REPUBLICANS FEAST.

First Banquet of the California Executive Council.

ZINKAND'S ENLIVENED.

The Speeches Had the True American Ring of Patriotism.

MANY NOTABLES WERE THERE.

Letters of Regret Received From Those of the Invited Guests Who Could Not Attend.

THE REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL BANQUET AND RECEPTION.
Thursday, November 21, 1895, 9 P. M.

MENU.

Eastern Oysters on Half Shell.
Consomme in Cups.
Olives. Caviar. Celery. Radishes.
Crab and Chicken Salad.
Tongue. Ham. Veal.
Roast Turkey with Jelly.
Roast Chicken.
Cheese and Fruits.
Icecream. Cake. Coffee.
Belvista Zinfandel. Belvista Riesling.

The first banquet given by the members of the Republican Executive Council of the State of California was a success and the atmosphere of Republicanism hovered over it all.

It was held at the Cafe Zinkand, which was brilliantly illuminated and decorated for the occasion. At 9 o'clock the members and their friends, numbering in all over 100, filed into the spacious dining-room to the patriotic tune of "Marching Through Georgia."

The long tables, running from one end of the room to the other, were burdened with all sorts of delicacies, and in a few moments all the chairs were filled with stanch and tried Republicans, who did full justice to the spread.

At the head of the table on either hand of Judge M. Cooney, who was honored with the chair of master of ceremonies, sat: Hon. M. M. Estee, Charles M. Shortridge, General Freiderich, Judge Waymire, Tirey L. Ford and Colonel J. P. Jackson. Other Republicans of both local and State prominence were seated down the line.

Promptly at 10 o'clock the viands had been properly attended to and Chairman Cooney, after calling the assembly to order, made a neatly tuned speech, extending a welcome to the guests of the evening.

Following his opening remarks the Knickerbocker Quartet Club sang two songs, and the toasts were then ready to offer as a dessert to the banquet.

The first toast, "The Republic of the United States," was ably responded to by Colonel J. P. Jackson, who set forth the principles of the Republican party, and styled the people of the great commonwealth as the best clothed, the best fed, the most intelligent and happy of the whole world. He told several anecdotes to illustrate the force of Republicanism, and in a very happy vein consigned the Democracy to a back seat for the next twenty-five years.

Colonel Roberts responded to the toast of "The State of California," and made the hall ring with the patriotism of his expressions. He lifted up his voice in her defense against discriminations on the part of the East, and took his seat with a request that the people of California stand by their own State.

"Upon the men and women of the Nation depends its greatness and its freedom," was the next toast, which was happily treated by Charles M. Shortridge, editor of THE CALL. He said it would be difficult to stick to the text and that it would be very easy to drift into the old theme of Republicans.

"I have just returned from the East," he said, "and there I saw the old warhorses of the grand Republican party defending its principles. I saw the great multitude cheering the leaders and it told me of our strength."

Mr. Shortridge was sincere in his remarks and said that he wanted to see a new dictionary issued containing the word "Republicanism," followed by a dash and the words, "Union, independence, one flag, protection to home, a union of States and of freedom."

"The Republican party as it has been and as it should be" induced the chair to call upon the warhorse of the party, M. M. Estee.

"I have faith in its leaders, living and dead, and in its defense of America and freedom. It has never yet lied to its followers and never yet pulled down the American flag." When Mr. Estee had finished, amid cheers and applause, he had severely toasted the mugwumps and the backsliders generally.

The toast of "Organization" was assigned to Senator Tirey L. Ford, who handled it with fervor and logic.

General R. A Freiderich was selected to respond to the toast of "What Is a Politician?" He went into it as briefly as possible, but his remarks seemed to hit the right spot, and he was vigorously applauded.

By this time it was past 12 o'clock, and it became necessary to cut the speeches down in order to give proper attention to the champagne, twenty-five cases of which had to be opened within a reasonable time. Chairman Cooney announced that the principles of Republicanism had been pretty well voiced, and from that time on the speeches were reduced to the minimum.

The closing toasts were:

"The National Republican Convention should be held in San Francisco," James E. Field, chairman of the committee on banquet.

"The progress of the present age," Addie Ballou.

