Mines and Mining

LATEST INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.

In the Cedar claim 2, in Placer County, the gold is found in both blue and red gravel. In this claim some 650 diamond were found, only one of which, however, had as great a value as $250.

The usual rush to do assessment work has been commenced this month, and if stormy weather comes on in the mountains a good many miners will wish they had attended to it before.

Brigham, Utah, a camp where all the properties are operating, is one of the few places where good practical miners are scarce and in demand. There are no idle men there and the greatest activity exists among the mines.

The Alma Company, Jackson, Amador County, has decided to sink the shaft 600 feet deeper, or 1000 feet in all. They hope to find what they are after—the Kennedy ledge. It will take about a year to get to the depth stated.

The Amador Republican thinks that developments in the vicinity of Jackson and thereabouts favor the conclusion that what is called the mother lode includes more than two distinct gold-bearing ledges; and that it is probable there are four, and perhaps more, parallel veins.

Although it is only within the past five or six years that we have heard much about gold mining in Africa mining has been carried on there since the days of the early Egyptians. The approximate gold export of all Africa from 1493 to 1875, according to Dr. Soetbeer, amounted to £106,857,000.

Top water from mining sluices often yield minute globules of quicksilver, and float quicksilver containing gold particles (microscopic) has been taken from the surface of the water twenty miles from where the amalgam entered the stream. In one case floating amalgam was observed on the North Fork of the Yuba River four miles below where the tailings were dumped.

The Northwest Miners' Association, recently organized, is actively at work getting permanent members.

Several British Columbia houses are fighting for the trade of the Kootenay, Revelstoke, Vancouver, Victoria and Nelson mining camps, but Spokane, Wash., thinks it has a "cinch" on the miners.

The Cariboo and Horsefly hydraulic mines, British Columbia, are being operated by John B. Hobson, who was one of California's most experienced and skillful hydraulic miners, well known in Placer and Nevada counties. The Cariboo cleaned up this season $41,853 for twenty-nine days work, and the Horsefly $26,150 for twenty-nine days' work. The Cariboo uses 2500 and the Horsefly 2700 inches of water per day. The rich character of the gravel has been thus demonstrated, though much of the work this year has been that of preparation. The success of this particular enterprise means much for the province. Mr. Hobson thinks the gravels of that region and mine extensions are richer than those of this State.

The Monkey Wrench mine, Nevada, was discovered by a man picking up an old rusty monkey-wrench and knocking off a piece of rock which displayed a few colors of gold, which led to the discovery of the now celebrated De Lamar mining district.

It is pretty bad for an inexperienced man to get the management of a quartz mine, but when one of that kind gets charge of a drift mine where practical and scientific knowledge are each required, he can make a more stupendous failure than in quartz.

The director of the United States mint in discussing gold production says: "California mines are certain to show an increased output from this time forward. The establishment of the Debris Commission in California has given a great impetus to hydraulic mining, which is exceedingly profitable."

The winter snowfall on the Yunkon River country, Alaska, is said to average only 2½ feet, but it gets cold there. The coldest last winter was 62 deg. below zero, although 82 deg. below has been experienced. During the longest days in summer the sun can be seen for a week.

Deadwood Creek has this year panned out to be the richest tributary of Birch Creek, Yukon River, Alaska, and other streams in that section are panning out well.

The Alaska-Willoughby Gold Mining Company, a new organization, is to work the Willoughby property at Funtee Bay, on Admiralty Island, Alaska. A ten-stamp mill has been built by the Risdon Iron Works of this City to be put on the mine.

The American Bar quartz ledge, on the Middle Fork of the American River, owned by John T. McCall, is turning out to be a fine property.

Exceptionally rich gravel is coming out of the Gray Eagle drift mine on the Forest Hill Divide, Placer County.

One advantage of electric over water power for a mining district is that it can be transmitted anywhere a wire can run, up hill or down, and can thus be used at mines where only steam can ordinarily be used for power.

The shaft of the Daly-West, Utah, will be sunk 300 feet deeper at once, which will give a total depth of 1500 feet. New and heavier hoisting engines are to be provided.

