

deemed best to assist and encourage San Francisco in its most laudable enterprise. The papers here have taken the matter up, opened subscription-lists, and are encouraging the idea to the utmost. The matter of getting the convention for this coast has been the general theme of conversation on the streets to-day, and if earnest desires, coupled with the good will of Los Angeles, could give the convention to San Francisco she would certainly have it.

CONVENTION FUND TO DATE.

Table listing names and amounts for the Convention Fund, including 'THE CALL', 'THE EXAMINER', 'THE CHRONICLE', and various individuals like George C. Perkins and John R. Tanner.

THE EXPOSITOR'S GIFT.

It Adds \$200 to the Republican Convention Fund. Fresno, Cal., Oct. 31.—The Daily Evening Expositor, the leading Democratic paper of San Joaquin Valley, this evening announced that it would donate \$200 to the fund for bringing the Republican National Convention to San Francisco.

WITHOUT SOLICITATION.

The Carson Glove Company Comes In of Its Own Accord. San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 31, 1895. San Francisco Call, Charles M. Shortridge, Proprietor.—DEAR SIR: Kindly accept a subscription from us of twenty-five dollars (\$25) toward securing the National Republican Convention for San Francisco, payable on demand.

cratic Convention for our City. Trusting we will be lucky and secure both conventions, yours truly, CARSON GLOVE COMPANY, R. N. CARSON.

STILL OF COMMENT.

The New York Dinner Is Still Under Considerable Discussion. NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The Tribune this morning says that the dinner of Republican politicians at the Hotel Brunswick last week is still a matter of comment in political circles. Those present at the dinner were: Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana, Senator M. S. Quay of Pennsylvania, T. C. Platt of New York, James S. Clarkson of Iowa; Charles M. Shorridge, editor of the San Francisco Call; Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut, Albert A. Hobart of New Jersey, Russell A. Alger of Michigan, Colonel Lamb of Virginia, Chauncey I. Fley of Missouri and John R. Tanner of Illinois.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Nevada and California Papers Discuss the Convention. The commendable zeal exhibited by the San Francisco papers in their efforts to secure the Republican National Convention reflects credit upon the public spirit animating those journals. If the California metropolis wins the prize the credit will belong solely to those papers. They not only took the lead in the matter, but pledged money and money counts. Aside from these facts a great lesson is taught by the action of the papers and one that should be dealt out in large doses to that class of slanders who are continually charging the press with being mercenary and so dependent in policy as to make their position on all public matters entirely subservient to the business office. One lesson is that the papers are still the medium of leadership among the people, and the journals are leaders whose demands the most public politician heeds with respect. They speak to large audiences, and all the wind expended by cranks cannot destroy their influence or shape their policy.

On Sunday morning the Enterprise published in detail the effort being made by the newspapers of this coast to secure the Republican National Convention for San Francisco. It is doubtless that more effort will be made and influence brought to bear in favor of San Francisco than for any of its rivals. San Francisco has a good story to get the convention, notwithstanding the fact that the geographical position is an unfavorable factor. Next to San Francisco Pittsburg stands first in the race.

BRIGHT BOYS IN "COIN."

Wichita Lads Ready to Illustrate Harvey's Ideas on Silver. WICHITA, KANS., Oct. 31.—The dispatch from Chicago announcing that the National Bimetallic Union of that city would begin their "Campaign of Education" by the presentation of the characters of "Coin's Financial School" on November 13, the chief actor being an unknown youth, had reference to a project that originated in the brain of a Wichita boy.

AN INTERESTING PART OF THE NATIONAL BIMETALLIC UNION'S CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

Amos McClain of this city, a young man 18 years old, conceived the idea two months ago. He interested a friend, Irvin Taft, in the scheme, and the latter will represent the old-age interconnector. When William Hope Harvey was here on October 2 he encouraged the plan and gave them valuable suggestions as to arranging a chart for the exposition, a picture in "Coin's Financial School."

Mrs. Waller's Explanation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—Mrs. John L. Waller, accompanied by ex-Minister John Langsdon, counsel for her husband, called at the State Department by appointment to-day and had a long talk with Assistant Secretary Uhl concerning the case of the imprisoned husband. She requires about two hours to give the book in full. After their appearance before the National Bimetallic Union at Chicago the young men will make a tour of the Southern States.

