliographic conversation that has ever taken place in the United States.

IN CAMP AT SANTA MONICA.

Spiritualists of Southern California Open Their Session.

SANTA MONICA, CAL., July 21.—The Spiritualists of Southern California opened their camp-meeting here to-day with great eclat. There was a great crowd of all sects and classes to see and hear the services, many being believers and more skeptics.

The services opened with a flag-raising. The flag raised was the one that John Wilkes Booth stumbled over and fell, breaking his leg, after he shot Abraham Lincoln.

President S. P. Dye continued the services with an address of welcome, in which he treated of the aims and mission of modern spiritualism. He was followed by Professor Loveland, formerly a Methodist minister, and by Dr. J. M. Publes of San Diego, who delivered an eloquent talk on God the author of all spirit life; man, a spirit, connected with all the spirit realm. He claimed that clairvoyancy, vision trance, dreams and mind-reading were established facts, proved by the Bible and life. He also claimed that there was no war between true Spiritualists and true Christianity. James G. Clarke sang the "Evergreen Shores of Life," an original hymn, while the flag was being raised. There were tests—good, bad and indifferent.

Dr. Publes talked in the evening on the conditions of the dead after death, claiming progress for all.

Taking a Look at a Whale.

SANTA MONICA, CAL., July 21.—To-day witnessed a big crowd here of fully 20,000 people to see the whale washed ashore on the beach.

ACCIDENT AT VALLEJO.

A Lad Seriously Injured While Engaged in a Bareback Horserace.

VALLEJO, CAL., July 21.—While engaged in bareback horseracing to-day the young son of Dr. Lawrence Carpenter of this city was thrown from his horse and nearly killed. This boy with others named Kelleher and Finnell had arranged a race and Dr. P. Vallejo was acting as judge. The horses started and as they passed down the first quarter young Carpenter's animal made a dash for the gate leading to the stables. Before the rider could control the animal it had stumbled and Carpenter was thrown violently against a post, striking on his stomach. He lay apparently dead till picked up by Dr. Vallejo. The boy was taken home and made as comfortable as possible. The doctor says his injuries are serious.

PIGEONS FROM FRESNO.

They Will Carry Messages to Their Owner at Berkeley.

FRESNO, CAL., July 21.—At 7:30 to-morrow morning several homing pigeons owned by A. Carlisle of Berkeley will be liberated from the top of the Courthouse dome in this city by William J. Hutchinson. It is expected that they will reach the bay in three and a half hours. They will carry messages from this city.

RACES AT SACRAMENTO.

Prince Ira, a Long Shot, Surprised the Talent in the 2:40 Trot.

Won in Three Straight Heats, While the Favorite Was Badly Beaten.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., July 21.—The opening day's races of the Trotting-horse Breeders' Association meeting drew a good attendance. The talent was surprised by an unknown, who walked off with the honors in the 2:40 trot, winning three straight heats.

The opening race was a special trot between El Benton and Mary Osborne, mile heats. In the first heat El Benton led from the start, and finished fifteen lengths to the good under the whip. The mare reversed the order of things in the second heat and won handily. In the third heat she led for half the distance, and then El Benton walked by her and had it all to himself down the stretch, winning by ten lengths.

The second event of the day was one that had attracted the attention of horsemen throughout the State—the 2:13 pace for a purse of $1000. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the horses away. They scored eleven times before starting in the first heat. Ottinger was responsible to a certain extent, he breaking badly several times before reaching the wire. Then Fred Mason, after scoring seven times and going to the quarter each time, exhibited a decided inclination to declare the race off as far as he was concerned by insisting on going into the stable-yard, and it required the assistance of two or three grooms to get him to the starting point after each subsequent score. When not attempting to enter the yard he strolled around in an erect position on his hind feet with the grooms hanging to his bits. At the ninth start Baywood's driver was threatened with a fine of $25 for coming to the wire far in advance of the field.

When they did get off Hanford Medium and Laura M went to the front and paced to the half neck and neck. Waldo J, who sold favorite in the pools, paced last in the field until the five-eighths post was passed, when he passed the bunch and in the homestretch went to the front, winning by two lengths, Laura M second, Hanford Medium third. Baywood, who seemed to be a favorite with many, paced well to the half and then broke. Waldo J and Ottinger also left the ground on the first turn.

In the second heat Waldo J sold a hot favorite, going at $20, while the field brought but $5. After scoring ten times the horses got away well bunched. At the quarter Ottinger led slightly, but was soon passed by Waldo J, who rapidly gained three lengths the advantage, retaining that distance to the finish, Lady M second, Del Norte third.

A short distance beyond the wire Cibolo, who had been exhibiting signs of soreness, fell dead on the track. His driver escaped uninjured by springing over the animal as it fell.