With the exception of the Taylor mine, which is a dividend payer, there are no quartz mines on the Georgetown divide, or North Side, in El Dorado County, which are productive, but there are many with good possibilities of a future, and some with a past record of profit.

In cleaning up sluices approximately the largest portion, or about 80 per cent of the gold, is caught in the first 200 feet. In a big hydraulic mine in this State, where the upper 300 feet of sluice is generally filled from one to five feet deep with gravel, still this portion yields much more amalgam per lineal foot than the succeeding 300 feet.

The Black Oak mine, Placer County, owned by Bell, Wyman, Seaver & Co., has been sold for $60,000, and the new company is to put twelve men at work at once.

The Hidden Treasure, in Placer County, is now operated on the most extensive scale of any drift mine in California.

Russia produced about $25,000,000 in gold in 1894, and the output for this year is expected to be largely in excess of this amount.

Merrall's "hydraulic quartz mill" will be making exhibition runs on various ores next week at 47 Fremont street.

Large deposits of elaterite, or mineral rubber, exist in the northwestern part of Utah, the mines being quite extensive near the reservations. A number of quite successful tests have been made in Montana recently, with this substance for insulating electric wires.

About 600 men are now working in the Mercur district, Utah, in the mines and on assessment work.

An important coal mine is being developed in Esmeralda County, Nev. The vein is eleven feet wide near the surface. Analysis shows volatile matter 34.7, fixed carbon 47.4. The coal is said to coke fairly well.

There is more activity in quartz mining in Amador than in the previous history of the county.

The Logan mine at Como, Nev., has been purchased by Thomas Shelley, the Six-mile Canyon millman. The sum of $10,000 was paid for a half interest.

The old deserted camp of Como, Nev., is again attracting attention, several good gold properties having been found there.

At the Kanaka mine near Kanaka Creek, about five miles southeast of Grass Valley, Nevada County, the tunnel has reached a branch channel which prospects well, but the owners do not think they have reached the main channel.

The Providence mine, Nevada County, is said to be looking better than ever. Remarkably rich developments having recently been made. The forty-stamp mill is kept running night and day.

Good free-milling ore worth about $10 per ton has been found in the Oranana mine in Del Norte County.

The stone-quarry on the Carson River, Nev., opposite the Merrimac mill site, is now a scene of great activity, and some fifty men are employed. Carloads of building stone are being shipped from this quarry to San Francisco.

A five-stamp mill is being put up on the Steamboat ledge in the Applegate section, twenty-five miles from Jacksonville, Or.

The managers of the copper mines near Waldo, Or., have forty men at work, and are hiring more.

About 200 men are at work building the Wall Creek Smelting Works, British Columbia.

The producing mines in the Slocan country, British Columbia, are preparing to make shipments as soon as snow enough comes to enable them to "rawhide" the ore down the mountain. There is a difference of about $8 per ton between this method and packing.

The new ten-stamp mill on the Dalton and Lark mines, Brigham, Utah, has been completed.

The country in the vicinity of the Sunshine, in the Camp Floyd district, Utah, is just now attracting a good deal of attention from mining men.

The Comet mine, Barriers Bay, Alaska, is panning out finely. Another fine ledge has been discovered near by by John McLaughlin and Fred Smith, which bids fair to excel the Comet. The new claim is called the Hope.

In addition to the United Globe mines and those of the Old Dominion Company there are many other copper claims at Globe, Ariz., well situated and in various stages of development, which show strong indications of becoming valuable mines.

The Vaccosari property, in Montezuma district, Sonora, Mexico, about 100 miles south of Bisbee, Ariz., recently sold for $800,000 to the Rothschilds, was the cause of a loss to its former owners, a New Jersey company, of upward of $100,000. Improved methods for treating ores make it possible to work the copper and silver ores of the mine at a profit.

The smelter at Tucson, Ariz., is running night and day, and the teams in Pima County are all busy hauling ore.

The pumping machinery built for the Temple Bar Company, Arizona, upon which a great deal of money has been spent, is found to be inadequate and unable to stand the strain, so that new machinery will have to be put in, so says the Mohave Miner.