HOLMES A COOL ONE.

With Smiles He Listens to the Evidence of His Crimes. TESTIMONY OF A "WIFE."

Not Once Did She Dare to Look at the Baneful Eye of the Murderer.

HYPNOTISM IN THE COURT.

Mrs. Piztel Also Quails Before the Peculiar Looks of the Accused Swindler.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 31.—The fourth day of the Holmes trial opened this morning with the prisoner looking as fresh and bright as when he was first arraigned in court. When placed in the dock he scanned a letter and that the man is not wholly nerveless was shown by the way the paper shook in his hand.

Sidney L. Samuels, a Fort Worth (Tex.) lawyer, was the first witness to-day. Mr. Samuels' testimony showed that Holmes or Piztel never obtained any money on the \$10,000 note, but used it to extort the \$5000 from Mrs. Piztel.

William E. Geary, the agent of the Fidelity Insurance Company, who testified yesterday, was recalled for the purpose of proving that the prisoner has a wife in Willmette, Ill., as well as the woman who is in this city, and whom he married under the name of Howard, so that the District Attorney might be free to place "Mrs. Howard" on the stand.

The next witness was Miss Georgiana Yoke, whom Holmes married under the name of H. M. Howard. For the first time since the trial Holmes gave way, and so acute was his emotion that he wept as the fair blonde-haired girl was led toward the witness-stand.

Holmes urged his lawyers to use every means in their power to prevent the witness from testifying, but their efforts were used as the court overruled all their objections, and ordered the examination to go on. The witness kept her eyes cast down, and, as with Mrs. Piztel, court officer repeated her low answers to the jury.

Miss Yoke testified that she knew the prisoner under the names of Holmes and Howard. She met him in St. Louis, and while he was in jail engaged Thomas B. Harvey and Howe as lawyers to defend him. District Attorney Graham made no reference to any marriage between the prisoner and Miss Yoke, but had her go into detail over their movements from the time she was with him in Philadelphia in 1894 to the time of their departure, when she went to her parents' home in Franklin Ind., and he returned to Philadelphia.

When he came back from Philadelphia he went to St. Louis and upon his return from that city he told her he had sold his Fort Worth property for \$35,000, of which \$10,000 was in cash.

Judge Arnold gave permission for Holmes to cross-examine the witness himself, which he did in a courteous and gentle manner, but nothing new developed nor was Miss Yoke's direct testimony changed. Holmes gave notice that he would probably call Miss Yoke as his witness later. At 1 o'clock the court took a recess until 2.

At the afternoon session William B. McKillop of Burlington, Vt., was the first witness. He identified a photograph of the house in Burlington, Vt., that Holmes had rented for Mrs. Piztel under the name of Judson. Mrs. Piztel was called to the stand again. As she was led to the stand Holmes looked fixedly at her as he did yesterday, and, incredible as it probably is, it seemed as if he was trying to influence her by the power of his mind over hers.

Mrs. Piztel gives credit for some such belief for this the way she avoided Holmes' glance and the terror and shrinking in her face when she does catch his look. Mrs. Piztel was called upon to identify the trousers her husband had on when he left home and then she was examined. Dessie Piztel also identified the articles.

Dr. Henry L. Sidebotham, coroner's physician, identified the clothing taken from the body when it was exhumed. Dr. Matron, who testified yesterday, was recalled for the purpose of identifying the clothing as that taken from the body of Piztel.

Here Mr. Graham met with another rebuff from the court, which refused to entertain his objection to the defense cross-examining the witness.

The next witness was Detective Frank E. Geary, one of the Commonwealth's leading witnesses and the man who unearthed the bodies of the Piztel children. Geary said he had an interview with Holmes in this city after the latter was brought here from Boston. Geary said to Holmes that he understood that the body found at 1316 Callowhill street was a substituted body.

Holmes told him that on Sunday, September 2, he went to New York and got the body from a medical student he knew,

brought it to this city in a trunk the same afternoon and met Piztel at the Western Union office, at Tenth and Chestnut streets, and gave him the check for the trunk. He then went to his boarding-house on Eleventh street and that night left for the West. Holmes told him that the next time he met Piztel was at the postoffice at Detroit. Holmes said that he had given Piztel instructions how to prepare the body for the swindle. He was to place it on his back, one hand upon his breast and the other by the side, and to place some liquid in the mouth and cause an explosion. This liquid was a wash for cleaning clothes that they were making.

