DURRANT IS HOPEFUL.

He Cannot Recall the Identity of His New Witness.

THE POLICE ALSO AT SEA.

Mr. Clark Is at Narragansett Pier and His Wife Is in This City.

AFTER A MYSTERIOUS WOMAN.

General Dickinson Will Ask the Court to Enjoin the Alcazar Drama.

THE DURRANT CASE IN A MINUTE—THE DEVELOPMENTS OF A DAY.

District Attorney Barnes was busy yesterday drafting cross-interrogatories to be propounded to Charles H. Clark, the newly discovered witness for the defense in the Durrant case. Captain Lees and his detectives made an effort to discover something about the man, and Detective Bohen had an interview with his wife, who resides at 3348 Clay street, this City. THE CALL has ascertained that Clark himself is at Narragansett Pier, R. I.

General Dickinson for the defense has taken the preliminary steps in the direction of informing the court of the intended production of the play "The Crime of a Century," and on Monday morning will ask the court to enjoin the production. In this he will be joined by District Attorney Barnes.

The police are still hunting for a mysterious woman, and it is said they are close to her discovery.

The defendant Durrant speaks of the trial and talks hopefully of the outcome.

The defense in the Durrant case has found its man—its all important witness. The prosecution is looking for a woman—a mysterious woman—dark hints of whose existence have been given out from time to time, whose testimony, it is believed, will be damaging to the young defendant. The police have not located the woman, but, from all that can be gathered, they are confident that her identity will be revealed and her story safely in their keeping within a few days.

Ever since the first inkling was gained that there was such a woman Captain Lees has been untiring in his efforts to discover her whereabouts. The best men in his department were detailed at once to hunt her up, but until Friday morning nothing but failure rewarded their efforts. Up till that time over fifty women had been hunted up and closely questioned, the result in each case being the discovery that the one woman wanted was still undiscovered.

It was discouraging enough, but Captain Lees kept his men on the chase and now it is confidently asserted that she—the mysterious woman with the clinching testimony—has been found and will be seen on the stand in the trial of Durrant. Officially, the police have given nothing out about her, not even that they have been hunting for her, but they have searched and searched, while keeping silent, and now it is hardly likely that they would care to declare her identity from the housetops. They would have nothing to gain and everything to lose by such a move, and they do not propose to take the chance.

There is but very little mystery concerning the man in the case, the defense's new witness, Charles H. Clark—not even to the police after they had read in yesterday morning's CALL as to what he would testify in the matter. He is at present at Narragansett Pier, R. I., where the playful Atlantic lures the shapely summer girl. He is ready to testify in the behalf of the defendant just exactly what THE CALL stated he would testify and only awaits the opportunity to put himself on record.

Detective Ben Bohen's visit to Mrs. Clark resulted in the shedding of but little light on the general darkness on the new witness in which the District Attorney confessed he was groping.

Bohen said that he first saw Miss Cousins, Mrs. Clark's sister, and that she told him that the news of Clark's connection with the Durrant case was a great surprise to all his family. They had never heard him mention anything about it. They did not know his address, as they had received no communication from him since he left the City.

Mr. Bohen then interviewed Mrs. Clark. At first she was so nervous that she could not collect her thoughts. She could not even recall the firms in whose employ her husband had been. The detective gave her time to recover her memory and self-control and was rewarded by receiving the information that Mr. Clark had traveled for a shirt-manufacturing firm named Pierson & Hughes. On the subject of the Emmanuel Church murders and the conversations she had had with her husbond her memory was still more at fault. She recalled that they had talked a good deal about the terrible tragedy, but could not be certain that he had mentioned seeing Miss Lamont with a strange gentleman. She was much provoked at the idea of such marked newspaper notoriety and showed a strong disposition to say as little as possible.

To a reporter who called in the evening she had also little to say. She knew the family had discussed the church murders, but could not recall that Mr. Clark had seen Miss Lamont with a strange gentleman the day she was supposed to have been murdered.

Her sister, Miss Cousens, was more emphatic.

"We talked a great deal about the dual tragedy," she said, "but I do not think Mr. Clark ever mentioned seeing Miss Lamont under the circumstances described. The first we knew of it was when we saw an announcement in the papers."