In the third heat Hanford Medium obtained a slight advantage at the start, followed closely by Lady M and Waldo J. At the quarter the latter took the lead, Hanford and Laura M keeping a close second. Ottinger, who had been rapidly gaining, broke, but he recovered quickly and forged to the front on the homestretch, winning the heat in a close finish with Waldo, who lost his feet within a short distance of the wire, but recovered in time to gain second place. Del Norte came in third.

The fourth heat was a "facer" for the talent. Waldo J sold a hot favorite at 20 against the field at 7, and was distanced, Laura M coming in first, Del Norte second and Ottinger third. Laura M then went out and took first place in the fifth heat, with Ottinger second and Del Norte third. The outcome was postponed until Monday afternoon, on account of the lateness of the hour.

In the first heat of the 2:40 trot the start was not of the best, the large field making it almost impossible to send them away. Lady Thornhill secured the advantage, followed by Hazel Ayres and Charivari. The latter rapidly went to the front and retained the position by two lengths to the three-quarter post, where he was overhauled and passed by Zombro. In the homestretch Prince Ira, Lady Grace and Briarhill forged ahead. When within sixty yards of the finish Zombro left his feet. Prince Ira trotted squarely in, winning the heat by two lengths, with Zombro second and Lady Grace third.

It the second heat Zombro sold at $20, Prince Ira at $7, Lady Grace $5 and the field $3. Briarhill got away first, followed by Ravenscroft and Prince Ira. At the quarter Zombro came to the fore and trotted neck and neck with Prince Ira to the three-quarters. They entered the stretch together, with Ravenscroft a length behind and the field well bunched several lengths in the rear. Zombro followed his former tactics and left his feet as he neared the finish, allowing Prince Ira first place, Zombro second, Ravenscroft third.

In the third heat Prince Ira sold for $20, Zombro $15 and the field $4. Bay Rum got the best of it, followed by Lady Thornhill, Prince Ira getting away in the seventh place. Maria P cut the pace and went rapidly to the front, leading to the three-quarters, where she was passed by Prince Ira, who trotted in an easy winner, Zombro second and Lady Grace third.

HONOR FOR PACIFIC GROVE.

One of Her Sportsmen Caught a Sixty-One Pound Salmon.

The Largest Ever Taken With Rod and Hook in the Bay of Monterey.

PACIFIC GROVE, CAL., July 21.—To-day Ross Sprague, a local sportsman, caught the largest salmon ever hooked in Monterey Bay. The fish tipped the scales to just sixty-one pounds. The catch caused considerable excitement in fishing circles. The fish was taken with an eight-ounce rod and a small hook, and took the captor just one hour and fifty-five minutes to land.

The season this year for salmon has been the best ever known, the fish being of large size and gamey. From fifty to seventy-five boats go out from here and Monterey daily. William Baker, a noted sportsman from San Jose, has made some excellent catches.

LADIES IN CHARGE.

They Held Services in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PACIFIC GROVE, CAL., July 21.—The services in the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city were to-day turned over to the W. C. T. U. ladies, who have been convening here for the past month. A. E. L. Green of Santa Cruz opened the day with an excellent talk on "Woman Suffrage." The church was decorated with evergreens and long streamers of white ribbons, the emblem of the union, which were hanging from every corner.

This afternoon Mrs. Ada Norton, superintendent of temperance instruction, gave an able address on "Sunday and the Saloon."

Tennis Tournament at Del Monte.

PACIFIC GROVE, CAL., July 21.—E. M. Greenway, who has been at Del Monte for the past week, announces that there will be an invitation tennis tournament given at Del Monte on the 9th and 10th of August. There will be some lively times, as the track has been completed. There will also be pony races, hurdle races and polo.

Soldiers Preparing for Battle.

PACIFIC GROVE, CAL., July 21.—Everything at Camp Monterey is in first-class trim and the soldiers are now going through the regular camping routine. Many little skirmishes take place up in the hills, and everybody is preparing for the big sham battle that takes place next month.

VANCOUVER REGATTA.

The James Bay Crew Won the Senior Four Rowing Race.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 21.—The fourth annual regatta of the North Pacific Association of Amateur Oarsmen ended yesterday. The water was all that could be desired, and in no event did an accident interfere. The chief interest centered in the championship senior fours, in which five strong and thoroughly representative crews entered—the James Bays of Victoria, the Burrard Inlet crew of Vancouver, the Seattle crew and the Portland crew.

The betting was heavy, the Victoria crew being a favorite at even money, 6 to 4 being laid against Portland and from 3 to 10 to 1 against the others.

The Bays won easily in 9:01, not having occasion to increase the pace from their practice stroke of thirty-six. Seattle finished a creditable second. The winning crew was composed of D. O'Sullivan (stroke), D. T. Jones (second), W. Scott (third) and J. D. Watson (bow).

Aden of Victoria took the junior singles by default.

The next regatta will be held under the auspices of the Vancouver clubs on Burrard Inlet.

Of the unskilled laborers of this country nearly 100 per cent have less than $1000 worth of property.

