NEED THE NEW OFFICIALS

The Board of Health Tells Why a Bacteriologist Must Be Employed.

DOCTORS QUOTE STATISTICS.

Salaries May Be Disputed, but the Recent Appointees Go to Work on Tuesday.

A "startlingly large number of people die of tuberculosis of some sort every year," said Dr. Morse of the Board of Health yesterday. "What is more important, the number is constantly increasing. Almost no precautions are now being taken in this City to prevent the diffusion of the bacilli causing these diseases.

"This is wrong. Much excitement is occasioned by a cholera scare in a neighboring country. People feel the danger and demand protection. But they object to our taking steps to lessen a far greater evil. This they do on the plea of economy.

Dr. John C. Spencer, the City Bacteriologist.
[From a photograph.]

When they realize what this false economy costs they will not continue in their folly, though."

Drs. Hart, Fitzgibbons and Williamson, the other members of the board, who happened to be present in Dr. Morse's office, joined in a general assent.

"There is hardly anything that produces more disease than impure milk," said Dr. Williamson. "Yet San Francisco has allowed anything to be served to its citizens. No other city of half its size is so careless in this important matter. Cincinnati, even, has six milk inspectors and the records show the value of their work. These inspectors are business men. They find if there is water in the milk and insist upon proper food and stables for the cows. But they must have a chemist to appeal to to decide the character of milk they think is diseased. Only a trained bacteriologist can perform this work. Without him half the value of the work of the inspectors would be lost."

Here Dr. Morse produced a stack of health reports from various cities. He wanted to show, he said, that the board was not trying any experiments. Times were too hard for that. They were only advising the expenditure of money for what seemed to them to be a necessity.

"This report will interest you," said he. "See here, in New Orleans the city chemist revealed the fact that the milk consumers were paying $300,000 a year for the water put in their milk. This was righted, and the mortality among infants was decreased markedly.

"And again, the infant mortality in Chicago grew to such proportions in 1892 that an investigation of the milk supply was made. There was such a disclosure of swill milk, milk from diseased cows and watered milk that the methods of the Health Board were completely changed. In New York City a proper inspection of the milk reduced the deaths of infants 3673 in one year."

This report showed further that over 1000 children had died in Philadelphia in 1891 from cholera infantum, due almost entirely to fermentation and decomposition of the milk. Booker, the bacteriologist, found a special bacillus present, that was also found in some of the milk. It also reported the experiments of Dr. Klein, the London bacteriologist, who showed that cows sometimes disseminated scarlet fever, and in Glasgow, Scotland, 224 persons died in 1892 from scarlet fever contracted through drinking the milk of diseased cows.

"The necessity of the officers we have created is shown by the experience of Cincinnati," said Dr. Williamson. "They appointed a chemist and microscopist and six milk inspectors in 1893. That year 1048 samples of suspected milk were submitted to the chemist, and fines amounting to $2083 were collected. Last year only 754 samples of milk were submitted to him, and there was only $848 collected in fines.

"The bacteriologist examines the water as well as the milk. In this way he guards against the introduction of much disease."

"He also decides upon the presence of anthrax and spreading fevers in cattle," interjected Dr. Morse.

Health Officer Lovelace had appeared by this time and was much interested. He joined with Dr. Morse, saying:

"It is only through microscopic examination that the presence of these diseases are to be discovered."

"The milk inspectors would be helpless without him," added Dr. Morse.

"That is true," assented the Health Officer. "The milkman might claim that his milk was all right. The chemical analysis would decide the matter beyond a doubt."

"But is there sufficient need of the officer to authorize his permanent employment?" was asked.

"He will be kept busy all the time," said Dr. Fitzgibbons decidedly. "He will be called upon every day to render decisions that will be far-reaching in their effects on the health of the City."

"You don't seem to realize what this action we have taken means," Dr. Hart said impatiently. "Do you know that 75 per cent of the bottle-fed babies die? Well, it's so. The only reason is that they are fed milk that is impure or comes from diseased cows and contains dangerous bacilli. The Milk Inspector will better this. He cannot work without the bacteriologist, who must be a microscopist of no mean ability, such as is Dr. Spencer whom we have appointed."

At this juncture Dr. Chalmers, the quarantine officer, came in from a visit to some newly arrived vessels. He was interested in the discussion at once.