As Miss Cousens lives with her sister, the latter's statement relative to their first knowledge of Mr. Clark's possible value as a witness for the defense would seem to indicate that Clark had never informed his family about seeing Blanche Lamont in the manner described.

One of the clerks of the San Francisco office of the Swiss-Italian colony told a reporter yesterday afternoon that he knew Clark and had seen him in the office talking with President Sbarboro.

Captain Lees has ascertained that Clark was employed by Andrea Sbarboro of the Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony, to work the New England States for the sale of their wines. He purchased a ticket from Clinton Jones on Montgomery street on June 9 for Boston. Mr. Sbarboro has heard from him since his departure, but he could not tell the captain his present address.

The captain looks upon the fact that Clark left within a fortnight of the opening of the trial as suspicious. He thinks it is exceedingly strange that neither his family nor his employer knows his address.

At any rate, if Clark saw Miss Lamont on the last day she was seen alive, in the company of a young man who was not Durrant, his wife and family are strangely ignorant of the fact.

The commission for the taking of the deposition of Clark will issue Tuesday and the interrogatories and cross-interrogatories will be mailed at once to the commissioner in Boston. The interrogatories will be returned in about fifteen days.

The prosecution, represented principally in the persons of District Attorney Barnes, Captain Lees and Detective Bohen, was very busy yesterday. The new witness for the defense, Mr. Clark, bothered them not a little. They had been unable to gather from the list of interrogatories furnished by General Dickenson, or from the statement published as to what Clark would testify, really how far he would go.

To intelligently draft cross-interrogatories, District Attorney Barnes felt that he needed more information, and he proceeded to get it. He had intended to take the 2:35 train to Monterey yesterday afternoon, but, after a consultation with Captain Lees, he decided to put off his visit to his family for twenty-four hours. The whereabouts of the wife of Clark was ascertained to be at the residence of Mr. Cousens, and, upon the advice of Captain Lees, Detective Bohen was detailed to interview her as to what extent her husband's knowledge of the case went. This much accomplished, the District Attorney and the chief of the detectives closeted themselves in a private room at Mr. Barnes' office in the Crocker building, and proceeded to again scan the interrogatories submitted by the defense.

At 5 o'clock the District Attorney had his coat off and was working as fast as he could drive the pen. He stated that he would hardly finish the cross-interrogatories before Monday, but in a general way could give an idea as to what ground they would cover—the entire case as far as Mr. Clark could possibly know it for a few brief hours on the afternoon of April 3. Every point which was likely to crop out in answer to any of the interrogatories of the defense, and these it was conceded would, in all probability, be many, would be guarded against, and Mr. Clark's answers would be necessarily voluminous, if nothing else.

The attorneys for the defense were hardly less busy than was counsel for the prosecution. They were not worrying so much about Clark, however, and were not figuring so much in the dark on that proposition as was the District Attorney, but they had plenty to do for all that.

In the first place the production of the muchly advertised play, "The Crime of a Century," took up much of the attention of General Dickinson. He is determined if possible to restrain the production on the general ground that it would prejudice his client's case and he took the first active steps yesterday morning to that end.

He procured two tickets, for which he paid 50 cents apiece, and then proceeded to his office. Once there, he sat down and drew up an affidavit, to be signed by Durrant, and presented it to Judge Murphy, in which is set forth the belief of the defendant that the presentation of such a play at such a time would interfere with the defendant's right to a fair and impartial trial; also that it interfered with the seemly conduct of justice in the court and would tend to influence witnesses and those who might be called upon to act as jurors in the case.

The play is advertised to be produced at the Alcazar Theater on Monday evening next by the members of the Dailey stock company. Posters and lithographs announcing the event are plastered all over the City, and tickets are already on sale for the first week. But in all likelihood the play will not be presented on Monday evening or on any other evening during the pendency of the Durrant trial—not if General Dickinson takes the action he proposes and Judge Murphy does what he has plainly outlined he would do.

It is the intention of General Dickinson to present the affidavit of Durrant in this matter to the court on Monday morning and to ask that the machinery of the court be set in motion to stop the presentation. In this request he will be heartily seconded by District Attorney Barnes and the matter will be left to the court. Last Thursday his Honor plainly stated that he would consider such a production an outrage on justice, a violation of law and a menace to the rights of the defendant and would use all means in his power to stop it and to punish its producers.

