reached a point opposite to Mr. Deuprey he leaned over and spoke his compliments to the attorney.

"That's all right," said Deuprey, "but you have no right to talk to the witness."

"I know my business," retorted the captain. "You tend to yours and I'll mind my own."

There were some other words of a similar nature. Both men glared at each other. It looked as though there might be an encounter, until Juror Smythe arose to the dignity of the occasion and advised the belligerents to go outside and settle it.

When the recess was over Mr. Dickinson began by asking:

"When did you first hear of the disappearance of Miss Lamont?"

"About the 10th?"

"Did you read it in the papers?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you follow it day by day?"

"No, sir."

"Didn't you read even the headlines?"

"No, sir."

"When you first saw the couple in the car you were on the east side of Powell and going toward California street with Miss Lannigan?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where were you?"

"About three feet from the curb."

"Was the car across the California-street track?"

"No, sir."

"Which of you first saw the couple?"

"I did."

"And you called Miss Lannigan's attention?"

"Yes, sir."

"Was there anything peculiar about them to attract your attention?"

"Nothing particular."

"Were not you and Miss Lannigan chatting at the time?"

"No, not to any extent."

"At what hour was it at that time?"

"About five or ten minutes past 3."

Diagrams were brought into requisition again, and one showing the vicinity of California and Powell streets was tacked up on the big display board with the bailiff's gavel. Under Dickinson's questions the witness was made to trace her footsteps upon that afternoon. His questions led the witness into the most minute detail, and every possible effort was made to weaken her testimony.

Distances were demanded in feet, and she was compelled to be most exact in every detail. She said the man she saw with Blanche Lamont was looking at a book. She was asked particularly if the book was on his lap, and as she said she did not know, Dickinson once more unrolled his transcript of the testimony taken at the preliminary examination, and read from it her statement that the book was on Durrant's lap. The witness refused to give any opinion, however, as to whether or not her memory was better then than it was yesterday. More testimony from the transcript was read, and more questions were asked upon any little inaccuracy discovered. Chief among these inaccuracies was where in the preliminary examination the witness had said she first realized the man she had seen on the car was the defendant was when Detective Anthony told her.

On her cross-examination yesterday she said she first learned it when she saw Durrant's picture in the paper. Then under more questions from Dickinson upon the same subject the witness told how she had gone to Captain Lees' office with Detective Anthony. Detective Bohen told her then that she and the girls who were with her were to be shown Durrant, and if they recognized him they were to say so. If they did not recognize him they were to keep silent. Durrant came in bare-headed, she said, but he wore his hat part of the time he was in the room. He was in the room what seemed a long time, and he was turned around so that the girls could see every part of his face. He put his hat on at the direction of the detectives.

When Durrant left the room the witness said they said "that is the man," and then they went right home.

"When you saw this man on the car, looking down at his book, how much of his face did you see?" then questioned Dickinson.

"The lower part."

"Could you see above his nose?"

"I don't know."

"Could you see his chin?"

"I saw his chin, and then when he would look up I saw his whole face."

"Was there anything about his face which attracted your attention?"

"No."

"How about him being shaved or not?"

"He had a mustache."

"Where were you when you saw him?"

"At the curb."

The transcript came out again, and the testimony of the witness was read to her from it. She had said she was too far to see exactly whether or not he was shaved.

"Did you so testify?" asked Dickinson.

"I must have," the witness answered.

"Was it correct?"

"He had a mustache."

"Then this statement is not correct?"

"I am sure he had a mustache," was the only answer from the stand.

The visits of the detectives to the witness were then made subjects of inquiry, and the witness had to tell that she had conversed with them about her testimony, but she had not conversed to any extent on the subject with her schoolmates.

Another piece of paper then went up on the board, and Mrs. Dorgan had to mark upon it, with a pencil, first, where she was standing when she saw the couple upon the car, and also where the car was.

Barnes objected, as she had already marked these upon the original diagram, and this new idea was only a blank piece of tracing paper. Dickinson said if they marked up the original map the marks would become confused. "No more so than if they are just put on a piece of blank tissue paper," remarked the court, and that ended the matter.

The case went over until Monday, when Mrs. Dorgan will be recalled to make the marks which Dickinson wants. In the meantime copies of the diagram will be made, so that no confusion will result. After these matters had been settled the great case rested until next week.

THE MYSTERIOUS WOMAN.

So Far One Hundred and Thirty-five Women Have Been Victims of the Rumor.

The prosecution in the Durrant case has given up the hope of finding the "mysterious woman," and no longer believes that there is such a person, although new rumors as to her identity or her whereabouts are from time to time given to the police. In each instance they are run down by the detectives, who have thus far proven in every case that there was no foundation for the story.

Up to the present time rumors of 135 women, by actual count, have been investigated, with the result stated. It is this fact that has brought the police and the District Attorney to the conclusion that the mysterious woman is a myth.

