

WATER-FRONT REFORM. Captain Merry Indorses the Plan of Commissioner Colnon. HE CRITICISED THE SYSTEM. No San Francisco Voter Will Live to See the Seawall Finished Under the Present Plan.

"Yes, I read in THE CALL this morning what Mr. Colnon said about my remarks to the Ship-owners conference last week," said Captain William L. Merry yesterday, "and I hardly know whether I ought to answer him or not. Of course, what Mr. Colnon says is worth answering—I do not mean that. You see, I wish to avoid any controversy with the Harbor Commissioners. I did not criticise them. Why should I? Two of them I consider as personal friends of mine, and I have not the least doubt but that the third, whose acquaintance I do not enjoy, is a conscientious man and honest State official.

"I cannot see how anybody could object to that plan. The Federal authorities constructed the seawall around the Battery in New York harbor—and Mr. Colnon does not hesitate to repeat the statement that under the present system it will be likely to take \$20,000,000 of money and fifty years of time to complete the seawall; and if the Federal Government took hold of the work and made one appropriation large enough to do the whole thing it could be finished in five years and perhaps at a total cost of \$2,500,000. Under the present system no work is done in San Francisco will ever see the seawall completed.

"I did not blame the present Harbor Commissioners for this state of affairs, nor did I wish to appear as doing so. It is not their fault that the Federal Government has a bad system, a system which exhausts about three-fourths of its income for salaries and repairs, leaving but a quarter for new work.

"As to Mr. Colnon's advice for me to give information to the Grand Jury, it seems to me that he was more severe than he need have been. I have nothing to lay before the Grand Jury, not the slightest hint that any one connected with the present commission was dishonest, nor did I express myself to that effect. I criticised their system of accounts and I pointed out that a ship is a tangible, taxable piece of property and that the charges against it can be properly collected at the office of the owner or consignee. Under such a system of collection one man, perhaps, could do the whole work, instead of the corps of salaried collectors, and the work would be done more satisfactorily to all concerned, it seems to me, than it is done under the present system.

"The present system is neither economical nor business-like, and I think it would be to take the commission out of politics is one that I can heartily indorse."

WILL TRY MULE TEAMS. Experimental Shipments of Sugar to Fresno by Way of Stockton. Merchants Appeal From High Railroad Rates to Old-Fashioned Methods.

It looks as though the Southern Pacific is to have a rival for the San Joaquin freighting even before the Valley road gets into operation. This fact is evidenced by the load of sugar now en route to Fresno, via Stockton.

This shipment, consisting of about ten tons, was placed on board one of the boats of the California Navigation and Improvement Company Saturday by Wellman, Peck & Co. From Stockton it will be conveyed in wagons to Fresno, thus being entirely independent of the railroad. If the scheme proves successful, not only will promoters but other heavy shippers will probably confine themselves to this method of transportation.

Nearly a year ago a similar movement was started with gratifying results. It was then found that freighting by wagon could be accomplished satisfactorily at much below railroad rates on almost all imperishable commodities. So serious a menace did this become to the railroad that a general reduction was made in the rates of commodities affected.

W. J. Tilley, president of the firm of Wellman, Peck & Co., was seen at his residence last evening. He stated that his company had recently made a shipment of sugar to Fresno by way of Stockton, and would probably use the same mode of transportation for other articles.

"Of course," he said, "the saving is not very great. On sugar it is about \$2.50 or \$3 a ton, yet this method of transportation is entirely satisfactory at this season of the year. We sent about ten tons the other day and that is about the size shipment we would usually send."

"It will take about three days longer to reach Fresno than if we patronized the railroad, but that is a matter of absolutely no consequence, as we always keep well stocked there."

"We will undoubtedly ship other freight by the same route as long as the roads remain good. As soon as the rains come the wagons will have to be abandoned."

The wagons used for conveying the sugar are the six-mule-team freight wagons, generally associated with the early history of the State, and yet it seems now that an almost obsolete industry will be resumed.

JOSEPH SMITH'S MISSION. Elder Willard Scowcroft Points Out Evidences of Its Divinity.

Elder Willard Scowcroft lectured at 909 1/2 Market street last evening upon "Evidences of the Divine Mission of Joseph Smith." The speaker contended that the records of the people who inhabited this continent from 600 years B. C. to about 400 years A. D., and of which the American

Indians are a remnant, which Joseph Smith produced, were given him by angel visitations and were powerful evidences of his divine mission. The translation of these records from Egyptian to English was also declared miraculous, as he had a limited education.

Several Biblical quotations were cited to prove that Joseph Smith's advent upon earth had been predicted.