It is supposed, therefore, that Judge Murphy will at once make an order, upon the presentation of the affidavit, giving notice to the managers of the company and all concerned in the production to refrain from giving the play, at least during the pendency of the trial. This will be in the nature of a warning; one, however, which the receivers thereof will do well not to disregard. The consequences will be something swift and painful.

"Should the people who have the production in charge," said District Attorney Barnes yesterday, "ignore the order of the court I am certain that they will be placed in jail. The court, if it takes the action which it signified it would do in the premises, will undoubtedly see that the officers are on hand at the theater on Monday night. Should the management go ahead, unmindful of the order of the court, the moment the curtain rises on the first scene everybody in the house, management, players and spectators, will be placed under arrest.

"As I understand the matter, the court has more extraordinary powers in such a case than it would have in an ordinary contempt, in which he would be limited by a fine of $500 or five days in jail, or both. The contempt in the case of the production of the play would be continuous and each separate attempt at giving a performance could and undoubtedly would be construed into a separate offense and punished as the court willed, pending the trial of the case."

That is all there is to it, but in view of this gloomy prospect it is hardly likely that the players will insist, despite the fact that their startling posters have cost money and are still swaying to the breeze.

Over in the Broadway jail Durrant, the man about whom all this action is taking place, was calm and confident of the outcome of the trial.

"I see I am catching it in the papers," he said, "for my impassive demeanor in court. It is hard to please everybody. If I should put on a long face, they would say I had lost hope, and if I looked bright, they would charge me with flippancy. So I try to take a course midway between the two, and still I catch it. I suppose, though," he added philosophically, "a man accused as I am should expect such things.

"The trial? Well, it has scarcely begun, and I suppose most people consider the preliminary work of getting a jury very slow. I find it very interesting and have listened to all the questions asked by the lawyers on both sides. The answers are interesting, too; but isn't it surprising that so many people will form opinions and draw conclusions when they have heard only one side of a case?

"The two jurors? Well, as to them, I suppose, I ought to have nothing to say. From their answers I believe they will weigh all the evidence and give me a fair trial. All I want, you know, is a jury of twelve men, possessing ordinary commonsense, who will listen to all the testimony before forming their judgment.

"The witness Clark? I may know him and I may not. I am acquainted with three or four Clarks in the City, and he may possibly be one of them.

"His first name, however, does not recall itself to my memory as that of one of my acquaintances. It brings with it to my mind absolutely no identity. I suppose, however, he may have seen me at the jail."

"The revelation of the fact that General Dickinson had such a witness has caused some surprise," was suggested.

"There will be more surprises before the trial is over," remarked Durrant. "We will convince the public of my innocence, and that will be a surprise," he added, then laughed merrily at the witticism.

Park Music To-Day.

The following attractive programme for the open air concert in Golden Gate Park to-day has been prepared:

"Friedensmarsch aus Rienzi"....Wagner
Overture, "Jolly Robbers"....Supoe
Pesther Waltz....Lanner
Cavatina, "Freischutz"....Weber
Solo for horn, performed by Mr. Reiter.
Potpourri, "Melodien Bouquet"....Trenkler
Overture, "Stradella"....Flotow
"Wiener Blut Waltz"....Strauss
Fantasie, "Fledermaus"....Strauss
"Lorely Paraphrase"....Nesvadba
Caprice, "Awakening of the Lion"....Konstki

Soft Soap vs. Borax.

The old-fashioned soap used to be murderous to all color, and the new-fashioned Borax is a preserver of it. The former was inconvenient and hurt the hands; the latter is refined and heals the hands. The soft soap gave trouble, was offensive and took space and fuss to prepare; the modern cleanser, Borax, is simple to use, is delicate and convenient at all times.—Toledo Journal.

THE COGSWELL COLLEGE.

Statement Made by the Founder of the Polytechnic School.

WOULD REMODEL THE DEED.

An Institution to Help Poor Boys and Girls to Learn Useful Vocations.

"It was the third time in three years that I had visited the school," said Dr. H. D. Cogswell, the noted philanthropist, referring to his recent appearance at the opening exercises of the Cogswell Polytechnic College, that was founded and liberally endowed by the man whose name it bears.