FEARS AT SAN JOSE.

Trouble Expected Over the Estate of Elezer Frost.

BLOODSHED IS LIKELY.

Opposing Heirs Guard the Supposed Hiding Place of Treasure.

STRANGE TALE OF THE SON.

Claims His Father Was in the Habit of Secreting Large Sums of Money.

SAN JOSE, CAL., July 21.—There promises to be a lively fight over the estate left by Elezer Frost. Each night Erwin Frost and his wife maintain a watch over the premises. It is supposed that Elezer Frost buried his money, and it is this reason that causes Erwin and his wife to maintain a strict watch.

The neighbors are beginning to fear Frost, and last night neighbors of the widow complained to the police. While no demonstrations of any kind have been made, it is said that Erwin Frost has made all preparations to dig up the yard at the first opportunity. When interviewed last evening, Erwin told the following story:

"People say I am raising this trouble to acquire newspaper notoriety. That is not so, as no one dislikes that kind of notoriety more than I do. I merely want to see that my father's wishes are carried out. He often used to make three statements, the first of which was: 'Right wrongs nobody'; the second was, 'An honest man, woman or child will bear watching,' and the third was 'A rogue needs watching.' Those three things constituted his religion before he was led away by Spiritualists, and what I have done thus far has been strictly within the lines of my old father's first religion.

"I think that my father honestly believed in Spiritualism, and the happiness which resulted from that belief, if any resulted, was the only comfort he had in life. His life with Dora Frost was not one of heavenly happiness. It was his wish that there should be no row in the family, but the history of the Frost family may come out, and if it does it will be worth $100 a copy in book form.

"I will tell you all about my suspicions. When Dora Frost, Mrs. Ida Wissman, my sister, and Mrs. Lucy Carpenter, my father's sister, prepared my father's body for burial they did so with locked doors. They removed a piece of white tape on which was a key and an oilskin bag, and gathered up what money and papers there were in the house at that time. When they came from the house they were very nervous and excited, but when they went back there they were calm and collected, and their actions seemed to say, 'We have accomplished our ends.'

"At that time I was overcome with grief and had no thoughts of property and money. The three women ignored me. I was asked no questions, and while they were holding their consultations I was locked out of the room. I claim that it was merely an accident that I was allowed to see my father before he died. The Friday before his death I happened to be in the vicinity of his house on business and met my niece, Etta Frost, who told me that he was on his death-bed. When he first saw me he gasped 'Erwin, Erwin, I want to talk business,' but I told him that it would be better for him not to worry over business matters while he was sick. I went to the house in company with my wife before my father died. He was barely able to talk, but he lay there gasping 'Paper, paper, paper,' and then he would say 'Money, money, money.' I know now that he wanted to tell me something regarding his money.

"The tape which I claim was taken from around my father's neck I saw the Saturday before he died. He always called the key which was attached to it the key to hidden wealth. The oilsilk bag contained papers which told the exact location of the buried treasure. Prior to his last illness I had not seen my father to talk to for two months. Any one who says that I was ever in the room alone with him at any time during the three days preceding his death tells a malicious falsehood.

"It has been his habit to have two-thirds, yes, nine-tenths of his ready money under ground. Harvey Swickard will remember that once when my father had trouble with his first wife he dug up a great deal of money, all he could carry in a grainsack, and took it to Mrs. Swickard and put it temporarily in her care. That good woman, who is long since dead, once said that she thought my father had $150,000 in ready money.

"He always used to hide his money when we lived on the ranch. He would take a piece of lead pipe large enough to contain a $20-piece, trim it down carefully, seal up one end and fill it full of twenties. Then he would solder the end up perfectly solid. I have seen him do that many times. He would have pipe cut according to the amount he wished to put up, and he had it figured down fine. He would then find a hiding-place for the pipes. Sometimes he buried them in outlandish places. He also bored large auger-holes in stumps and blocks, in which he placed large sums of money. I myself have found thousands of dollars in loose-wheat bins. I would take the money to him and tell him to place it in the bank, but nothing could make him change his views as to the proper way to keep money, and I have no reason to believe that he ever changed them. Mrs. May Taylor, Mrs. Mary Letheridge and William Frost, the children of my father's second marriage, will all bear me out in my statements in regard to my father's habit of burying his money. I am satisfied that there is between $40,000 and $100,000 buried either on the River-street place, near my mother's tombstone, or on the ranch. The paper in the oilsilk bag tells the exact spot.

"I simply want what my father intended me to have. I do not wish any family litigation, but I want my rights. I want permission to dig for the treasure, and am willing that each side have representatives to watch while the search is being made. My father certainly had a great deal of ready money. He has been accumulating right along and has been spending very little. If Dora Frost and Mrs. Wissman produce the key everything will be all right. There is enough for all of us.

