BOSTON QUITS THE FIGHT.

She Resigns in Favor of San Francisco for the Convention.

THE FUND STILL INCREASING.

Everybody Waiting to Begin Solid Work When the Mass-Meeting Convenes.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 1.—What lingering doubts which existed a week ago as to whether the East would lend its support to the claims of San Francisco for the Republican National Convention have now disappeared, and it can be stated authoritatively that the Golden Gate will receive the support in this section to a unit. Efforts have been made during the last few days by Pittsburg lobbyists to awaken interest in their claims, but they have only met dull, unsympathetic ears. Never before has an opportunity been given to so thoroughly test the temper of Eastern Republicans as to the question as during the past few days. The State elections are now at hand, and nearly all politicians of note from all over New England are gathered in this city. THE CALL correspondent has made a series of the most rigid inquiries, and as a result of this investigation can say positively that New England is solid for San Francisco.

San Francisco, in her desire to win the convention, has behind her the combined influence of the Union League Club, the Republican Executive Council, the press, the interior towns and the followers of both parties of the State of California. Our interests are identical with those of the State and coast, and the ultimate outcome of securing the convention will be the betterment of the entire West. There are no influences inimical to the project, and it is not likely that there will be.

It is recognized as a non-partisan movement, which has given it untold strength. This fact has inspired the party leaders among both Republicans and Democrats to bury the hatchet, with its political edge, and pull together.

At Monday's mass-meeting the stored-up energy of men with ideas will be let loose, with the result that all that is best for the rational working out of the problem will be brought forth. Already a variety of ideas are beginning to appear. Chairman Friederich of the Union League Club said yesterday that he had received several letters from Eastern sources, all of which contained the most encouraging news, which in substance indicated that San Francisco would win her heart's desire and that the next Republican President would be nominated by a Republican Convention in this City.

The greatest obstacles that we now have to overcome are distance and six votes among the National Committeemen. With our champions in the East we are likely to secure the requisite strength with the committee, after which distance will be secondary. California has offered the convention every possible luxury that could go with its appearance, and as the greater part of the probable delegates know nothing of the Pacific Coast except through having read of it, there is likely to be a considerable strength developed through a desire to see it.

Those who have visited California know that our tales of sunshine, flowers and fruit are not fiction, and that while the great East is wrapped in frost and snow we are living under a perfect sky surrounded by green foliage and summer scenes. As a matter of fact, nothing would do the delegates so much good as the information they would secure through visiting the youthful but powerful West.

All of these things have their value in arguing for San Francisco, but the greatest issue of all is how to get them here, how to treat them when they arrive and how much good their presence will do the Republican party.

Up to date the citizens of the State of California, and particularly San Francisco, have agreed to subscribe over $70,000 to bring the convention here, and this entire amount has been collected without the assistance of any organization, system or method other than that exercised by the local papers. At the mass-meeting Monday night organization will be perfected and committees of the most influential men in the State will be appointed to carry on and complete the work so earnestly begun.

They will be authorized to make arrangements in keeping with the conditions of the hour and of such a character that the best results can be readily obtained. It will be impossible now to outline the plan under which they will proceed, but it is evident from the interest displayed and the great amount of good that will undoubtedly accrue, that discretion and wisdom will be exercised and a happy conclusion will be the consequence.

The noble way in which our interior cities have indicated their approval is very gratifying and they will in a great measure be responsible for success if it comes to us. It is evident that the importance of unity has asserted itself, for in this movement political creeds and party bars are let down for the purpose of admitting better judgment.

The most important work leading up to the conclusion must be done now. While we are straining every point to win the favor of the National Committee and simultaneously the convention, other cities equally anxious and quite as strong are doing likewise. Every hour spent in influencing Eastern committeemen is an hour gained, and before the 10th of December, upon which date the committee will meet to decide upon a city, there will be an endless number of caucuses and some very distinctive wire-pulling from all quarters of the Union. In this event San Francisco should be as well primed with arguments as any other city. There is no logic better than that of concert, and if the people of the West cast aside everything else but the one desire now uppermost in our minds, and demand of the Republican party recognition for their fidelity to the cause, we will be recognized and in all probability rewarded with the next Republican Convention.

Nor has the Legislature of California been unmindful of the importance of securing such a convention for the Pacific Coast. During the last session of the Legislature Assemblyman Hatfield, with a broad statesmanship which does credit to himself and his constituents, introduced a resolution looking to the offering of an invitation for our Eastern friends to meet at some convenient point west of the Rocky Mountains for their quadriennial council touching the affairs of the Nation. This invitation is inscribed on the tablets of the State's archives and copies have been transmitted by the Chief Executive to prominent and representative citizens throughout the country. It would be fitting that this service to the State be duplicated at the present time, to the end that our friends as well as our rivals may recognize how deeply in earnest we are touching this important matter.