He also told him to burn the breast and arm. He also instructed Piztel how, by working the arm of the corpse, he could inject chloroform into the stomach.

At a subsequent interview Holmes related the foregoing statement and told Geyer that the body was that of Piztel. On hearing this Geyer said: "Holmes, if that was Piztel's body, you murdered him and killed the three children."

"No, I did not, Mr. Geyer," replied Holmes, "I will tell you about it." Holmes then told Geyer the story that Piztel committed suicide and of his finding him dead on Sunday morning. Holmes went to the house, found that Piztel had killed himself by laying a cloth across his face and allowing chloroform to drop from a bottle upon the towel. Piztel left a note for Holmes telling him that he intended to kill himself and advising him to make use of his body as corpse.

After some reflection Holmes says he did this and fixed the body as it was found. In explanation of the whereabouts of the children, Holmes said they had gone to London with Minnie Williams. When asked where their trunks were Holmes said he left them in a hotel on West Madison avenue, in Detroit. At another interview Holmes contradicted himself by stating that he had given the boy Howard in charge of a man named Hatch at Indianapolis, and that he had never seen any of them since he sent the girls from Toronto.

Mr. Graham proposed now to have Geyer tell of the finding of the children's bodies. The defense objected strenuously while the argument upon the question was made to the court. The matter before the court was the most important that had yet come up.

The Commonwealth undoubtedly has based much of its case upon the evidence of the killing of the children by Holmes, not alone for the effect it would produce, but to show that the murder of Piztel was but one link in the chain of deaths he plotted. If evidence of the murder of the children was barred out the Commonwealth's case would lose much of its strength, as the evidence of the killing of Piztel is purely presumptive and circumstantial, and the prosecution might have difficulty in proving directly the murder by Holmes. With these facts in view Mr. Graham argued at great length and with much earnestness. He quoted from authorities sustaining his position, and burning words of denunciation of Holmes and his crimes fell from his lips.

Holmes sat unmoved beneath the lash of the eloquence of Mr. Graham, and even smiled at times and made notes of the argument. Mr. Graham's whole contention was that the motive for killing the family was a mercenary one, as it was only by wiping out the Piztel family that Holmes could obtain entire possession of what was held in common between him and Piztel. So vital was the evidence of the killing of the children that Graham intimated that if it were rejected Holmes might be acquitted.

Mr. Rotan made the argument for the defense. At 5:15 o'clock the court adjourned till to-morrow.

CUTTING DOWN PASSES.

Central and Western Roads Making Very Stringent Rules.

There Is an Unusually Long List of Men Who Will No Longer Be "Deadheads."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 31.—A meeting was held last night of representatives of all roads in the Central and Western States to fix the basis of issuing passes in 1896. Every road was represented and a list of their names would be repeating the roster of general managers, vice presidents and other high officials of every important railroad in the West. In general terms the agreement of 1895 was affirmed, but especial stress was laid upon certain accepted cases that have heretofore been dead letter. Hereafter no passes are to be issued to the following: Representatives of refrigerator, private car or freight lines; no exchange passes to twenty-five-mile roads and only three to 100-mile roads. The passes to employ on railroads are restricted to men employed on actual and necessary business of railways, and half rates to clergymen and others are to be strictly scrutinized. The passes coming under the full discretion of passenger agents are those issued on account of charity.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 31.—The general passenger agents of the Western roads resumed their session to-day. Amendments to the rules were taken up seriatim and considerable progress was made, but no vote was taken on the adoption of any section which has so far been considered. All difficulties between the Rio Grande and its opponents seem to have been satisfactorily compromised and the indications now are that the agreement will go through with a rush.

Before an adjournment is taken the question of establishing a bureau to pass on the qualifications of clergymen who are applicants for half fare permits will be taken up and the bureau will in all probability be established. It will be self-supporting, each applicant being required to pay 50 cents before he is passed upon.