"Civil and religious liberty," Judge Waymire.

"We want our American women to be wives of American men," Emmett Barrett.

"The California farmer and vineyardist must be protected against the products of Europe," Hale McCowan.

"The workingmen of this country must be protected against imported contract, convict and cheap laborers," Charles Meyer.

"The stars and stripes, the wardrobe of this Republic, shall never be lowered by a foreign foe," J. T. Dare.

"The City of San Francisco," Chairman Manwaring of the County Republican Club.

"The Ladies," T. B. O'Brien, the best-looking man present.

The banquet was graced by the presence of Mrs. Addie Ballou and Mrs. Dr. Frances Tudor Almstead, delegates to the Republican Executive Council from the Woman's State Republican Club, which has among its members many of the brightest women of the State. Mrs. Ballou was the author of the bill giving women the right to act as notaries public.

Letters of regret at not being able to be present were read from Messrs. William Alvord, I. J. Truman, S. L. Caster of San Luis Obispo, H. Z. Osborne of Los Angeles, M. H. de Young, Senator Perkins, Louis Sloss, Senator W. Williams, Irving M. Scott, Wendell Easton and W. H. Savage.

The guests departed at a late hour firmly convinced that such congenial entertainment was worth repeating in the future, whether the great Republican party won or lost in either a local, State or National campaign.

THE REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND THEIR GUESTS GATHERED AT THE BANQUET BOARD.
[*Sketched by a "Call" artist.*]

The Debs Mass-Meeting.

The notification that there will be a grand mass-meeting held in Oakland this evening to celebrate the release of E. V. Debs from the Eastern prison was received a little late in this City to get the local unions to turn out in full force. Yesterday the officers of local Railway Union No. 345 notified its members of the meeting. Invitations were sent to such other unions as it was possible to reach in the limited time.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PLATES OVER THE DOORS.

What May Result From the Underwriters' Fire Patrol War.

THE SYSTEM SHALL CONTINUE.

Insurance Men at Loggerheads Over the Support of the Property Savers.

There is no doubt but what there will be an interesting meeting of the insurance agents and underwriters to-day. The question to be discussed is whether or not the Fire Patrol system should be maintained or abandoned. As published in THE CALL yesterday the late rate war among the insurance men and the disruption of the insurance union caused a general smash-up in insurance circles. So bitter was the feeling that fifteen companies withdrew their support from the Fire Patrol.

The forty-eight who are still contributing feel that the burden of supporting the patrol is falling too heavily upon them, and at a meeting of the directors held on Wednesday there was a disposition manifest to abandon the patrol system, unless all of the insurance agents assist in its support. In order that the agents may decide as to whether or not the Fire Patrol shall continue to exist a meeting was called for this morning, when the fate of the patrol will be decided.

It is not thought likely that the Fire Patrol system will be abolished altogether in any event, although the scope of its usefulness may be less extensive than at present.

The insurance agents are all at sixes and sevens on the situation, and their temperaments range all the way from mild indifference to a bitter hatred. As a result, some strong addresses may be expected at the meeting to-day. If the Fire Patrol should be abandoned or limited too much in its operations it is not unlikely that the merchants might take hold of the matter themselves and organize an independent merchants' fire patrol similar to those that exist in New York and Minneapolis.

The Fire Patrol was organized in 1875, and since then the property saved, insured and uninsured, has amounted to millions of dollars. In the Murphy-Grant fire, which was in the top of the building, over $400,000 worth of goods was saved by the patrolmen spreading their rubber blankets over the stock on the lower floors. At the last fire in Davis Brothers' on Market street, over $15,000 worth of stock was saved in the same way. It is not infrequently the case that the amount saved to the insurance companies more than pays for a year's maintenance of the patrol. There are two stations, employing twenty well-drilled firemen, who are ready to respond to a call of fire at all times of the day and night. The patrol is equipped with modern apparatus for saving property from fire, water and smoke. The cost of maintaining the Fire Patrol is a little over $2000 a month, or about $26,000 a year. One of the cast iron rules of the system is that its men must save property wherever it is in danger, whether insured or uninsured, or owned by poor or rich.