JOHN E. RICHARDS' LOGIC.

He Argues That the Party Owes Us the Convention.

Attorney John E. Richards, in conversation with a CALL representative, said of the convention proposition yesterday:

"California has the facilities for dealing with a great convention similar to the Republican convention. Our past record in entertaining civic societies and supplying all their wants stands to our credit. It is probable that we can be as complete and satisfactory in the future as in the past. Our natural advantages are sufficient to make a trip to this coast of the greatest value to any one who visits us, and we can send them home filled with the magnificence of our country.

"In the matter of recognition at the hands of the Republican party, I believe that California has shown its loyalty to the party in a most tangible way. For the past twenty-five years we have sent Republican electors to the electoral college, and we have never yet received a fitting reward. We have had no cabinet positions, no foreign missions of importance, no first-class positions to speak of, and never yet have we had such a thing as a National convention. It is time now for such a reward, and we ought to get it, and I believe we will beyond the peradventure of a doubt.

"As to the details of entertainment, I believe they are ample. California is one of the best qualified States in the Union to entertain, and with our seaside resorts, our valleys, our mountains, our wonderful scenery and the attractive features of all kinds make us without a peer in the United States.

"There is one all-important thing that I would like to touch upon, and that is the disadvantage that the State has labored under so long. The statesmen of the East, and particularly Congress, have no conception of our physical and material needs. That was evident in the matter of Chinese exclusion, for which the coast had to fight so long in Congress. It took years to educate them up to our political wants, and Federal legislation has always been very difficult to secure. The reason of it all lay in the fact that we were greatly misunderstood, and, in a great measure, we are to-day. We have our rivers, our harbors and ports that require certain Federal legislation, either in one way or another, yet we have had to combat with the East on points of which they knew nothing.

"By bringing the convention here it would enable a great many men to see what we have who will never see it any other way; and I, for one, am inclined to the belief that it is the duty of the party to show us some recognition of that kind."

THE TIDE TURNS.

Boston Politicians Are Loud in Praises of San Francisco.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 1.—Since Governor Greenhalge last week announced his determination to lend his efforts toward the convention going to the Pacific Coast, seeing that Boston was out of the race, there has been a constant swinging into line.

The following interviews with prominent members of the party give an impression of the feeling existing in the East.

Governor Greenhalge said to-night:

I have viewed with the greatest surprise the extent which the San Francisco boom has taken on of late. Whereas I was somewhat opposed to the convention going West a week ago, my views are now entirely changed, and I think that it would be the most politic move that could be made by the party and would be the greatest strengthening bond that could be devised.

When THE CALL correspondent told him of the alacrity with which the convention fund was growing in San Francisco he said:

Why, it's simply marvelous. If San Franciscoans will go to such trouble and expense I should positively say, not alone in private but where it will do good, that there should be nothing that should prevent them from having the honor. Through THE CALL I hereby extend my best wishes for the success of San Francisco.

Californians residing in the East have also taken an extensive hand in the matter and are lending all their aid in furthering the work. At the dinner of the California Club to-night nearly 150 former residents of the California metropolis and a large number of invited guests sat down to dinner. Among the guests were nearly all the big-guns of the party in the East. The speaking was mostly in regard to the convention and the meeting was unanimous in their choice of San Francisco. A special meeting of the executive committee of the club will be held on Wednesday, when an effort will be made to open a subscription for all Californians to subscribe to.

A prominent politician said to-day:

I never remember ever having seen such interest manifested in a convention as the present one. I have followed matters very closely and it is surprising the small number who favor an Eastern city. San Francisco will win with hands down.

A prominent guest to-night at the banquet of the California Club was Governor Cleaves of Maine, who has been a warm champion of San Francisco since the fight began. When seen he said:

I have never had any doubt but that the convention would go West, and I feel satisfied that San Francisco will carry off the honor. It would be difficult indeed to find another city in the country whose citizens would show the same open-handed generosity as have those of San Francisco. When a city or a person extends to you a hearty welcome you usually accept that in preference to the offer less hearty by some other claimant. That is the only way that I can compare San Francisco with other cities, and as such is the case we should reward her for her painstaking thoughtfulnesss by giving her the prize.