The Western Lines Passenger Association now passes on missionaries, traveling ministers and the floating element of the clergy in general. In showing the enormous proportions to which the granting of clergy permits have grown 75,000 have been granted this year alone by the association. This does not include the regularly employed ministers. It is the intention that the joint bureau include these also.

Will Test Bowler's Ruling. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—The Louisiana sugar people have about decided to test all questions arising out of Comptroller Bowler's action in declining to pay the sugar bounty appropriation by Congress in the United States Circuit Court of Louisiana. The two cases that will be used to test the constitutionality of the law are the case of Andrew H. Gay for \$758 22 under the \$5,000,000 appropriation, and of Bleophas Legarde for \$1274 50 out of the \$238,000 appropriation.

BECOMES CARDINAL.

Satolli to Receive More Honors at the Hands of the Pope.

OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

The New Rank to Be Conferred at a Consistory to Be Held This Month.

THE SENDING OF THE BERETTA.

It Will Be Brought From Rome by a Member of the Noble Guard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—The reports that Monsignor Satolli, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, would receive additional honors at the hands of Pope Leo XIII were verified at the legation to-day, when Dr. Rooker, the delegate's secretary, officially announced that Monsignor Satolli would be created a Cardinal at the consistory to be held in Rome about the middle of November. The date of the convocation has not yet been promulgated, but Monsignor Satolli will not go to Rome for the purpose of being invested with the insignia of his new office. Cardinal Gibbons will act for the Pope and Monsignor Sbarrotti, auditor of the papal delegation, will act as papal ablegate on that occasion.

The beretta will be brought from Rome by a member of the Noble Guard and delivered to Monsignor Satolli at the time of the consistory. The messenger carrying the beretta will leave for Rome on the day the consistory shall be adjourned, and the ceremony of conferring it upon the new Cardinal will be held probably early in December in Baltimore.

The elevation of Mgr. Satolli to the cardinalate, it is stated at the legation, will not affect his present relations. He will remain in America, but after the imposition of the beretta he will take the title of pro-delegate, the practice of the church not warranting a cardinal in occupying the position of delegate.

The honor comes to Mgr. Satolli almost coincident with the third anniversary of his arrival in the United States and his entering upon the duties of Papal delegate. While the same advancement in rank is usually given to representatives of the Pope at the various courts in Europe holding similar positions, with Mgr. Satolli his comes at a period somewhat in advance of the usual time and is recognized as a mark of approbation and appreciation by the holy father of his services in this country. The ceremony of conferring the beretta, owing to the distance from Rome at which the new Cardinal is located, will differ in detail somewhat from those used in this connection.

The ordinary method is for the Pope to send an ablegate from Rome to carry the beretta, accompanied by a clerical secretary and a member of the Noble Guard. In this case Mgr. Sbarrotti, being on the ground and of sufficient rank, is named as Papal ablegate, and it is necessary only to send a member of the Noble Guard to convey the emblem of office.

It will be a repetition of the form followed in Cardinal Rampolla's own case, when he was elevated to the cardinalate while acting as Papal delegate at Madrid. The ceremony to be held in Baltimore will be attended by a large number of ecclesiastics of the church, especially in this part of the country, and will doubtless be a very brilliant affair.

Hot Springs Athletic Club had telegraphed Julian that the attorneys of the club could not reach Little Rock until to-morrow, and consequently when the Assistant Attorney-General, Mr. Hemmingway, requested a continuance until to-morrow afternoon, because of the absence of Attorney-General Kinsworthy, there was no opposition. The pugilistic party returned to the hotel in the custody of a Deputy Sheriff.

The warrant upon which Julian and Fitzsimmons were arrested is as follows: Pulaski Circuit Court, Second Division, the State of Arkansas—To Any Sheriff or Other Officer Authorized by Law to Make Arrests: It having been charged on oath before the above-named Circuit Court that Robert Fitzsimmons intends to engage in a prize-fight in the State of Arkansas with one J. J. Corbett, and that the same takes place the life of said Corbett and others will be endangered, and that Martin Julian is aiding and abetting the said Fitzsimmons in the said prize-fight, you are, therefore, hereby commanded to arrest the said Robert Fitzsimmons and Martin Julian and bring them before the Pulaski Circuit Court, Second Division, to be dealt with in the manner prescribed by law, by requiring of them bond to keep the peace. This warrant being issued by order of the said Circuit Court. Given under my hand and the seal of the said court this 28th day of October, 1895. E. A. RAMSEY, Clerk.