The three 50-ton water-jacket furnaces of the Old Dominion copper mines, Arizona, started up on the 1st inst. The Buffalo smelter will also blow in shortly, after an idleness of two years, all of which means prosperity for Globe.

South Africa has now gone ahead of Australia in gold production, and will doubtless maintain the lead for some time.

At Mammoth Camp, Ariz., the Mohawk Company is erecting a 50-stamp mill, and the Mammoth Company has completed specifications for a 200-stamp mill, work on which is to be commenced shortly.

Several Chicago capitalists have recently become interested in mining property in Mercur, Utah.

De Lamar has the best prospects of any camp in Nevada, but thus far only one big property is being operated on any scale. Scarcity of water has been a drawback. The De Lamar Company has ore enough in sight to run its mill for five years, so it is said.

The famous Silver King mine of Arizona, which produced once $12,000,000 from great "chambers" of silver ore, showed no vein, only a large chimney, but it was always thought a true fissure vein existed in the vicinity, a feeder for the great ore chamber. It is now reported that this vein has been found and that it is one of large size with ruby and native silver.

During July, August and September 1,274,000 pounds of ore came into this country by way of Nogales, from the State of Sonora, Mexico.

A Colorado man is putting in a mill at Tysons Wells, in northern Yuma County, Ariz., eighteen miles east of the Colorado River, for the reduction of ore from several claims in Plomosa district.

The contract for the machinery that is to be used in the Sacramento mill at Camp Floyd district, Utah, has been awarded. The new mill will have a capacity of seventy-five tons per day.

The Niagara tunnel, which has recently cut the main vein under the Spanish group at Brigham, Utah, has its face entirely in ore. The vein was cut at a depth of 2848 feet.

The plant erected by James W. Neill at Bingham, Utah, for treating low-grade ores by a new system of desulphurizing is ready for operations.

The Spanish mill at Bingham, Utah, is saving a high percentage of values by a modified use of the cyanide process, peroxide of sodium being freely used.

The northern end of Camp Floyd district, Utah, seems to be giving great promise, as shown by recent extensive developments.

When shipments of ore are made on a stage line it is evident that it is pretty high grade. A mine south of Tuscarora, Nev., is shipping its gold ore in this manner.

Some men have gone out to the Silver Reef district, Utah, where they have "silver in sandstone," to test the mines there with a view to purchase.

It is reported that there is considerable activity in the placers of White Rock Creek, Elko County, Nev.

Salt Lake men hope to see an extension or branch of the Rio Grande Western Railway into Mercur, Camp Floyd district, Utah.

It is predicted that Camp Floyd district, Utah, will, within fifteen months, have a population of 10,000 and that by that time 5000 tons of ore will be hoisted and treated daily. It is a low-grade camp, but there is plenty of ore.

The pumping and hoisting plant for the Cadmus quartz mine, recently erected, was made in Nevada City at the local foundry and is capable of doing all the work to a depth of 2000 feet.

Operations at the Lead mill at Bingham, Utah, have been discontinued for the season, and, perhaps, permanently. The experiments did not result satisfactorily, as the saving in silver was not high enough.

Another Bryan mill is being put in by the Bullion-Beck Company, Utah, the first having been found very satisfactory.

At two of the claims in the Beaver Creek, Summit County, Utah, permanent veins have been found and a full force of men will be worked all winter.

The electric power company which is to bring electricity into Grass Valley and Nevada City mining districts is doing a great deal of work, setting poles, etc. It is thought that the cost for running machinery will be from 30 to 50 per cent less than what it now costs for water power. This will permit the working of many mines which have thus far been little more than "prospects," and will be a great benefit to the mining industry of the region.

The prospects of Trail Creek, B. C., are very bright, indeed. The English syndicates attracted to the camp have plenty of capital and are prepared to buy likely properties.

The endless cable on the new tramway of the Hall mines, British Columbia, is four and a half miles long and will carry 900 ore-buckets.

There are many bars on Snake River, Idaho, which lie about twenty feet above the river, and the miners want some one to show them how to get the water to such ground.

A good many machines have been devised to catch the very fine Snake River (Idaho) gold, but the practical miners still stick to the "old burlaps," which save more gold than any of the new-fangled appliances and there are no royalties to pay.