Besides the 250 scholars entered for the coming term, there were a number of visitors present at the exercises. Dr. Cogswell made a speech at that time which set forth at some length the difficulties that had beset his path in getting the institution placed on a firm business basis. It was a significant statement of the doctor's attitude toward the institution, as well as in the case now pending in the courts for the possession and control of the college. This speech was as follows:

PIONEER HENRY D. COGSWELL.

Ladies and gentlemen, teachers and pupils: I am pleased to meet you here this morning, which is the third time I have visited this place for the past three years, as it is well known that my former trustees leased this property to the Board of Education or School Board for three years at $1 per year after creating a debt at bank of $72,000, which I had to pay by the sale of my property. By the advice of my attorney at the end of this three years' lease I took peaceable possession of the property. Then ex-Judge Levy took forcible possession by putting in a keeper at $5 per day, with pistol, to prevent me from entering the property under pain of death.

This course disgusted me, together with the management of the trustees that I had appointed to help me carry out my plans. After they had accepted their positions from me, alone, as provided by deed of trust, I was told by them that they were a majority and were in for life, and would do as they pleased, without regard to the wishes of myself and wife; hence the expensive law suits for the past seven years.

My trustees never run the college to exceed two years, exclusive of the three years' lease as referred to, while there passed through their hands about $154,000 since the opening of the school, and when my litigation to oust them ended, out of the above sum handled by them there was found to be the sum of $2500 remaining in the treasury. Fifty thousand dollars of this sum I advanced to build a brick building, besides some $10,000 extra, where only frame buildings, like our best school buildings, were contemplated. The total sum called for by the trust deed was only $50,000, I being desirous of doing the best thing of the kind ever done, and being willing to take my chances of getting back the advances then made.

Let me here ask if this looks like a conspiracy to cheat the dear people out of the gift I had voluntarily made for the good of the public.

I will here say, my object was to remodel the trust deed, and on the principle of "like begetting like" will incidentally remark that the City may credit me with the amount of the $540,000 given by James Lick and the $400,000 given by Mr. Wilmerding; also the million more or less given by Mrs. Charles Lux, all for these trade schools, of which I was first in the field. All these were personal friends of mine, who had this scheme for more than twenty years before I was able to demonstrate it. We were all of the old school, and are not likely to be outdone by those Californians who shall come after us, while the liquor question, horse racing and pugilism take first rank. Let me here remark that when this school was first opened, some of the principal daily papers had some half a dozen lines referring to it, and a whole column devoted to a fight which came off the same day.

The sort of school intended by my wife and myself was first meant to benefit the class, who, like myself, had the battle of life to fight alone, commencing at the age of eight, with poor health, without friends, money or family prestige, and never having had the benefit of being under the roof of a district schoolhouse more than a hundred days, as your schools are now, except when teaching a district school with seven young lady assistants, it being the leading school out of sixteen, taking our examination in competition with twelve others (this was in 1837) in the town of Sandy Creek, State of New York. I predict that it will take a more courageous man than myself, in future, to try a similar experiment and jeopardize a million dollars, the result of forty years' accumulation, one-third of which has been wasted.

In conclusion, let it be known that my wife and myself desired to give credit to San Francisco for what we intended to be a benefit to our adopted City and State, for a trade school for poor children, to help them to earn their own living, also for public drinking fountains, which have been neglected and thrown away, and we find that we have made ourselves objects of envy by doing too much; hence come the past misrepresentations and former persecution.

"I do not care to talk any further about these things at this time," said the doctor yesterday. "What I had to say was said in the speech at the opening exercises. However, I do not wish any false impressions to gain currency in this matter. Mrs. Cogswell and myself mean to keep the school running if we are successful in gaining possession of it. Our plans were to establish a school there that should last as long as the world stands. We have not changed in this regard. We still mean that this school shall be open for all time to poor and deserving scholars. We have had reasons enough to be displeased with the previous management of the institution, and it is only that we may repair the wrongs that have been done to the school in the past that we now desire to obtain possession of it again.

"You may say that we are well satisfied with the present management of the college, and that the trustees and educators there will have our hearty co-operation in every matter that is for the welfare of the college. We desire it to be a help for the children of poor people, and to that end we have made tuition free and other costs as light as possible."