"No one realizes how much sickness and disease San Francisco is saved from by her peculiar geographical features and her climate," he said. "Such carelessness in sanitary matters would have caused most serious results long ago. The foundation has been well laid now, though, and all it needs is a start to set things going unless they are righted. Then the City would realize the necessity of following the suggestions of the Board of Health.

"If the cholera would only appear, the Supervisors would open their eyes to the necessity of preventive measures. In fact," he said with a solemnity that seemed natural. "I have seriously considered the advisability of importing a choice lot of cholera microbes in order to better the City's government."

The new officials appointed by the Board of Health go to work on October 1. Dr. Parramore, the City vaccinator, is already installed in his position. They will have to fight for their salaries, though.

"Yes; they all go to work on Tuesday," said Dr. Williamson. "Salary? Oh, that's a second consideration. I am satisfied that they will get it, though. The code clearly gives us the right to create necessary offices. It also as clearly gives us the right to fix their salaries. The Supervisors have nothing to do with it. The salary claims of our officials go directly to the Auditor. I suppose he will object to paying their warrants in order to test the matter, but the officials will go on with their work just the same."

THE VICE-CHIEF RANGER.

Congressman Aitkin of Michigan, a Prominent Forester, Arrives.

An Advocate of the Free Coinage of Silver—No Tariff Legislation Probable.

D. D. Aitkin of Flint, Mich., member of Congress and supreme vice-ranger of the Ancient Order of Foresters, arrived here on Saturday night's overland, accompanied by Mrs. Aitkin. He comes here for the purpose of visiting the courts of the order.

Mr. Aitkin is a Republican and represents a district that includes a part of the city of Detroit. Speaking of this last night he said: "You know the Democrats for once four years ago got control of the State government, and in making the apportionment for Congressional representation divided Wayne County, in which Detroit is located, among four different districts, yet the county has population enough for only two districts. It was an elaborate piece of gerrymandering, but was a waste of time. Last year the Democrats succeeded in electing only one member of the State Legislature."

Mr. Aitkin was in the last Congress a member of the Committee on Railroads and Canals and Military. Asked about the feeling among the Republican members in the East as to what legislation should be attempted in Congress this winter he said: "As to the tariff there may be a necessity to do something to increase the revenue to meet the needs of the Government, but I think that the

Congressman D. D. Aitkin of Flint, Mich.
[From a photograph.]

feeling is that we should not make any attempts at any changes which could not be successful and would only tend to retard or disturb business. As to financial legislation I do not think an attempt will be made to do much in view of the fact that any acts we might pass would be in danger of being vetoed.

"Yes, I am a silver man. I believe in the free coinage of silver and I believe that this country should go ahead with it regardless of the action of other countries."

GAELIC FOOTBALL.

The Opening Game of the Season Had to Be Postponed Till Next Sunday.

The opening of the Gaelic football season, which was fixed for yesterday afternoon at the new recreation grounds, Golden Gate Park, had to be postponed for a week, owing to somebody's blunder.

The first game was to be between the San Francisco and Emmet teams, and they were on the ground promptly on time. No goals had been erected, which led to questions being asked, and it was found that no one had obtained the necessary permit from the Park Commissioners. This will be attended to before next Sunday. The grounds are admirably suited for football, and it is expected that it will have the effect of booming the game this season.

The teams have been strengthened by the addition of five new players who have won distinction on the Irish green, and a spirited and exciting contest may be expected, as last season they were well matched. McIverney is still captain of the San Franciscos and Palmer of the Emmets. Captain Hurley of the Parnells is at present of the opinion that he will not play this season, but it is hoped he will change his mind. It is expected, however, that the Parnells will disband and form themselves into a new club, to be in readiness to play at the scheduled time.

Port Costa has two teams, and they will in all probability join the league on the understanding that a portion of the games will be played on their grounds. Oakland may also form a team, so that the prospect this season is more than usually bright.

Dropped Dead.