Mining on Butte Creek, Butte County, has taken on a new start. Some good mines being worked are paying and there is vacant ground probably as good, but capital is lacking.

Preparations have been completed to start the drift to tap the famous Perschbaker mine, Butte County.

F. L. Heath and E. E. Doolittle have located a quartz claim fourteen miles southeast of Cisco, near the American River, Placer County, which they call the "Lost Emigrant." It is supposed to be the claim found in 1855 and then lost.

The Mayflower mine, on the Forest Hill Divide, Placer County, employs 125 men and the pay-roll amounts to $8000 per month.

The Haskell gold mine, two miles southeast of Auburn, Placer County, is to be thoroughly developed. The main tunnel shows a 60-foot gravel channel.

Indianapolis men have purchased 800 acres of mining ground on the middle fork of the American River, about eight miles east of Georgetown, El Dorado County. This property is supposed to be a continuation of the rich Forest Hill and Dardanelles Channel.

At the Thistle Shaft mine, Plumas County, about 100 men are at work. The works, tunnel, etc., of the mine are now lighted by electricity.

The Bell mine, Plumas County, is being examined by Salt Lake men with a view to purchase.

The Mad Mule mine, near Whiskytown, which has been worked off and on for the past forty years, is just now turning out considerable bullion, according to the Weaverville Journal.

French capitalists are trying to make a trade for the Bennett mines at Forks of Salmon and the Red Hill mines on Salmon River, Siskiyou County.

The hydraulic miners at Oro Fino, Quartz Valley and Mugginsville, Siskiyou County, are making preparations to start work again as soon as the ditches can be filled with water to run the giants.

CHARLES G. YALE.

WRITING A MELODRAMA.

How the Characters Must Be Reined In to Talk to the Point.

Playwright C. T. Dazey Talks of the Revival of a Favorite Entertainment.

There is probably no one better qualified to speak of the merits of melodrama than the American author, C. T. Dazey, for has he not written the most successful drama of American life that has been seen in this generation in "In Old Kentucky"? Not since "The Danites" has an American melodrama met with such an enthusiastic reception from the play-goers of this country. Mr. Dazey is in the City for the purpose of watching the final rehearsals of his new play, "The War of Wealth," which will receive its first presentation at the California Theater next Monday evening.

He believes, with Mr. Frohman and Mr. Palmer, that the time is ripe for melodrama, but he evidently arrived at that conclusion long before either of the above-mentioned managers, for according to his own statement he has been working on "The War of Wealth" for nearly two years. It took him one year to write "In Old Kentucky" and five years to dispose of it. Even A. M. Palmer couldn't see wherin it possessed sufficient merit to warrant its production, and Mr. Dazey put it back in his trunk, as he had done many times before with a sad and despairing sigh when told by the managerial arbiters that there was "nothing in it." He found a man at last with cash and courage and confidence in Jacob Litt, and now Mr. Dazey is in affluence and his manager is building an immense fortune.

"Good melodroma," said he, "is a picture of what most interests people—the scenes and characters of common life, the emotions and passions which they themselves have felt. The very grandeur and solemnity of tragedy, with its kings and princes, repel the common people; they wish to see mirrored the homely, common scenes around them, to laugh and weep with people whom they recognize as neighbors and friends. Just as the daily paper, with its gossipy accounts of thrilling events of contemporaneous interest, has hundreds of readers where the classics of the library have one, so the melodrama will continue to attract those who wish to see a reflex of their daily life."

In talking about the scope and action, he allowed his characters in framing a play, Mr. Dazey said: "It isn't possible to let them do on the stage as they do in novels. I may do so when I am planning them out in my head, but not when I am writing. At first I let them take their own way and throw the reins on their necks, but in writing I keep them tightly reigned in. You must have a definite object in a play, toward which the play is moving the whole time, and the characters, therefore, have to fall in line. You can't begin writing a play and not know where you are going. When Shakespeare began 'Macbeth' he knew he was going to give a study of ambition and that he would end in the man's ruin. There are only two endings to any play, and the fact that it is a play or a novel demands an aim, a conclusion, tragic or happy, and any other ending is unsatisfactory. Final notes of interroga are absurd.