The present trustees are: Dr. H. D. Cogswell (president), Mrs. Caroline E. Cogswell, Robert Ewing, Thomas G. Knight, Abner Doble, Oscar Lewis, J. H. Culver (secretary).

The instructors are as follows:

L. A. Buchanan, M.E....principal
E. May Cogswell....vice-principal
W. B. Clark, M.A....mathematics
Arthur Kilgore, A.B....assistant in science and mathematics
J. Milo Griffith, M.A....sculpture, carving and modeling
T. J. Allan (naval architect)....mechanical drawing and design
Miss E. May Cogswell....English and history
Miss Ada F. Brown....sewing, millinery and cooking
Miss Martha Patterson....drawing, designing and color
Miss Eleanor E. Gallagher....shorthand and typewriting
R. Herring Jr....woodworking
— —....forging
— —....machine-shop practice

"The Cogswell College is intended to combine literary and scientific studies with practical training in the mechanical arts and kindred industries," said Dr. Cogswell.

"It seeks to educate both mentally and manually. The aim is to give the students a good general training in practical science, mathematics and such studies and occupations that will enable them to earn their living in after life.

"The school, shop and laboratory exercises teach principles. The students learn these principles, apply, combine and construct from them. If they can successfully construct in the school-shop or laboratory, they can in the shop of commerce. The size and scope of work is necessarily limited in the school, but, teaching principles that apply universally, it requires only judgment and self-reliance in order to grasp the greater problems of industry and technicality. The mental training required should give good judgment and establish reliance.

"The institution supplies or teaches more than a manual training course. The students are to obtain a knowledge and skill that will enable them to compete with the apprentices of equal-time experience elsewhere in handicrafts, and lead them mentally, because of the general training they receive in the academic work."

Dr. Henry D. Cogswell, the donor and founder of this munificent gift to the boys and girls of California, was born in the town of Tolland, Conn., in 1820. His ancestors were among America's earliest pioneers. His ancestral lineage may be traced to Lord Humphrey Cogswell, 1447, whose coat of arms the doctor cherishes with pride, and the motto "Nec sperno nec timeo" (I neither despise nor fear) is still his own.

Mrs. Caroline E. Cogswell, his wife and helpmate, was born in Providence, R. I., coming from that stern old New England stock that loved liberty, industry and virtue above all things. Her father was Ruel Richards, an esteemed manufacturer in her native town, where her girlhood days were spent in the quiet influence of a Christian home.

At the early age of 8 years, weak in physique, but strong in determination, Dr. Cogswell went forth to fight the battle of life alone. The first rudiments of education, reading, writing and arithmetic, were acquired under the most adverse circumstances, mostly after his daily toil was done, by self-study and the light of a blazing fire or tallow candle.

These hardships, or what seemed evils, were the source of his beneficent gift to the young people of California.

As time passed, by diligence, perseverance and the help of a country schoolmaster, he advanced to the aspired position of a teacher himself, and for one year acted as principal, with seven lady assistants. His next ambition was to be a professional man. He chose dentistry, at which he rapidly advanced, and in the year 1845 was master of his profession and well established in business at Providence, R. I., in 1846, where he married Caroline E. Richards.

It was the discovery of gold in 1849 that brought the doctor to these shores. He arrived in October of that year in the ship Susan G. Owens, and at once began a mercantile business in the mining regions that proved successful. He soon tired of this, however, and returned to San Francisco to practice his profession. He has lived here ever since, and by adherence to his favorite motto of "temperance and industry" he built up the large fortune that has enabled him to carry out his philanthropic inclinations.

ENDEAVORERS COMPROMISE.

The Young People of Dr. Brown's Church Peaceably Inclined.

The differences between Dr. C. O. Brown and some of the young people of the Christian Endeavor Society bid fair to end by the adoption of the reverend gentleman's plans in reference to the society. The pledge which each active member takes to perform certain devotional duties each day and at the weekly meetings of the society will be made voluntary instead of compulsory, as heretofore, by an amendment to the constitution.

The superintendent of the Sunday-school will be a member of the executive committee, a new president of the Union Endeavor Society will be appointed and James Mason will after awhile return to his allegiance to the society. At least that is what most of the members predict.

The members feel very strongly in regard to the pledge which Dr. Brown practically purposes to abolish, for with that eliminated from the constitution the bars will be let down, so that almost any one can enter without regard to qualification for Christian work.