The return is as follows: State of Arkansas, County of Miller.—I hereby certify that I have duly served and executed the within warrant and have taken into custody the within named Robert Fitzsimmons and Martin Julian, and further executed this writ by delivering them into the custody of the Sheriff of Pulaski County. Witness my hand this 30th day of October, 1895. Sheriff of Miller County, J. D. DELLARD.

Under the law Fitzsimmons and Julian may be held in bonds not exceeding \$5000 each to keep the peace should the court so decide that they contemplate a breach thereof. Governor Clarke was mildly and placidly happy this afternoon. "I have declared all along," he said, in answer to a question, "that there would be no prize-fighting in Arkansas on October 31. As you see, there has been none. You will also see that there will be no prize-fighting in Arkansas on any other date so long as I am Governor of the State. The resources at my disposal are fully equal to any emergency, and prize-fighters and their patrons will save time and money by keeping out of the State."

Fitzsimmons and Julian had an interview with Governor Clarke in his office in the Capitol this evening. The conference was brief. After the introduction the Governor said: "I want you men to understand that I have nothing against you personally, but you may as well understand that I will have no prize-fighting in Arkansas. I will exhaust every legal means to prevent it, and I am as sure of succeeding as that the sun will rise to-morrow. That's all, G. A. Clarke."

FROTH AND VAPORING.

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dently impressed with the sincerity of the executive and returned to the hotel in a thoughtful mood.

Corbett will be at a disadvantage in the legal proceedings here to-morrow in having to appear before Chancellor T. B. Martin, while Fitzsimmons has to deal with Circuit Judge J. W. Martin. Under the law the Chancellor may fix the bond required of Corbett at any sum he chooses, and it is hinted that unless the champion agrees to leave the State at once, he will be required to furnish a bond for as much as \$50,000, or go to jail.

On the other hand, Circuit Judge Martin cannot exceed \$5000 in fixing Fitzsimmons' bond. This development is causing great glee in the Fitzsimmons camp to-night.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 31.—An attachment has been obtained for Bob Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, for \$2000 by Friend, Howe & Grossman, attorneys, for legal services between January 1 and October 30. It was granted on the ground that he is a resident of Newark, N. J., and it is stated that he has property here liable to attachment.

SAID TO BE A DEATH-TRAP.

Report of a Grand Jury on the Government Printing Building. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia to-day reported to Judge Cole the result of a recent visit to and examination of the building occupied as the Government Printing Office. They recommend "that Congress, without delay, appoint a proper commission of expert professional men to examine absolutely and with certainty into the architectural stability of the United States Government Printing Office."

There are often from 1200 to 1500 people employed in the building, which has been repeatedly denounced as a "death-trap." Measures for relief have been proposed, but stopped by a disagreement between the two houses of Congress as to the new site to be selected, charges of jobbery being always made either on one side or the other.

FAREWELL OF DIPLOMATS.

Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Mackenzie Bowell Leave Washington.

It Is Said That Secretary Olney Will Approve the Bering Sea Findings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Mackenzie Bowell left Washington for Ottawa in their private car at midnight Wednesday. Their departure was a surprise to every one in Washington except Secretary Olney, with whom they had dined a few hours previously, and Sir Julian Pannecote, whose guests they were. There is no special significance attached to their sudden departure. From the moment of their arrival on Monday last they were in receipt of numerous dispatches having reference to the impending elections and other matters in which Sir Mackenzie Bowell, as the Premier of the Dominion, would naturally be interested and upon which his advice was sought.

During the three days of their stay in Washington they discussed the terms of the Bering Sea convention so fully with Sir Julian that he felt that their presence was no longer needed, so far as their connection with the matter is concerned. It is shrewdly suspected at the State Department that the draft of the convention which has been under consideration will be accepted by Secretary Olney with some modifications. Secretary Olney is understood to have acquainted President Cleveland with its provisions, and unless some unlooked for objection is raised it will probably be completed within a few days.

OF INTEREST TO THE COAST.