"And, again, in the matter of dialogue it would be quite impossible to transcribe the ordinary everyday conversation around one; it would be horribly commonplace. You must be an impressionist, not a photographer. A photographer instantaneously gives you the individual spokes in a whirling cab wheel; an impressionist gives you a blur, a hint, an idea of a wheel in motion. So with the dramatist; he must give you a general idea of conversation. He must make his characters speak colloquially, and as they might speak in real life, for even in real life you often get one line, although rarely, if ever, three that could be produced on the stage. Every sentence in the play is carrying on the whole play—it is one brick in the building. Remember this, there is an immense framework and skeleton behind the dialogue. Every character has to be colloquial, has to stand out clear and vivid from the rest, and has, unconsciously to himself, to carry on an immense scheme, while all the time he is unconsciously trending to a climax three or four acts off. That is what a playwright has to learn, and it requires constant practice, for no one has any idea of the immense value of a single syllable, where one will do instead of two. In depicting a charecter a playwright draws upon the accumulated experience of a lifetime."

HE ORGANIZED THE PARTY.

J. C. Lewis of Pittsburg, a Founder of Republicanism, Here.

TALKS ON THE CONVENTION.

Though Partial to His Own City He Thinks San Francisco Should Be Favored.

J. C. Lewis of Pittsburg, one of the men who organized the Republican party, is at the Occidental. He came to California for his health and for recreation, intending to remain in the State all winter.

Mr. Lewis is a retired iron manufacturer, who took an active part in public affairs for more than forty years in Pennsylvania, and still he is a robust man, with only gray hairs to betray his advanced years. It is this rugged health, accompanied quite apparently by careful living, that has preserved him and others who worked with him for Republicanism long ago. Most of the organizers have gone the way of all things mortal and now only a small band of them is left.

"I was a constant attendant at the mass-convention held in Pittsburg in 1856," he said.

"That was the first Republican convention. There were no delegates; it was simply a mass-meeting with representatives from the States. There were Horace Greeley, Joshua Giddings, Blair of Washington, King of New York and Lovejoy of Illinois, whose brother was murdered over the slavery question. They delivered speeches that had a remarkable effect, and the result of it all was the issuance of a call for a delegate convention, which was held shortly afterward in Philadelphia, and through whibh we nominated Fremont and Dayton. The American party put up Fremont and Johnson, but we appointed a committee to confer with their committee and that resulted in a union of the parties, which gave the Republican side great strength.

"Shortly afterward our party in the State of Pennsylvania nominated Pasmore Williamson for Canal Commissioner, as he had come before the people very prominently at that time. He was a respectable Quaker gentleman, who was arrested for assisting a fugitive slave to escape, and for that reason the Republican party took him up. I remember well the election day. I was going to the polls, when a Whig met me.

"'How many votes do you think your man will get—six?' he asked me.

"He appeared to be in a quizzing humor.

"'Yes—forty,' I said.

"And he laughed at me, for nobody ever thought that a Republican nominee could possibly get forty votes.

"Williamson was not elected. But the Republican sentiment was very strong and growing very fast. The slavery question was there, and soon even the Whigs came round to us.

"And what is regarded as the most extraordinary event in the history of parties, four years after the Republican party was organized, it elected its first President—Lincoln. I met him in Pittsburg after his election, and when he heard that little Alleghany County had given him a majority of 10,000, he remarked:

"'Oh, that is the State of Alleghany County.'

"All the rest is history. Last night I grew uneasy here in the hotel and went out to look at the bulletins, and stood on Market street in the crowd until the last one was shown.

"There can be only two parties.

"It is pretty nearly all one now—after last night."

Mr. Lewis was asked his opinion on giving the Republican National Convention to San Francisco.

"I think your chances are good," was his reply. "But you've hard men to fight, for instance, Quay of Pennsylvania. He favors Pittsburg, of course, and Pittsburg feels that as it is the birthplace of Republicanism it should have the convention."

"But that is honor enough, and the Pacific Coast should have something," was said to Mr. Lewis.

"That's so," he answered.