Dr. Brown refuses to make any statement in regard to the difficulty.

New Incorporations.

The Pacific Laundry Machinery Company has been incorporated with $575 subscribed on a $100,000 capital stock, as follows: James B. Merritt, $250; Joseph F. Forderer, $250; Albert Kahn, $25; Webb Van Slyke, $25; H. A. Thompson, $25.

Another corporation formed yesterday is the San Francisco Furniture Manufacturing Company, with its capital stock placed at $100,000 and $12,000 actually subscribed. The shareholders are: Charles J. Bruschke, $100; Henry T. West, $5000; Elmore C. Leffingwell, $100; Ferdinand C. Bruschke, $100; Jessie C. Bruschke, $5500; Georgie Malcolm, $100; Andrew C. Strell, $100.

AFTER THE SOLID EIGHT.

The Civic Federation to Bring Suit Against These Officials.

"THE CALL'S" WORK INDORSED.

Secret Meetings Will Be Held Next Week by the Executive Committee of the Society.

The Civic Federation has formulated a mode of action to fight municipal corruption, and especially that of the Solid Eight. At their meeting on Friday evening an executive committee was appointed composed of the following gentlemen: G. T. Gaden, W. W. Case Jr., Irwin J. Truman, Wallace Bradford, Dr. Dille, Dr. McClish and D. Gilbert Dexter. This committee has been instructed to proceed at once and secure evidence against the Solid Eight. A committee of lawyers has been appointed to consult with the executive board. These lawyers, whose names are not to be made public, will meet the executive committee at a secret meeting next Tuesday.

G. T. Gaden, the central figure of the Civic Federation, was seen at his home last evening. When asked if the society had decided what course they would take in their projected suit against the Solid Eight he stated that the members had decided not to make public their plans.

He stated that three prominent attorneys had been engaged by the society to consult with the executive board and prepare papers necessary for the bringing of any suit against corrupt officials in behalf of the society.

"I do not positively state," he continued, "that these Supervisors are corrupt—though I have my private opinion. These men, however, will be given an opportunity to clear themselves. If they have acted according to law then proceedings will be dropped. Our attorneys will advise us fully on that point.

"I do not think that the society should at present enter into a war on dives and saloons. There is bigger game than that to be bagged at present. The Civic Federation is here to fight municipal evils, the more prominent being the Supervisors, the streetcar company officials and the Coroner's office."

At the Friday evening meeting the following resolution indorsing the stand taken by THE CALL was presented by G. F. Gaden and adopted unanimously:

We, the members of the Civic Federation, desire to express our appreciation of the work done by THE CALL in behalf of municipal reform and the noble efforts of that great newspaper in exposing the corruption of the Supervisors; that in our estimation THE CALL is absolutely a paper exercising an influence for good and in every sense a paper that represents the opinion of the best citizens of San Francisco.

A prominent gentleman of the Civic Federation, who does not desire to have his name mentioned, when asked as to his opinion concerning the proposed suit against the Solid Eight, stated:

"I do not think the Civic Federation will ever be much of a potential factor in San Francisco politics until it devotes more time to hard work and less to advertising. It deals too much in the future tense and is too fond of dealing with social evils. The practical method of uncovering corruption is to raise a sum of money and employ two or three men to give their undivided attention to the work.

"At present the Civic Federation is an undiciplined body. There are ways of uncovering the corruption of San Francisco. It requires hard work with skilled and honest men, but it cannot be done through advertising their plans."

The executive committee of the society will meet every day next week. The place of meeting will be changed daily, in order, if possible, to elude the press reporters and keep the transactions secret.

EX-SENATOR WILSON.

He Is in New York Seeking to Dispose of His Mexican Mining Property.

There is not much mystery surrounding the movements of J. N. E. Wilson, formerly State Senator and Insurance Commissioner of California. His mine in Mexico is situated about 150 miles east of Mazatlan, on the coast, and 150 miles west of Domingo, on the railroad. He paid the men employed on the 1st of July, and telegraphed to his father, Joseph Wilson, in this City, that he would leave there on July 3 for the East. Again, on July 13, he telegraphed to his family from Laredo that he was on his way to New York. He is expected to return to San Francisco as soon as his business affairs in New York are adjusted.

