INVESTIGATING LAWRENCE'S STRANGE DEATH.

Mayor Sutro Asks an Explanation of Hospital Officials.

WAS HE REFUSED AID?

Superintendent Dr. Stahle Now Courts a Full Inquiry Into the Matter.

HE DIED IN THE ALMSHOUSE.

The Police May Be Called Upon to Find the People Who Accompanied Him Thither.

Mayor Sutro is conducting a rigid investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of Luigi Lawrence, who died at the Almshouse on Saturday last after having been forty-seven hours in the institution.

Information reached the Mayor's office several days ago that Lawrence had been taken to the City and County Hospital in a dying condition on Thursday of last week and that he was refused admittance. His informants stated that the man's case was clearly one for the hospital and that the matter was worthy of the closest scrutiny, as had the man been cared for by the proper authorities he might have recovered.

Mayor Sutro at once wrote to Dr. Stahle, Superintendent of the City and County Hospital, asking an explanation of the matter and requesting that he be given all the details in connection with it.

Up to last night no word from the hospital had been received at the Mayor's office, but from the interest taken by the Health officials it was evident that the affair is creating no little excitement.

The matter was freely discussed at the Almshouse, the opinion being expressed that Lawrence should certainly have been admitted to and cared for at the City and County Hospital.

"I remember the case very well," said Clerk Marshall when asked about the matter last evening. "Lawrence was brought here in the Receiving Hospital van on the 21st inst. in a terrible condition and died of pneumonia on Saturday, less than forty-eight hours after his being received into this institution.

"We were told that he had been taken to the Receiving Hospital in a carriage, after being refused admittance at the City and County Hospital. If such was the case some one certainly blundered, for the place for the man was at some hospital where he could have close and constant attention to save his life.

"We know nothing of his antecedents or circumstances, and as no one called to claim his body after a death notice had been inserted in the papers he was buried in the paupers' field."

Superintendent Stahle of the City and County Hospital was somewhat excited when the matter was mentioned to him last evening and refused to give any information except that he had communicated with the Mayor on the subject.

Finally he admitted that a man had been refused admittance to the institution on the day mentioned, but earnestly declared that the case was one which the rules of the hospital prohibited from entering.

"I received a letter from the Mayor," he said, "stating that he had received information that a man in a dying condition had been refused admittance to the hospital. I replied denying that any such transaction had taken place and told the Mayor that if he so desired I would call on him personally and give him any information desired.

"On looking the matter up, I find that on the 21st inst. a man who, I believe, was named Dufenger was brought here by a man and woman in a carriage. I questioned him in French and he answered me coherently. I found that he had once before been brought to the hospital and had been taken to the Almshouse.

"He was suffering from an incurable disease—softening of the brain—and as the rules of this institution forbid the acceptance of incurable cases I had no other course left me. But I deny that he was in a dying condition. His pulse and general condition did not indicate danger of sudden collapse, though of course his demise was only a question of time. Dr. Younger, the resident physician, was present and will bear out all I say.

"This hospital is very much overcrowded at the present time, and I could pursue no other course than the one I did. If any other case has been brought here and refused admittance I do not know of it, and I am certain that no dying man who should have been cared for was sent away.

"I court the fullest investigation in this matter, and will see the Mayor and give him all the assistance in my power."

One question that is interesting the Mayor is, Who is Luigi Lawrence, and who took him to the City and County Hospital and the Receiving Hospital?

If the friends—if friends they were—would go to the trouble and expense of taking him to the two institutions in a carriage, why did they not call and take his body after his death at the Almshouse?

It is not improbable that the police will be called upon to clear up the mystery.

JAPAN-MADE GOODS.

Active Interest Being Taken by Governor Budd—Appraiser Tucker Talks on Silk-Dyeing.

Governor Budd is taking an interest in the question of Japan-made goods. He has made a visit to the Custom-house and from Chief Clerk Jerome provided himself with all the data procurable having any reference to the matter.

Appraiser James Tucker says that the Japanese threaten to demoralize eventually the silk-dyeing business. He remarked yesterday to a representative of the Evening Report:

Heretofore the silks which have come from Japan, whether to America or only in transit to France, have been either white or of very crude dyes. No attempt was made to equal the finely tinted American or French silk fabrics. The Japanese were content with making the raw material, which could never be grown in America successfully. American dyeing works had the opportunity of fixing up these raw silks for the home market. If things keep up as they have begun every silk and cotton dyeing establishment in the United States will have to close.

