Mines and Mining

Miners when they complete their annual assessment work should by no means fail to file with the County Clerk of the county where the mine is situated affidavits of the performance of the labor. A little care in this matter will prevent possible future litigation.

Smelting companies in Utah and Colorado are increasing their charges on silicious ores on account of the increase in production of that class of ores, while the smelting works in California have reduced their charges on these kind of ores on account of their scarcity and to encourage their production.

The California Miners' Association intends to renew its efforts with Congress this winter to get a law for classifying the mineral lands on railroad grants similar to that which now applies in Montana and Idaho. Such a law ought to be passed at once to prevent the mineral domain passing from the prospector to corporate hands.

The Holcomb Valley mines, San Bernardino County, have been shut down by the English company, a patent having been refused because the Southern Pacific Company claim the mines are on railroad land. The company, through its agents, asserts it wants no mineral land, but keeps on taking all it can get.

There is unusual activity in some of the mining districts of Lower California. Most of the old camps have been worked in a slipshod manner many years, but little systematic development has been carried on.

In Yuba County there are signs of a revival in quartz mining in several directions, while a few men are engaged on placer diggings.

Prospecting will now cease for the winter in the higher ranges of the Sierras, but many a man will anxiously wait for spring to test his "last new find."

No graphite has been shipped from this State for some years. The quality of graphite—or plumbago—found in this State up to the present time has been too poor to handle.

About fifty tons of "fossil meal," or infusorial earth, was mined in Napa County last year, which sold for a total of $2000.

Most of the lead produced in this State comes from Inyo County, but as the ores have usually silver associated with the lead there is now a smaller production annually than was the case when silver had a decent value.

A great many men find employment in all the camps during the last two months each year doing assessment work for claim-owners who have put off the duty as long as possible.

Clalifornia prospectors who have claims had better do as much development work on them as possible, for the time is coming when any gold claim that can make any sort of a showing will bring its price.

The Greenville mines, Plumas County, are still being operated, and preparations are being made for extensive work another season.

If half the stories are true which come up from the Goler region, near the Mojave Desert, Kern County, some of the mines there are abnormally rich.

The cyanide process is doing pretty well down at Bodie, where a $65,000 shipment is shown as the result of working a batch of tailings.

The Altoona quicksilver mine in Trinity County sent down eighty flasks of quicksilver the other day. The company is employing about 100 men.

A talc or soapstone mine has been found at Sims station, on Hazel Creek, Shasta County.

The Sierra Buttes mine 2 of Sierra City, Sierra County, has been bonded by Mrs. A. Bigelow to W. H. Martin of Nevada City and P. Tautphus, F. Boeckman and Dr. Liebrich of San Francisco. The ledge is a large one and is supposed to be the extension of the famous Sierra Buttes mine, from which the English owners took out nearly $11,000,000, and which is still being worked though the product is comparatively small.

The sale of the Gold Note group of mines in Kennedy District, Nev., ought to be a good thing for that region, for the new owner will work them actively.

The old Phœnix mine, thirty-five miles from Phœnix, Ariz., will soon be started up again, arrangements having been made with the creditors. The mine has a 100-stamp mill, but did not pay when previously worked. The plan is now to put a force of men at work and operate only as many stamps as are necessary, the new beginning being on a more careful basis.

Between Lewiston, Idaho, and the reservation line several placers are being actively worked. Some of the locations have been mined over many times, but the pay streak seems to be renewed by the floods. Old style rockers are run every winter.

A new mining camp has been discovered and is being opened up in Fremont's Peak district, thirty miles northwest of Barstow, San Bernardino County. The ledges carry free-milling gold ore and there is water four miles distant. As the camp was only struck on October 2, very little work has been done. Ten distinct ledges are said to have been found.

The Ophir mine, Oakland district, Or., is preparing to ship ore to the Selby smelting works.

The Antone Miller property in Althouse district, Or., has been purchased by C. O. Pratt for Tacoma capitalists.

The placer fields on the Ollala section, Douglass County, Or., have been worked on a small scale for about forty years, but none of the channels have ever been piped by hydraulic process.

The Illinois River copper mines, Oregon, are giving employment to twenty-five men. The smelting plant has all been hauled in ready to be set up.

The "natural soap" mine, near Elko, Nev., is to be opened up and the product utilized commercially by James Yerington. An Eastern company talks about taking out a hundred tons a day and refining it, or preparing it in some way for the market.

W. H. Lowell, chief clerk of the Consolidated California and Virginia mine at Virginia, Nev., has prepared for Mr. Mackay a statement of the total product of the "bonanza mines" within the company's patented ground. From the beginning up to October 1, 1895, the gold produced was $61,671,510 48; silver, $69,752,815 65; total, $131,424,336 13. The dividends were: California, $31,320,000; Con. Virginia, $42,930,000; Con. California and Virginia, $3,898,800. Total dividends, $78,148,800. This is far and away ahead of the record of any gold and silver mine in the United States. And the mine is still shipping bullion, having produced last year $364,526 from 10,255 tons of ore.