When the trial is resumed Monday the prosecution will put Miss Lannigan on the stand to corroborate the testimony of Miss Edwards and Mrs. Dorgan, who testified yesterday to seeing Durrant and Blanche Lamont together on a Powell-street car on the way from the Normal School on the afternoon of April 3.

Mrs. Vogel will then be called to testify to seeing Durrant in front of the Normal School that fatal afternoon, and then the journey across the City will be taken up. Thus far the prosecution will have shown that Durrant and Blanche Lamont were together on that journey as far as the corner of Market and Powell streets, but there the chain of circumstantial evidence is broken. The prosecution has no witness who saw the couple together between that point and the corner of Twenty-first and Bartlett streets, where Martin Quinlan saw them. But taking Mr. Quinlan's statement that he saw the two young people coming from the direction of Valencia street, the prosecution will act on the hypothesis that Durrant and Miss Lamont rode between the two points on the Valencia-street car, that being the line to which their transfers from Powell would take them.

The real fight is expected when the testimony of Mrs. Leak is taken, for a most rigid test of her eyesight is expected to be made by the defense.

Six days have thus far been consumed in the taking of testimony for the prosecution, and twelve witnesses have been examined. The State has thirty-six more witnesses to call. It will therefore be seen that if no better rate of progress is made than has characterized the first six days of taking testimony eighteen days more will be consumed in taking the evidence for the people.

Attorney Barnes expects, however, to make much better progress hereafter, at least he hopes to as only a few minutes he believes will be required to examine many of the remaining witnesses.

One point in the testimony already taken which the defense will take advantage of when it comes to prove that Durrant could not have carried the body of Blanche Lamont up to the belfry is the testimony of the witness Charleton, who testified yesterday to having weighed the two sisters on the 28th or 29th of March.

Maud Lamont once stated in an interview that she and her sister were not weighed at Charleton's store for a month previous to the murder. Miss Maud stated in that interview that at the time Blanche was weighed last her weight was 121 pounds. It is expected the defense will recall Maud Lamont to testify on this point when the proper time comes.

Held for Robbery.

The preliminary examination of Walter C. Ross, charged with robbery, was held before Judge Low yesterday. He and Ernest Head were arrested for robbing Grace Walls, 126¾ Morton street, of some jewelry and clothing. The Judge held Ross to answer before the Superior Court in $5000 bonds and dismissed the case against Head. Ross is the Oakland youth who was supposed to have been one of the three men who held up and robbed John S. MacIntosh, saloon-keeper, McAllister and Leavenworth streets.

THE DANGEROUS TROLLEY.

One of the Wires Snapped on Kearny Street and Killed a Horse.

A Boy in the Wagon Was Also Seriously Burnt and May Be Injured for Life.

There was a thrilling accident on Kearny street yesterday and it was only by the merest chance that it did not result in the death of a driver. As it was a horse was killed by a falling trolley wire and a boy was badly burned about the legs and hands.

The electric current was so powerful that it lifted the horse three feet from the ground and burned the flesh terribly.

"Joe" Schanzer of Schanzer & Pursell, wholesale dealers in milk, was driving from the ferries out to the Western Addition on his way to the stable. Turning into Kearny street the driver waited for a trolley-car to pass and then got into the track behind. All went well for a block and then suddenly there was a snap and the overhead wire broke. It curled around the horse like a snake and some of the coils struck the man and boy in the wagon. The flesh on the horse's breast was burned until smoke came from it and the animal fell down paralyzed. The wire burned through the boy's trousers and seared his legs, while another coil fell between his legs and burned him again.

The man was enveloped in a long, black rubber overcoat which was wet with the rain. More coils got around him than either the boy or horse, but the rubber acted as a non-conductor and he escaped without injury. The horse was taken out to 1013 Pierce street, where the Schanzer & Pursell dairy is located, in the hopes that its life might be saved, but it died an hour after it was got into the stable. The boy was taken home and his wounds dressed. He is now doing as well as can be expected.

"The whole thing happened so suddenly," said Mr. Schanzer when speaking about the accident, "that none of us knew for a few moments what had struck us. The current was so strong that it lifted the horse clean off his feet, and it is a wonder to me that he was not killed outright. It looked ridiculous to see that little bit of wire lifting a thousand-pound horse as easily as I would raise an ounce weight.

Harry Edwards, the boy who was in the wagon, yelled when the wire burned him, but after that he said there was very little pain. It was after the wire was removed that it hurt him. Then there was a numbness all over him, and he has been suffering ever since from darting pains in his limbs.

"It was an accident, of course, but one that the Market-street cable system is responsible for. The wire must have been defective in the first place, as it would never have snapped so suddenly."

The accident will probably result in a suit for damages.

SCHUETZEN VEREIN SHOOT

Prizes Won at the Thirty-Seventh Annual Contest Awarded.