The Japs have already learned the art of combining silk and cotton goods in the same piece, and I do not think that within the next six months they will leave a stone unturned to destroy the American manufacture of cotton and silk goods. Even England, which has heretofore been able to control the market for manufactured cloths, will have to look sharply to her laurels. The Japanese question is bound to revive the question of free trade even in England. If I had capital I would to-day go to Japan and enter into the manufacture of some line of goods. It is the coming manufacturing country of the world.

The Granite-cutters' Union, at its last meeting, indorsed the action of the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association in the stand that organization has taken against the importation of cheap manufactured goods from Japan.

HUNGRY AND MUTINOUS.

The British Bark Samarkand, From Brazil to Portland, in Distress Spoken Off the Farallones.

A dispatch from Port Townsend to this City last night states that the schooner Vega, which went ashore on Point Wilson Thursday night and floated off yesterday morning, reports that on November 13, off the Farallon Islands, she spoke the British bark Samarkand, bound from Santos, Brazil, for Portland. The crew of the bark were in a half-starved condition and had been on quarter rations for several weeks.

To make matters worse they accused the officers of faring better than themselves and refused to work or accept their short rations.

The officers had declared the men in a state of mutiny and were prepared to shoot down any man who made a movement to overthrow their authority.

The Samarkand was headed for San Francisco for supplies when spoken by the Vega, which vessel immediately transferred a lot of provisions to the distressed bark, which proceeded on her way to Portland. The officers further reported that they had had trouble with the crew ever since leaving Brazil, four months ago.

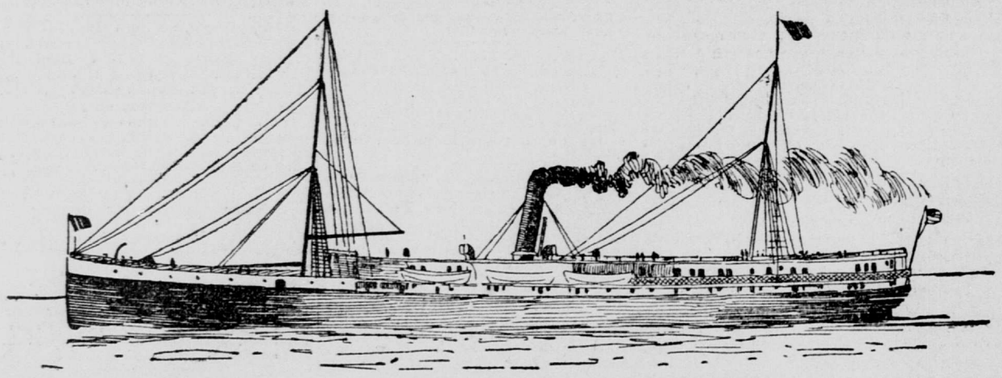
The Samarkand has not yet been reported as having reached Portland, and fears are entertained that she has met with disaster.

THE MERRY WAR GOES ON.

Freight Rates to Oregon Will Be a Dollar a Ton Next Thursday.

All the Passengers Seeking Transportation by Water Cannot Be Accommodated.

The rate war goes merrily on and the public is taking advantage of it. The steamer Columbia sails for Astoria to-day, and her shippers will have to pay $3 a ton for their freight. Next Thursday, however, the State of California is scheduled to sail, and that will inaugurate a new state of affairs.



THE STEAMER STATE OF CALIFORNIA, OWNED BY THE PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY BUT RUNNING UNDER THE FLAG OF THE OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, THAT WILL INAUGURATE THE DOLLAR-A-TON RATE WAR NEXT THURSDAY.

On that date the Oregon Navigation and Improvement Company will make a regular slash in rates, and freight will be carried for $1 a ton. If the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has any intention of putting on an opposition tramp steamer it will find a poor field to work upon and not even a two-dollar rate in sight.

At the present time the steamers are carrying cabin passengers for $5 and steerage passengers for $2 50. This includes a berth and meals, and a great many people in Portland and San Francisco have come to the conclusion that it is cheaper to travel than keep house. The Columbia, which sails to-day, cannot carry all the people who want accommodation. Every inch of space that the law allows is taken up, and still there are hundreds who want to travel on her.

The same story will have to be told about the State of California next Thursday. She is the handsomest and one of the speediest steamers sailing in and out of San Francisco and the traveling public like her. In consequence nearly all her cabin accommodation is engaged. As to her freight the dollar-a-ton rate has produced such an avalanche of merchandise that the company is seriously thinking of putting on a freight steamer to take some of it.