The old Sheep Ranch mine, Calaveras County, kept a town and its people going for twenty-five years, but no other rich lodes were ever found in its immediate vicinity, though the region has been very thoroughly prospected.

The National Mining Development and Brokerage Company of Portland, Me., has taken hold of the Swiss Girl group of copper mines, about twenty miles east of Prescott, Ariz., on the same belt as the famous mines as those of the United Verde Copper Company. The mines will be developed first and reduction works put up afterward.

Rossland, B. C., has no boom, but it is quite a lively camp in which about 3000 men are interested.

The Weiser (Idaho) Signal says that a test run by the Warrens dredge showed the gravel raised to yield an average of 20 cents per cubic yard and that the company can handle 2000 yards per day.

The long-talked-of tramway, eleven and three-fourths miles long, from Rossland to Weill Landing, B. C., is at last to be built. The tramway will come near all the principal mines of the camp and will assist materially in their development.

Miners are making as high as $8 per day with rockers at Buffalo Bow, eight miles from Lewiston, Idaho. The diggings are on a river bar, but are not extensive.

The Blewett mines at Perhastin, Wash., paid $9000 last month. Tanks are being put on for the cyanide process.

The Skylark mine at Ainsworth, B. C., in the Kootenai country, is showing up a large body of high-grade ore. The mine is in better condition than ever.

An agreement has been signed by Washington men to buy the Steameral mine, in McAdams Creek, Siskiyou County, for $20,000.

The Annie mine in the Bohemia district, Oregon, the most extensive in the district, has beee sold to a Chicago syndicate.

The bonding of mining companies in the Boundary Creek district, B. C., by such men as Marcus Daly, John R. Toole and Almon Farrell, all interested in the great copper industry of Butte, Mont., is considered of great significance, as indicating the value of the mines of the region.

A syndicate of wealthy men has been organized in Vancouver, B. C., to invest in Trail Creek mines.

A great deal of ore from the mines in the different camps in the West Kootenai, B. C., is finding its way to the Pilot Bay smelter.

An invoice of ore sacks has been received by the Old Dominion mine, Colville, Wash., and it is believed that the mine will become a permanent producer at an early date.

There are indications of Bohemia district, Oregon, becoming quite an active mining camp next spring.

Portland and San Francisco men have purchased the McCarthy & Durphy gravel claim of 400 acres in Jackson County, Or., and it will be worked systematically next season.

Southern Oregon miners hope for a wet winter, in which case more mining will be done than ever before.

It is estimated that the mines of Trail Creek, British Columbia, will be shipping 800 tons of ore per day by next July.

A Washington paper states that those staking claims on Lulu Island, Fraser River, will hereafter be required to put up a bond of $1000 with the Government, but no reason for this unusual course is given.

There is increased activity in the old Cariboo region, British Calumbia, where many millions of placer gold were taken out as far back as 1858. Now, water is to be brought in to work the gravel banks on an extensive scale, tunnels are to be run, hydraulic elevators and giants are to be used. Some 500 men have been working this summer making preparations for the work to be done next year, which is to be carried on by an English company.

There is a good deal of gold mining going on in Northern Idaho, on the line between this country and British Columbia.

In the southwestern part of Oregon, at Granite Pass and Medford, the placer mines are being worked with much success.

Colorado men have purchased a large interest in the Sampson mine in the West Mountain district, Brigham, Utah.

A rich strike has been made in the Rob Roy mine, Newton district, Beaver County, Utah. The old mill on the mine is to be replaced by a modern one.

News comes from Bingham, Utah, that since the tunnel reached the vein the lower workings of the Spanish and other mines on the same lode are being drained and can now be worked without trouble where in the past the water has seriously interfered with the extraction of ore.

The new concentrating plant of the Daly-West Company, Park City, Utah, is being put in position and will be in operation by the 1st of January.

Negotiations are going on for the power to operate an electric plant to operate mills, tramways, etc., at Brigham Canyon, Utah.

The conditions at Skull Valley, Utah, are said to be similar to those at Camp Floyd, and it is hoped that the men now prospecting there will prove up a good camp.

Over 100 men are at work at the Gold Bank mine, Forbestown, Butte County, and it is said to be yielding $30,000 per month.

Hydraulic Mining Progress.

It is worthy of note that the California Debris Commission at its last meeting gave permits to mine by the hydraulic process to eleven mining companies and permits were granted to seven others to construct impounding dams. All these permits were given at one meeting, which shows that, notwithstanding the many objections to the Caminetti act, it is working well. For many years before that act was passed, through the efforts of the California Miners' Association, no hydraulic mines in the drainage basin of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers could legally be worked. Since the passage of the act over 100 of these mines have commenced work and are continuing it. Moreover, as the above statement shows, many others are preparing to resume operations. It is true that the miners cannot work as they please, without restriction as to the amount of gravel to be washed or the disposal of their debris, but it is equally true that no anti-debris association can interfere with them when they are mining under a Government permit. The Debris Commission, composed as it is of United States engineer officers, is a conservative but just body. It will let no mine operate unless all the requirements as to impounding tailings are complied with, but it will let no prejudiced persons influence it "against granting" permits to mine by hydraulic process when it thinks such permits should justly be given. Accordingly the mines are again gradually beginning to work, and our annual gold product from this source is gradually beginning to increase.

