

SPAN IN BAD HUMOR.

Enraged at This Country's Attitude Toward the Cubans.

TROUBLE THREATENED.

An Accounting Will Be Demanded When the War Is Ended.

A TRADE BY SENOR ALVAREZ.

The Mayor of Havana Says the Flag Will Not Protect Future Expeditions.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The Mayor of Havana, Senor Segunde Alvarez, who is at the Union-square Hotel, says that the insurrection in Cuba is not a serious matter, but that there is danger ahead of trouble between Spain and the United States, growing out of the action of our Government in pressing Spain to pay the Mora claim at this time, and of the aid that the Americans are extending to Cuban agitators and filibusters.

Senor Alvarez said he had heard nothing in regard to the reports that Martinez Campos had resigned, and placed no confidence in the rumors. He believed that Campos had asked that a general be sent from Madrid to assist him, and that the man who is sent out will be placed in charge of all administration affairs, enabling Campos to devote his entire operations in the field. When asked about the revolution Senor Alvarez said:

"It is a rising of outlaws led by foreigners. The better class of Cubans have nothing to do with it. In the Santiago province the insurgents are nearly all negroes. Maceo, their leader, is a native; Gomez is a San Domingo. All the other leaders of the insurgents are American citizens. They are foreigners on Cuban soil, and should be shot down. American citizens here who are aiding them should not be allowed to hold meetings, raise funds and fit up expeditions as they are doing."

Senor Alvarez became very earnest at this point, and spoke with emphasis. He continued:

"The people of the United States should remember that the war in Cuba is not a war between two nations, and that they cannot say, 'we will be neutral.' It is a difficulty one nation is having in its own family, and America must keep its hands off. Americans not only permit foreigners but allow their own citizens to conspire against Spanish authorities, and Spain is a friendly nation."

"But has not the United States by proclamation and by orders to men-of-war and revenue cutters shown its friendship for Spain?"

"Yes, but what good does a man-of-war anchored at Key West do? None at all. Expeditions are fitted out just the same and sent under the protection of the American flag. Perhaps your Government acts because it knows that Spain is keeping an account of all the expeditions that are sent out, and when the trouble in Cuba is over, will ask the United States to pay damages. Your newspapers publish detailed accounts of how those expeditions are fitted out, and how they are landed. Are meetings to be held in your cities, money raised for the avowed purpose of sending war expeditions to Cuba, and conditions to be fitted out and sailed under the American flag with no redress for Spain?"

"Let me tell you this," continued Senor Alvarez. "The American flag is being used to cover every crime. Spanish officers are getting tired of letting expeditions escape because they sail under the American flag. The day may come when an officer will no longer permit a vessel to go free through respect for the flag. Something will happen—not to the flag, but to the boat that is using it—and there may be trouble between Spain and the United States."

"Another thing we do not like," said Senor Alvarez, "is insisting that the Mora claim be paid just when Spain needs money for war purposes. The claim itself is unjust and should never be paid. All the arbitrators have decided against it. Mora was never an American citizen until his property was destroyed. It would never have been pushed if a Spanish Minister was not to get a share of it. And why does not the United States pay the claim that Spain has had ever since Florida was purchased? It was then agreed that Spanish residents who gave up their property should be reimbursed, but they have never been paid. It does not come with good grace for the United States to ask Spain to pay a million and a half now, and the manner in which the claim has been pressed makes Spaniards sore. The United States does not pay the award made by the Bering Sea Commission. It is getting the reputations, yet a demand is made that Spain pay the unjust Mora claim, and must do it at once. All these things make our blood boil."

Senor Alvarez expects to return to Havana in September.

CUBA'S STAR RISING.

The Tide Has Turned in Favor of the Insurgents.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Gonzalo de Quesada, secretary of the Cuban revolutionary party, yesterday received a letter from General Antonio Maceo, dated from the camp of Monto Palo July 31. The general declares that the revolution in Santiago and Camaguey provinces is very powerful and that the insurgents are marching from success to success. The Spanish soldiers, he says, appear to be panic-stricken and surrendered in almost every encounter. He adds that five representatives of the Eastern department have left for Camaguey in order to constitute the provisional government of the republic.