Mary Condon, a domestic, 20 years of age, dropped dead of heart disease yesterday morning at the home of her sister, Mrs. C. G. Stuhr, 117 Clipper street. The body was taken to the morgue.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

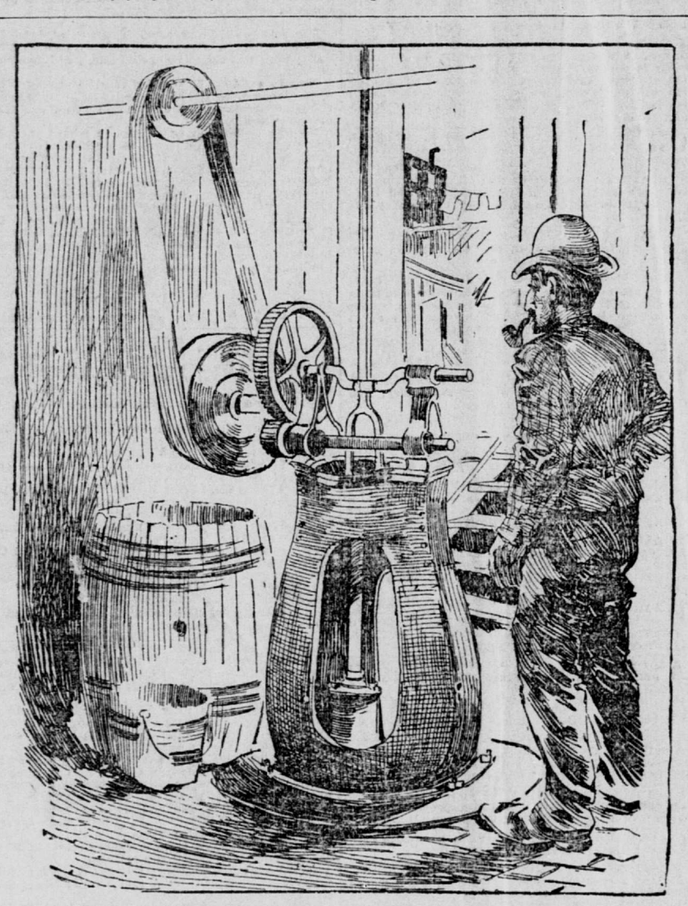
TELEGRAPH HILL WATER.

Artesian Wells That Supply Many Families on the North Beach.

STREAMS RUNNING TO WASTE.

Only Five Large Cities That Do Not Benefit by Municipal Ownership.

Those who believe—or say they believe—that there is not an inexhaustible supply of fine drinking water under San Francisco should take a trip to Telegraph Hill. "Seeing is believing." The honest doubter who goes to Telegraph Hill will soon be convinced. Those who say they doubt, and are merely prejudiced, would at least be silenced by an investigation of the artesian wells and the many springs of water to be found on Telegraph Hill.



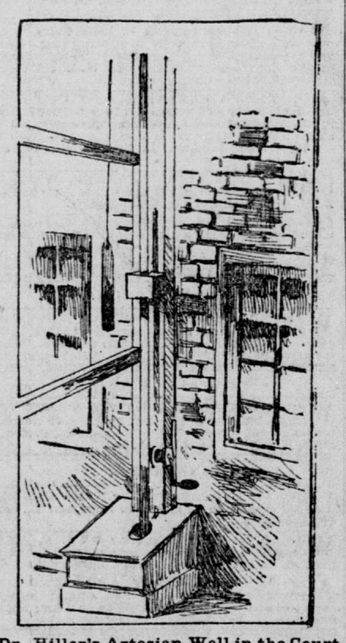
FRANCISCO TIGONI'S ARTESIAN WELL, RUN BY STEAM AND WIND-POWER, SUPPLYING A CONSIDERABLE TERRITORY.
[Sketched by a "Call" artist.]

To begin with let the investigator go to the Broadway block lodging-house, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Kearny street. There is an 80-foot artesian well, owned by Dr. Hiller, which might if it were properly cared for supply a considerable population with pure drinking water at a nominal cost.

As it is, the well has not been cleaned since it was dug, in 1881, and the windmill attachment is very small and low. There are from fifty to sixty inmates of the house and when the wind is good the well supplies all the water necessary for the entire lodging-house, aside from furnishing the Avenue House, at 220 Montgomery avenue, with its water supply. There is, however, in both houses Spring Valley connection, which is used when the wind fails or when the well runs dry, as it sometimes does.

E. B. Lyman, proprietor of the Broadway block lodging-house, says that his experience would indicate that if the well on his premises was properly cared for there would be no necessity for either of the houses supplied by this well using the Spring Valley pipes.

The well is located in a courtyard in the



Dr. Hiller's Artesian Well in the Court of the Broadway Block Lodging-House.
[Sketched by a "Call" artist.]

center of the lodging-house, and almost no care is bestowed upon it or its machinery. Yet as the well stands to-day it furnishes a living example in refutation of the claim that there is not an inexhaustible water supply under the City.