A Great Number of Victorious Riflemen Honored—A Social Time Followed.

The award of prizes won at the thirty-seventh annual festival of the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein, held at Shell Mound Park Sunday, September 1, occurred at California Hall, on Bush street, last night.

It was a jolly occasion, consisting of dancing, feasting and the award of prizes to those who made the best records at the annual shoot on the 1st. The dancing floor was crowded and those in charge of the prize awards were kept as busy as the elerks of a land office on an opening day until 10:30 o'clock. The best of feeling prevailed among the competitive prize-winners.

The award was as follows:

Best centers—L. Haake $25, H. Hellberg $20, George Alpers $17, A. Jungbluth $15, J. Thode $12, H. Wicker $11, D. B. Faktor $10, J. Utschig $9, Philo Jacoby $7 50, F. P. Schuster $6, L. Bendel $6, J. Peters $5, F. Attinoer $5, H. Burfind $4, F. Rust $3, A. Strecker $2 50, F. Boeckman $2 50, R. Finking $2, A. Pape $2, D. Dunker $2.

Most points—D. B. Faktor $25, J. Utschig $20, N. Ahrens $17, F. P. Schuster $15, A. Strecker $12, H. Helberg $11, R. Finking $11, L. Bendel $10, C. Thierbach $7 50, L. Haake $6, F. Attinoer $6, George Alpers $5, A. Pape $5, H. Burfind $4, Philo Jacoby $3, F. Boeckman $2 50, A. Jungbluth $2 50, William Garms $2, George Bahrs $2.

Stich target, only bullseye shots counting: F. P. Schuster $20, E. Blodan $15, C. Thierbach $12, J. Utschig $10, N. Ahrens $8, H. Wicker $7, Philo Jacoby $5, A. Jungbluth $5, H. Stellino $4, A. Gehret $3, F. Attinger $2 50, R. Finking $2 50, A. Strecker $2, F. Koch $2.

Following is a list of the winners in the so-called "company target" contest, the prizes consisting of jewelry, crockery, tapestry, furniture and choice bric-a-brac and china, contributed by leading merchants of this City to the Schuetzen Verein:

J. Utschig, K. Wertheimer, N. Ahrens, T. Lankenau, L. Bendel, H. H. Burfind, H. Hellberg, F. Koch, George Alpers, D. B. Faktor, A. Bertelsen, William Garms, D. von der Mehden, E. Rolkins, Charles Thierbach, E. Aigeltinger, E. C. Rust, H. Hupport, F. P. Schuster, J. Tiedeman, William Glindermann, A. Jungbluth, F. Attinger, F. G. Witt, J. G. Waller, O. Lempke, R. Finking, A. Huber, Ford Wagner, L. N. Ritzau, J. Gelken, George Bahrs, William Platt, Philo Jacoby, A. Tietjen, H. Thode, L. Haake, A. H. Pape, William Ehrenpfort, George Pein, Hy Stelling, Hy Zecher, A. Mocker, George Seyden, H. Huber, J. H. Seyden, B. F. Bruse, John Peters, John Thode, Charles Rapp, A. Hagedorn, A. Lemaire, J. F. Bolts, F. Brandt, Fred Wagner, A. L. Ott, J. Plath, Wm. Schmadeke, J. Bockman, J. L. Heise, A. Browning, L. Siebe, F. J. Hensel, H. Koster, F. Hageman, H. Plageman, Max Hoefle, A. Bruse, H. Dosher, W. Rumenspery, Fred Pape, E. H. Goetze, H. Wicker, J. Beutler, F. W. Applarius, A. Bahrs, C. Hoisenberg, H. F. Maas, R. Gerhow, J. Horstman, William Wreden, George Schater, J. Mengel, J. Stroetgen, G. G. Butt, H. Prien, A. Lang, J. L. Meier, S. Vock, H. Fink, L. B. Schmidt, A. F. Meyer, C. C. Wiese, E. Ipsen, D. Dunker, H. M. Wreden, George F. Volz, George Roehrs.

STANTON'S EIGHT PER CENT CUT ADOPTED.

Mr. Clark Forces a Vote on the Grain Clause of the Substitute.

LA RUE ASKS FOR TIME.

Thinks There May Be a Legal Objection, but No "Joker."

POSTPONED TO ANOTHER DAY.

The Railroad Commissioners Could Not Decide on Other Commodities.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners decided yesterday to reduce the grain rate of the Southern Pacific in California 8 per cent—that is, it adopted that portion of Dr. Stanton's substitute resolution; but the reduction has not been made yet.

According to Mr. Clark's idea, the whole business is wrong. He pointed out to his fellow-members that they should have prepared a schedule and by vote adopted it.