Other advices from Camaguey and Santiago de Cuba state that General Gomez's army is being daily re-enforced. The city of Puerto Principe is in a panic, and the Spanish soldiers are afraid to venture out of it. Martinez Campos has instructed that all columns of troops sent into the country from Puerto Principe must erect milestones to mark their line of route, so that he may satisfy himself that they visit the places they are ordered to. From eight to ten cases of yellow fever are registered in Puerto Principe daily.

All the young Cubans in the place have joined their fellow-countrymen in the field. Fifty soldiers from Galicia, who were placed on guard at the El Sureno plantation, have gone over to the Cubans with their arms and ammunition. The insurgent outposts around the city can be easily discerned from the church towers. Fifteen hundred wounded Spanish soldiers

have been accommodated in the regular and improvised hospitals and the churches in Santiago de Cuba.

Campos Goes to Santa Clara. HAVANA, CUBA, Aug. 14.—Captain-General Campos started this morning for Santa Clara with 90 members of the First Brigade, who displayed much enthusiasm.

HUNTINGTON IS BACK.

Continued from First Page.

the French people and also of the Germans. Speaking of these, he said:

"I did not see so much poverty in France as here. The French are economical, industrious and saving. They don't spurge as Americans do, who go to Europe and seem to spend money for the purpose of showing that they have it. In a French store every particle of space is economized, and a small store does as much business as a big one here, where the rent would be \$10,000. If we, in this country, would practice economy as they do in France and most countries of Europe, we would thrive much more than we do. I like the French for their industry and economy. I like the Germans as well for similar reasons."

Mr. Huntington received many inquiries about South America, and to these he said the way to get along with the republics, was to treat them fairly and not to drive them. As for Cuba the expectation abroad was that Spain would put down the rebellion. Of the Nicaragua canal Mr. Huntington said he did not think it would ever be built, since to pay interest on the money it would cost to build it would make the tolls the highest in the world. The traffic would never support the canal, since our great east and west railroads supplied the better means of carrying freight, as compared with the canal. The bulk of this came from west of the Alleghenies and would go west by rail instead of going first to seaboard and thence by the canal.

Mr. Huntington said it was doubtful if he attended the meeting of the railroad presidents, since any freight agreement would probably be broken by somebody in due time. Mr. Huntington said his new large mansion at Fifty seventh street and Fifth avenue is for sale if anybody would pay for it what it cost. He has bought a house in San Francisco, where he remains from October next until May, 1896, although New York will remain his home. He expects to live at Throggs Neck.

As to the marriage of his son, Archer M. Huntington, he said he attended the wedding in London.

ARGUING AT ALBUQUERQUE.

Receivers Answer the Charges Made in the Gable Letter.

Declare That a Separate Regime Would Disrupt the Entire System.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Aug. 14.—Today's proceedings in the suit praying for a separate receiver for the Atlantic and Pacific Railway were begun by reading affidavits by General Traffic Manager Bissell, General Manager Robinson and Receiver Walker. These affidavits denied the charges as to unjust rates and methods made in a letter of T. R. Gable and an affidavit of Mr. Jennings. Mr. Robinson explained that the Gable letter was written to him in response to his request, and all other managers of the system would make any suggestions deemed necessary.

The opening argument for the plaintiff, made by Mr. Jennings, reviewed at length the history of the mutual relations of the Santa Fe, San Francisco and Atlantic and Pacific capitalists, showing that Santa Fe and San Francisco owned the Atlantic and Pacific, furnished money to build it and guaranteed the Atlantic and Pacific bonds as well as by direct advances and donations as well.

A history of the bonds under which a new receiver is demanded was recited, and a claim was made that such bonds entitled the naming of a receiver. Mr. Jennings complained that the Santa Fe reorganization committee had made no provision for taking care of the plaintiff's bonds. Mr. Jennings was followed by General-Solicitor Peck of the Santa Fe system in a long argument in defense of the present receivers. He said:

"A court of equity is the highest court. The present plaintiffs tried just what they are now trying when they applied for a separate receiver for the St. Louis and San Francisco. The court said that at the time they had no right to a separate receiver, since the effect of such a change would be to disrupt the system without benefit to any part of it."