But this is not the only well in the vicinity. It is, in fact, the poorest and least valuable well. Not half a block to the north is a larger well that supplies the Toscano House and saloon with more water than it needs.

On Greenwich street the water runs out of the side of the hill and into the sewer. This is the case in several instances. D. Small, proprietor of the grocery at 449 Greenwich street, owns some property further up the hill, at 407 for instance, where some years ago he built his residence. Mr. Small is an old-timer in San Francisco and has had not a little experience with artesian wells in different parts of the City.

"There can be no doubt in the world," he said yesterday, "but what there is a huge subterranean lake under San Francisco of the finest kind of drinking water. I believe this from the experience I have had in various parts of the City. Here, on Telegraph Hill, the water is quite near the surface and flows readily.

"Take the case of my lot up there at 407 Greenwich street. When I dug the cellar there spurted out quite a stream. It was so much that I had to attach a pipe to carry off the water to the sewer. The water comes right out at the side of the hill, and I am certain that if one had enough capital to make the necessary improvements the whole neighborhood could be supplied with that water. And in the same vicinity there are several other springs that come out of the hillside and run to waste in the sewer. A little capital to properly develop these springs is all that is needed, but I understand that Spring Valley always manages to stop those kind of enterprises in one way or another."

Then there is the artesian well, owned and operated for a profit by Francisco Figoni, in a little alley between Dupont and Stockton streets, about midway between Union and Greenwich streets. This well was sunk about five years ago, and to-day it pays a handsome profit to its owner and is a blessing to a great many poor families in the neighborhood.

Mr. Figoni owns considerable property in the immediate vicinity of his well, and supplies not alone all of his own tenants with water, but several large tenement houses as well. It is excellent water, as clear as crystal and what is called "soft;" that is, it lacks mineral properties to any appreciable extent, and is not nearly as "hard" as the Spring Valley fluid. Bersaglieri Hall and the saloon underneath, on the corner of Union and Montgomery avenue, get their water supply from Francisco Figoni's well. Both of them pay about half the rate they formerly paid to Spring Valley, and they have what they consider, and what really is, a most superior drinking water. Housewives who do their own washing appreciate Figoni's well water, because it is soft and makes the laundry work easier.

Figoni has two tanks above his well. One of them has a capacity of 2025 gallons and the other 1100 gallons, giving a total of 3125 gallons. He has a large windmill attachment, but does not depend upon it entirely.

There is a stationary engine of considerable capacity located only a few feet from the well, and when the trade winds fail and the north winds do not blow—which is seldom enough in this City—the steam engine does the work just as well, and at a moderate cost.

Figoni keeps his well in good condition and his pump in thorough repair. He is his own engineer and superintendent of water works, and therefore gets the most for his outlay. He is not a rich man, and it is only this fact which prevents him from developing his water rights to an extent that would enable him to supply all of North Beach with better and cheaper drinking water than that supplied by Spring Valley.

The Committee on Municipal Ownership of Water Works has addressed an open letter to various organizations whose members have already, or are solicited, to indorse the petition asking for a special election. John M. Reynolds, chairman of the committee, is the author of the letter. It contains a great deal of matter of public interest in connection with the question. Copies of it have been forwarded to over 200 organizations in the City. It reads as follows:

Gentlemen: Inclosed is a petition which we ask your organization to indorse. Please bring it before your association and kindly mail us the indorsement if it is approved.

Permit us to say that this is not a political movement—men from all parties alike indorse it. There are but five cities in the United States of over 100,000 inhabitants which allow themselves to be taxed by private corporations for water, and even of those five there are indications that in Denver and Omaha and here in San Francisco the water works will soon be owned by the City government. Moreover, in every case where the City government has taken control or bought or constructed its own plant the taxes for water and light have been greatly reduced.

A startling example of the difference between municipal and private control is shown in the difference between water rates at Sacramento and Stockton. At Sacramento a house of seven rooms pays $1 per month and the city makes a profit of 200 per cent on running expenses. At Stockton the rate for "tenements occupied by a single family" is $1 50 per month, and the profit all goes to the water company.

At Tacoma, since the city has owned the water and light works, the rates have been reduced 20 per cent to all consumers, and the expenses of water and light used by the city now are more than paid by the revenues from consumers, even at this reduced rate. That city is now relieved from taxation for water and light for municipal purposes, besides getting these necessities to consumers at a great reduction. Tacoma charges consumers for arc lights $11 per month; this is under city control; while at Sacramento, under the private monopoly of works largely constructed by the State prisoners, the city itself has to pay $14 95 per month.