C. B. STONE'S POSITION. He May Yet Be Reinstated as Director of the Board of Education.

Mr. Stone, who resigned from the Board of Education with the ultimate intention of becoming a deputy under Mr. Babcock, will most probably, if Mr. Babcock's election be declared illegal, be reappointed to the board by Mr. Young through courtesy. It is a matter of certainty that he will not, in such case, remain in the deputyship, as Young has signified his intention of appointing as deputy under him one who has had actual experience in teaching.

The school teachers' pension fund that was passed by the last Legislature through the instrumentality of Mrs. Janet R. Craven is steadily increasing. It amounts now to over \$200,000, although it has been in effect but three months. It is augmented \$500 each month. Each schoolteacher puts into the fund 1 per cent of her monthly salary. This is not wholly disinterested on the part of the not young teachers, as the thought of a comfortable annuity to retired teachers is enough alluring to leave good positions vacant, which the younger generation may fill.

A grand entertainment is under contemplation, and it is understood that Mr. Craven is taking a prominent part in the arrangements, as the affair is intended as a benefit, the proceeds of which will be added to the fund.

It will probably be in the nature of a theatrical entertainment, and it is said that the charming daughter of Mrs. Craven, Miss Margaret Craven, who has gained such an enviable reputation both here and in the East by her histrionic talent, will be a leading figure among the participants.

DEATH OF DOCTOR NORRIS. A Distinguished Retired Surgeon of the Army Passes Away.

Attended Seward for Wounds Received the Day of Lincoln's Assassination.

Dr. Basil Norris died last evening at the Occidental Hotel from an affection of the brain. This news will be a shock to a great many friends of the distinguished army surgeon all over the United States. There were few men who stood higher in the medical corps of the army than Dr. Norris, and none were more universally loved and respected.

The deceased was in his sixty-eighth year, having been born in Maryland in 1828. He was appointed to the regular service as first lieutenant and surgeon in 1852, and retired four years ago with the rank of colonel. He served through the war, and was on duty in Washington twenty-one years, part of the time as the attending surgeon at the White House during the administrations of Johnson and Grant.

He served in the West until 1862, when he was appointed medical inspector of hospitals. In December of that year he reported to General Franklin as medical director of the left grand division of the Army of the Potomac, when he was promoted to a majority. In February, 1863, Dr. Norris was ordered to Washington to attend to the surgeon-general's office, and he remained there until October, 1864, when he was ordered to San Francisco as medical director of the Department of California. While in Washington during the year he attended particularly to Seward for injuries caused by the fall from his carriage, April 4, 1865, and for wounds inflicted by Payne on the day of Lincoln's assassination. Colonel Smedley Butler was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, and Dr. Norris amputated his leg afterward in Washington.

At the Occidental, where Dr. Norris has lived for ten years, he will be mourned by the servants of his household, to whom he has always ministered in sickness free of charge. His courteous manners and kindly nature endeared to him all who met him, rich and poor.

His immediate relatives, Basil Ricketts, a son of his old commander General Ricketts, was his godson and ward.

The deceased was a member of the Loyal Legion. His funeral will take place at the Presidio, with military honors, probably to-morrow.

"EVERY WHIT WHOLE."

Rev. John Hemphill Inaugurates a Series of Meetings for Young Men.

The coming week, commencing yesterday, will be observed wherever there is a Young Men's Christian Association as a season of prayer for young men. The local association held a special meeting yesterday afternoon as the initial service of a series which will be continued each evening during the week, Wednesday excepting.

Rev. John Hemphill addressed the meeting, his topic being "Every Whit Whole." His remarks were addressed particularly to young men away from home, and a show of hands disclosed the fact that two-thirds of the men present belonged to this class. At the conclusion of the address an experience meeting was held.

CUT HIS THROAT.

Severe Headaches and Despondency Cause the Suicide of Henry Bartjes.

William Bartjes, a German saloonman, 52 years of age, cut his throat at wrists at 212 Prospect place early yesterday morning, and was found dead some hours later. He left a letter addressed to Theodore Krause, in which he explained that severe headaches and despondency had induced him to take his life.

A few weeks ago Bartjes sold a coffee saloon at 24 Mason street for \$1000 and then invested \$500 in the East-street place, his partner being D. Shakespear. Shakespear, who knew nothing of the saloon business, secured Max Hermann as a bar attendant. On Saturday afternoon Bartjes complained of feeling ill and went to his home. Yesterday morning, when Hermann appeared at the saloon, he found it deserted. He immediately went to 212 Prospect place, and there found the body of Bartjes.

Miss Frank's Final Lecture.