Mr. Clark was by no means a silent minority yesterday. He did his full share of the talking, and he was very positive in his manner, notwithstanding the two other members of the board did not consider all he said. He was decidedly in favor of the grain reduction, and went Dr. Stanton 2 per cent better by offering a resolution making the reduction on grain 10 per cent. But Mr. Clark did not want to go into other commodities. That was his idea in the beginning of the session, he said, and the others would not have it; so now, he stated, he would not give them what they would not give him—the privilege of going into all commodities.

Mr. La Rue put himself on record by proposing his original reduction of 15 per cent on grain, and his proposition failing of success, he ran it down the line till it reached Dr. Stanton's figure 8, and there it stayed.

After a deal of discussion as to the merits of the Stanton substitute, Mr. Clark made a record for himself by insisting on dividing the question, and secured a vote on Dr. Stanton's 8 per cent reduction on grain, leaving the further reductions contemplated to be acted upon this afternoon.

Before the Railroad Commission got down to the real business of its session, when it was called to order shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, several communications were read by Assistant Secretary Kelly.

One was from General Manager K. H. Wade of the Southern California Railroad Company, with reference to the complaint of the San Diego Property-owners' Union, based on the road not having been opened to Temecula, after its blockade through washouts. General Manager Wade explained that it had been repaired between Oceanside and Fallbrook with the aid of contributions made by the citizens of Fallbrook, at a cost of about $7000, and that the local traffic warranted this expenditure. On the other hand it was shown that to make the repairs to Temecula would cost about $90,000; that there was no traffic to warrant this expense, and that the business of that section was not suffering by reason of the interruption on the Southern California Railroad. The communication was ordered filed.

From the Sierra Valley Railroad came an inquiry as to whether it was necessary for the road to make a report of its business this year, as it had only been in operation since June. Without formally so deciding, it was the opinion of the commission that no report would be exacted from the road this year.

Next came an inquiry from E. E. Edgewood of Los Angeles as to whether the commission had the right to adjust the rates of the Santa Fe and Atlantic and Pacific roads in this State, and attention was called to the rate between Los Angeles and The Needles, a distance of 241 miles, which was $16 75, or very nearly 7 cents a mile. Ordered filed.

The last document read was a protest from E. M. Jones, vice-president of the Colusa and Lake County Railroad, against the application of any general reduction of rates on that road, as the rates were now as low as they could be fixed without forcing it to forego business. It was argued that great consideration should be shown by the commission to independent lines which were in competition with the Southern Pacific or other transportation, so as to encourage competing companies.

This took the same course as the others and the deck thus being cleared for the great battle Chairman La Rue announced that the matter then before the board was the consideration of Commissioner Stanton's substitute providing for an average reduction of 25 per cent on all freight rates of the Southern Pacific Company as they existed in December of last year and an immediate reduction of 8 per cent on grain rates.

Hardly had the proposition been presented when Commissioner Clark was on his feet, saying:

Mr. Chairman: I have a resolution to offer as a substitute for all subject matter on grain rates. I wish to state that in the matter of grain rates I have given that subject all my attention. I believe we should give the farmer some relief at once. I have examined the rates to the different points and believe 10 per cent will be a fair reduction and give considerable relief to the farmers.

To make a horizontal reduction would, in my opinion, be a violation of the constitution according to the opinion of the Attorney-General, for we would be virtually sanctioning rates that are illegal according to his interpretation of the constitution. I think that in fixing rates they should be fixed so as to stand the test of the courts.

His substitute was read as follows:

Resolved, That the grain rates now existing over the Southern Pacific Company's lines in California, as established by grain tariff 2 and subsequent amendments thereto, be, and the same are, hereby reduced an average of 10 per cent, and from Sacramento, San Joaquin and Salinas valleys and other points similarly situated, and for like distances, be made uniform to points of destination; and the secretary of this board is hereby directed to prepare a schedule of rates in accordance herewith, serve a copy of the same on the railroad company affected thereby and to take effect as soon as required by law. W. R. CLARK,
Commissioner Third District.

La Rue—The resolution is indefinite and not to the point.

Stanton—It means that we should take up the discriminations and adjust them. It means a great deal of work. My amendment of 8 per cent reduction on grain rates makes a reduction of $140,000 or $150,000 on the present rates, and subsequently we will give grain-shippers the benefit of whatever further reductions may be made. The 8 per cent reduction now and a further reduction later will accomplish all that is wanted.

Clark—A horizontal reduction would retain the discriminations and be in conflict with the constitution.

Stanton—Discriminations can be adjusted as we progress. I respect the Attorney-General's opinions, but our power is limited. We can fix what we consider fair and reasonable rates, but these may be reduced at certain points by the railroad. We simply fix a maximum. To do otherwise would be to prevent competition and so do away entirely with the natural advantages enjoyed by some points, and this would not be fair.