We call your attention to the following proofs that city ownership reduces the cost:

The usual public rate in the East is 75 cents per month for sixteen candle-power lights.

The usual private monopoly rate is $1 50 to $2 per month for sixteen candle-power lights.

The average cost there for lights of 2000 candle-power under private monopolies is about $109 per light in cities of 25,000 inhabitants. The same light in similar cities under city ownership costs but $56 on an average.

We can show that even in Chicago (which is reputed to be corrupt) the reduction in cost in favor of city ownership is nearly two-thirds. These are arguments which should stir the citizens of San Francisco to action. We do not desire the City to buy the present works, but to have new and better works constructed. We should oppose buying the Spring Valley Works at the cost which the company puts upon them. If they are purchased at all it should be at their actual value without reference to the past excessive and perhaps fraudulent expenditures and without reference to the enormous profits which are wrung from us.

We shall favor new works and thus get rid of delays and litigation which might, and probably would, result from the condemnation of the existing plants.

With this explanation of our aims and with the unanswerable arguments in favor of public ownership that can be made, we sincerely hope your society will take an interest in the matter, indorse the petition, and that your members will sign it and circulate blanks for the general public to sign. Blanks can be had at the office of our chairman, 602 Market street.

INSUBORDINATION REIGNS.

The Enforcement of New Rules at San Quentin Causes Trouble.

ORDERS EXECUTED SULLENLY.

Prisoners Who Refused Obedience Were Put In the Dark Cells.

There was a great deal of insubordination in San Quentin last Saturday and yesterday and in consequence at least a dozen of the refractory prisoners are in the dungeons and living on bread and water. The outbreak began in the jute mill, but it was not long before it spread to the quarries and other places where the men were at work, and soon the entire force of convicts were sullenly protesting. Some of them did not confine themselves to a silent, sullen protest, but openly voiced their opinion of Warden Hale and his subordinates, and hence their punishment.

The whole trouble has arisen over certain new rules laid down by the warden. About a week ago he returned from the conference of wardens in Denver and at once proceeded to put some new ideas he had gained there into effect. One of the new rules requires all the prisoners to march in line and with military precision to and from their work.

This the men do not object to, but there was a vigorous protest when they were all ordered to fold their arms across their chest. With folded arms, bowed head, form erect and with military step is the way the convicts at San Quentin now march to and from the jute mills and quarries.

The second rule is even more galling to the men. Hitherto when they were not at work they were allowed to loll around and enjoy themselves. If the officers came along or any visitors were being shown around they paid no attention and the officers passed them by as if they were not in existence. Now on the passage of an officer or a visitor unless the convict is actually at work he must promptly rise to his feet, fold his arms and bow his head. In the jute mill the men are very frequently idle and when the new rule went into effect and they were compelled to arise every time an officer passed they rebelled. They boldly asserted that they were American citizens even if they were prisoners and they were not going to be treated like dogs.

Warden Hale was very firm in dealing with the malcontents. He pointed out to them that it was simply a question of discipline, and that the orders must be obeyed. Some of the men refused to do as they were directed, and incited the others to follow their lead. A riot seemed imminent for a short time, but Warden Hale nipped the rising in the bud by putting the leaders in the dark cell.

In speaking about the matter the warden said: "The prisoners are not asked to do anything out of the way. If a soldier is sitting down and an officer passes the private has to arise, come to attention and salute. If a soldier has to do that as a matter of discipline why should a prisoner object to doing the same or something similar? Some of the long-timers who were used to the lax rule that formerly prevailed are the principal kickers, but it will only result in further punishment if they persist in their insubordination. Discipline must and shall be maintained."

In the meantime a sullen but nevertheless persistent opposition to the new rules is being carried on within the prison walls.

FOG DIMMED THE JOY.

The Tearful Bride of Captain Dugan of the Coos Bay Waited.

The Mariner Was Due at Noon, but the Wedding Feast Cooled Until Black Midnight.

When the steamer Coos Bay came slowly into the harbor last night at 11 o'clock Captain Charles Dugan stood on the bridge and peered anxiously ahead through the fog with an unusual load of care on his shoulders. He had been married last week, just before his vessel sailed, to Miss Lucy Diblop of 110 Pacific street, by a Justice of the Peace, and upon his arrival the ceremony was to be performed by a minister.