The final lecture of the series which has been given with such success by Miss Ray Frank will take place on Tuesday night at Beethoven Hall. The subject is, "Other Aspects of the Human Problem." Tickets are to be had at the door.

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

Advertisement for baking powder: "Highest of all Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report" and "ABSOLUTELY PURE".

MILK PRICES WILL GO UP. The Dairymen of Marin County Meet and Form an Association.

AN ADVANCE IS AGREED UPON. No More Contracts Will Be Made With Retail Dealers at the Old Rates.

A meeting was held yesterday at Bellamy's Hall in Sausalito by the dairymen of Marin County for the purpose of raising the wholesale price of milk delivered to dealers in this city. M. T. Freitas, commission merchant, 325 Front street, San Francisco, was chosen chairman and R. D. Hatch, manager of the Novato Land Company, was selected to act as secretary.

There were about thirty-five dairymen present, representing ranches of 100 to 300 cows or an aggregate of about 5000 cows. Chairman Freitas, who is largely interested in the dairy business of Marin County, stated that the object of the meeting was to inaugurate a movement all through the bay counties, which would place the milk-supplying business upon something like a living basis for the dairyman. At present milk was being delivered at the shipping point throughout the county for 10 cents per gallon, a figure that means loss to the milkers.

Even in the summer, when the pastures and fields would produce sufficient feed for the cows, that price for milk was too low for any thing like profit, but now, when the stock must be fed, and that feed purchased at the highest figure, dairymen must get more for their milk or turn to butter-making.

The recent excellent work of Milk Inspector Dockery in San Francisco, said the chairman, "which all honest dairymen commend, has brought about the increase of prices to consumers. I understand by the newspaper accounts that the City is short in supply of about 27,000 gallons, and I suppose Dockery poured out that much (adulterated) milk on the ground. However, he will not be a Marin County milkman, for it leaves the ranch pure and unadulterated. I understand that the City dealers have advanced the prices from 18 to 20 cents per gallon, which leaves too great a margin of profit for them between those figures and the 10 cents, or less, which we get."

The chairman's remarks were enthusiastically applauded, showing that his audience was in full accord with his sentiments.

W. I. B. Mills, secretary of the Novato Land Company, made a motion that the Association of Marin Dairymen choose a full set of permanent officers, and draw up a set of by-laws for their future government.

"Ranchers of other localities will be coming into the association," said Mr. Mills, "and everything in the organization must be done in regular order. Now, to get out how we stand together on the principal object of this meeting, I will come to the business on hand. I move, Mr. Chairman, that the price of milk, delivered at the nearest shipping point, be fixed at not less than 12 1/2 cents per gallon, and that no contracts be made with dealers for less than that figure. This will not interfere with any existing contracts, either written or verbal. We have no idea of evading any obligations, but all renewals must be at not less than 12 1/2 cents."

The motion was seconded by half of the house and was carried with a dissenting vote.

F. B. Smith of Millers Station suggested that an agreement with a penalty for failure to keep faith be signed by all.

"What sum would you suggest as a penalty for breach of the agreement?" asked Mr. Smith.

"That's too little," quickly exclaimed H. Nielsen of Ignacio. "I move that \$500 be the fine, and that a bond be required from all, which will be forfeited in case of breach of the agreement."

The following were appointed a committee on constitution and by-laws: R. D. Hatch, A. V. de Barba, A. G. Scowen, of Novato; H. Nielsen, Frank Foster, J. Mattonne, of Ignacio; F. B. Smith of Millers Station; M. T. Freitas, of San Francisco; E. J. Eno, of Foster of Larkspur; J. B. Silva, Frank Machado, M. M. Viera, M. F. Silva and Antonio Petro, of Sausalito; and J. S. Dias of Reeds Station.

The committee will meet in San Rafael Thursday at 11 o'clock.

A number of addresses were made by members of the newly formed association, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place next Sunday at 10 o'clock.

TRIED TO MOB A MONGOL.

Several Hundred Angry Chinese Resist the Police Officers.

Serious Incident in the War Between the Sam Yup and Other Companies.

There was a small-sized riot in Chinatown between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday night in which several hundred Chinese, the police squad and one or two of the uniformed officers in the district were active participants. The trouble grew out of the war between five of the Six Companies and the recent boycotting of the Jackson street Theater. This theater is operated and controlled by the Sam Yup organization and members of the other companies are not permitted to attend any performances.

On Saturday night one of the most prominent members of the See Yup Company asserted his independence and proceeded to override the restrictions. Several hours before the beginning of the play it was noised about Chinatown that a See Yup intended to visit the Sam Yup institution. Ordinarily, men who venture to violate the rules of the boycott to this extent are fined a dollar. But this was a man of prominence and the imposition of a mere fine would be the question.