"I will tell you why I put a watch over the River-street place. They, the other side, have had a watch there ever since the night my father died. When my brother Miner asked them what they were afraid of Mrs. Wissman said they were afraid that I would come and dig up 'that treasure.' Does not that look as if there is money buried there? I thought they intended to get away with my father's hard-earned money, so I got C. C. Payne and my son Bert to watch the place. This was done at the request of Mrs. May Taylor and Mrs. Mary Letheridge, they agreeing to pay their pro rata for a watchman. The watchers were instructed not to go into the yard, but to notify me if any digging was done. That is all."

Mrs. Dora Frost, the widow, says that the oilskin referred to by Erwin is nothing more or less than a bandage. She ridicules the story of $40,000 being buried in the yard, and says that her husband was not in the habit of burying his coin. It is said that the widow has made arrangements for an armed patrol about the house. Erwin is a detective of no mean ability and a man of nerve, and any display of force on the widow's part is liable to lead to a clash from which bloodshed might result.

Death of Judge Strahan.

PORTLAND, OR., July 21.—Ex-Chief Justice R. S. Strahan died of apoplexy today, aged 60 years. Deceased was one of the leading lawyers of the State. He was also a prominent Democrat and was a candidate for United States Senator in 1878, being beaten by a few votes.

His Walking-Stick Exploded.

PORTLAND, OR., July 21.—Lee Hoffman, the water-works contractor, against whom grave charges were pending in the Federal Court, was killed to-night by the accidental explosion of a rifle which he used as a walking-stick while on an outing in the woods.

ON SOCIALIST ROSTRUMS.

At the Turk-Street Temple Dr. J. L. York Talks About Money.

The Power of Reason Is the Theme of the Pythian Castle Meeting.

Dr. J. L. York discussed the money question at the meeting of the San Francisco section of the Socialist Labor party last night in the Turk-street temple. His subject was, "The Common People," and he endeavored to show how the free and unlimited coinage of silver would be a step in the right direction.

From the speaker's point of view the making, by legislation, of gold the king of metals and subordinating the entire political, commercial and industrial system to its heavy rule is the cause of the labor and money famine. He called the demonetization of silver the "curse of the age," and attributed to it the wide disparity of social conditions, whereby 32,000 persons own more of the products of labor than do the remainder of the 65,000,000 people in this country.

His explanation was that monetary values had all been subordinated to the gold unit, thereby giving the bond-brokers and bankers the power to control the entire circulating medium, and contract it so as to serve their ends. As a result, the purchasing power of gold had been tremendously increased, and, correspondingly, the selling value of the products of labor, and, in consequence, that of labor itself had been reduced.

A gold standard, he argued, was altogether in favor of the money-loaner, enabling a creditor nation like England to impose upon a debtor nation like America double, or even treble, the amount of actual obligations, seeing that with falling prices and falling wages it requires more of the products of labor to wipe out the debt. Thus, while the creditor extorts more of the products of labor from the debtor, he is able by contracting and controlling the volume of money to limit the natural demand and to pull down prices and wages.

The speaker believed that the free and unlimited coinage of silver would reduce the advantage of the gold power by increasing the amount of money in the hands of the people, stimulating the demand for the products of labor and increasing prices and wages. It was using one metal against another, in his opinion, and aiding to weaken the power of capital on the one hand and to lift up the value of labor on the other.

The doctrine of the "survival of the fittest," as applied to the business world and social status, he scored with vehemence, and remarked that it never seemed to apply to the moral plane, for the good and benevolent and honest were always crushed out by the greedy, selfish, rapacious and licentious.

The American section held its meeting in Pythian Castle, with Mrs. Anna F. Shaw presiding. H. A. Sully made a few observations relative to the reported conference between Chief of Police Crowley and the officers of the National Guard over the recent rumor that a general strike was contemplated. He said the coming strike existed only in imagination and that no alarm should be felt at all.

The speaker of the evening was Raymond Duncan, whose theme was "The Great Law." Mr. Duncan elaborated upon the power of reason, and anticipated that in time it would relieve mankind of all necessity for manual labor.

MRS. JAMIESON'S FINGERS

She Fails to Obtain a Judgment Against a Railroad Company.

The Damage Due to Contributory Negligence—Her Daughter-in-Law Returns.

Mrs. Marion Jamieson, mother-in-law of the handsome Mrs. Jamieson, who eloped from Victoria with Arthur Turner, a well-born young Englishman, and was chased clear to the City of Mexico by her irate husband, lost her suit against the Presidio and Ferries Railroad Company in Justice Barry's court Saturday.

When her daughter-in-law fled with Turner her son followed, and she, desiring to keep him out of trouble, sold her property and removed to this City.

Keeping Jamieson from following his wife cost her every penny of her money and she was compelled to take in needlework to support herself. One day last April, while riding in one of the cars of the defendant, she had her hand crushed by having it caught in a closing door.

Deprived of her means of earning a livlihood she sued the company for $299 99, with the result mentioned.