These are only a few of the many favorable interviews, but they serve to illustrate the favorable light in which San Francisco is held among Eastern Republicans. The boom has but just started, but by the time that it becomes necessary to act it will be a giant that will brook no obstacle and will sweep onward to nothing but complete triumph.

VIGOR IN VISALIA.

What the "Daily Times" Thinks of Our Chances.

VISALIA, CAL., Nov. 1.—The people of Visalia, irrespective of party, are hoping that the next National Republican Convention will be held in San Francisco. The Visalia Daily Times, a Democratic paper, editorially, this afternoon says:

San Francisco has been trying for a long time to get a National Convention to meet in that City, and it begins to look as though enough money would be raised to secure the Republican Convention next year. The newspapers and public-spirited citizens of that City should not stop till they get a National Convention, for that is the only way to get the men who shape National legislation to visit the coast and become acquainted with its needs. Visalia's contribution to the convention fund is small, but it is an evidence of the good feeling that prevails in this community toward San Francisco, and shows that our people appreciate the benefits to be derived from entertaining a large body of prominent men for even a short time.

CONVENTION FUND TO DATE.

"THE CALL"	$10,000
"THE EXAMINER"	7,500
"THE CHRONICLE"	7,500
REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL	5,000
PAC. COAST JOCKEY CLUB	2,500
J. L. FLOOD	2,500
PALACE HOTEL	2,000
CALIFORNIA JOCKEY CLUB	2,000
COLUMBIA THEATER	1,000
JAMES D. PHELAN	1,000
BALDWIN HOTEL	1,000
RAPHAEL'S	1,000
ORPHEUM	1,000
UNION IRON WORKS	1,000
AL HAYMAN & CO	1,000
JOY'S SARSAPARILLA CO	1,000
TIVOLI	1,000
CHARLES WEBB HOWARD	1,000
EAGLESON & CO	1,000
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.	1,000
SAN FRANCISCO BREWERIES.	1,000
GEORGE C. PERKINS	500
CALIFORNIA HOTEL	500
M. A. GUNST	500
J. R. DONALDSON	500
JOHN D. SIEBE	500
C. F. CURRY	500
NEUSTADTER BROS	500
ADOLPH SPRECKELS	500
LOUIS SLOSS & CO	500
MYSELL & ROLLINS	500
LEVI STRAUSS & CO	500
WM. WOLFF & CO. (agents Pommery Sec)	500
H. S. CROCKER & CO	500
F. H. BUSHNELL	500
CAFE ZINKAND	500
CAL. PRESS ASSOCIATION	500
ALVINZA HAYWARD	500
H. LIEBES & CO	500
WASP	500
GOOD FELLOWS' GROTTO	300
HOTEL PLEASANTON	250
SEA BEACH HOTEL	250
LICK HOUSE	250
POPULAR RESTAURANT	250
NATHAN, DOHRMANN & CO	250
SHREVE & CO	250
A. S. BALDWIN	250
GOLDBERG, BOWEN & CO	250
ADAM GRANT	250
CROWN DISTILLING CO	250
WILMERDING, LOEWE & CO	250
HECHT BROS	250
HARRY GREY	250
R. H. HAMMOND	250
E. MARTIN & CO	200
FRESNO EXPOSITOR	200
CAFE COLUMBIA	150
SHAINWALD, BUCKBEE & CO.	150
SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMANN.	150
NABER, ALFS & BRUNE	150
BALDWIN BARBER-SHOP (R. T. Brodek)	100
CIRCUS ROYAL	100
RICHELIEU	100
H. Z. OSBORNE (Los Angeles Express)	100
WM. T. BOOTHBY	100
HERMAN OELRICHS	100
DELLAMAND & CO	100
JOHNSON-LOCKE CO	100
W. W. FOOTE	100
HOTEL SAVOY	100
WILSON'S DINING-PARLOR	100
A. W. WILSON	100
THE CREAMERIE	100
SAMUEL DANNENBAUM	100
THE DEL MONTE	100
OLD LOUVRE	100
CARROLL & CARROLL	100
FERGUSON & CURLEY	100
SING FAT & CO	100
CHARLES NEWMAN	100
A. ZELLERBACH & SONS	100
G. W. BAKER	100
JOSEPH P. KELLY	100
JAMES H. O'BRIEN	100
ROME HARRIS (Laurel Palace)	100
PAYOT, UPHAM & CO	100
CALIFORNIA FIREWORKS CO.	100
M. E. FRANK	100
DAVIS BROS	100
HILBERT BROS	100
CHAS. LYONS	100
JEREMIAH LYNCH	100
VISALIA SUBSCRIPTIONS	100
FRESNO REPUBLICAN	100
FRESNO 100,000 CLUB	100
A. O. HALE (San Jose)	100
CUNNINGHAM, CURTISS & WELCH	100
LE COUNT BROS	100
STEIN, SIMON & CO	100
A. SCHILLING & CO	100
WILLIAM D. ENGLISH	100
M. J. BRANDENSTEIN & CO	100
EVAN J. COLEMAN & CO	50
J. F. FARLEY	50
CARSON GLOVE COMPANY	50
C. W. NEVIN	50
OBERON CAFE	50
JULIUS KAHN	50
DAVID L. HAAS	50
JAMES P. DUNNE & CO	50
H. A. JUDELL	50
A. C. HENRY (Mountain View)	50
MICHALITSCHKE BROS	50
NEW YORK KITCHEN	50
JOSEPH A. BOQUET	25
CHARLES COLMAN (Hatter)	25
HILMER & CO	25
BROOKLYN HOTEL	25
EL DORADO PARLOR, N. S. G. W.	25
M. S. LEVY	25
TOTAL	$71,250