During the performance an immense throng of excited Mongols gathered about the corner of Jackson street and Fish alley. Officer C. J. Carroll, who was on duty in the vicinity, ordered the throng to disperse, but they refused to budge. Meanwhile the crowd was becoming dangerously large. Carroll drew his club, but all his efforts to disperse the mob were ineffectual. They massed themselves in Jackson street and Fish alley and maintained a strong guard at both theater entrances.

At this juncture Policeman Carroll contrived to send a messenger to the Chinatown squad.

BASED ON A CANNON-SHOT. One Shallow Excuse Canada Finds to Change the Alaskan Boundary.

WHAT THE DOMINION WANTS. The Question of How Far a Gun Can Shoot May Decide the Controversy.

In regard to the present controversy between Great Britain and the United States concerning the line of demarcation between Alaska and Canada, G. B. Swinehart, editor and proprietor of the Alaska Mining Record of Juneau, makes some interesting discoveries as to what Canada really desires to gain in the matter and the two points of the old treaty made by Russia and Canada, on which she bases her claims.

"The question has not been rightly stated at all," said Mr. Swinehart last evening. "The papers have said that the dispute arose as to whether the line of beginning should be along the outer contour made by the islands or from the actual coast line. The old treaty which the United States accepted runs like this: 'The line of demarcation shall begin from the southern point of Prince of Wales island and extend easterly to the Portland Channel the first summit of mountains running parallel to the coast, follow the mountains around the curve of the coast, as the 141st parallel, and thence northerly to the frozen seas. When there are no mountains then a distance shall be measured ten marine leagues from the actual coast line.'

"Now, it is necessary to draw a line due east in order to reach Portland Channel from the island mentioned. Canada ignores the words 'Portland channel' and claims it is necessary to note the Portland Island. This line passes through Bering Canal and gives to Canada in the region gained rich gold mines.

Again, every inlet she considered the open sea, but that a cannon shot fired across it from side to side would not reach the further shore. A cannon shot in those days was considered as three miles. This gives Takon Inlet and Lynn Canal to the United States, as the distance must be traveled up Takon Inlet before a cannon shot of three miles range can reach across, and Lynn Canal is five miles wide up nearly to the end of the peninsula. Canada gives for claiming these inlets as her own: 'A gun nowaday's will shoot more than three miles—in fact about twelve; therefore she says that these inlets are not the open sea and the coast line joins across the outer heads of each inlet.'

"If this were granted then Canada would have two valuable harbors where she might build towns and custom-houses, control all the trade and compel the American miners to go around 1800 miles by the mouth of the Yukon to reach their own possessions.

"Canada is willing to submit the matter to arbitration, but after the question has become more involved she will say, 'Let the rest go, but give me Lynn Canal.'"

"Now Lynn Canal is the keynote to the whole situation. It is the most valuable point of entry to the Alaskan coast."

"Twenty-four miles from it, through the Chilkat Pass, rises the mighty Yukon. It is through this pass that our miners go to reach their possessions, and through which is carried the great majority of the goods owned this inlet it would virtually shut the United States out of its own property. Juneau is not the town wanted; it is the Chilkat Pass."

"Even though the modern distance of a cannon-shot could be made to apply to this inlet, still, as the ridge which divides the Lynn Canal from the headwaters of the Yukon is not only a summit but a watershed, the United States should claim it anyway."

ENGLAND MAY BUILD IT.

British Capitalists Have Agreed to Furnish Money for the Nicaragua Canal.

Captain Merry Corroborates the Eastern Dispatches and Deplores the Situation.

"It is true that negotiations have been going on between the Nicaragua Canal Company and English financiers," said Captain Merry yesterday, when asked about the dispatches that have recently been published concerning the interest displayed in the great project by British capitalists.

"And it is true, also, that the canal will be built whether or not Congress takes a hand in it. We have hesitated to talk about these London negotiations, fearing that we would be considered in the light of trying to run a bluff on the Federal Government, but I can assure you there is no truth in that. The projectors of the canal would rather finish the work by the aid of private capital, for the simple reason that Government control would be apt to decrease private profits."

"For some time the British capitalists were a little shy of the canal because they feared that a strict application of the Monroe doctrine by America, in time to come, might jeopardize their interests. This fear has been overcome to a very large extent by entering into the hands of the present negotiators is to the end that private capital, coming mostly from a British syndicate, will build the Nicaragua canal, unless the Government should take the necessary steps before the negotiations are concluded."