The court held that Mrs. Jamieson had been guilty of contributory negligence in getting her hand in the doorway at a time when the door was on the point of closing.

During the progress of the suit it was developed that after deserting Mrs. Jamieson Jr. in the City of Mexico Turner went to England and his partner in flight returned to California and is now supposed to be residing in Oakland, waiting for word from her lover, whom she declares she will soon rejoin.

After obtaining a divorce from his wife, a proceeding which his mother persuaded him into rather than following and wrecking vengeance on the guilty couple, Jamieson obtained work at the Union Iron Works, where he is now employed.

He supports his mother in a neat home on Buchanan street and has no intention of returning to Victoria, but will begin life anew here.

MANIFESTO OF BUDD.

Armed Societies to Be Under Government Control.

CONDITIONS SET FORTH.

Only Citizens Allowed to Parade as Semi-Military Bodies.

PERMISSION MUST BE ASKED.

The Stars and Stripes Must Be Carried While Marching With Arms.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., July 21.—Governor Budd is preparing a document in which he will inform all semi-military organizations that only under certain conditions will they be permitted to parade and drill with arms.

Under the law passed by the last Legislature no body of men or organizations other than the National Guard or United States troops are allowed to drill or parade with arms without first having obtained permission from the Governor.

Governor Budd has decided that in order to drill or parade with arms, members of such organizations must take the oath of allegiance to the United States and the State of California. The oath must be filed with the adjutant-general with an agreement that at all times when called on to defend the Government and uphold the laws of the United States and this State, or in any cases of emergency, the members of such semi-military organizations will place themselves and their arms and equipments under authority and control of the executive power of the United States or the commander-in-chief of the State of California.

Copies of the constitutions and by-laws of such organizations must be filed with and approved by the Governor.

When drilling or marching with arms, they must carry no flag other than the stars and stripes. When not drilling or marching with arms, they may carry any banner or flag not inconsistent with the laws of the United States and of this State.

IN THE HANDBALL COURTS.

Champion Jones Defeats Kilgallon of Denver and J. Lawless.

Arrangements to Be Made To-Day for the Match for the Coast Championship.

The principal event at the handball courts yesterday was a match, M. J. Kilgallon, champion of Denver, and J. Lawless against John Jones, champion of Australia, played at the San Francisco court. Jones had, two weeks previously, defeated Kilgallon and J. Harlow, the coast champion, but Kilgallon imagined, for some reason or other, that he might do better with Lawless as a partner. He found his mistake, as Jones won the match with comparative ease by three games to one.

The attraction at the Occidental court was a match between T. F. Bonnet and L. Kenny and John Purcell and Ed Maloney, which was won after a hard struggle by the two former. On Wednesday night there will be a splendid exhibition of handball, when Kilgallon and R. Lenihan will play against Bonnet and John Riordan, a brilliant quartet.

Among the games played at the Union court was one between John Riordan and Thomas Lenihan against R. Lenihan and J. Nelson. It was keenly contested from start to finish and resulted in a victory for the two latter.

Arrangements for the match between Kilgallon and Harlow for a consideration and the championship of the coast will be made this evening at the San Francisco court. Great interest is being taken in the match, which will unquestionably be one of the best that has ever been played on the coast. It is likely that, at the same time, the arrangements for the match for $100 a side between W. McManus, proprietor of the Union court, and Phil Ryan, proprietor of the San Francisco court, will be made. Each is keen to meet the other.

Following were the games played at the different courts yesterday:

San Francisco court—P. Ryan and J. Rodgers defeated M. McNeil and G. McDonald two straight rubs. Charles Dixon and Lewis Levy defeated Thomas Ryan and Ed. Kerrison, 21—8, 21—19. R. Shea and D. McCarthy defeated H. Moffett and J. Brown, 21—16, 12—21, 21—15. Thomas Ryan and G. Ward defeated Ben Chapman and Phil. Barry, 21—15, 17—21, 21—13. Tim Sullivan and E. McDonald, two old veterans, defeated D. McCarthy and W. Darius, 21—16, 19—21, 21—11. Thomas Ryan and G. Ward defeated D. McCarthy and P. Barry, 21—14, 9—21, 21—16. Al. Pennoyer and G. Hutchinson defeated Pat. Kelly and J. McEvelley, 21—9, 16—21, 21—18. J. Jones, the Australian champion, defeated M. J. Kilgallon, the Denver champion, and J. Lawless, 21—12, 21—19, 16—21, 21—7.