ALL doctors don't prescribe the same medicine; all good doctors recommend Jaros hygienic underwear. Morgan Bros., 229 Montgry.

Sconchin Knocked Out.

James, better known as "Sconchin," Maloney was booked at the Central station last night charged with disturbing the peace. According to Maloney's statement he walked into the Columbia saloon, corner Market and Powell streets. He was accompanied by a friend. Some dispute arose over the slowness of Maloney in partaking of his fiery beverage, when the barkeeper thought to hasten matters by striking Maloney over the head with an icepick. The wounded man was carried to the Receiving Hospital and later booked at the City Prison.

WEAR ordinary underwear, keep your cold; wear Jaros hygienic underwear; lose it; health, money saver. Morgan Bros., 229 Montgomery.

Dismissd by Judge Low.

The case of Mrs. Anna Smith and T. D. Zandt, charged with obstructing the streets, came up for trial before Judge Low yesterday. A verdict of not guilty was returned by the jury impaneled to hear the case. Judge Low offered to dismiss the charge on the ground that the meeting at which the defendants participated was as legitimate as that of the Salvation Army. Mrs. Smith and Zandt demanded a jury trial, as a principle was involved. They now propose to hold regular open-air meetings where socialistic doctrines will be expounded to all who care to hear.

JAROS hygienic underwear is made for intelligent people; others prefer cheap stuff; constant colds. Sense saves dollars. Morgan's, 229 Montg.

Hall Caine, the stocky little Manxman, who recently arrived in America, is an athlete of no little merit. As a sparrer he has few equals among the Manxmen at home and it is said can give points to many a professional boxer.

THE whole family kept well with Jaros Hygienic underwear. Morgan Bros., 229 Montgy.

GENERAL MORGAN HERE.

A War Veteran and Warm Friend of Ex-President Harrison.

TO PREACH IN THIS CITY

He Was Formerly United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

General Thomas J. Morgan, ex-United States Commissioner of Education and Indian Affairs, under President Harrison, arrived in this City yesterday, and will preach to-morrow morning in the First Baptist Church on Eddy street. He will attend services in the evening at the Emmanuel Baptist Church on Bartlett street.

General Thomas J. Morgan was born in Franklin, Ind., August 17, 1839. He is of Welsh stock, the son of Hon. and Rev. Lewis Morgan, a pioneer settler of Indiana and one of the founders of Franklin College. After a preparatory course of study in the common schools he entered Franklin College, and was about completing the senior year at the outbreak of the war in April, 1861. At the first call for troops he enlisted as a private soldier in the Seventh Indiana Infantry, and served for ninety days in Western Virginia, participating in the battle of Carricks Ford, one of the earliest engagements of the war. At the expiration of his term of service he spent a year as principal of the public schools in Atlanta, Ill.

GENERAL JAMES T. MORGAN.

In August, 1862, in response to Lincoln's call for 300,000 men, he re-entered the service as first lieutenant in the Seventh Indiana Infantry, commanded by Colonel Benjamin Harrison. The friendship formed at that time between these two men has never been broken. On the recommendation of General Harrison and other officers, and after a rigid examination, Lieutenant Morgan received the appointment of major, and was authorized to recruit and organize the Fourteenth Regiment of United States Colored Infantry at Gallatin, Tenn. When the regiment was completed it was visited at Chattanooga by General Lorenzo Thomas, adjutant-general of the United States army, who promoted its commanding officer to the rank of colonel.