Mr. Peck was followed by Hon. N. B. Field and Judge Storey, in the same strain. The latter had not concluded his argument when court adjourned.

MYSTERY AT STOCKTON.

An Unknown Young Man Found Severely Wounded Under a Bridge.

He Absolutely Refused to Make Known His Identity and Later Disappeared.

STOCKTON, CAL., Aug. 14.—Last evening George Salch and Henry Woodson while crossing the bridge on Pilgrim street over Minner channel heard groans issuing from beneath the bridge.

On making an investigation they found a young man about 20 years of age lying on the bank, bleeding profusely from a wound in the right side of his neck. He was suffering greatly and talked in such an incoherent manner that they concluded he was badly injured and went in search of assistance for him.

A lot of campers were located near by and from one of these a lantern was obtained. Woodson wiped the blood from the wounded man and with the aid of Salch removed the sufferer to one of the campers' tents.

After the flow of blood was stopped the young man revived, but refused to give any account of how he had received the wound in his neck. He also refused to give his name or tell where he lived and seemed anxious to have the whole matter hushed up. The men who had found him wanted to pay an assessment of \$5 per year on the stock to satisfy such assessment and ordered the directors to give \$2500 bond to observe such injunction.

NEWS OF THE COAST.

Maguire Lectures on the Single Tax Proposition.

ITS EFFECT ON WAGES.

Men Would Find Employment on Lands Now Held by Speculators.

BETTER TIMES WOULD FOLLOW.

The Congested Condition of the Labor Market in Cities Would Disappear.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Aug. 14.—The single tax proposition was the subject before the Grange summer school at Normal Hall this morning. Hon. J. G. Maguire was the speaker, and for an hour he held the closest attention of his hearers.

The distinguished gentleman treated his subject with special reference to the farmer, how it would affect him and how it would affect the holders of persons in the city. In beginning his remarks Judge Maguire said that the proposition was to take the tax off everything except land, and that the land should be taxed irrespective of any improvements upon it.

"The effect of removing the tax from everything save land would be far-reaching," he said. "There would be no half-way ground and either good or great harm would result. The land is the gift of the Creator to mankind. Man is a land animal and all he eats and wears comes from the land. The advocates of the single tax are not advocating a measure which will give to the idle and destitute something from the industry of the workers."

"On the other hand they propose that every man who is willing to work shall have the opportunity of doing so. Every man who is willing and able to make a living should have the opportunity of doing it. There are men who cannot find work. There are millions of acres of idle and unproductive land which men would cheerfully occupy and make productive, but they are denied the right because land monopolies hold possession."

"Land has little or no value except as the community by its industry and growth gives it value. This is recognized by the holders of land who keep it for speculative purposes, knowing that as the community grows and increases in population and industry there is a constant increase in the value of the land. This increment does not come from the man's industry, but comes from the community. Naturally the community should have the increment."

"Now, we believe that if taxation is laid upon the land alone, the land which is held for speculative purposes will be thrown upon the market. This will allow the hundreds of men seeking work to find land upon which to live and work. No one will deny but that the men who are willing to work should be given the opportunity. With the wonderful inventions of a labor-saving character many men have been thrown out of work. Land monopoly holds them in the city, already overrun and crowded with men seeking work. It is a natural consequence that wages go down. By putting the land upon the market it will go back to the people, where it belongs, and the congested condition of affairs will be relieved."

His address met with hearty applause. Professor Kellogg of the University of California spoke in the afternoon. To-morrow afternoon Hon. John P. Irish and M. M. Esteve will talk about gold and silver respectively.

TROUBLE OVER AN ESTATE.