Changes Among a Number of California Postmasters. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—California Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: Miss Moneppet Edgar at Esparto, Yolo County, vice J. E. Fowle, removed; Mrs. A. A. Redfield at Henleyville, Tehama County, vice S. H. Redfield, deceased; J. B. Cantwell at Jewetta, Kern County, vice E. N. Laird, resigned.

A postoffice was established at Dodge, Trinity County, and Mary Dodge appointed Postmistress. By direction of the Assistant Secretary of War Recruit James R. Groesbeck, mounted service, now at the recruiting station at 425 Montgomery street, San Francisco, having exhibited under the provisions, will be discharged without honor from the service of the United States.

First Lieutenant Merritt W. Ireland, assistant surgeon, will proceed from Fort Stanton, New Mexico, upon abandonment of that post, to Benicia Barracks, California, and upon his arrival there will report in person to the commanding officer, and by letter to the commanding general of the Department of California, for duty at that station.

NO MORE CHOLERA THERE. Reports Received from Naval Commanders at Honolulu. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—Reports just received at the Navy Department pronounce Honolulu free from cholera. Captain Reed of the Olympia states that he reached Honolulu on the 13th inst. to find that no new cases of cholera have occurred the 2d. Captain Reed states that as soon as the mail was filed his coal-bunkers he will proceed to Yokohama.

Commander Pigman of the Bennington reports that the deaths were confined almost entirely to natives. There was but one case on the Bennington. Commander Pigman says that in accordance to orders he will continue cruising until the middle of November, when he will go inside to anchorage. The health of the officers and crews of both vessels is excellent.

As Sir Julian's Guest. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—The Duke of Marlborough and his cousin, Iver Guest, will spend a few days in Washington as the guests of the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pannecote. They will leave New York to-morrow afternoon, arriving at Washington at an early hour in the evening and remain at the embassy until Monday, when they will return to New York. The Duke and his companion are coming here for a few days of rest, and no entertainments will be given in his honor.

Brushes for Barbers, Bakers, Bootblacks, Cabinet-makers, Carpenters, Dye-makers, Furriers, Hairdressers, Milliners, Paper-hangers, Plumbers, Saddlers, Stationers, Tailors, Upholsterers, Washers, etc. RICHMAN BROS., Brush Manufacturers, 609 Sacramento St.

Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary, 625 Kearny St. Established in 1854 for the treatment of Private Diseases. A specialty in the treatment of Skin Diseases. The doctor cures when others fail. Cures guaranteed. Call or write. Dr. J. F. GIBBON, Box 1957, San Francisco.

NOTARY PUBLIC. CHARLES H. PHILLIPS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and Notary Public, 630 Market St., opposite Palace Hotel, Residence 1520 Fall St. Telephone 574.

On Top. No other preparation has ever equaled in success, sales, or cures, the wonderful record of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills. 25 cents.

High Grade Goods. Prices Much Lower. 748 and 750 Market St. 242 Montgomery St. 112 S. Spring St., L. A.

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SON OF A BUCH MAN.

Identity of the Burglar Shot Down by Dr. Joseph Hale.

TAKEN FROM THE GRAVE.

Old Marks on the Body Showed the Deceased to Be Harry Hugueley.

A CHECKERED CAREER OF CRIME.

His Millionaire Father of Boston Had Pensioned Him on a Dollar a Day.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 31.—The burglar killed by Dr. Joseph M. Hale at Newmarket last Sunday morning has been identified as Harry Hugueley, the son of H. W. Hugueley, a Boston millionaire.

The body was buried at Weston Tuesday, but to-day it was disinterred at the instance of a detective who came from St. Louis for the purpose of identifying it. After looking at the tattoo marks on the body, Hugueley having been shot in the back, the bullets coming out through the upper part of the abdomen, he declared that there was no doubt as to the identity of the dead man.

The detective said that the burglar had been wayward for years, and that his father had finally given up all hope of reforming him. He was sent to the Texas Penitentiary from Dallas a few years ago for forging the name of Sheriff Lewis of that city to a check for \$15. It was also charged that he had robbed a cattleman of a gold watch, but he could not be convicted of the charge.

When he was arraigned for trial on the forgery charge he entered a plea of guilty and was sent to