"If holding the convention in San Francisco would strengthen the cords—that is, strengthen the party in the great West—better have it here. It would be a great advantage to this half of the country and the delegates could see the Pacific Coast. If they would enjoy the trip as much as I have they should only be too eager to come here. And nobody can have any idea of the extent and greatness of our country without traveling from ocean to ocean. I'm sure California would be as hospitable as ever, and therefore the delegates would enjoy their visit to your City."

Mr. Lewis said that the iron industry in Pennsylvania has greatly improved of late; the price of iron advanced, as did wages of workmen. Idle men have become fewer than ever and an air of prosperity was fast asserting itself in the iron districts.

J. C. LEWIS OF PITTSBURG.

THE VINEYARDISTS WON.

San Francisco Ball-Tossers Were Badly Beaten at Central Park Yesterday.

San Francisco could play in the mud Sunday, but they did not seem to be so capable yesterday with a warm sunny day and a dry field. They had great fun with their visitors from San Jose then, but the tables were turned yesterday, and the ball-players of the home team paid dearly for their victory. The Santa Clara vineyardists were in their best form and played horse with Borchers with as much glee as did the home men with Daniels Sunday. The discomfiture of the manager was quite apparent, and was not lessened by Hollingsworth's "too bad," which came in a taunting tone from his place on the coacher's line every time a wine merchant would score. The result was 10 to 3 in favor of the visitors, and it was the third game of the present series in which San Jose has not been compelled to play her half of the ninth inning to win.

The defeat of the home team was largely but not entirely due to Borchers, the celebrated, who had just been signed by San Francisco. This was his first game and he was sent to the box. There was much expectancy in the minds of the crowd, for the "chief" has a record, and the first two innings justified that expectation, but after that he either lost his arm or his head, for the visitors had no difficulty in finding him whenever they made up their minds a hit was needed.

On the other hand Fischer seemed to have discovered a nice shady nook, and in it he sequestered so successfully that the men in blue could only unearth him very occasionally, and then to no material effect. He struck out nine men, and Borchers managed to segregate himself in such a manner as to constitute three of them. The work of the visitors was good all around, but so much could not be said for the home men. They had but few errors to their credit, or discredit, but they seemed simply to be unequal to the emergency.

The game was opened by Hulen, who went to first on balls. Lally came to bat for a two-bagger, and Hulen sprinted home. The side was then speedily retired.

San Jose came to bat and "Chief" Borchers stepped into the box for the home team. He passed a couple of balls over the plate a trifle too high for strikes, then got his aim and struck out the first man that faced him. San Jose failed to score and Fischer commenced flinging his right arm in the air. He did it so successfully that the home team retired without making a run or a hit.

Borchers gave two men bases on balls in this half of the second, but he prevented the visitors from hitting him safely, and the side was retired without gaining any advantage.

In San Francisco's half of the third, with one out, Hulen singled, stole second and scored on Frank's safe hit to left. Lally had in the meantime gone out on a foul fly. Frank went to third on a passed ball and scored on Weaver's error when Werrick sent him an easy roller. Straus flew out to Klopf.

The vineyardists' deadly work begun in San Jose's half of the third. Borchers gave Bolan a base on balls, struck Fischer out and then presented McBride with a base also on balls. Weaver followed with the first hit made off Borchers. It was a two-bagger and scored Bolan. Niles struck out. Twitchell hit safe to left and McBride scored. Borchers caught Twitchell napping and threw to second, but failed to throw his man out, and Weaver started for home. Werrick made a bad throw and allowed him to score, and a moment later Twitchell crossed the plate on a passed ball. Taylor was presented with his base and went to third, when Klopf hit short to Borchers and beat it out. Hollingsworth smashed a two-bagger over the left field fence and scored Taylor. Klopf scored on a wild pitch. Fischer put an end to the run-getting for the time being by striking out.

Fischer did great work in the first half of the fourth and the first three men up went out on infield hits and strike-outs.

San Jose came again to bat. Fischer hit for first and McBride followed with a single. Both men were advanced a base by a passed ball. Weaver was thrown out at first. Mills made a long single and scored Fischer and McBride. Twitchell flew out to Lally and Taylor struck out.