Occidental court—V. C. Tobin and T. Cunningham defeated W. Jacobs and F. Dolan, 21—14, 18—21, 21—11. T. F. Bonnet and G. Goggin defeated P. Connolly and L. Kenny, 21—17, 19—21, 21—18. Ben Clemmens defeated O. Belling, 21—16, 18—21, 21—17. J. Bradley and Al Collins defeated T. Clemmens and J. Shaw, 21—14, 19—21, 21—10. P. F. McCormick and Dr. Ed E. Hill defeated Dr. E. J. Creeley and W. Cronan, 21—17, 18—21, 21—7. M. McCormick and T. Desmond defeated Joe Lynch and T. Degan, 21—17, 18—21, 21—19. J. Shaw and T. Clemmens defeated C. Bradley and Al Collins, 21—20, 18—21, 21—16. G. Cunningham and Ben Clemmens defeated C. Kelleher and H. Stanley, 21—17, 16—21, 21—12. W. Jacobs and C. Kelleher defeated H. Stanley and G. Cunningham, 21—14, 19—21, 21—8, Tom Clements defeated J. Hurley, 21—20, 20—21, 21—19. C. Custer defeated O. Belling, 21—4, 21—18. At rackets D. M. Stanley and John Purcell defeated P. Connelly, 11—2, 8—11, 11—5. In the game of the day T. F. Bonnet and L. Kenny defeated John Purcell and Ed Maloney, 18—21, 21—14, 17—21, 21—16, 21—19.

Union court—W. Darius defeated C. Butterfield, 21—16, 18—21, 21—12. H. Batzner and Charles Long defeated H. McKinny and Dan Doherty, 21—15, 18—21, 21—12. Terry McManus and J. Nelson defeated O. Hendry and C. Johnson, 21—15, 17—21, 21—19. W. Keough and C. Nisson defeated P. McDuff and C. Cathcart, 21—15, 16—21, 21—17. W. Hanniford and G. Ackerson defeated C. Long and Dan Doherty, 21—14, 16—21, 21—20. M. Morton and Ed. Nannery defeated J. Hallett and T. Ward, 21—15, 18—21, 21—19. J. Guinne and Neal Casey of the Reliance Club, Oakland, defeated M. Brannan and P. Johnson, 21—17, 16—21, 21—20. John Mulligan defeated G. Leviolette, 21—13, 15—21, 21—20. R. Lenihan and James Nelson defeated John Riordan and Thomas Lenihan, 21—15, 16—21, 14—21, 21—20, 21—15.

THEY PLAY GOOD CRICKET.

The Pacifics Have Lots of Fun With the Bohemians at Alameda.

Attracted partly by the perfect weather and partly by the fact of its being the only cricket fixture for the day, an unusually large number of spectators witnessed the Pacific-Bohemian match at Alameda yesterday. A close contest was looked for, the Bohemians being the general choice for first place, but once again the "game of surprises" upset the calculations of the prophets.

Captain Robertson won the toss and sent the Pacifics in. He took a wicket with his first ball. Then Cecil Gardner of San Jose, who is a veritable pillar of strength to the Pacifics, got in, and, with excellent cricket, scored 64. Wiseman, G. Theobald and Cassidy all contributed double figures, and, at the fall of the tenth wicket, the telegraph registered 131 runs.

This did not seem to be too formidable a total to the Bohemians' adherents, but when Robertson fell for a paltry 11 and his best men began to follow suit in rapid succession, the issue of the game was practically decided. Not a single man made any defense worth mentioning, nor, excepting Robertson, did any one reach double figures. Hufferdine and Cassidy both bowled well. One of Gardner's two catches at cover was a gallery one. The innings closed for 40—less than a third of the Pacifics' score.

In the follow the losing team made a much better showing. Robertson scored 61 in his own best form; Martin's 27 was the result of careful play and the total of 118 was put together by hard work. In this inning Hufferdine again bowled well, keeping the runs down, while Cassidy, at greater expense, took most of the wickets. Meyers made a brilliant catch at point. Time was called at the close of the inning, so the match went to the Pacifics, on the first inning, by 91 runs. The score:

PACIFICS.

J. Myers c. Dunlap b. Robertson	0
C. W. Bennett b. Cookson	0
C. Gardner b. Robertson	64
E. A. Mutch c. Martin b. Cookson	4
J. J. Theobald b. Robertson	4
George Wiseman c. Bowhill b. Robertson	13
George Theobald b. Reeves	23
H. C. Cassidy b. Cookson	13
J. H. Harbour run out	0
T. J. A. Tiedemann not out	7
G. Hufferdine c. Martin b. Cookson	0
Extras	3
Total	131

Robertson—120 balls, 49 runs, 4 wickets.
Cookson—107 balls, 39 runs, 4 wickets.

BOHEMIANS—FIRST INNING.

W. Robertson c. Myers b. Cassidy	11
Dr. Bowhill c. Gardner b. Cassidy	4
S. B. Martin c. Gardner b. Cassidy	0
A. G. Sheath b. Hufferdine	0
V. P. Irwin b. Hufferdine	0
C. F. McCollum b. Hufferdine	2
W. Reeves b. Hufferdine	1
W. McCrae c. and b. Cassidy	8
H. H. Cookson b. Cassidy	6
J. Memmony c. Mutch b. Hufferdine	6
R. Dunlap not out	2
Extras	0
Total	40

Cassidy—55 balls, 14 runs, 5 wickets.
Hufferdine—54 balls, 26 runs, 5 wickets.