It is gratifying to note that the hydraulic owners have generally accepted the situation, though this can scarcely be said of those who had an interest in opposing them. Meantime the mines are being worked and are producing gold without material injury to the navigable streams or the lands adjacent to the banks. For all of which the public have to thank the California Miners' Association, through whose efforts Congress came to the relief of this State and enacted this law.

Deep Gold Mining.

The fact that as rich ore as has ever been found in the Kennedy mine, in Amador County, has been struck at the bottom of the mine—nearly 2000 feet—should be very encouraging, not only to all the mother-lode miners, but those in other sections of the State, as proving that our gold mines "go down." Our very best mines in the State seem to be those in which depth is attained. Those who open new claims, or reopen old ones, now consider it best to sink a deep shaft at once and see what they have. This is one of the reasons gold mining on quartz cannot well be carried on without an investment of capital.

There is an immense amount of prospecting and mining now going on in the counties where the mother lode is found, and while all the claims may not turn out as rich as the Kennedy has, they all have a chance of getting something rich when they get deep enough. The strike will encourage dozens of other companies now at work. The mine itself, though worked in early days, was abandoned for many years until the present company took hold of and thoroughly developed it. They have made a big mine and a handsome profit. The presence of such ore in the bottom of the mine shows that many more millions will doubtless be taken out.

CHARLES G. YALE.

Ingleside track, the most elegant in America.

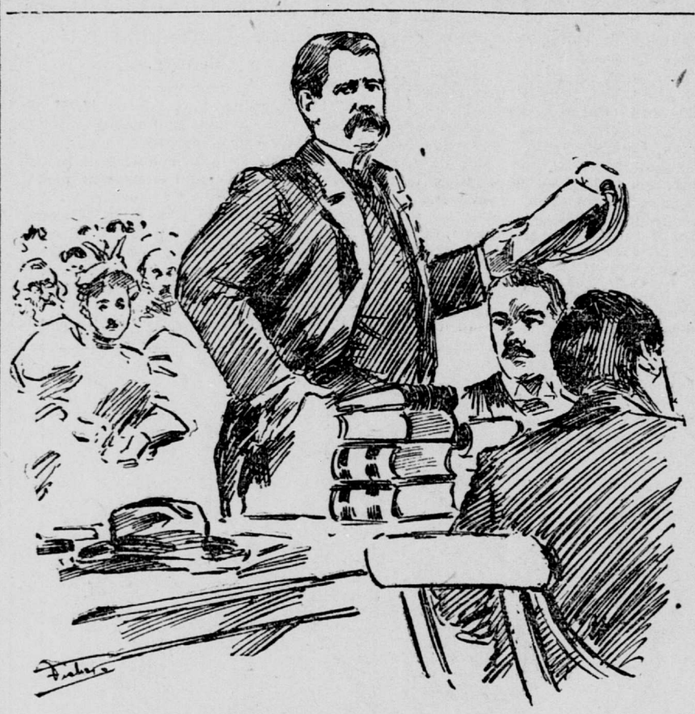
DURRANT STILL FIGHTING.

He Complains That Unfair Publications Injured His Case.

A VOLUMINOUS AFFIDAVIT.

Judge Murphy Characterizes One of the Charges as "A Sweeping Assertion."

There was an exceedingly scanty crowd in Judge Murphy's courtroom yesterday while General Dickinson read voluminous affidavits in support of his motion for a new trial for Theodore Durrant. The defendant's attorney read on and on from a 75,000 word document. It was a detailed statement by the accused man of false, malicious, injurious reports made one day and contradicted the next by certain newspapers in this City. Witnesses already summoned and witnesses in prospective, said the affidavit, were hunted out by the police and press, their past dug up and that record held over them like a scourge. And by reason of this the defendant lost the benefit of certain evidence. Jurors were approached, and not only their motives and opinions questioned, but their decisions anticipated and published.



GENERAL DICKINSON READING LENGTHY AFFIDAVITS.
[*Sketched by a "Call" artist.*]

Besides these allegations the affidavit contains printed articles from the newspapers published during the trial as evidence of the spirit of antagonism to the prisoner, utterly preventing him from receiving a fair trial. The opening pages of the great document referred to the efforts of the defense to get a change of venue and the failure in spite of sufficient grounds to support his plea, and that consequently the defendant was forced to stand trial in a locality inimical to him. Then Durrant alleges in his affidavit the long-arm attack upon Charles H. Clark in Boston, an important alibi-witness. The newspapers, especially the Examiner and Chronicle, not only began to make things interesting for Clark here but are said to have set their Boston men to work digging up his record. He was charged with embezzlement, and the Chronicle was said to have gone so far as to say "he will be arrested to-day." Next day those newspapers were said to have denied their own stories.