After stating that he was not in favor of Clark's substitute, Chairman La Rue put the motion for its adoption, which was lost by the negative votes of Stanton and himself, Clark alone voting for it. It was then announced that Stanton's amendment was again before the board. The author of the amendment then explained its significance, saying:

My idea is to give each commodity the proportion of reduction it is entitled to. By an average reduction I mean that some rates may be affected 10 per cent and others 20 per cent, or even more. The horizontal reduction made on grain is 8 per cent. This 8 per cent would be reasonable, and 15 per cent would not be at this stage. Later each commodity will be given such additional reduction as it may be found entitled to. If grain is found to be entitled to a lower rate I am willing to give it.

La Rue—I was in hopes that my colleague would withdraw his amendment and act on the original resolution. After hearing all the testimony I am more firmly of the belief that the rates mentioned in my resolution are fair. The interest of the State depends very largely upon agriculture. The outlook for the country is very bad at present. There is not more than one-half a crop in sight, and the crops for the two previous years were not profitable. This reduction would therefore be all the more valuable to the producers. I would appeal to my colleague from either part of the State to give this his best attention. I feel just as much interest in the shipments to and from San Francisco as any one. After grain rates are settled other rates can be fixed. In this connection I would call attention to the fact that the railroad has its rights also, and should be considered in this matter. The rates named in my resolution are fair, just and reasonable. One-fourth of all the freight carried is grain, and one-sixth of all the freight revenue is derived from grain. Its importance is the reason of my insisting on its rates being reduced before other matters are considered. Unless the farmer can get his produce to market he will cease to grow it. I therefore move to strike out the word "eight" in Commissioner Stanton's amendment where it refers to the reduction on grain rates and substitute the word "fourteen."

Stanton—I agree perfectly with you that the grain-grower is entitled to a reduction, and that other producers are also, but if reductions are made in this way it will come to a pass that prevents any reduction being made in some articles. A 14 per cent reduction would retain all the discriminations and not permit any further reductions necessary to properly adjust discriminations. The 8 per cent reduction would give immediate relief without this objectionable result. That is why I am in favor of the 8 per cent reduction now.

Chairman La Rue here put his amendment to Stanton's amendment and it was lost by a vote of two noes to one aye, La Rue alone voting for his amendment.

Stanton then further explained and supported his amendment as follows:

My resolution means a reduction on every freight rate in California, and to make any reduction above 8 per cent now would perhaps prevent a proper reduction on some other commodities.

La Rue—Grain is a big factor and should get the full benefit of any reduction made by this commission.

Stanton—I propose to make an additional reduction on grain later and this with the present 8 per cent may equal the 15 per cent which is proposed in your resolution, and will be the better way of accomplishing the result you desire.

La Rue then offered another amendment changing the 8 per cent to 14, and added that he would make further amendments to see if he could not induce one or the other of his colleagues to move up a peg or so. Then, in rapid succession, without even waiting for the formality of a second, he put motions calling for a change to 13, 12, 11, 10 and 9 per cent, and all were lost on the same vote that decided the 14-per cent amendment.

Stanton's substitute resolution was then declared to be again before the board. That announcement brought Mr. Clark to his feet.

Clark—Mr. Chairman, I have started that I could not vote for your 15-per cent horizontal reduction, and I therefore introduced my resolution providing for a reduction of 10 per cent. I want to see the rates lowered. I think they should be lowered.

La Rue—I favor Dr. Stanton's resolution. The railroad has reduced rates pretty generally, except on a few branch lines, and they are as fair in relation to one another as we could make them, and I therefore favor a general reduction all along the line.

Clark—I want to vote on the grain rate separately and I now move that the grain rate portion of Dr. Stanton's resolution be considered and voted upon separately.

Stanton—My substitute means a reduction of 25 per cent on all rates in existence on the Southern Pacific. If we stay here day after day considering this matter we would reach only the same result. I have approximated the reductions for grain with the other commodities and I believe it is impossible to make a division of the question.

Clark—It seems to me that Dr. Stanton's resolution is just as indefinite as mine. The average reduction on rates seems to me to mean the same as a horizontal reduction. I will, however, vote for that portion of the resolution reducing the rates on grain, but not for the other portions.

Stanton—But it is impossible to make a division of this resoution.

Clark—I move an amendment, that the grain rate reduction be voted on first; that a division be made of the whole question. I want to know what I am voting on. It seems to me that when this commission began its work I was in favor of taking up other commodities than grain, but I was ruled out, and I now want to vote on the grain rate alone.

La Rue—The motion now is to vote on the grain resolution alone.