Subsequently, under the orders of General George Thomas, who frequently visited his camp at Chattanooga, Colonel Morgan organized two additional regiments of negro troops, and then, by special order of General Thomas, he was put in command of the First Colored Brigade of the Army of the Cumberland.

During thirty days of Sherman's famous Atlanta campaign (May, 1864) Colonel Morgan served as volunteer aid on the staff of Major-General O. O. Howard, then in command of the Fourth Army Corps, and participated in numerous heavy engagements, having his horse shot under at Adairsville. He received from General Howard the highest commendation for energy and fearlessness in battle, and also the credit of having saved the army at Resaca. Returning to his own command, he participated in the subsequent campaigns under Thomas, ending in the great battle of Nashville, where another horse was shot under him.

At Dalton, Ga., he assisting in routing Wheeler's cavalry; at Decatur, Ala., at the head of his troops, he charged and captured a battery from Hood's army, and at Nashville, Tenn., December 14 and 15, 1864, at 25 years of age, in command of two brigades, one of white troops and one of colored, he opened the great battle, and for two days bore a conspicuous part in the crushing defeat that Thomas visited upon Hood's army.

For gallantry and meritorious services during the war he received the distinction of brevet brigadier-general, being one of the youngest men in the service upon whom this honor was bestowed. In August, 1865, after a service of forty months in various grades, he resigned his commission to resume his studies, interrupted four years before, and entered Rochester (N.Y.) Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1868.

He afterward spent some time in the prosecution of historical studies in the University of Leipsic, Germany. His alma mater conferred upon him the degrees of A.B. in 1861, A.M. in 1864 and LL.D. in 1894. The Chicago University gave him the degree of D.D. in 1874.

The greater portion of the time since his graduation in 1868 has been spent in teaching—seven years as a professor of homiletics and church history in a theological seminary at Chicago and the remainder of the time as normal school principal, the last service of this nature being at Providence, R. I. His work, entitled "Studies in Pedagogy," in which he sets forth with clearness and force his conception of the function of teaching, as consisting chiefly in the systematic training of all of the powers of the child, has been widely recognized among the standard works, ranking among the best yet produced in this country.

When General Harrison became President in 1889 he tendered to General Morgan his choice between the office of United States Commissioner of Education and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, expressing his desire that he would accept the latter, which he did, entering upon his duties July 1, 1889, and voluntarily retiring at the end of President Harrison's term—March 4, 1893. In the administration of this most difficult and perplexing office he labored zealously and successfully for the introduction of many greatly needed reforms. His reports have been pronounced by competent authority as among the ablest discussions ever made of the Indian question.

Indian education was a special object of his solicitude and care, and he had the satisfaction of bringing about a complete revolution and of placing the schools upon so high and firm a basis that the succeeding administration has very gladly accepted his labors and continued his work. New schoolhouses were erected, old ones were greatly improved, a course of study was adopted, a system of textbooks was selected, a plan of expert supervision was introduced, the civil service was extended to include all the chief officers and teachers and the annual enrollment of pupils was increased from 16,000 to 21,000.

His entire administration of the Indian Office gave great satisfaction to the Mohunk conference, the Indian Rights Association, the Women's National Indian Association, the Boston Citizenship Committee and to all of that great body of Christian philanthropists in the country who have taken special interest in the Government's treatment of its Indian wards.

Before retiring from the Indian Office General Morgan accepted the tender of the office of corresponding secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, an office which he still holds. The society expends yearly half a million dollars in the prosecution of its missionary and educational work in the United States and Mexico, and carries on an extensive work of education among the negroes of the South.

ENTRE NOUS COTILLON.

Brilliant Scene at the Opening of the Season at the Palace.

There Was a Large Attendance and Many Pretty Toilets Were Displayed.

The opening assembly and german of the sixth season of the Entre Nous Cotillon Club at the Palace Hotel last evening was a very pretty affair. There was a full attendance of the members, and many beautiful toilets were displayed. Three new and pretty figures were danced, the Japanese parasol and flags, the Grecian cross and Japanese lantern. With the last the lights were turned down, and a very pretty effect was obtained with the lanterns.