The fifth inning opened by Borchers striking out. Hulen singled and Lally flew out to Mills, who made a circus catch by holding the ball after several fumbles. Frank flew out to Hollingsworth.

The visitors failed to score in their half of the fifth and San Francisco did likewise in the first half of the sixth.

In San Jose's half of the sixth, after Fischer was out, McBride hit for two bases and was scored by Weaver's long single to right. Nothing more was done by the visitors in this inning.

Stanley led off in the first half of the seventh with a single. The bases were then speedily filled by Fisher presenting two men with bases, while Borchers kept up his record by again striking out. Lally flew out to center, and Werrick forced Hulen out at third before a score could be made.

The visitors failed to score in their half of the seventh.

Straus commenced operations in San Francisco's half of the eighth by hitting a two-bagger, and Sweeney went to first on Hollingsworth's failure to accept an easy opportunity. It looked as though the home team's time had come, but Sweeney played horse when Power struck out and tried to steal second, with the result that Straus was sacrificed to his folly. Stanley fouled out, and the chance was lost.

Fischer hit safe to right in San Jose's half. McBride hit for two bags, advancing Fischer to third, and he scored on Weaver's safe hit to right. Niles struck out, and Weaver went out trying to steal second. Twichell fouled out to Sweeney.

The home team went to bat ratner dispiritedly in the ninth, for it was quite plain the jig was up for the day. "Chief" Borchers faced his Nemesis with a grin, but grin was all he could do, and it was a sickly one, as he took his seat again after his third strike out. The side was quickly out and the game was over. Following is the score:

SAN FRANCISCOS.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hulen, s. s.	2	2	2	2	3	1	0
Lally, c. f.	4	0	1	0	2	0	0
Frank, l. f.	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
Werrick, 2 b.	4	0	1	0	2	4	0
Straus, r. f.	4	0	1	0	1	0	0
Sweeney, 3 b.	3	0	0	0	2	1	1
Power, 1 b.	4	0	0	0	8	0	0
Stanley, c.	3	0	1	0	6	2	0
Borchers, p.	4	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	32	3	7	2	24	11	1

SAN JOSES.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
McBride, l. f.	4	3	3	0	0	0	0
Weaver, 3 b.	4	1	3	1	3	1	2
Niles, r f.	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Twitchell, 1 b.	5	1	1	0	5	1	0
Taylor, 2 b.	3	1	0	0	2	3	0
Klopf, c. f.	3	1	2	1	2	0	0
Hollingsworth, s. s.	3	0	1	0	2	3	1
Bolan, c.	3	1	0	0	11	1	0
Fisher, p.	4	2	2	0	1	1	0
Totals	33	10	13	3	27	10	3

RUNS BY INNINGS.

San Franciscos	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
Base hits	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	0—7
San Joses	0	0	6	2	0	1	0	1	*—10
Base hits	0	0	4	3	1	2	0	3	*—13

Earned runs—San Franciscos 1, San Joses 1. Two-base hits—Lally, Straus, Weaver, Hollingsworth, McBride 2. Sacrifice hit—Hollingsworth. First base on errors—San Franciscos 3, San Joses 1. First base on called balls—San Franciscos 5, San Joses 5. Left on bases—San Franciscos 7, San Joses 6. Struck out—By Borchers 6, by Fischer 9. Double plays—Werrick and Power; Bolan and Taylor; Hollingsworth and Weaver. Passed balls—Bolan 2, Stanley 1. Wild pitches—Fisher 1, Borchers 2. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—McDonald.

The last game of the present series with San Jose will be played to-day. Following is the makeup of the teams:

San Franciscos.	Positions.	San Joses.
Stanley	Catcher	Bolan
Fraser	Pitcher	Reiger
Power	First base	Twitchell
Werrick	Second base	Taylor
Sweeney	Third base	Weaver
Hulen	Shortstop	Hollingsworth
Frank	Left field	McBride
Lally	Center field	Klopf
Straus	Right field	Niles

EDDY-STREET TRANSFER

The Charge of Battery Against B. F. Hanlon Will Probably Be Dismissed.