Then followed a discussion as to propriety, under parliamentary usage, of dividing the resolution, and Chairman La Rue ruled that it was divisible. He did not put the question on Mr. Clark's amendment to divide, but ordered the vote on the grain portion of the resolution, and that portion of Stanton's resolution was adopted on the affirmative vote of the whole board. Mr. La Rue remarked that if he couldn't get a whole loaf he would take a half loaf. He then offered an amendment substituting the words "at the earliest convenience" in place of the words "at once," in the sixth section of the resolution. He did not want to be forced to vote right away. He wanted more time to think and consider on the proposition for a general reduction of 25 per cent on the other commodities. Mr. Clark sought some information from Dr. Stanton as to the meaning and the result of such a reduction.

Clark—Your idea is to put the discriminative rates on a just basis and then reduce, if necessary, the revenue of the company 25 per cent. For instance, if the revenue is now $16,000,000 is it your idea to reduce that so as to make a reduction of $4,000,000 on the revenue.

Stanton—Yes. My idea is that when I find out what the entire sum is that should be reduced, to then apply the reduction in such a way and on such commodities as might be found best. The recent reduction by the company has reduced the revenue about $200,000, and this proposed 8 per cent reduction on grain will reduce it further about $145,000.

Clark—I think this whole resolution is out of place. We ought to prepare a tariff and then bring it in here and vote on it. I do not want to vote on a general 25 per cent reduction and cannot vote for that part of this resolution.

La Rue—The proper way to do this would be to take up the different commodities, but that would be an intricate and difficult task.

Clark—I insist that we ought to prepare a schedule of rates and act on that.

Stanton—Well, I am ready to take up each community. I have already prepared a list of articles under the fourth classification and also under the fifth. I know it means a long and tedious task to fix the rates on each separate commodity, and we have no clerical help; but we will have to do it ourselves the best we can under the circumstances.

The contention continued. Mr. La Rue thought Stanton's substitute resolution should be modified. He felt it would be a matter of great difficulty to so adjust this horizontal reduction of rates on the different commodities as to bring about the result. Dr. Stanton reminded Mr. La Rue that he had introduced the first horizontal proposition, and Mr. La Rue explained that his horizontal ideas contemplated only grain. He insisted that he might want to make more than a 25 per cent reduction on some commodities and less on others, and would not like to be forced to adhere strictly to a 25 per cent reduction.

Mr. La Rue was very serious, and Dr. Stanton, fearing that the chairman might be suspicious of the general average 25 per cent reduction, tried to reassure him.

Stanton—There is no effort to deceive you, Mr. Chairman. I assure you there is no joker in the resolution.

La Rue—No, I don't think there is.

Mr. Clark had a new idea. He thought the railroad company ought to have a chance to be heard on the question before the board decided to make the general reduction. Then he moved to postpone the whole matter until next Wednesday. There was no response to his suggestion to give the railroad company a chance, but Mr. La Rue desired further time, though he thought a week was unnecessarily long. One day was long enough for him. Notwithstanding Mr. Clark wanted the whole matter postponed, he reiterated that he had made up his mind thoroughly, and could not vote on the general-reduction portion of the substitute.

Mr. La Rue said he had met an attorney, a very close friend of his, who had suggested that he use care in voting on this question, and he did not want to do anything that would hamper them in their work. He did not want to be placed in a position where he might do an injustice, and he was aware that there might be a legal proposition to be avoided, though he did not know that there was one.

La Rue—If there is no objection the matter will be postponed till to-morrow at 1 o'clock P. M.

Clark—I am in favor of that or of taking it up now.

Stanton—There is nothing to prevent one from acting fairly. It provides for a regulation of the discriminations.

La Rue—But we must make the reduction of 25 per cent, whether right or wrong.

Stanton—No, it is not to be reduced regardless of whether it is right or wrong. If we had received the classification figures from the Southern Pacific we might better adjust the discriminations. But we have not those figures, so we must do the work approximately. Our investigation may show that grain would be entitled to a higher percentage than given. If so I am prepared to vote on it and give it the proper percentage and such further reductions as we find necessary and right. But I am in favor of doing something for the general shippers.

There was some further discussion on the same lines, and Mr. Clark thought if they could not agree they might as well adjourn, and the chairman put the motion to adjourn, he and Mr. Clark voting for it and Dr. Stanton against. And the meeting stood adjourned till 1 o'clock this afternoon.

HIS GRACE HAS RETURNED.

Archbishop Riordan Is Back From His Trip to the Old World.

Some Interesting Information About France, Ireland and the Blarney Stone.

Archbishop Riordan and Father Crowley returned via the overland route last night from their trip abroad, and were met at Port Costa by Father Yorke, chancellor of the diocese, and Father Mulligan, private secretary to the Archbishop.

"I am glad to get back," said his Grace, "to the Pacific Coast and my church. To be sure I had a most enjoyable time and found many of my old friends in Ireland and England.

"We left here on the 10th of last May, and arrived there in the summer, after visiting several American cities en route. In Ireland a great many of the priests were off on vacations, and there were a great many that I did not see. We visited Maynorth College, and as an ecclesiastical institution it stands at the head in Ireland.