When asked about the situation yesterday, Colonel William Macdonald of the London and Lancashire said:

Under the old system, when all were contributing, when there was a larger business and larger incomes, it cost us 1½ per cent on our gross premiums. Now, with a number of companies retired from business, less business being transacted, and fifteen companies refusing to contribute, our expenses are double what they were. The merchants, too, have taken advantage of the situation and carry less insurance, relying upon the patrol to save what is not insured.

It is now time to call a halt in this kind of business. Without a fire patrol the merchants will be obliged to insure for nearer the full amount of their stock, and this will make business for us. There never was a better man for the position of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department than Denny Sullivan, but he can't save goods. His mission is to put out fires.

Now, the situation is this: If the other insurance companies do not come in and contribute to the support of the fire patrol it will have to be abandoned, as the burden is too heavy for a few of us to bear.

Among other features of the controversy the late fire in the Mackay carpet-store on Market street is cited. Several thousand dollars' worth of carpets were saved from the flood of waters from the second story by the patrol. All of the policies on the stock were placed with companies that, it is said, were not contributing a cent to the support of the patrol. These non-contributing companies are as follows:

Continental, Commercial Union, Scottish Union, Hamburg Magdeburg, Magdeburg, Northwestern and National, North German, German-American, Patriotic, American of Philadelphia, Phœnix of Brooklyn, Franklin, American Central, Svea and Delaware.

Robert Dickson of the Royal Exchange takes an entirely different view of the situation. He says that the Fire Patrol shall not be abandoned, and characterizes the proposition to abolish the system as a piece of business stupidity. San Francisco depends entirely upon the Fire Patrol for all the work of saving property. The differences should be settled upon business methods, he said, and not by personal conflicts. Mr. Dickson said:

I for one will never consider the proposition for a minute. If there are any who withdraw their contributions there are at least a dozen of us who will keep it in existence and as useful as ever—to us. How will we do it? Easy enough, although for a short time it may cost us a little more. In the early part of this century and up to 1840 there was no municipal fire departments in the city of London. Every insurance company or combination of companies formed fire companies of their own. When an alarm of fire was given all the companies rushed to the fire.

Over the doors of all insured buildings and property each insurance company placed its name on a brass plate. When the fire companies arrived at the fire they would look for the name of the insurance concern over the door to see if it was the Sun, Mutual, Equity or whatever the names were. If it was the Sun all the other companies would go home and let the Sun's fire company stay to fight the fire the best it could. While I should regret to see this City go back to primitive methods still it will be done if necessary.

If a dozen of us support the Fire Patrol we will put our brass plates over the doors of all buildings and stock we insure. The Fire Patrol will run to every fire as usual, but they will not assist in saving anything unless our brass plates are over the door.

The result of such a system will be that the merchants will insure in companies that save property as well as pay losses, and, if the other companies do not come in and contribute to the support of the Fire Patrol, they will force themselves out of business.

The Fire Patrol shall be maintained, notwithstanding the shortsightedness of some and the cussedness of others.

I would like to suggest an idea to the public of San Francisco. This city is unfortunate in not possessing a paid department with men on duty all the time. Suppose that in the daytime a big fire should break out in some large building, how much of a force can Chief Sullivan rely upon responding? A driver, stoker and engineer to each engine company is all; for the firemen are all engaged in their various pursuits. At the present time the bulk of the work at the daytime fires is performed by the members of the Fire Patrol. Without the aid of the Fire Patrol men, as I said, the Chief would have only his drivers, stokers and engineers.

LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN

Rev. Father Yorke States the Position of the Catholic Church on American Questions.

Rev. P. C. Yorke, chancellor of the Archdiocese of San Francisco, delivered a lecture before a large gathering of members of Ignatian Council No. 35, Young Men's Institute, in the assembly hall of the council, Alcazar building, last evening.

Father Yorke is a member of the institute, and the meeting was behind closed doors.

The discourse was a review on the controversy now sweeping over the country, and the speaker exhorted his hearers to always defend themselves against charges of disloyalty to their country; charges which were put forth because of their religion. He repudiated the insinuations that had been made from public platforms against the position of the Catholic church in matters American, and urged the young men, regardless of the slanders heaped upon them by the Orangemen from Canada, to remain faithful to the principles of the institute, "Pro Deo, pro patria," "For God and for country."