B. F. Hanlon, insurance agent, appeared in Judge Joachimsen's court yesterday to answer the charge of battery upon O. T. Parker, a conductor on the Devisadero-street cars, on Sunday, October 27.

The defendant and his wife boarded an Eddy-street car to go to the park. It happened to be a green car, which, according to the new rules issued by Manager Vining, does not go to the park. The defendant was unaware of the change in the routes and when the car reached Devisadero street he learned that it was not going to the park and asked for transfers, which were refused. He and his wife left the car and boarded a car going to the park.

Parker was the conductor and asked the defendant for his fare. He explained that he had already paid his fare, but Parker insisted upon payment, and when it was refused he stopped the car and summoned assistance to eject the defendant and his wife.

The evidence showed that several employes of the company assaulted the defendant and one of them struck his wife. Parker struck the defendant on the shoulder with a switch iron. The defendant struck back and left the marks of his fists upon Parker's face.

The Judge said it seemed to him that the defendant was in the right, and he did not believe the officials of the company would justify the action of the conductor. He would, however, take the case under advisement and render his decision to-day.

EMPLOYES ORGANIZE.

A Branch of the Civil Service Association Formed in This City.

The San Francisco Branch of the United States Civil Service Association was formed in room 85 of the Appraisers' building on Tuesday evening, 188 employes of the Custom-house being enrolled.

The organization is intended to protect the interests of civil service employes in this City and at the same time to exact from its members a strict fulfillment of their duties to the Government. The officers elected were: George W. Cope, president; D. J. O'Leary, vice-president; C. S. Fitzsimmons, recording secretary; H. B. Moynihan, corresponding secretary; M. A. McAuliffe, financial secretary; R. J. Bush, treasurer; J. W. Maguire, sergeant-at-arms. Thus far only Custom-house employes have been asked to join the branch, but eventually calls will be issued to all branches of the service in this City.

It was rather expected that friction would arise over certain provisions of the constitution, but such was not the case, and the meeting passed off as harmoniously as could be desired.

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OUR INAUGURAL SALE!

Startling Bargains In All Departments!

Having removed from our old store on Sixth street and opened up in our new premises,

1009-1013 MARKET STREET, NEAR SIXTH,

We take this opportunity to extend a cordial invitation to our old friends, patrons and the public generally, to inspect our new store, examine our new and select stock, and compare prices. You will find our salespeople courteous and willing to show goods and no pressure to purchase will be made. During

Our Inaugural Sale, Which We Commence This Day,

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES in Dress Goods, Silks, Underwear and Domestic Goods will be offered at prices that will astonish you.

GREAT VALUES IN BLACK DRESS GOODS OUR SPECIALTY!

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NEW TO-DAY.

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Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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Stylish garments, made with unusually long sweeps. Selected furs, handsome satin linings, best workmanship. The prices cannot be matched.

Some of the Special Prices.

FRENCH BLACK CONEY CAPES, 24 inches, heavy satin lining, deep collars, wide sweeps, fully one-third less than elsewhere. 27 inches $8.50. 30 inches $10.50. $6.50

BALTIC SEAL CAPES, 24 inches long, heavy black Merveilleux satin linings, extra wide and full. Value at $12. 27 inches $10.50. 30 inches $12.50. $9.00

BLACK ASTRAKHAN CAPES, 27 inches long, wide sweeps, superior quality. Instead of $20. $16.50

WOOL SEAL CAPES, 24 inches long, opossum fur edge all around, beautifully lined. Cheap at $25. 27 inches $22.50. 30 inches $27.50. $16.50

ELECTRIC SEAL CAPES, 22 inches long, 120 inches around bottom, completely edged with black Thibet fur, very stylish. Sale price. 24 inches $16.50. 27 inches $18.00. $15.00

Novelty Jackets.

BOUCLE JACKETS, the new rough affects in black, brown or navy, box front, ripple back, largest sleeves, $10, $12, $15. $10.00

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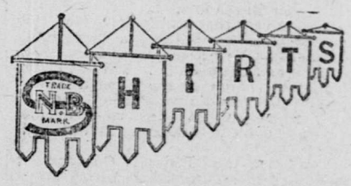

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