A Husband Brings Suit Against His Wife's Administrator.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Aug. 14.—Judge Reynolds was occupied this morning in hearing the case of Horace A. Meyers against Guy H. Salisbury, an administrator of the estate of Meyers' wife and guardian of the two minor children, Mignonette D. and Alice M. Meyers. The action was brought to prevent Salisbury from administering upon part of the estate, as the husband claimed it was community property.

Mr. Meyers testified that when he was married in 1896 he had \$500, and with it bought the lot in dispute. As his position was a dangerous one he had the deed made out in his wife's name. In 1899 they tried to borrow money on the lot, but found the deed defective, and a new deed conveying the property to his wife was made. Between the making of the first and second deeds the laws of the State had been so changed as to allow a wife to acquire separate property.

Judge Reynolds intimated that the second deed would be rejected. Under this ruling the property would be adjudged separate property, and consequently part of the property to be administered upon. The case was submitted and the plaintiff allowed ten days in which to file briefs.

CORPORATION TROUBLES.

A New Outbreak in the Affairs of the San Jose Meat Company.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Aug. 14.—The trouble between the directorate and stockholders of the San Jose Meat Company broke out anew this morning, when Louis P. Cooper et al. petitioned the court for an injunction restraining John A. Woodward and other members of the directors from selling stock to pay an assessment of \$5 per share levied June 25, 1895. It is also asked that the action of the directors in levying such assessment be declared null and void.

Judge Reynolds granted a temporary injunction restraining the directors from selling the stock to satisfy such assessment and ordered the directors to give \$2500 bond to observe such injunction.

About a year ago the Woodward faction ousted the Cooper faction from the directorate, and since then there has been more or less trouble. A few months ago both factions had armed guards about the shops, but the court sustained the Woodward faction and the Cooper faction was ousted.

Acquitted of Stealing Barley. SAN JOSE, CAL., Aug. 14.—James C. Spencer and his three sons were examined on a charge of grand larceny before Justice Dwyer this afternoon. The Spencers were accused of stealing between forty and fifty sacks of barley from B. J. Tully, who resides on McLaughlin avenue. The evidence was not sufficient to hold the Spencers, as it was shown that a man named Castro had disposed of the grain. An effort will be made to locate Castro. The charges against the Spencers were dismissed, but it is thought if Castro can be located new charges will be preferred.

Result of a Lover's Quarrel. SAN JOSE, CAL., Aug. 14.—Milton White was tried before Justice Dwyer this morning on a charge of stealing a gold ring belonging to Mrs. Mary Olmstead. Mrs. Olmstead testified that she and White had

been lovers and were engaged, and that she had given him a gold ring. Finally White tired of her and gave the ring to another young man. This so enraged her that she demanded the ring back, but White refused to comply with her request. Hence she preferred the charge.

As there was no evidence that White stole the ring Justice Dwyer discharged him from jail. The ring was not the property of Mrs. Olmstead, and White is not liable to settle lovers' quarrels and advised her to again become White's sweetheart and in that way the ring would become community property.

Abandoned by His Wife.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Aug. 14.—William A. Duncan to-day commenced suit against Catherine Duncan for divorce on the ground of desertion. The couple were married in Stockton in 1889. In April, 1894, the wife abandoned her home and since then has refused to have anything to do with the plaintiff. There are no children or property to fight over.

Went Over an Embankment.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Aug. 14.—William Mann, who resides above Los Gatos, yesterday had a narrow escape. While coming down the Snell Mountain road with a load of hay, at a bend in the road his horses shied, and horses and wagon went over an embankment fifty feet high. Neither Mann nor the horses were seriously hurt.

A Runaway Accident.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Aug. 14.—While Mr. and Mrs. Espanzoza and baby were returning from Warm Springs last night a runaway dashed into their buggy, upsetting it. The occupants were thrown heavily to the ground and Mr. Espanzoza had four ribs broken. Mrs. Espanzoza and the baby escaped with a few slight bruises.

Pleading Guilty to Larceny.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Aug. 14.—Mecche Martinelli, the 18-year-old boy who was arrested for burglarizing the residence of Mrs. Gordon on Julian street, pleaded guilty to a charge of petty larceny in Justice Gass' court this morning, and was sentenced to 150 days in the County Jail.