Following the address Father Yorke was given an informal reception. The evening was enjoyed by all.

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

Barrett & Co. Were Secured.

J. S. Barrett stated yesterday that John Cahill, the stockbroker who disappeared recently, owed the firm of T. S. Barrett & Co. nothing. The debt of $3000 was fully secured and the securities were sold Friday, the day after Cahill's departure. The missing broker has not written his friends yet.

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

The citizens of Antwerp pride themselves on possessing the best breed of the carrier-pigeon, and will not only take great pains in teaching them, but give high prices for good birds.

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

Solomon, in Proverbs xxvii:9, speaks of a precious ointment with perfumes that rejoice the heart.

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

ALL FOR THE CONVENTION.

General Friedrich Will Call Upon His Old Friend in Kentucky.

JEFFERSON CHANDLER'S VIEW.

He Thinks the Next Republican Convention Will Be Held in This City.

The various delegates selected by the executive committee of the convention committees are making all necessary preparations to get away in time to be in Washington on the first of December.

about Monday, will first visit his friend, General Friedrich, who will leave here William O. Bradley, Governor-elect of Kentucky. Governor Bradley is also one of the Republican National committeemen, and General Friedrich, having been a schoolmate of that gentleman, feels sure of his assistance in the National Committee when it meets in Washington on the 10th of December. There are other States in the South that have not yet been approached by the representatives of any city, but they will be handled later.

There is no reasonable doubt of the increasing strength of this City over Pittsburg, and when the votes are ready to be received by the National Committee it need not surprise the people of the coast to learn that San Francisco is the chosen city. Secretary Litchfield of the finance committee is assured by the most substantial business men of this City that all the money necessary to suit the National Committee when it is called for will be forthcoming.

At last night's meeting of the Republican Executive Council of the State of California the prospects of this City were discussed in a roundabout way, and it was the general impression that we have more than a fighting show for success.

IT SHOULD COME HERE.

Jefferson Chandler Says There Is a Strong Sentiment Favoring This City.

Jefferson Chandler of Washington, D. C., who is widely known in legal and political circles, was among the arrivals here last night. Mr. Chandler's health has not been very good for some time, and for a few weeks he has been staying in Los Angeles for his health. He is very enthusiastic in regard to the holding of the next National Republican Convention in San Francisco.

"I believe the convention can be brought here," he said at the Palace. "By all the conditions it ought to come here, and with a little more effort I am convinced it will come. The rumor that San Francisco may possibly not have the telegraph facilities for transmitting the news ought to have no weight. The City certainly has the facilities. It would be a great thing for both the East and the West for the convention to come here. The Eastern Senators and Congressmen know almost nothing of the country west of the Missouri River. Many of them have never been west of that point. It would broaden and otherwise instruct them to have the convention here, and it would vastly aid California and all the other coast States.

"This City has done remarkably well in raising so large a sum as an inducement. I don't see how the National Committee can do otherwise than accept the conditions and come here. Certainly it ought to be brought to San Francisco if it comes west of Chicago, and as for the latter city, it has had it already often enough, as the East, as a whole, has had.

"There is a growing sentiment along the Atlantic Coast in favor of third-termism. It is stronger there, of course, than in the West."

Mr. Chandler says he has come to San Francisco merely on some private business, and not for any political purpose. "I hope, however, to see San Francisco get the convention, and will do anything I can to aid it."

THE ASHWORTH TRIAL.

Testimony Regarding the Pavement on Elwood Avenue.

Explanations as to the Broderick-Street Sewer—A Question of Contracts.

The Ashworth case was once more before Judge Murphy yesterday, the principal witness being Ernest McCullough, the consulting engineer of the Merchants' Association.

Mr. McCullough, with George W. Elder, George T. Gaden and another gentleman, had gone to Elwood avenue and inspected the bituminous pavement which had been laid there and was subsequently accepted by the Superintendent of Streets. This pavement forms one of the causes for removal mentioned in the indictment.