The german was led by Sanford G. Lewald and Miss Leah S. Young. In the first set were:

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Graham, Louis W. Lovey and Miss Aimee Woodworth, A. H. Meussdorffer and Miss Lottie Musto, Edward G. Carrera and Miss Emily Herzer, Marshall B. Woodworth and Miss Marie Babin, Herman H. Herzer and Miss Frances Burton, Wallace Alexander and Miss Carrie Strehl, Gaston Roussy and Miss Mae Ludlow, Walter S. Lyon and Miss Jessie B. Lyon, Robert F. Haight and Miss Clara Byington, J. Edward Bigelow and Miss Elyse Warren, William F. Hooke and Miss E. E. Cudworth, Henry A. Whitley and Miss Anna Whitley, Dr. William J. P. Lawton and Miss Kate Byington.

Among the members present were:

Miss I. Alexander, Mrs. G. Berger, Miss K. Byington, Miss C. Byington, Miss Grace Bertz, Miss Marie Babin, Miss Dorothy Baruth, Miss Frances Burton, Miss E. E. Cudworth, Miss A. Cousin, Miss E. L. Cook, Miss E. Crondace, Miss G. Fraser, Miss M. Folsom, Mrs. G. H. Graham, Miss C. Gruenhagen, Miss A. Gruenhagen, Miss Sadie Gould, Miss Georgie Greathouse, Miss Maud Haas, Miss Emily Herzer, Miss B. Hughes, Miss Kate Kerrigan, Miss Ala Keenan, Miss Jessie B. Lyon, Miss Mae Ludlow, Miss E. Meusdorffer, Miss L. Musto, Miss Blanche Normand, Miss Charlotte O'Brien, Miss Edna O'Brien, Mrs. Frank H. Platt, Miss C. Redmond, Miss Aida Sbarboro, Miss Kate Whitney, Miss Anna Whitley, Miss Elsie Warren, Miss Leal Young; Messrs. W. Alexander, Lynn Austin, G. Berger, Lewis Byrington, Ed Bigelow, Byron Bent, W. G. Barr, Henry Beck, Ed Carrera, Dr. H. Clement, George W. Craig, J. J. de Haven, George Graham, J. O. Gantner, H. Hartmann, W. F. Hooke, George F. Heuer, J. R. Hardy, O. A. Hasslinger, O. M. Howard, Joseph Keenan, William Kelly, Frank Kerrigan, James Ludlow, Walter S. Lyon, W. J. P. Lawton, C. Musto, K. Meussdorffer, H. Nauman, Dr. F. L. Platt, Louis Phillips, A. B. Prentice, T. P. Ross, G. Roussy, Dr. T. Rottanzi, Robert Tittell, D. R. Smith, W. H. Thompson, J. Charles Tamm, E. J. Vogel, C. R. Ward, Kenneth Watson, H. Whitley, J. H. Wheeler and M. Woodworth.

The members of the committee in charge were: Sanford G. Lewald, Robert F. Haight, Herman H. Herzer, Clarence E. Musto and D. H. Wise.

Mrs. Graham's Address.

Mrs. Margaret Collier Graham gave a delightful address on Tuesday afternoon to a large audience who assembled in Laurel Hall, 32 O'Farrell street, to attend the inaugural exercises of the San Francisco Lyceum of Expression. Mrs. Edna Snell Poulson made the opening address introducing the lyceum to the public and Mrs. Graham to the audience. Mrs. Graham's paper was on "Modern Fiction" and was full of keen logic and flashing wit leveled at the romanticists in fiction and at the cowardice that prevents the public of to-day from recognizing that we have at the present time the best talent in fiction that the world has ever known. "We are so afraid of our own time; so willing to attach ourselves to that which has stood the test of years; so anxious to hide our inability to discriminate behind the world's verdict. We feel so safe about Shakespeare and Milton and Plato and Aristotle, and so wavering and helpless about Meredith and Hardy and Howells and James, and all the time we are making for ourselves the record that the contemporaries of Keats and of Shelly and even of Shakespeare made."

DENY LOW'S STATEMENT.

Messrs. Donohoe and Keys on the Judge's Remarks in re Johnston.

CHANGE OF VENUE DEMANDED.

They Assert That Any Sum Paid to McComb Would Be His Personal Property.

Messrs. Denis Donohoe Jr. and James W. Keys write to THE CALL in reference to the case of G. P. Johnson, their client. Their communication is as follows:

To the Editor of the San Francisco Call—SIR: In answer to certain statements and comments made by Judge Low of the Police Court in an interview in to-day's CALL, relating to the case of our client, G. F. Johnston, the man who was arrested three times on the same charge, we beg to say:

First—The statement of Judge Low that we at any time concurred in his outrageous demand that Johnston should pay $500 as the price of his acquittal or in any way or at all, to General McComb or to the society, or to any other person, is absolutely false.