"For one, as an American citizen, should regret to see the great canal pass under the control of British capital; but at present there seems to be no help for it. Of course, in the event that British money completed the canal the policy of the canal must be regulated in London. I believe the dispatches from Chicago, which say that a London syndicate has practically agreed to back the Nicaragua canal scheme are practically correct. I am not at liberty to give any further particulars or mention any names, but as long as the news has already been published I do not feel that I am betraying any confidence in saying that the news as published is substantially accurate."

HUNDREDS WERE WAITING.

A Big Crowd at the Haight-Street Chutes Yesterday.

When the grounds of the Haight-street opened yesterday hundreds of people were waiting for admission, and at 5 o'clock at night 8000 people had passed through the turnstile. A better natured crowd was never seen to be so long for it. Of course, never seen in the City, and as each boatload would land in the lake there would be something new to excite merriment. Hats were blown off and rescued from the water by enterprising youngsters with fishing-poles and bathtubs, and some of the more enterprising realized small fortunes in the rewards they received from owners of the damp beverage.

The amusement is one that seems to appeal to every class. Rank of every description is set aside, and the millionaire and small boy often sit together in the same seat and to no mutual veils of delight at the invigorating sensation.

St. Joseph's Union.

The semi-annual solemn mass of requiem for the deceased members and the deceased friends of the living members of St. Joseph's Union will be celebrated at St. Mary's Cathedral to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The sermon will be preached by an eloquent clergyman from Oakland.

NEW TO-DAY-DRY GOODS. HANDKERCHIEFS. A MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK!

Importations during the past week from leading manufacturers in IRELAND, SWITZERLAND and JAPAN enable us to offer the largest and most complete stock of Handkerchiefs of every description ever shown in this city.

- Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs . . . 10c to 60c each
Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Sheer Lawn Handkerchiefs . . . 25c to 75c each
Ladies' Scalloped and Embroidered Handkerchiefs . . . 15c to \$5.00 each
Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with Lace Border, 15c to \$1.50 each
Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with colored borders, 10c to 25c each
Gents' Hemmed and Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, plain and with colored borders . . . 12c to 75c each
Children's Hemmed, Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, plain and colored borders . . . 5c to 25c each
Gents' Plain White Hemstitched Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs . . . 25c to \$1.00 each
Gents' Plain White Hand-embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs 25c to \$1.25 each
Gents' Japanese Silk Mufflers, in black and white, both plain, twilled and brocaded . . . \$1.00 to \$2.00 each
Gents' Hemstitched Silk Reefers, in both black and white, 65c to \$2.50 each

All are cordially invited to call and inspect these new goods and NOTE OUR LOW PRICES.

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

November 11th, 1895. Mr. Goldberg has been in New York two months buying novelties for holiday eating; we've new foods to offer every day.

OAKLAND is a nice, big town; so are Alameda and Berkeley. We've a fine trade over there—most of the best families; to accommodate them, and get the others, we opened the Oakland store.

Weisbaden Preserves just in, all kinds. Big, fat Mackerel are mighty fine eating. We've the biggest caught in a year.

Can you make a Mince Pie? An old New England recipe for the asking.

Finest French Chocolates, Bon-bons, our own make, fresh every day, 35c.; Saturday afternoons, 30c.

If it's something very nice to eat, we have it. New Goods Arrived. Millar's Chili Sauce, Herring, English Plum Pudding, Maillard's Chocolates, New Toilet Soaps (some at 15c. box), Marron's (in tin, roasted) Brownie, Golden Maize and Shredded Whole-wheat Biscuits, Eastern and Imported Cobblestones, Colgate's Shampoo Mixture, Concentrated Tomatoes, Glacé Citron, Bar-le-duc Currants, German Potatoes for Salads, Hickory Nuts, Brazil Nuts, Pea and Bean Meal, Tenney's (N.Y.) Candies, Figs in Cartons, Cocoa Mats, Italian Paste.

Potins, Paris, Gaufrettes are the most delicately flavored fruit wafers—

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, CHOCOLATE, CHERRY. Nobody buys Candies here because they have to; they like to.

"DON'T PUT OFF TILL MORROW THE DUTIES OF TO-DAY." BUY A CAKE OF

Advertisement for SAPOLIO. Notary Public. Charles H. Phillips, Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public, 638 Market St., Telephone 570. Residence 1530 Fell St.

Advertisement for Dr. Pierce's New Galvanic Chain Belt. It is as far ahead of all others as the electric light is superior to that of a tallow candle.

Advertisement for Patents. The most certain and safe Pain Remedy. In water cures Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Colic, Nausea.