Mr. McCullough testified that the party he was with had cut five holes in the crown of the pavement. In four of these holes the pavement was found to be an inch and a quarter in thickness and in the fifth it was three-quarters of an inch. The specifications called for a coating of bituminous rock three inches in thickness. One of the pieces taken from the roadway was held for evidence. Mr. McCullough had affixed his signature to it, and then it was placed in a sack and Mr. Gaden sealed the whole thing up. In that condition it was produced in court. Mr. McCullough identified the seal and the sack, and then it was opened.

A thin, brittle piece of bituminous pavement was drawn from the sack by Mr. Black. It was about eleven inches square and was not an inch and a half thick in any place. Its upper surface was nicked and marred by hoof treads, and to the under side there still clung a good portion of the concrete foundation, which, finding the adhesive strength of the soft pavement above it greater than its own, had come away with the sample and remained to be produced in court. This dilapidated, spongy buttering of bitumen was identified as having come from Elwood avenue's pavement.

Mr. Ackerman objected to the admission of the bit of pavement until he had asked a few questions. He wanted to know if Mr. McCullough had measured the distance from curb to curb, in order that he might dig the hole squarely in the middle of the roadway. He produced three fat blocks of bitumen and asked if they could have come from the pavement.

The witness said his opinion was that no blocks of that thickness could ever be taken from Elwood avenue's pavement.

Then Mr. Ackerman wanted to know if the wafer of bitumen submitted could not have worn down to its present insignificant thinness by wagons and horses.

The witness thought not. In fact, he said, if the pavement would last so long it would take twenty years of hard service to wear or to compress it to the thinness to which this year-old pavement had suddenly dwindled. The spongy specimen was admitted as evidence of a pavement accepted by Mr. Ashworth as satisfactory.

Harry Nieman, an inspector from the Superintendent of Streets' office, was also a witness during the day. Nieman had been detailed by Mr. Ashworth to inspect the laying of an ironstone pipe sewer on Broderick street, between Ellis and O'Farrell. The specifications call for a "Y" at every twenty-five feet, but the witness was not willing to swear there was a "Y" in the whole length of the block. It is charged that these side pipes are placed at irregular distances and there is not nearly the number which the specifications call for. Nieman said that in such work the property-owner had been consulted as much as possible, and that in the case of the sewer under investigation this had caused the irregularities. Should one owner of twenty-five feet wish the "Y" opposite his lot to be near his south line and the owner of the next lot to the north wish his "Y" to be near his north line here would be a case where fifty feet intervened, and should the third owner wish his "Y" to be near his south line here would be another case where but ten or fifteen feet intervened. Nieman was not willing to say, however, that there was a "Y" in for every twenty-five foot lot, but he thought he might do so if he had his book. He came back again in the afternoon, but he reported that the marks they had left on Broderick street to locate the "Y's" in the sewer had been obliterated and he could not tell anything about them. Mr. Black asked if he had cut the marks one-quarter of an inch deep in the curb, but the witness said he had not. He was asked how he marked the "Y's," and he said by bits of brick, on the fences, or in any way that was handy.

Mr. Nieman having concluded his testimony his Honor Judge Murphy announced that he was in some doubt as to the responsibility of the Superintendent of Streets in the matter of private street contracts. He believed that in accepting such work the Superintendent of Streets was not bound by any limitations, except his own idea of the fitness of things. In public contracts he must be bound by the requirements of the law, his Honor believed, but in private contracts, so long as he and the property-owners were satisfied, he believed the Superintendent of Streets could not be made liable for misconduct.

Mr. Black argued that either public or private contracts must be up to certain legal standards, else there would at once be an end to all uniformity. Sewers could be laid deep or shallow. "Y's" could be laid as outsiders saw fit, and the City would have no power to control the work being done on her own streets. He argued, too, that in the case in question, the Broderick-street sewer, although the work was done by private contract, there was a deputy inspecting the work all the time. Mr. Ackerman argued as the court had spoken at first and Judge Murphy then took the matter under advisement until to-day.

DEATH IN A WINE CUP.

Mrs. Kate Charles Drinks Poisoned Claret and Dies Suddenly.