The Judge in his interview, with an obvious view toward diverting attention from the real subject matter of our complaint, states that the money, the payment of which he demanded, was intended for the "care and comfort of Johnson's children," and with an obvious view of impressing upon the more emotional portion of the public mind what a good kind little man Judge Low is, he has much to say in his interview concerning "little innocents, poor children," etc. Now, as a matter of fact, we distinctly pointed out to Judge Low—and he well knows it, because it is the law—that any such sum, if paid to General McComb personally, would be his personal property, and any such sum paid to the society would be a donation to its funds and would not inure to the benefit of Johnston's children at all, who, by the way, were in the custody of another institution altogether.

Second—As to the Judge's kindly remark in his interview—that it looked to him as if we wished to keep the case in a "turmoil" in order to collect a large fee—we appeal to the record of the case itself. We did not swear to two faulty complaints; we did not arrest Johnston three times on the same charge; we did not refuse to obey the law of the land and do our sworn duty and dismiss the third complaint, charging a misdemeanor, when two former complaints for the same offense had been dismissed; we did not, after the first complaint was dismissed, cause Johnston to be locked up for two days in the County Jail on a defective complaint and then only release him on $500 bail, with two real estate owners as sureties, a most difficult thing for a working man to obtain; we did not ruin Johnston's business, deprive him of his livelihood, break up his home, place an undeserved stigma on his name and deprive him of his children. This is the "turmoil" to which Judge Low alludes, and this "turmoil" was occasioned by his own indefensible acts and his own outrageous and illegal conduct in endeavoring to force this man by a threat of six months' imprisonment, the maximum penalty, to pay General McComb $500.

Third—Judge Low artfully conceals the fact in his statement that we made two applications for a change of venue, the first immediately after the first complaint was dismissed, on the ground of prejudice and bias. He denied this application. It was the second application made the other day which he so "gladly" granted.

The whole sum and substance of this matter is this: Judge Low, either to curry favor with the agents of this society or for some other ulterior purpose of his own, abused his powers as a Judge and endeavored by such abuse of said powers and by threats of imprisonment to compel the defendant charged with this misdemeanor to pay $500, not as a fine but as a donation or gift. In so doing he violated his oath of office, the law of this State, the dictates of natural justice and principles of manly honor. When he finds that his attempt on Johnston's purse cannot succeed he asperses the motives of the persons who rescued Johnston from his clutches. Yours faithfully,

DENIS DONOHOE JR.,
JAMES W. KEYS.

To Exhibit a Train.

The first train of the new "Sunset Limited" service on the Southern Pacific Railway left New Orleans Thursday at 10 A. M. for this City, where it will arrive at noon to-morrow. It left El Paso last night with seventy-four passengers. After arriving at Oakland, this train will be brought across the bay on the ferry steamer Transfer to Fourth and Townsend streets, where it will be placed on public exhibition Monday from 9 to 5 o'clock. The exhibition will be a full dress rehearsal, with attendants, cooks, maids, etc., on board.

Deaths of October.

The monthly mortuary report prepared by secretary of the Board of Health discovers the total number of deaths for October to be 480. The number for October of last year was 518. Consumption caused the greatest number, seventy-three, and heart disease a close second, fifty-three. There were two murders, twelve suicides and fifteen casualties.

NERVOUSNESS.

THE CLASSES OF PEOPLE WHO SUFFER FROM IT.

Brain Workers, People Who Worry, and People Who Endure Long Continued Physical Strain.

From the Examiner, San Francisco, Cal.

It is generally agreed that a man's physical condition is dependent, to a great degree, upon the nature of his employment. Men whose occupation necessitates the constant use of the brain, without any opportunity for physical exercise, are generally nervous, while men employed at manual labor requiring no exercise of the brain function are almost universally possessed of sound nervous systems, not easily disturbed by existing events.

A striking illustration of this principle is found in the case of Professor George E. Coleman, who is a professional pianist and who was until within recent years a druggist. Professor Coleman lives at 1330 Buchanan street, San Francisco. He is well known here as a pianist, having played at some of the most popular music halls in the city. Mr. Coleman is not a man of strong frame, and he has been an easy prey to the severe, nervous tension of his work at the piano. He has had to play continuously for several hours during every evening for five years, and his nervous system finally gave way under the strain. He was forced to retire from regular work at the piano, but that did not have the effect of improving his condition. Upon the contrary he steadily grew worse. His nerves had been shattered, and in addition he discovered that one of his lungs had been affected by his having been exposed to counter draughts in poorly ventilated halls. His condition soon became such that he was confined to his home, and finally gave himself over to the care of a physician. Mr. Coleman's experience as a druggist had given him an acquaintance with diseases and their remedies, so he had a full knowledge of just what was necessary on his part to effect a cure.