Then the paper passed on to the cases of Pawnbroker Oppenheim and Lenihan, who pawned a ring, both of whom were said to have been worried by certain newspapers. Mrs. Momer is alleged to have refused to testify for the defense because of press attacks upon her.

The incident of excusing Juror Walter S. Brown after he had been accepted by both sides was mentioned. The objection to Brown was caused by the report of his services in the Howell counterfeitting case in the United States court. All the proceedings of Judge Murphy's court regarding the Brown affair were set forth verbatim in the affidavit, and in it Durrant claims that Brown had a perfect right to sit as a juror, and that his unjust dismissal prejudiced Durrant's case in the minds of the other jurors.

Then the case of Nathan Crocker, another juror who had been challenged by the defense and the challenge overruled, was alluded to as an incident injurious to the defendant.

Reference was had to the matter of dealing with newspaper men for contempt, the defendant complaining that Judge Murphy had refused to cite certain newspaper people for having interviewed jurors and improperly published those interviews.

"That's a sweeping assertion, general," said Judge Murphy, interrupting the reading. "Can you give the date of the time when that citation was refused?"

"I haven't the date here," said General Dickinson, "but I am very positive that such request was made."

"I am as positive that none was made," returned the Judge. "I expected that you would do so, but I have no recollection that you did. I repeat, that is a sweeping assertion, and I hope District Attorney Barnes will make a note of it."

And that officer, sitting under the judicial eye, mentally made the requested note.

As General Dickinson resumed the reading the Judge interrupted him again and again by requesting him to make all charges specific as to the character, paper and dates.

"Do you use all of the articles you refer to?" said he.

"No, I only use the headings. If I used the articles this would make an immense volume."

The affidavit then took up the Examiner and Chronicle publications relative to the notebook and the lecture alibi matters, and the alleged enmity of the medical students toward Durrant. The disrobing story, in which Mrs. Clayton's daughter, Ida, was alleged to have been insulted in the church by Durrant, and indignantly denied next day by the young lady, was referred to.

The District Attorney is busy preparing counter-affidavits, which he will offer in opposition to the motion of the defense.

The arguments will probably consume several days, running well into the coming week. The hearing will be resumed tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

JAKE SHAIN HEARD FROM

He Revokes the Power of Attorney Given Notary Public Curtin.

Jake Shain, who disappeared some months ago, leaving a large list of creditors to mourn his sudden leave-taking, has been heard from. He is supposed to be in the City, though that fact is not by any means established as yet.

The power of attorney given D. A. Curtin has been revoked, though the notary does not accord Mr. Shain that right until he has satisned all the absconding collector's creditors.

Mr. Curtin is very indignant that Shain or his representatives should make the assertion that creditors were constantly put off with the excuse that no moneys had been collected.

"All moneys collected by me," said Curtin, "have been properly accounted for or can be on demand. I am ready to made a showing when called upon, but in the meantime I do not propose to shoulder the whole or any part of Shain's misdoings."

DEATHS AT A QUARRY.

Two Employes of Contractors Warren & Malley Now Lie at the Morgue With Skulls Fractured.

The mortuary record at the quarry of Contractors Warren & Malley in San Mateo County has been rather big for the past few days. The third death there was reported yesterday and two bodies now lie at the Morgue with fractured skulls.

One of the bodies is that of James King of 515 Howard street, a paving cutter, and the other that of Edward Marite, a Swiss laborer. Marite was brought to the City Receiving Hospital on Monday and on Tussday he died, and King was conveyed to the City and County Hospital by a wagon of the Guadalupe dairy Tuesday and died yesterday morning. Rocks falling on them is given as the cause in both cases. About a week ago a man was killed at the quarry, the Coroner of San Mateo County taking charge of his body.

Coroner Hawkins will hold inquests to ascertain whether the deaths of the two men brought to the Morgue here were due to criminal carelessness on the part of their employers or not, and the presence of James Hand, Jeremiah Foley, William Kerry, Patrick Martin, B. Moore and C. Bosie will be required as witnesses. King was 44 years old, married and a native of Ireland, and Marite was 35 years of age and single.

CAPTAIN ROSS' APPEAL.

The Decision of Local Inspectors Talbot and Phillips Reversed.

Their Superior Sharply Criticizes the Way in Which They Made Their Investigation.

Captain John Bermingham, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels, has reversed the decision of his local inspectors, E. S. Talbot and W. A. Phillips, in the matter of their refusal to renew the license of Captain John Ross, master of the wrecked steamer Maid of Oregon.

Messrs. Talbot and Phillips are the same officers that investigated the Colima disaster. In the case of Captain Ross they held he was to blame for the loss of his vessel in a gale off Chetco, Or., September 11, while on a voyage from Seattle, Puget Sound, to Morro Bay. The steamer sprang a leak, became water-logged and her helm would not answer properly.