The lifeless body of Mrs. Kate Charles, wife of Frank Charles, a locksmith living at 13 Polk lane, between Pacific street and Broadway, is at the Morgue. Death is thought to have resulted from a small draught of poisoned wine. Anyway, she died yesterday morning, two hours after taking a drink of California claret from a bottle which her husband had purchased the night before.

Charles himself consumed considerable of the wine before retiring Wednesday night. He woke up at an early hour yesterday morning, and feeling thirsty drank some more. He now recalls that the beverage had a bitter taste. Pains in his stomach followed and Charles became unconscious.

When the butcher called at the house shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning he found Mrs. Charles lying on the floor. She was in spasms.

Some neighbors entered and everything possible was done for the unfortunate woman, but she died about two hours later.

This is the strange story that the husband, who was taken to the Receiving Hospital, tells. An examination showed that he was suffering from strychnia poisoning. He will recover.

"I bought a bottle of wine from a store at the corner of Green and Stockton streets last night," said Charles, "and took it home. I had a drink before going to bed, between 9 and 10 o'clock. It made me feel sick. I awakened shortly before daybreak, as I intended to go out on the San Bruno road to gather leaves for some restaurants, and took another drink out of the bottle. I had no sooner swallowed it than I fell on the floor and suffered from spasms.

"My wife was wakened by the ringing of the church bells. She asked what was the matter with me, and I told her I had had spasms. She said she wanted a drink, and she poured some of the wine out of the bottle and drank it. She fell on the floor in convulsions and died in two or three hours. It must have been the wine, as she drank nothing else before that.

"We were married about two years ago. My wife was a sister of Attorney Denzel, who used to practice in this City. I worked on a ranch near Saratoga till about three weeks ago when I came to the City, and since then I have been making a living by supplying leaves to restaurants."

The truthfulness of this story is discredited by the police, and a thorough investigation will be made. There is no question, so the detectives say, but that Mrs. Charles was deliberately poisoned. As to the motive, there is no knowing just now. Charles, so far as is known, lived in domestic harmony with his wife. But his own statement to the authorities weighs against him, and it will be necessary for him to support it with more substantial evidence before suspicion will be diverted. He drank freely of the wine, he says, before going to bed, and again in the morning when he awoke. His wife takes a small quantity after arising in the morning and dies a few hours later.

Charles is a German by birth. He is about 50 years of age. His wife was 38 years.

The detectives are working on the case, but up to a late hour last night had secured no additional facts. An autopsy will be held to-day. The wine has been placed in the hands of a chemist for analysis.

The deceased woman was also known as Katie Depaidie.

HAPPY HOMES.

A Recipe That Will Remove a Fruitful Cause of Unhappiness.

"John, I called you to dinner; why don't you answer?"

"Can't you see that I am tired and out of sorts? Why don't you let me alone?"

The husband has just come home from business and has stretched himself on the sofa, gloomily staring at the ceiling. This is not the first time he has returned in such a humor. She is hurt, and sitting down by the window gets ready to cry.

"Papa, why don't you tum and eat?"

His little daughter's pleading prevails and he follows her to the table. His wife hurriedly brushes the tears from her eyes. She is too proud to show weakness—he too stubborn to apologize for his rudeness.

There is but a half-hearted attempt at eating. "Your crusty temper has spoiled your appetite," says the wife. She is wrong—it is the want of an appetite and a good digestion that has spoiled his humor—and it takes an heroic effort for him to be amiable.

Yes, this is only an advertisement—Peruvian Bitters—the remedy for such domestic infelicities.

The world-famous Peruvian Bark and other medicinal and aromatic herbs in fine old California Brandy. A pleasant beverage, a healthy stimulant, a perfect tonic, a regulator of all digestive functions, a producer of good, normal appetite, of sound sleep, of quiet, steady nerves, good feeling and a cheerful disposition.

MACK & Co., San Francisco. All druggists and dealers.

DURRANT'S NEW EVIDENCE

Another Attempt Will Be Made to Impeach Mrs. Leak's Testimony.

SPENCER'S STRANGE STORY.

Mr. Dickinson's Motion for a New Trial To-Day Will Offer to Show New Evidence.

This morning at 10 o'clock is the time set for imposing the sentence of death upon W. H. T. Durrant for the murder of Blanche Lamont in the belfry of Emmanuel Church. It is not thought, however, that sentence will be pronounced to-day, for the reason that Mr. Dickinson's motion for a new trial will take precedence and must be passed upon first.