"After several weeks' careful treatment by the physician," said Mr. Coleman, "I could notice no improvement in my condition. If anything I think I was considerably worse. The action of my lungs had become so weak that I was afraid to walk any distance unassisted for fear of falling, through loss of respiration. My nervousness had advanced to an alarming stage. I was not able to contain myself for even a short time, but had always to be fumbling with something or moving nervously about the room. It was while I was in this condition that I noticed in a paper an article on Williams' Pink Pills. I determined to try them, even though they killed me. Well, they didn't kill me, but I'm not going to tell you that they cured me immediately: my case was much too serious for that. But I had not taken a full box before I felt a great relief. My respiration was more certain, I was gradually regaining control of nerves and my condition was generally improved. I kept right on taking the pills and getting well. Now, I had taken just three boxes of them when I considered myself a cured man. And I was right, for although I quit taking the pills, I did not relapse into my former condition, but grew stronger daily.

"It was truly a marvelous cure, and I will say that I think Williams' Pills possess remarkable curative properties, and I would recommend them to the use of the thousands of people of this city who are nervous wrecks, or who are suffering from diseases of the lungs."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are now given to the public as an unfailing blood-builder and nerve-restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2 50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

NEW TO-DAY.

MUNYON

Prayed For.

A Prominent Divine Invokes God's Blessings on the Eminent Professor.

He Declares the Remedies Are Worth Their Weight in Gold.

Rev. W. E. Andrews of Westfield, Mass., writes:

"I wish to add my testimony in favor of Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedies to the mass that has already been published. I have used the Cold Cure, Dyspepsia Cure, Nerve Cure and Headache Cure in my family with perfect satisfaction. These remedies are worth their weight in gold. In my family they have cured the worst cases of cold in one day, and dyspepsia of seven years' standing was cured with three vials of the Dyspepsia Cure. I have had very severe headaches, which were driven away in half an hour by the Headache Cure. My wife suffered greatly from sleeplessness, and one vial of Nerve Cure gave her perfect relief. I sincerely pray God's blessing upon the proprietors of such valuable remedies."

Munyon's Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles such as constipation, rising of food, distress after eating, bloating of the stomach, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, and all affections of the heart caused by indigestion. It soothes, heals and invigorates stomachs that have been weakened by overeating, or where the lining of the stomach has been impaired by physic and injurious medicines. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Homeopathic Remedy Company of Philadelphia put up specifics for nearly every disease, which are sold by all druggists, mostly for 25 cents a bottle.

Those who are in doubt as to the nature of their disease should address Professor Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, giving full symptoms of their disease. Professor Munyon will carefully diagnose the case and give you the benefit of his advice absolutely free of all charge. The remedies will be sent to any address on receipt of retail price.

Opening Display Holiday Novelties.

The most beautiful collection of art goods, bric-a-brac, chinaware, etc., ever shown in the West. Not only the most costly, but thousands of inexpensive articles at prices to suit any purse. You will find our store a charming place to visit for an hour or two. Come as often as you wish.

The display consists in part of Bronze, Marble and Terra Cotta, Statuary, Oil Paintings, Etchings and Engravings, French Desks, Tables and Cabinets, Sevres, Carlsbad and Worcester Vases, Clocks, Cloisonne Ware, Ivory Figures, Dresden, Delf and Limoge China, Cut Crystal, Bohemian and Baccarat Glassware. Ornaments in endless variety.

S. & G. GUMP,
113 Geary St.

NO, NO,

Don't think that because Standard Shirts are made here in San Francisco that they cost more than Eastern-made shirts. They don't; considering quality, they cost less. The fact that they are made in San Francisco is, however, one reason why you should buy them. It's helping home industry. For 20 years Standard Shirts have been the standard of quality and price. All dealers.

Neustadter Bros., Manufacturers, S. F., Cal.

LI PO TAI JR.,
Chinese Tea and Herb Sanitorium,
No. 727 Washington St.,
San Francisco, Cal.
Cor. Brenham Place, above the plaza.
Office Hours: 9 to 12, 1 to 4 and 5 to 7. Sunday, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Li Po Tai Jr., son of the famous Li Po Tai, has taken his father's business, and is, after eleven years' study in China, fully prepared to locate and treat all diseases.

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The Great Mexican Remedy. Gives health and strength to the sexual Organs.

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