Messrs. Talbot and Phillips were of the opinion that Captain Ross should have returned to Puget Sound for an adequate supply of coal and there have his rudder repaired. It was charged that the vessel could not be properly steered in the condition she was unless her engines were made to go at an unusual rate. His license having expired they decided not to renew it for six months, and Captain Ross appealed to Captain Bermingham.

Captain Bermingham completely exonerated Captain Ross. He as much as said that the local inspectors had not given him a fair hearing, and he held that the local board had no authority to punish him, much less to declare that they would do so, as his last license—his fifteenth issue—had expired more than a month prior to the investigation.

Captain Bermingham severely criticized the manner in which the case was heard, and said the "paucity of the questions" put to the only witnesses that testified, viz., the captain, mate and engineer, "could hardly be expected to bring out the essential facts regarding her loss, or the alleged neglect of Captain Ross to return to Puget Sound." He held that it would have been impossible for her to have reached Cape Flattery, then almost 100 miles dead to windward, when the vessel sprang the leak, and he remarked that the fact that the vessel was a flat-bottomed, center-board, converted steam-vessel was not brought out at all.

The supervising inspector, in closing his opinion, said Captain Ross was deserving of praise rather than censure, and he commended the captain's skill displayed in the construction of two jury rudders and a pump when the vessel was in distress. Captain Ross is a ship-carpenter himself.

The Maid of Oregon was built in Astoria, Or., in 1888, as a center-board schooner, and was afterward converted into a steamer. Captain Ross had made only one brief trip on her before.

The Elks' Carnival.

The Elks' Carnival at the Mechanics' Pavilion last night was a pronounced success. There was a large attendance and no lack of enjoyment. The prelude included Spanish, Polish, Turkish and Trilby dances. In the latter dance twelve barefooted maidens appeared and won rapturous applause from the great audience. The march of the bloomer girls and the march of the Amazons delighted all.

During the evening the entertainment was diversified by an electrical illusion, which was erected at the end of the Pavilion. It was an excellent imitation of a mill in the forest at the foot of a mountain, the whole being illuminated with electrical effects. After the grand march dancing was begun and continued all night.

Ducat, the great miler, runs at Ingleside.

IRISHMEN AND FREEDOM.

An Eloquent Oration at Metropolitan Hall by James D. Phelan.

IN THE CAUSE OF LIBERTY.

Part of the Irish Reviewed at the Entertainment of the Knights of St. Patrick.

Metropolitan Hall was well filled last evening with some of the most representative of the Irish-American residents of this City to enjoy the grand literary and musical entertainment of the Knights of St. Patrick given in celebration of Thanksgiving eve. The evening's programme opened with a violin solo by Frank Hess, who was followed by Miss Nettie Flynn and Messrs. H. Anderson and W. T. O'Brien in a trio from Verdi's "Attila."

Frank T. Shea explained the absence of President Jeremiah Deasy, who was to have made the introductory address, by stating that he was ill, and performed the part of the absent officer by reviewing briefly the origin and history of the order of the Knights of St. Patrick in this country.

At the conclusion of his remarks he introduced James D. Phelan as the orator of the evening. In the course of his eloquent and witty address on "The service of the Irish people to the cause of liberty," Mr. Phelan said:

The success of the Irish in foreign lands has not been won by favor and patronage. You know that well. They have had to show their possports at every crossroad!

As the Irish have been victims of prejudice, even so, in no discussion in which they take a part, should there be appeal to prejudice. Taunts, jibes and falsifications should be met by facts and arguments, and in this connection I cannot but refer to the forbarance with which the Irish in America have acted in the face of the greatest provocations, for they are a hot-headed people, and have been known to return a blow. But forbearance is one of the lessons of liberty they have learned. Tumult in a democracy is no protest, rioting is no answer, but free speech, free press, free assembly, free elections, are the constitutional weapons of all; and it cannot be fairly charged against the American people that they are like the Scotchman who said, "I am open to conviction, but I would like to see the man who can convince me!"

There is one characteristic of Irish soldiers—they have almost invariably fought for the cause of liberty, and if on account of the power, vigilance and repressive measures of England, which have made of all Ireland a British garrison, they have not been able to fight for 200 years on their own battlefields, they have had the supreme satisfaction of having fought the enemies of their liberties on the battlefields of the world.

In broadly considering the services of the Irish in freedom's cause we should first inquire what qualifications they possessed.