Mr. Dickinson's motion will probably take some time in arguing, for it is based not only upon a rather lengthy bill of exceptions taken during the progress of the long trial, but also contains affidavits claiming that new evidence has been discovered.

"In a general way we hope to show that the positive testimony of Mrs. Leak, which proved to be such a strong link in the chain of circumstantial evidence," said Mr. Dickinson, "was to a greater or less degree prompted by the police. It can be shown that before her testimony in court she affirmed positively that she did not know who entered the church with Blanche Lamont. F. J. Spencer is an important witness to that effect, and I suggest that he tell his own story.

"Again there is the statement of Mrs. Monier. She saw Durrant enter the church alone, yet certain influences were brought to bear which later on caused her to become very much confused in her dates. We have evidence to substantiate all this, and it will be introduced at the proper time."

F. J. Spencer, the man referred to by Mr. Dickinson, is a native of England, but during the past sixteen months has resided in this City. He has been a regular attendant at Emmanuel Church, and knew Durrant almost intimately.

"Mrs. Leak visited my home," said he yesterday. "She spent the day there. At that time she stated positively that she did not know whether Durrant was the man she saw enter the church with Blanche Lamont or not."

LAWYERS use Blackstone "Bank Stock" pads. Strengthens eyes. Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.*

Horses Burned.

Sweeney's stockyard on the Mission road, near St. Mary's College, was destroyed by fire last night. Three horses and a stable were burned and the loss was about $1000. An alarm was given for the fire at 10:30 P. M. from box 451.

Matilda Ennam, Columbia, Pa., says:

"That Bearing-Down Feeling and dizzy, faint, gasping attacks left me as soon as I began to take *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound. I was sick with womb troubles so long I thought I never could get well."

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

STAMPED ON A SHOE MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT.

$1.75

OBSTRUCTION PRICES.

We are still blockaded by the Spreckels fence and we are selling shoes cheaper than any of our competitors. Don't you believe it? Well, call and see, and if you are not convinced upon inspection why walk out of the store. We are selling the best Shoes for the least money in this city. We know it, our customers know it, and we want you to know it. This week we are offering a bargain in Ladies' Shoes. We have 500 pairs of Ladies' Extra Fine Dongola Kid Button Shoes, with either Cloth or Kid Tops, straight foxed vamps; medium, square or pointed toes and V-shaped Patent-leather Tips, which we will sell for

$1.75.

This is a genuine bargain, as these shoes are well worth at least $2 50, but we recognize the fact that we must offer extra inducements, and so we have placed this extra fine line on sale at such a low price. Widths C, D, E and EE.

$3.00

ALASKA SEAL SHOES.

This week we are making a drive of MEN'S ALASKA SEAL shoes that are neat but durable, and which we will sell for

$3.00

Per pair. The skin of the Alaska seal is noted for its toughness and wearing qualities, and while waterproof is yet pliable and easy on the feet. These shoes have stood the test for years and we will guarantee every pair. They are strong and serviceable and yet neat appearing. Remember the price, $3, and do not be deceived, as other houses are selling seal shoes for much more money. If you desire CORK-SOLED SEAL SHOES we have them for 50 cents per pair extra, so do not be misled but come to us and save money.

We also have a fine assortment of

ALASKA SEAL LACE SHOES FOR YOUTHS AND BOYS.

They have double soles, and are just the thing for school wear, as they are so durable—

Youths' sizes, 11 to 2.....$1 75
Boys' sizes, 2½ to 5½..... 2 00

$2.50.

Here is a bargain—LADIES' KANGAROO CALF BUTTON SHOES, with Patent-leather Tip and invisible Cork Insoles, which prevents the dampness penetrating through the shoe to the foot, stout Double Soles that can be guaranteed for wear, and which we have reduced from $3 to.....$2.50

Ladies' Storm Rubbers Reduced to 40c

WE HAVE NOT MOVED.

Country orders solicited.
Send for New Illustrated Catalogue.
Address

B. KATCHINSKI,
10 Third Street, San Francisco.
PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.