His wife says that she has no knowledge or belief that she and their child have been deserted. He left here on May 25 for Mexico and is expected to return soon.

Mr. Wilson has put a great deal of his own money and the money of others in the mine, and now since the value of the property has been demonstrated he is probably trying to sell it for what it is worth. At least that is the belief which his father and wife entertain.

The Water Decision.

To the Editor of the Call—SIR: The decision of Judge Ross in the Wright irrigation law case was necessary to complete the foolish and disastrous decision of the California Supreme Court that gave occasion to the enactment of the Wright bill.

For thirty-five years the Legislature of California had been enacting laws to govern the distribution of the waters of the State. Without a single exception all these laws were founded on the principle of appropriation, which regards all the waters of the natural streams as the property of the State, and in which not one word was ever used which could be tortured into acknowledging the existence of the riparian principle, which regards all the waters of the natural streams as the private property of the owners of the land along their banks.

In a certain famous Kern County case the Supreme Court, after briefly disposing of the one issue on appeal, went out of its way to render a decision on a matter which was not before it for adjudication.

In this part of the decision, which was really only so much irrelative dicta of the court, the English common law of riparian rights was fastened on the State, the legislation of the people on irrigation was made null and void and the hurtful declaration promulgated that California is bound not only by the English common law as it existed in 1776, but also by all the changes which the English Government has made in it from that time to the present day.

The Wright irrigation law immediately followed this decision, and was the result of the indecent haste of a lawyer to clinch an unjust decision of the Supreme Court. That decision took the water of the State from the people and gave it to private owners. The Wright law was intended to enable the people of the State to buy back at a fair price the water which had been taken from them by invoking the law of eminent domain.

The decision of Judge Ross completes the foolishness by declaring that the people have not the right to buy the water at a fair price under condemnation proceedings, but must stand at the mercy of the good will of the private owners of the water which falls from the clouds and results from the melting snows of the Sierras. B. MARKS.

Dos Palos, Cal., July 25, 1895.

A Counterfeiter Discharged.

The case against Minning Jones, the counterfeiter, was nolle prosequied by United States District Attorney Foote yesterday. Jones was tried twice on a charge of passing counterfeit bills and on each occasion the jury disagreed. The evidence for the Government was not very strong, and as many of the witnesses for the Government had left the country Secret Service Agent of the Treasury Harris consented to a dismissal of the charges.

NEW TO-DAY—DRY GOODS.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT!

NEW GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES!

At 25c a Pair.
150 dozen LADIES' COTTON HOSE in tans and black.

At 35c a Pair.
200 dozen LADIES' COTTON HOSE in fast black and tans.

At 50c a Pair.
200 dozen LADIES' COTTON HOSE in fast black and tans.

At 25c a Pair.
100 dozen MISSES' COTTON HOSE (all sizes), fast black.

At 50c a Pair.
75 dozen LADIES' BLACK CASHMERE HOSE (extra quality).

At $1.00 Each.
35 dozen LADIES' SWISS RIBBED VESTS AND DRAWERS (gray and white).

At $1.00 Each.
50 dozen LADIES' NATURAL WOOL VESTS AND DRAWERS (all sizes).

At $1.50 Each.
75 dozen LADIES' EXTRA QUALITY FULL FINISHED MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Country orders receive prompt attention.
Goods delivered free in San Rafael, Sausalito, Blithedale, Mill Valley, Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley.

O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.
INCORPORATED 1892.

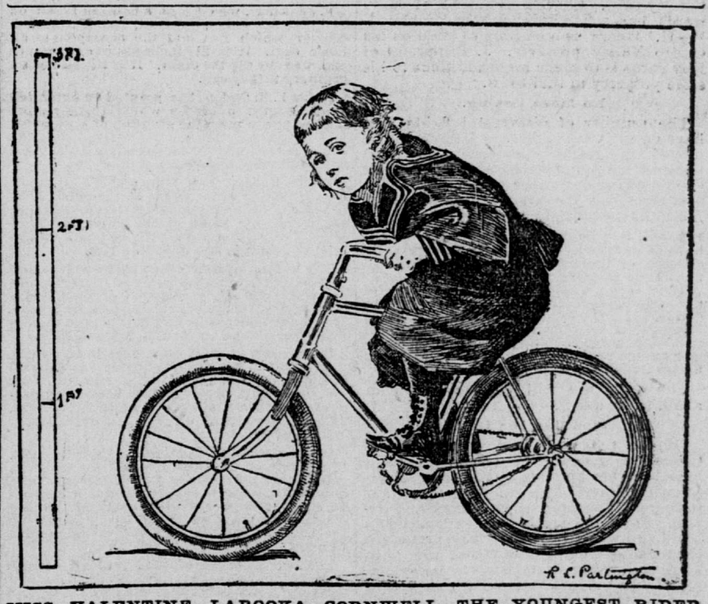
111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121 POST STREET.