As a matter of historical fact the Irish are an ancient people, whose cultivation of the arts and sciences antedates civilization in England and the continental countries. Ireland was never invaded by the Romans and thus preserved its individuality, but it is needless to inquire into causes when we have the facts. A translation of the work of Dr. Zimmer, the German scholar, has recently been issued from the press of Putnam's Sons entitled "The Irish Element in Medieval Culture," from which I quote. Recalling the fact that Ireland received Christianity in the third and fourth centuries and referring to the immunity the Irish enjoyed from the Roman legions, which overran Britain, the author says: "Ireland can indeed lay claim to a great past. She can not only boast of having been the birthplace and abode of high culture in the fifth and sixth centuries, at the time when the Roman Empire was being undermined by the alliances and inroads of German tribes, which threatened to sink the whole continent into barbarism, but also of having made strenuous efforts in the seventh and up to the tenth century to spread her learning among the German and Roman people, thus forming the actual foundation of our present Continental civilization."

I would now ask any fair-minded man knowing the history of that time, as chronicled by such unquestionable authorities, if it is unreasonable to draw these conclusions: First, that a people who resisted such atrocious methods and survived must have something in the fiber of their race to recommend them as colonists and as men; and, secondly, their non-submission to slavery and firm resistance to tyranny cannot but have largely entered into the creation of those forces which were then gathering for freedom; and, if so, they were unquestionably brought by them in their exile of immigration to the colonies of North America.

Have we not here one of the secret inspirations of that marvelous achievement when the thirteen colonies, although without money or munitions of war, unskilled in arms and inviting their own destruction, sprang up as one man in fierce and determined resistance to the first approach of English oppression? If they had not been bitterly taught what English domination meant do you think they would have risked all on the hazard of warfare with one of the most powerful of continental powers before any alliances had been made? Never. The colonists knew they were fighting for their lives, honor, homes, children, their all, which was encompassed in that one word, liberty. In the light of Irish history, well might they say: "Give us liberty or give us death."

So we find the Irish spirit and soldier in the forefront of the Rebellion! The red man disappeared before the white man, but the Celt was unterrified by the Saxon; and, not only by just wars, but by the simple influence of public opinion, which he has been no small factor in creating and maintaining throughout the world, he is winning that coveted freedom for his people and all peoples at home and abroad.

The history of the Irish brigades recunting their services in foreign lands is a record of valorous deeds. Such names as those of O'Higgins and Lynch stand for freedom in Chile; O'Brien was the leader of the war of independence in Buenos Ayres, and O'Rourk was the liberator of Servia. These show the bent and leaning of the race.

But what a glorious page is that describing the part played by the Irish race in helping to free America! Among the generals of Washington of Irish lineage were General Stark, the hero of Bennington; General Anthony Wayne, the hero of Germantown; Generals Sullivan, Thompson, Montgomery, Knox, Irvine, Hand, Moylen, Butler; and the naval commanders O'Brien and Barry, the latter called "the father of the American Navy." At the battle of Bennington, Stony Point, the Cowpens, Kings Mountain, Irishmen commanded in person; and the Declaration of Independence is subscribed by nine of Irish blood.

As to the number of Irish of the rank and file who served in that war we have official estimates. In 1785 there was published in London the results of a Parliamentary inquiry into the failure of the American war, and Major-General Robertson, who had served in the army for twenty years, testified. He was asked: "How are the American provincial corps composed? Are they worthy Americans or emigrants from various nations of Europe?" This answer came: "Some corps are mostly natives, but General Lee informed me that half of the rebel Continental army were from Ireland."

In Philadelphia, in 1771, there was organized the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of which the Knights of St. Patrick, under whose auspices we are here to-night, is an offshoot and in full sympathy and accord. This society was of great service to the colonists, of which we have abundant and interesting testimony. They sent men to the front, and at one time when the "ragged Continentals" were dying for want of food in the field the Pennsylvanians, in response to an appeal, raised $1,500,000, of which the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick alone contributed $500,000. Among its members was a long list of American officers, including Washington himself; not that they claimed him as an Irishman, but they loved him as a man who was free from prejudice and was ready to meet and accord merit to others, and generously acknowledged services performed. In accepting membership in the society, whose meetings he frequently attended, he wrote: "I accept with pleasure the ensign of so worthy a fraternity as that of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, a society distinguished for the firm adherence of its members to the glorious cause on which we are embarked."

Corresponding to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick was the charitable Irish society organized in Boston in 1757. In a body this society in 1833 visited General Andrew Jackson, the hero of the war of 1812, then President of the United States, who, by the way, was the son of an Irishman. In reply to an address of welcome General Jackson said: "It is with great pleasure that I see so many of the countrymen of my father assembled on this occasion. I have always been proud of my ancestry and of being descended from that noble race, and rejoice that I am so nearly allied to a country which has so much to recommend it to the good wishes of the world. I am well aware, sir, that Irishmen have never been backward in giving their support to the cause of liberty. They have fought, sir, for this country valiantly, and I have no doubt would fight again were it necessary."

General Phil Sheridan, who struck the final blow at Lee, was born but one year after the arrival of his Irish father in New York; General James Shields, the honored hero of two wars, was the only general who defeated "Stonewall" Jackson, and General Kearny and others make an illustrious company of Irish officers. The common soldier of Irish birth is also identified with every battle in the war. Irishmen composed whole regiments, like the Ninth Massachusetts, the Sixty-ninth New Jersey and the Sixty-ninth New York.