BOHEMIANS—SECOND INNING.

W. Robertson c. Hufferdine b. Cassidy	61
Dr. Bowhill c. Myers b. Cassidy	10
A. G. Sheath b. Cassidy	0
S. B. Martin c. Myers b. Cassidy	27
V. P. Irwin c. and b. Hufferdine	4
C. F. McCollum l. b. w. b. Hufferdine	2
W. Reeves b. Cassidy	9
W. McCrae c. G. Theobald b. Cassidy	0
R. Dulap b. Cassidy	1
H. H. Cookson not out	0
Extras	4
Total	118

Cassidy—99 balls, 66 runs, 7 wickets.
Hufferdine—126 balls, 31 runs, 2 wickets.
Bennett—30 balls, 18 runs, 0 wickets.

DAVIDSON UPON ALASKA.

He Gives an Interesting Interview on the Boundary Question.

Canada's Demands Characterized As Nothing but an Audacious Steal of Harbors.

A representative of THE CALL called on Professor Davidson at his residence last evening for the purpose of obtaining an interview from him relative to the Alaska boundary line trouble now in discussion between Canada and the United States. Professor Davidson made the following statement:

I have refused to be interviewed upon the subject of the Alaska boundary, because some two years since Superintendent Mendenhall (who was crowded out of the survey one year ago) had enjoined the officers on the Pacific Coast not to make known what the coast survey had done on the boundary survey, and particularly to express no opinion upon the subject matter in dispute, and although I am, as every one knows, no longer in the public service, yet I do not feel at liberty, even as a citizen, to touch upon certain points of the matter.

I acknowledge, however, that I have been gathering some important historical and geographical material which I think will have a great bearing in the final discussion when it comes before the American and British or Canadian Commissioners for settlement.

Nevertheless, as all of the Coast Survey officers who had served on the boundary work during the last three years have read papers before the National Geographic Society of Washington, and two papers are before the Geographical Society of the Pacific, I offered some criticisms upon the paper by Lindenkohl of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, who had presented it to Petermann's Mitteilungen, and which the Geographical Society has published in its bulletin of last April.

This paper describes the topographical labors of the American parties on the different rivers which traverse the ten marine leagues wide strip extending along the southeast seaboard from Portland Inlet in 54 deg. 40 min. latitude, along the continental shore to the meridian of 141 deg. west, near the position of Mount St. Elias.

This strip covers the territory claimed by the United States as defined in the Anglo-Russian treaty of the year 1825. Our right to this strip had never been disputed by Canada until within the last few years, when they put forward the preposterous claim that the thirty-mile strip should be reckoned from the outer coast of the great chain of islands forming the Archipelago Alexander.

The claim was advocated by Dr. Dawson of the Dominion Geological Survey, but was so evidently absurd that he had to back water. Then the Canadian Government claimed that the chain of mountains along the shore was not ten miles of the thirty inshore, and on this ground surveys were ordered and executed by both governments.

I was appealed to by Superintendent Thorne for the best method of procedure, and these recent surveys have been executed in the manner recommended.

Lindenkohl recapitulates the principal streams north of Portland Inlet, and gives some interesting descriptions of the dangerous work done by the Coast Survey officers. The indications are that the mountainous country rises gradually for more than thirty miles from salt water, and even attains 9000 feet at that distance. The streams are torrential in character, and have cut their narrow courses down thousands of feet, through narrow and dangerous gorges, with walls of 1000 feet overhead.

In spring, when the ice begins to break away, the navigation by canoes is very dangerous, and several mishaps to the surveying parties have occurred, with loss of instruments, clothing and provisions. Fortunately, so far, no lives have been lost.

The Stikine River is a large torrential stream, running seven miles an hour, with several glaciers coming into it. The Taku is another inlet barred by a fine glacier, filling the valley. The Chilcoot and Chilcat rivers drain large areas and have their sources in great glaciers that also send their northern waters down to the Yukon.

The Taku, Chilcoat and Chilcot open into the northern reaches of the Chatham and other straits. They have anchorages and harbors at their mouths. They are also gateways into the heart of Alaska, and from the latter the Yukon can be reached at Fort Selkirk in less than twenty days, according to E. J. Glave's report to me.

It is understood that the Canadians are now straining a point to bring the thirty-mile line across the northern part of the Archipelago Alexander, so as to give the entrances to the foregoing three rivers to Canada! In other words they will try to take the only ways by water which the United States possesses of entering Alaska south of the peninsula, or in fact south and east of the meridian of 141 deg. at Mount St. Elias.

This is the old grab game, and it behooves our people to keep a sharp lookout and prevent this audacious steal.