Trout for Santa Clara County. SAN JOSE, CAL., Aug. 14.—Game Warden Mackenzie expects to receive 100,000 trout during the coming week for distribution in the streams of this county. A couple of months ago 50,000 rainbow trout were planted in the streams of the county.

Opening of the University of the Pacific.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Aug. 14.—The opening exercises of the University of the Pacific were held this morning. There were about 200 pupils in attendance, an increase over the enrollment of last year. There are but few changes in the faculty.

SACRAMENTO POLICE SUED.

The Plaintiff Asks \$10,000 Damages for False Imprisonment.

Was Kept in Jail for Nearly Two Days Though Guilty of No Offense.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Aug. 14.—P. K. Turner, an employe of a downtown hotel, commenced suit to-day against Chief of Police Drew and Police Officers Maley, Wilson and Talbot for false imprisonment and asks for \$10,000 damages. In his complaint he recites:

"That after his arrest on the night of August 9, 1895, plaintiff was cast into a cell at the City Prison of the city of Sacramento, wherein were certain prisoners accused of opium-smoking, murder and vagrancy, and was there compelled to remain until the time of his liberation on Sunday, August 11, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M. That at the time of his detention the plaintiff was not permitted by Drew and Maley and Talbot and those in charge of the City Prison to communicate with his family or friends or to obtain or furnish bail or permitted in any manner to learn the cause of his detention."

"That plaintiff herein is a married man with a family, consisting of a wife and five children, all of whom were and are dependent upon the labor of plaintiff; that at no time was any complaint on file against the plaintiff of a criminal nature, nor was any charge of any sort placed against him at the city prison or elsewhere; that at the time of his arrest plaintiff was employed at the Western Hotel in the city of Sacramento, receiving a salary in such employment, and by reason of his detention and imprisonment as aforesaid he was discharged from his said position and lost said employment; that said imprisonment was wholly unlawful and illegal, and wrongful, and it was learned by defendants, Drew, Maley and Talbot, prior to their release and on the 10th day of August, 1895, that plaintiff herein was not accused of any crime and his detention was not desired for any criminal offense, but notwithstanding such fact defendants detained and restrained him of his liberty until the 11th day of August, 1895."

The facts of the case seem to be that Turner while in a variety theater was pointed out to an officer by a would-be detective, who stated that he was a man who was badly wanted. The officer, acting upon this information, locked him up and refused him bail. It subsequently developed that the prisoner was not the man wanted and he was set at liberty.

ELECTRIC CARNIVAL.

Some of Its Important Details Decided Upon by the Committee.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Aug. 14.—There was an interesting meeting of the executive committee of the electric carnival to-night at which decisive arrangements were made.

Since the time when Director-General Coleman announced that he had decided upon the plaza as the place for the reviewing stand there has been a great deal of opposition manifested by those who thought the plaza too small and who favored the Capitol park. To-night the director-general was almost unanimously voted down and instead of placing the reviewing stand in a plaza covering one city block will be placed at the main entrance of the Capitol grounds.

The line of march will be from Tenth to K, to Second, to J, to Tenth and past the reviewing stand at the Capitol. The Capitol will be illuminated by brilliant incandescent lamps so arranged as to show its outline. The trees and walks in the park will also be brilliantly lighted with electricity. At the committee meeting to-night it was announced that electric floats would be the principal features of the parade, and that they would exceed anything ever seen in the United States.

WRECK OF A CATTLE TRAIN.

The Fireman Scalded to Death and Several Others Men Injured.

SPOKANE, WASH., Aug. 14.—A stock train on the Washington Central road was wrecked at Almira last night while running at a high rate of speed. It was rounding a curve and struck an open switch. The engine and eleven cars rolled down a twenty-foot embankment. Fireman Fred Pritz of Sprague was caught underneath the engine and scalded to death. Engineer Hobart had his leg broken, and half a dozen men accompanying the stock were more or less cut and bruised. Of the 317 steers carried 200 were killed. The engine and cars were completely demolished.