Unqualified opposition to foreigners is a survival of Puritanism. The Puritans had a wrong idea of freedom. They wanted it all for themselves. You could worship freely their God, but it stopped there. They were bent on their own salvation alone. It is said of them that they first fell on their knees and then on the aboriginees. They were austere and intolerant. They deprecated bull-baiting, not because it gave pain to the bull but because it gave pleasure to the people. They sold slaves. They burned witches and exiled good men like Roger Williams for the assertion of religious independence; those they did not exile they hanged. And yet their descendants have vastly improved and have become good Americans; in proof of which it has been shown that whereas they originally sold the slave to the South for the love of money they took him back for the love of God. So, you see, there is some hope for the descendants of the Irish, and one or two generations may remove all their faults and raise them, by evolution, into the highest heaven of patriotic reward.

Disraeli said "I wish that the republic of the Puritans had blended with the tribes of the wilderness." Then, thought he, there would be a real homogeneous people and American nationality, and not until some such amalgamation took place. But he was mistaken. A people with pretensions to a race, a language and a skin of their own might have resulted, and while this would have gladdened the poet's heart it would not have added to the substantial happiness of mankind.

No; the essence of an American nationality must be found in the republican form of government and all that flows from it; for the distinguishing characteristics of the American people are not in the color of their skins, but in the color of their minds; not in the words they adopt to express their ideas, but in the ideas themselves. The American, the loyal American, possessing the essential elements of good citizenship, is the man who, irrespective of birthplace, religious belief or language, understands and appreciates American institutions and for their defense is willing to lay down his life. Are not the Irish by this test good and loyal Americans? History proves it.

So wise were the fathers of the Republic that they gave us a constitution which, after guaranteeing our liberties, prevents us from lapsing into despotism by a reactionary wave, so often experienced in human affairs, under the stress of bigotry or forgetfulness of historic lessons. It saves us by lifting us high above the assaults of mere majorities, and requiring two-thirds of Congress and three-fourths of all the States to alter the great fundamental law. So there is no danger of our again returning to the tyrannies of the past, from which we emerged after a sanguinary war, and in which our American saviors were not only our colonial sires, but the French, the German and the Irish soldiery. It was a victory for the cause of mankind, and all mankind, under reasonable restrictions, should be permitted to enjoy it.

The Irish have pined for a government such as ours for centuries and were ripe to appreciate its benefits. It has been to them a refuge from oppression and has given to them infinitely more than their native land ever conferred, and it is their duty and it is their right to love the stars and stripes with patriotic fervor.

At a time and in a place where America had few friends a great Irishman spoke in her cause; and permit me to quote his words, which show, in a line, the patriotic value of the Celtic element in American nationality: "Depend upon it, the lovers of freedom will be free."

He also spoke of Burke, Sheridan, O'Connell, Emmet, Wolfe Tone, Goldsmith, Berkeley and others as champions of liberty. His fine effort elicited frequent and hearty applause.

W. T. O'Brien rendered "The Holy City" as a barytone solo, and Miss Lillian O'Connor, who was introduced as a descendant of the great O'Connor, recited "The Dandy Fifth" in such an effective manner as to be recalled, when she declaimed in touching style "The Wearing of the Green." Next came Miss Millie Flynn, who gave "Because I Love You, Dear," as a soprano solo. Frank T. Shea's recitation of "The Star-spangled Banner" concluded the evening's exceeding enjoyable features. Miss Julia Heffernan acted as accompanist.

Among the honored guests on the platform were: William Greer Harrison, Charles M. Shortridge, James D. Phelan, J. J. O'Byrne and other prominent citizens.

CAN HAVE ITS INVENTION.

Offer to the City Through the Union for Practical Progress.

Scheme to Supply Power to the Public From the Waves of the Pacific Ocean.

President John M. Reynolds told the Union for Practical Progress on Tuesday that the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors had shown great aversion toward doing anything on the municipal ownership question.

The petition of the union, signed by several thousand voters, had been presented, he said, coupled with a careful argument, typewritten, in favor of the City owning its own water and light service, and the Finance Committee had simply evaded the matter and postponed from time to time the consideration of it. The petition asked for a special election to be called for the submission of the question to the people.

D. E. Bohannon, general manager of the "Wave-power Air-compressing Company," then came forward with an idea, backed up by a proposition. He first argued like this:

If street railways could be operated at half the cost required to operate them to-day by the use of coal the people would be directly benefited by a cheaper fare. If the City and County of San Francisco could furnish its own light, heat, water and power at a small outlay of capital for a plant, and operated that plant at a small expense, the people would save the difference in taxes as compared to the present cost. The Wave-power Air-compressing Company is ready at any time to sign an agreement with the City and County of San Francisco, giving the free use of its invention for municipal purposes.