The Coos Bay was to have arrived at noon yesterday, and he knew that his future matrimonial first mate was waiting on the wharf for her ship to come in. No wonder the captain in the night and fog was feeling his way carefully into the harbor, only half married.

Hours passed and the steamer was unreported and the expectant bride grew tearful, the guests began to go home and the wedding feast was growing cold. Several young men who still remained began to sing "The Ship That Never Returned," to dispel the gloom and were succeeding admirably in deepening it, when the fog was parted by a black vessel's prow, and the Coos Bay came plunging into her dock at Broadway.

Before the lines were made fast Captain Dugan, with his white gloves and tie rather dampened by the fog, jumped ashore and hurried up to 110 Pacific street. Father de Compos, the jolly little priest of St. Francis, was aroused from his bed, bundled into a hack and rushed away to tie the captain to his now happy bride.

The ceremony was performed at midnight, and the captain went back to tie up his steamer to the wharf.

The Famous Bostonians.

That long looked for and much talked about event the engagement of the famous Bostonians is announced at the Columbia Theater, commencing with Tuesday evening next. All the favorites have been retained and they come re-enforced by a large and magnificent chorus of fresh young voices. An enlarged orchestra and a complete scenic investiture will mark the presentation of "Robin Hood." There is a tremendous demand for seats, but no orders will be taken in advance of the sale, which begins on Thursday morning next at 9 o'clock.

A Mismatched Pair.

Kosper Simmen's suit against R. Sholtz and wife on a charge of detaining his wife and property has other developments. The wife herself says that Simmen has been trying for some time to leave her, and that only eight days after their marriage on the 27th of last May he suggested a divorce. She acknowledges that there have been many marital infelicities in their short experience as man and wife, but she denies that she has secluded herself at the Sholtz residence to avoid her husband. His apparent abandonment led to her application for a divorce. The case is pending in the Justices' Court.

St. Dominic's Fair Goes On.

The successful and largely attended fair which has been held at St. Dominic's Church during the past week will be continued until Friday night. The large attendance and the number of beautiful things unsold in some of the booths caused the extension of the fair.

THEY'RE IN IT! Their new building, 22 Clay st., opposite the ferry. The Mysell-Rollins Co.*

NEW TO-DAY—DRY GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES! EMBROIDERIES!

JUST RECEIVED

ANOTHER ENORMOUS SHIPMENT!

NOTE THE PRICES:

10,000 yards Embroidery at 5c per yard
10,000 yards Embroidery at 7c per yard
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13,000 yards Embroidery at 15c per yard
12,000 yards Embroidery at 16⅔c per yard
17,500 yards at 20c, 22c, 27½c, 35c, 50c and 60c per yard

Our customers should see these goods without delay.

SPECIAL
250 dozen LADIES' NATURAL WOOL AND WHITE VESTS AND DRAWERS - - - - - 75c each

SPECIAL
200 dozen LADIES' NATURAL WOOL AND WHITE VESTS AND DRAWERS - - - - - $1.00 each

O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.
INCORPORATED 1892.
111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121 POST STREET.

SPECIAL SAVING SALE — MONDAY Sept. 30, 1895 — TUESDAY Oct. 1, 1895 — WEDNESDAY Oct. 2, 1895

PINEAPPLE
Whole and sliced; finest grown; from Singapore; picked when thoroughly ripe; canned there. Most delicious of fruits. The acid of a pineapple aids digestion wonderfully.
15 cts. a Tin $1.75 a Dozen

Imported Sea Foam Soap
Light as a feather. For shampoo, bath and all toilet purposes. Made by Johann Maria Farina, Cologne, Germany. A novelty here.
45 cts. a Dozen

Claret
Not an ordinary, cheap, two-bit claret, but a wine old enough to be mellow and bland. Fit for any table.
25 Cts. a Gallon Regular Price, 50 cts.

Cigars
El Reposo Perfectos Especiales 25 in a box $2.00 a Box Regular Price $2.50
Made in Tampa. The price would be double if made in Havana.
El Principe de Gales Reina Chica 100 in a box $5.50 a Box Regular Price, $6.50
Made by the largest and oldest cigar factory; Tampa, Fla. Finest Vuelta tobacco. Only the tender tips used. A trial convinces.

SWEET CIDER
Made from fine, selected apples, in Marin County. You have our unqualified guarantee that it is a genuine, pure, country cider.
60 cts. a Gallon Regular Price, 75 cts.

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