NEW TO-DAY.

Read What the Daily Report Said Last Evening.

TWO BITS

On the Dollar for a Fine Suit of Woolen Clothing.

Julius W. Raphael was treated to a surprise party yesterday that lasted all day long. The well-known Kearny-street firm of Raphael's announced that, in consequence of damage by water, the whole stock of clothing and furnishing goods would be sold at a great reduction in prices. Buyers were on hand quite early, prepared to get bargains, but were dumfounded at the slaughter which had been made on former selling rates. The news that clothing was being sacrificed spread like wildfire, and very soon the deluge of people compelled the firm to close the doors while customers on the inside were waited on before admitting those who were crowding outside on the sidewalk. The crush was simply tremendous, and the sales of yesterday must have made great inroads on the stock. Everybody who bought anything went away more than satisfied. Some of the clothing was scarcely touched by water, but there was no discrimination. Suits went for a song, and they will continue to go for next to nothing until everything is cleaned up. The same rush and excitement prevailed to-day.

—Excerpt from the Daily Report Aug. 14.

Fine Goods, Slightly Damaged, Going For a Mere Song.

Is to place the store in the hands of decorators, artists, carpenters and plumbers as quickly as possible, so as to restore it to its former beauty, and whatever damaged goods are not sold in a few days will be disposed of to parties who are already figuring on the entire stock, but we would much rather prefer you to get the benefit of it, though we are very anxious to have our store restored to like it was before the sad accident of Sunday night.

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Raphael's

(INCORPORATED),

TROUBLE AT SANTA CRUZ.

Protest Against the Letting of the Courthouse Contract.

Watsonville Citizens Oppose the Action of the Supervisors.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL., Aug. 14.—The action of the Board of Supervisors of Santa Cruz County in awarding the contract for the erection of a courthouse building to E. M. McCabe at a cost of \$53,475 has caused much dissatisfaction, especially among the residents of the southern end of the county.

The District Attorney was yesterday presented with a petition largely signed by prominent citizens and taxpayers of the city of Watsonville requesting that official to commence an action against N. A. Comstock, the architect of the proposed building, to recover the amount already paid him, by order of the Board of Supervisors, for his services as architect, and also to institute actions against the individual Supervisors and their bondsmen to recover damages for allowing the same.

The petitioners aver that Comstock had no legal claim against the county; that the Board of Supervisors proceeded illegally in their adoption of the plans and specifications for the courthouse; that no proper bond was exacted of the architect; that the Board of Supervisors had no power under their resolutions adopted to let the contract for a greater cost than \$40,000, and that McCabe was not the lowest responsible bidder.

In their advertised notice to architects, inviting the submission of plans and specifications, the Supervisors announced that the cost of the proposed courthouse should not exceed \$40,000. Among the plans submitted those of Architect Comstock were considered the best and adopted by the board, who then proceeded to advertise for bids for the construction of the building.

Under the law it was necessary that this advertisement should continue for sixty days, during which time iron, steel, terra cotta and building material generally advanced rapidly, with the result that when the bids were opened all were found to be greatly in excess of the estimated cost. The Supervisors finally concluded to accept the bid of Contractor McCabe. The contract was duly entered into, the bonds of the contractor and architect were approved and the work of excavating for the foundation of the building has been steadily progressing.

It is contended by the dissatisfied citizens of Watsonville that the Supervisors were bound by their order fixing the estimated cost of the building, and had no legal authority to enter into a contract involving a greater expense to the taxpayers, and that, consequently, all payments made to either architect or contractor are illegal.

It is not known what action the District Attorney will take in the matter, but it is expected that he will hold that a difference of opinion exists as to the wisdom of the action of the Supervisors, that they acted within the scope of authority granted them by the county government act, and that, consequently, no proceedings against them will lie.

There is a decided conflict of opinion over the matter, many of the most prominent citizens and largest taxpayers holding that the Supervisors have exercised sound judgment in awarding the contract, and have acted for the best interests of the

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