"No," said the Archbishop, in answer to the question, "I did not get many ideas for our new college to be built in San Mateo County, as I find that we are pretty well advanced here in America. My main object in going was to rest and see the country, and bless you I am satisfied with my trip."

The Archbishop looked very well, and said that his health had been perfect. Father Crowley, while in Ireland, looked into the political condition of the country, and found that the Orangemen were almost extinct.

"I also went to the Castle of Blarney," said he, "and learned there that the blarney stone was not in Chicago, as stated, and that it had never been removed from the iron bands that bind it to the castle.

"I got the information from the people who live near there, and they are very familiar with the history of the stone.

"I left the Archbishop for a time, and went into the South of Ireland. You may be surprised to know that it takes more policemen and soldiers to keep the peace in Ireland than you have in the whole of the United States. It is wonderful to see the number of authorities they have there.

"Later I joined the Archbishop again, and we went to Paris and Fontenoy, France, besides Belgium. In all my travels I have never seen such a beautiful garden as France seems to be. The country is magnificent and exceedingly prosperous. It certainly speaks well for the Republic. In Belgium every rod of ground has its tenant, and prosperity prevails among the people. England cannot compare with either France or Belgium.

"As for Ireland, I must not forget to tell you that it is becoming depopulated, and that the center of the island is now nothing but an immense sheep ranch. It is regretable, but nevertheless true."

Father Crowley is at the head of the Youth's Directory in this City, and also superior chaplain of the A. O. H. Touching upon the Directory he said:

"There are a great many improvements that can be made, and when I have had time to collect myself I will take steps to improve it. Aside from that, there is nothing of much importance except that I consider my time well spent, and hope to be able to prove that the trip was advantageous to my work."

A reception will be tendered the Archbishop Monday night at the Metropolitan temple, and but a comparatively limited number of invitations will be issued, owing to the seating capacity of the hall.

MEXICAN VETERANS' DAY.

An Effort to Make Its Celebration a Grand Public Event.

Flags Will Fly and the Old Soldiers of This City Will Banquet Together.

To-morrow evening the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War in this City will have a big banquet in the California Hotel. It is the forty-eighth anniversary of the day when under Scott they marched into the captured City of Mexico, and they are going to celebrate it in fitting ceremony.

September 14 has always been the Mexican Veterans' day. On each anniversary the veterans have gathered quietly in their meeting-room and fought over again the battles of '47 and '48.

This year the veterans have determined for once to make public the celebration of their anniversary before it was too late.

There will not be many at the dinner. Only a few of those in the City are still able to be out late enough for a banquet which does honor to so noteworthy an anniversary, but there will be a hundred any way of the veterans and their friends.

President Dodge of the Board of Education has agreed to notify the janitors to have up the flag on every schoolhouse. The downtown business houses have also promised to have the colors floating from their buildings, and the exchanges are to have their bunting as high as it will go.

So far the menu for the banquet has not been printed, but that it will be a sumptuous one is assured. There will be a number of toasts, and to end it all General Barnes has promised to speak on "The Day We Celebrate." It may be the last that many of the veterans will see, and the toast will be one which will linger in the minds of every one of the old guard—those at the table as well as those who cannot be with their comrades.

NEW TO-DAY—DRY GOODS.

NEW UMBRELLAS

AT

SPECIAL PRICES

To-Day!

To successfully introduce our Mammoth New Stock of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS, which is the most extensive and complete ever brought to this coast, and embraces ALL THE LATEST AND MOST STYLISH DESIGNS IN HANDLES, we to-day make a special offering of the following

EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE VALUES!

At $1.50.
LADIES' SILK GLORIA UMBRELLAS, with steel rods, natural handles, with leather case, entirely new, will be offered at $1 50.

At $1.75.
LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS, with patent steel frames, in natural and Dresden handles, will be offered at $1 75.

At $2.50.
LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS, with patent steel frames, in natural, Dresden, ivory, celluloid handles, will be offered at $2 50.

At $3.00.
LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS, with steel rods, Dresden and pearl handles, will be offered at $3.

At $1.75.
GENTLEMEN'S GLORIA SILK UMBRELLAS, with steel rods, natural handles, leather case, will be offered at $1 75.

At $2.00.
GENTLEMEN'S GLORIA SILK UMBRELLAS, in plain and steel rods, in natural, celluloid and horn handles, paragon frames, will be offered at $2.

At $3.00.
GENTLEMEN'S TWILLED SILK PARASOLS, in steel rods, fancy crooked and natural handles, paragon frame, will be offered at $3.

J. O'Brien & Co.
MURPHY BUILDING,
Market Street, corner of Jones,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE OLYMPIC WRESTLING.

Members Took but Little Interest in the Tournament.

Græco-Roman Wrestlers Who Won Prizes at the Game of Catch-as-Catch-Can.