His proposition was already prepared and in writing. It was an offer of the invention to the City for municipal purposes in this form and manner:

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26, 1895.

To The Union for Practical Progress—F. W. POTTER, Secretary: The Wave-power Air-compressing Company, having control of the right for a patent to compress air in the City and County of San Francisco by the waves of the Pacific Ocean, hereby proposes to grant to the City and County of San Francisco the free use of the said patent for municipal purposes, provided this offer is accepted and practical operations begun within six months after a practical demonstration has been made by this company.

We understand that "use for municipal purposes" means the use for any plant or enterprise which may be owned and controlled by the City and County of San Francisco and used for public purposes. Yours very respectfully,

WAVE-POWER AIR-COMPRESSING COMPANY.
W. R. CORCORAN, Secretary.

It was decided to have the executive committee of the union communicate the proposition to the Board of Supervisors.

Last night's meeting was held in Ceres Hall, in Mrs. Dr. Cora A. Morse's residence, 621 O'Farrell street, where the union will gather hereafter until permanent quarters are secured.

Swallowed a Steel Toy.

The baby of Mrs. Macdonald, 1121½ Folsom street, swallowed a steel "jack" toy yesterday. It stuck in the child's throat and caused great pain. The child was taken to the Receiving Hospital and Dr. Bunnell experienced considerable difficulty in extracting the toy. The child's throat was badly lacerated by the steel prongs, but the mother was thankful that its life was saved.

Mark Hopkins Institute of Art.

Open daily, including Thanksgiving day and evening. The desire to see Murillo's great paintings is steadily increasing the attendance. A musical programme is provided every Thursday evening.

NEW TO-DAY.

MUNYON'S

Improved Homœopathic Remedies Combine the Best in All Systems and Make Positive Cures Where All Other Medicines Fail.

NEW TESTIMONIALS DAILY.

If You Are Sick Ask Your Druggist for Munyon's Guide to Health—Buy a 25 Cent Munyon Remedy and Cure Yourself.

If You Are in Doubt as to the Nature of Your Complaint a Personal Letter to Prof. Munyon Will Be Answered With Free Medical Advice for Any Disease.

E. B. Stonehill, ex District Attorney of San Francisco, room 74, Nevada Block, says: "I obtained a bottle of Munyon's Rheumatism cure, intending to ascertain its effects upon a sort of rheumatic gout in my left foot, from which I had suffered a great deal. After taking several doses of the pellets the pain left my foot and located in the joint of my right wrist. The pain was intense, but in the meantime the swelling in my foot had almost entirely disappeared. Three days later my wrist commenced to improve to such an extent that I was able to handle a pen, and at present I am entirely free from pain. My boot, which I had cut in order to afford me relief, I have laid aside for an ordinary gaiter, and inasmuch as I took no other medicine, I must attribute the cure to your pellets. The action of the medicine was swift and entirely satisfactory in my case."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure never fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure is guaranteed to cure all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price 25c.

Positive cures for Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, Female Troubles and all special forms of Blood and Nervous Diseases.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price $1.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

WILL & FINCK CO

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION!

Let Thanks Be Given, for WE HAVE FOUND a Place Where We Can Get a

GOOD SET OF CARVERS

FOR THANKSGIVING.

Russell's Buckhorn Handle Carvers, knife and fork, per set	$1 00
Russell's Ebony Handled Knife, Fork and Steel, per set	1 75
Russell's Riveted Bone Handle Knife, Fork and Steel, per set	2 25
Russell's Best Make Cimeter Blade Knife, Fork and Steel, per set	3 50
Russell's Fine Bone Handle Knife, Fork and Steel, cimeter blade, per set	4 00
WILL & FINCK'S Celebrated Carvers, ivory-handled knife, fork and steel, per set ... from $8 to	15 00

TABLE KNIVES.

Silver-plated Dinner Knives, set of 6	75c
Russell's Solid Bone Handle Table Knives, per set of 6	$1 50
Russell's Extra Quality of Celluloid Handle Table Knives, per set of 6	2 25
Butcher Knives	10c
French Cook Knives	15c
Bread Knives	25c

We Carry the Largest and Best Selected Stock of Cutlery and Platedware on the Pacific Coast.

Electrical Construction and Repairing of All Kinds. Estimates Given.

NOTE—Special attention paid to Grinding Razors, Shears and Edged Tools by skilled mechanics. Prices moderate.

818-820 Market Street
Phelan Building.
Factory—30 First Street.

Thanksgiving—not a word, not a thought, about business to-day.

Let's all go to church, to the football game; get up a big appetite; eat plenty of turkey and cranberry sauce; crack nuts and jokes—good or bad, no matter! play blind man's buff; have fun.

To-morrow to work again. Let's have fun doing that too—doing it well and kindly. Then, when Christmas comes, there won't be anything on our consciences to hinder our having as good a time as we're going to have to-day.

CALIFORNIA FURNITURE COMPANY
(N. P. Cole & Co.)
117-123 Geary Street.