During last season the rivers and inlets of Chilcoot and Chilcat were surveyed by two of the Pacific Coast officers of the survey, but the results have not been made public, and I decline to describe them at present for various reasons.

Professor Davidson stated that he would continue his astronomical observations so far as his instruments would permit.

The ship-owners, masters and underwriters of the Pacific Coast will send a set of resolutions adopted by them to President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle protesting against the removal of Professor Davidson from the Geodetic Survey, and requesting that he be reinstated.

WHAT DR. COLBURN SAW.

How He Got Acquainted With the Common People of Other Lands.

HIS EXPERIENCES IN INDIA.

Makes Some Comparisons of the Conditions of the World's Laborers.

Just who will fill the pulpit of the Simpson Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church at Hayes and Buchanan streets, which Dr. A. C. Hirst will leave vacant when he goes to Chicago, cannot be definitely determined until the Methodist Conference meets here early in September, but it is generally believed that Rev. M. J. Colburn will be appointed.

Bishob Goodsell is now in the East and is to be at the conference in Chicago, and Bishop Warren is here from Denver to preside over the San Francisco Conference in Bishop Goodsell's place. Dr. Hirst expects to receive the pastorate of the Centenary Church in Chicago, and the influence of Bishop Goodsell, it is said, will be used to give him the place in the work of the church which he desires. He is at present attending the Chautauqua Assembly at Los Angeles.

Rev. M. J. Colburn preached at the Simpson Memorial Church yesterday and seemed to please the congregation by his logical style, as well as easy manner of handling what the world is inclined to call metaphysics. Christianity is a living fact with him, and he impresses his auditors accordingly. But he is a philosopher in the things of this world, as well as an expounder of biblical doctrines.

This was demonstrated by the trip around the world which he has just finished. He left here in September two years ago, after laboring in the pulpit of the Eighth-avenue Church in East Oakland, and devoted the time following to a practical observation of the lives and habits of the great common people of Asia, Europe and Egypt.

Unlike the average globe-trotter, the Rev. Mr. Colburn had plenty of leisure, and was not only seeing the sights but getting acquainted with the people. He would go and live altogether among the natives for a time, and therefore formed a pretty fair estimate of conditions and characteristics.

For instance, at Calcutta he hired for 16 cents a day—which was double wages at that—a Mohammedan boy who could speak several necessary languages, and, with the boy as his valet, he traveled all over India to Bombay. The boy's name was Nabbi Bux, meaning "Gift of the Prophet"—about as common a name there as John Smith is in this country. With Nabbi as an interpreter he would take his lodgings for weeks at a time with the common people, and whatever resorts they attended he attended. Some of his comparisons made yesterday as to the conditions of workingmen were very interesting.

"In China," he said, "I saw men hitched by the fifty at a time to the big stone-roller in the English quarter of Shanghai, and driven with a stick, like cattle; and yet they were glad to get the job, because they received four cents a day, which was big wages to them.

"The common day's wage in India is two cents. The natives cook their food and sleep in the same fields they work in, and, to a Caucasian, they seem to live like animals. Withal they are content, for nature is very amiable to them in that country.

"In Naples, Italy, I saw workingmen all lodging in one room and subsisting upon a poor quality of beans and a third grade of olive oil. The poverty of the masses in Italy is due to the rigorous system of taxation there. A hotel-keeper told me he had to give about 40 per cent of all his business to the Government.

"After being taxed for everything he needed he had to pay to the Government 15 per cent of the gross receipts for the privilege of running a hotel. The system of taxing the salt industry is such that in many of the seaside towns the people have to obtain a permit from the Government whenever they want to dip up a quart of salt water from the sea for bathing purposes—the Government is so afraid they might try to evaporate the brine and use it as salt.

"The happiest working people I saw in all my travels were those of the southern part of Germany, particularly in Munich. All the shops are closed there from 12 to 2 P. M., and the business men do not visit their offices until a late morning hour; and it is a common thing to see the stores close at 6:30 P. M. just to enable everybody to attend the opera. The Government does a great deal for the Germans in the way of parks and music.

"Americans are much better paid, it is true, than the people of other countries, but they are the most discontented because the most intelligent. We have more money in this country than any other, and less happiness. It is because the dominant characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon is acquisitiveness—a quality that has given the race energy and push, and made it the master of the planet."

Mr. Colburn was for four years the pastor of the First M. E. Church of San Diego, and at one time had no less than forty converted drunkards in his congregation.

Jovial once meant the type of character supposed to belong to all persons who were born when the planet Jupiter, or Jove, was in the ascendant. They were supposed to possess more of the cheerful elements of character than others, and hence to partake of the benign qualities attributed to the father of the gods.

Tabby, the name of a well-known species of cat, was formerly atabi, which was a term used to designate a peculiar pattern in the silks manufactured in Persia. The markings in the fur of the cat resemble the pattern in the silk, hence the double application of the name.

Jade originally signified any rude person without regard to sex.

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