Although a tolerably good attendance of ladies witnessed the Olympic Club's wrestling tournament last evening, it was noticed that the gathering of members was very slim.

Wrestling contests have been gradually declining in interest ever since Professor J. Faulkner left the club. The present instructor, George Miehling, is acknowledged to be well up in the art of Græco-Roman wrestling, but whatever knowledge he possesses of catch-as-catch-can he derived from the instructions he received from such clever exponents of the game as Eugene Van Court, Eddie Kolb, Al Lean and Gus Ungerman. His pupils are well versed in a few holds, which they invariably rely upon to win in tournaments or special match contests that are governed by catch-as-catch-can rules.

Of the three representatives of the Acme Athletic Club of Oakland who contested against Olympic Club members last evening two of them won very decisive victories, and, as a consequence, Professor Al Lean is a very happy individual. The following is a result of the tournament of last evening: E. P. Armbruster of the Olympic Club was defeated by Gus La Rue of the Acme Club of Oakland, best two out of three falls. Armbruster won the first fall in 3 minutes, and La Rue won the second and third falls in 3 minutes 13 seconds and 2 minutes 54 seconds, respectively.

H. T. Butler of the Olympic Club defeated T. K. Code of the Olympic Club in two straight falls. Under a first-class instructor Butler would turn out to be a first-class wrestler.

L. H. Fentress of the Olympic defeated F. W. Kohler of the Acme Club in two straight falls, both of which he won by suddenly catching his opponent and pitching him on his back.

J. C. Williamson of the Acme Club threw A. Brill of the Olympic Club twice, the first fall in 5 min. 59 sec. and the second fall in 4 min. 13 sec.

The final event was a meeting of the heavy-weights F. V. Kington of the Olympic Club and M. Marich of the San Francisco Athletic Club. Both men were slow and awkward. Kington won in two straight falls. It was noticed that during the contests the wrestlers did at not any time use their nether limbs when opportunities offered to bring them into great play. The interest manifested in the tournament was certainly very tame compared to what it has been in the days when Faulkner had his pupils tuned up for action. H. B. Graham acted as referee.

DEVOTION OF A MONKEY.

Nothing Could Make Him Happy Again When She Was Taken Away.

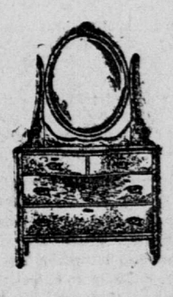
There was until very recently in one of the many city establishments in which small animals and birds are sold a pair of monkeys of remarkable intelligence. From their prison stage and cage they entertained large audiences of spectators as acrobats, asserts the New York Herald. The endearing affection which they cherished for each other was an example for some domestic circles of to-day. Their consideration one for the other was most pronounced, while the tender care, regard and constancy was strikingly shown.

A short time since I paid another visit to the place. A customer entered. His object was the purchase of the one only of the pair whose winning ways had endeared them to the hearts of the many who knew and loved them. The desired one of the two was chosen, chained and paid for by the purchaser. I would have eagerly given ten times the price paid could I have arrested that sale and separation. Language could but feebly express the scene which followed. I watched the features which were but a moment before radiant with joyous contentment, electrically changing to despair more and more pronounced as the barter and sale was being consummated which would forever separate them. I could not at the last observe the conduct of the one purchased, it having been removed under cover, but the emotional demonstrations by the remaining one were touching to a painful degree. Even the strong iron bars which framed the cage were taxed by the animal's furious efforts.

Three days subsequent to this my interest in behalf of the deserted one prompted me to again visit the place. The swinging "trapeze," which had contributed so abundantly to the enjoyment of the little couple, remained motionless. Food and fruits of delicate and tempting flavor were untouched, but crouched in a corner of the cage was the emaciated form of the mourner, almost lifeless, crushed by the burden of despair.

Because in Spanish etiquette the King can only associate with his equals the boy Alfonso can have no playmates. He cannot play with his own sisters as an ordinary boy might. Plenty of toys he has always had, among them a fine rocking-horse covered with the skin of a real pony. This and his black cat, Perrito, have been two of his greatest comforts; so he is a real boy after all.

Following is a society item from Cedar Point, Kans.: "Maud Hastings was pretty busy while here last week. She broke John Sayre's colt to ride, raked alfalfa, pitched wheat and killed a snake. Come again, Maudie."



You can have beauty of design and careful, honest workmanship, as well as low price, in a Bedroom Set if you'll take the trouble to find out where to make your purchase. We sell low-priced Bedroom Sets of high-grade, modern, well-fashioned patterns, and every set, no matter what the price, is in perfect order before we send it out of the store.

175-page Illustrated Catalogue Free.

Carpets . Rugs . Mattings
CALIFORNIA FURNITURE COMPANY
(N. P. Cole & Co.)
117-123 Geary Street