A MIDGET IN BLOOMERS.

Miss Valentine Cornwell, the Youngest Cyclist in the World.

She Is Three Years Old, and When on Her Wheel Is Not Three Feet High.

The smallest of wheels, the tiniest of riders and the cutest thing in the way of a bicycle turnout to be found in the City can be seen almost any day flitting up and down McAllister street, near Market. The rider is little Miss Valentine Larook Cornwell, the daughter of J. S. Cornwell, manager of the Waverly agency, and the wheel is one made especially for her.



MISS VALENTINE LAROOKA CORNWELL, THE YOUNGEST RIDER IN THE WORLD.

Little Miss Cornwell enjoys the distinction of being the youngest and smallest cyclist in the world. She is three years and four months old and can manage her wheel with much of the skill and all of the confidence of a veteran. She has been riding two weeks. At first it was uphill work, for the baby's mind could not grasp the principle of equilibrium, but, as she says herself, it came to her suddenly, and brushing aside the hands that steadied her she commenced to cut figures of eight and grapevines on her own hook. She was nearly a week learning, but she kept at it, and last Sunday she had the privilege of riding in the park. Arrayed in a little tailor-made bloomer costume of red, with a sailor waist, trimmed with white, and a jaunty little red cap, the midget followed her father as far as the bandstand and back; nor did he have to go away slowly in order that she might keep up. To-day she will be out again, escorted by fourteen of the men from the store. They call her the "Waverly Mascot" and expect to create a sensation when she leads them over the park roads.

The wheel ridden by the diminutive cyclist is a curiosity in its way. It is very small as to height, but as the parts are from ordinary stock it has a heavy look, and weighs more than it should were it proportioned in every way. The wheels are fifteen inches in diamether, with clincher tires and ball bearings. The frame is twelve inches deep, and the sprockets are geared to thirty-six inches. It is nickel-plated, weighs ten pounds and was built in this City. Rider and wheel together do not stand three feet high. As yet she does not mount without assistance, but once started the child is quite able to take charge of herself.

BOARD OF HEALTH PLACES.

Dr. Fitzgibbons Says That Democrats Will Get the Positions in the Department.

The Board of Health will meet again early next week to declare some more vacancies and fill them. Last evening Dr. Fitzgibbons said that there was no man employed in the Health Department in any capacity whatever whose place could not be acceptably filled by some other person.

"It is the policy of the board," he continued, "to caucus before going into regular session. We have yet to appoint a Market Inspector, Superintendent of the Almshouse, Superintendent of the City and County Hospital and quite a number of inspectors."

The doctor was asked if the report was authentic that the present Market Inspector, who is a Republican, would be retained on account of his fitness, and to this question responded: "This is a Democratic administration and it is our purpose to select Democrats to fill the places. We have not yet agreed on any man for Market Inspector, and the matter will not be settled until we caucus. A strong effort is being made to keep the Market Inspector and the Superintendent of the Almshouse in their respective places."

"Has there been any unfavorable comment on the action of the board in appointing your brother as Assistant Physician?"

The doctor replied in the negative, saying: "I offered to withdraw the appointment if any one else cared for it. My brother is a young man and the position pays only $75 a month. It is simply a graduate's position."

Explosion in a Quarry.

Through the premature explosion of a blast in Warren & Malley's quarry on the San Bruno road yesterday afternoon William Jones, foreman, and John Hoffman were badly injured. When the explosion occurred Hoffman was close to the spot and was thrown several feet by the concussion. His right hip was dislocated, his scalp cut and his hands, face and body badly burned. Jones escaped with severe burns on the hands and face. Both men were taken to the Receiving Hospital.