"We are in the fight to stay," said Secretary Evans of Goodall, Perkins & Co. yesterday. "The Southern Pacific is running extra trains every day, and of course they get plenty of passengers and freight. They can handle more than all the freight offering, so that makes me think there is nothing in the story about their putting on a freight steamer. Are we making money at the reduced rates? Well, that is a question I cannot answer. The next trial balance will tell that story. We're just saying nothing and sawing wood. I won't even say that the State of California will continue at the dollar rate, but I do know that she will carry all she can hold at that figure next Thursday."

The rate war to Vallejo is still in full blast. The Sunol carries nearly all the passengers at a 10-cent fare, while the Southern Pacific Company's Herald is absolutely deserted. Even freight does not go in her direction and her trips to and from Vallejo and Mare Island are just so much dead loss to the company. At her 75-cent rate the Monticello is doing fairly well. Last night she took away about fifteen passengers and considerable freight, and Owner Hatch says he has a few dollars left in the bank and says he will win the fight or bust. Piper, Aden, Goodall & Co. say the same thing and the Southern Pacific simply say that it is better that the Herald should "work out" than "rot out." And so the merry war goes on.

PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 29.—There was a big rush yesterday and to-day for tickets, both by steamer and rail, to San Francisco. A great many purchased tickets at the Southern Pacific Railroad office yesterday afternoon, notwithstanding it was Thanksgiving day, and the sale was in constant progress this forenoon and afternoon. The train will leave this evening at 10 o'clock, two hours after the steamship State of California leaves her docks. Ample arrangements have been made by the railroad company to accommodate all who desire to go by way of the overland route. The train will consist of fifteen tourist cars and five Pullmans. The train will be in two sections and every berth will be occupied. The company estimates that the twenty cars will be sufficient to furnish accommodation for all passengers.

The steamer State of California is full so far as first-class passengers are concerned. The sale of cabin tickets ceased yesterday afternoon, and since then a great many persons have been turned away who called to secure first-class passage. The steamer will carry 172 cabin passengers and 175 steerage passengers. To accommodate the first-class passengers, about thirty cots have been placed in the cabin and saloon.

The large exodus from here to the bay will not likely diminish for many months, if the low fares continue that long.

Business men here are very much opposed to the passenger rate war, as it is sure to create a great hole in their holiday trade.

A GOOD WORK.

Sixteen Years Among the Little Children of the Kindergartens.

The sixteenth annual report of the Golden Gate Kindergarten Association has just been issued, through Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, the president of the work. It is an attractive pamphlet in red and gold, of over 200 pages.

There are forty kindergartens, with an enrollment of 3588 children. The total receipts are $44,205 77; total disbursements, $30,983 48. The receipts include a legacy of $10,000 for the support of the J. C. Wilmerding Kindergarten. Two new kindergartens have been organized the past year.

There are mothers' meetings carried on in every kindergarten, and there is a real fellowship between the teachers and the homes, so that, in fact, every kindergarten is, in a way, a college settlement.

Mrs. Stanford supports five, Mrs. Hearst three, Mrs. Lux endowed two; the Helping Hand Society, in charge of Mrs. D. W. Folger, supports four; five commercial organizations each support one, namely, the Produce Exchange, merchants, insurance, attorneys and real estate; Mrs. B. L. Norris, Mrs. Cyrus Walker, Mrs. A. J. Pope, Mrs. Charles F. Joy, the Misses Montgomery, Mrs. H. S. Hart, Mrs. M. L. Bradley and the Wilmerding legacy, each support one. No less than 287 free kindergartens have been organized all over the country as the direct outgrowth of the work in this City, over 80,000 annual reports having been scattered broadcast.

The officers for the ensuing year are: Honorary president, Mrs. Leland Stanford; president, Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper; first vice-president, Mrs. Charles Holbrook; second vice-president, Mrs. Louis Sloss; secretary, Mrs. George T. Gaden; assistant secretary, Miss Virginia Fitch; treasurer, Miss Isabelle Knight; superintendent and private secretary, Miss Harriet Cooper; auditors—Mr. Charles G. Lathrop, Mrs. Alvan Flanders, Mrs. E. B. Cutler; directors—Mrs. Leland Stanford, Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, Mrs. Phebe A. Hearst, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Charles Holbrook, Mrs. Cyrus Walker, Mrs. A. J. Pope, Mrs. Louis Sloss, Mrs. B. F. Norris, Mrs. Charles Clayton, Mrs. John F. Merrill.

TALKED OF THE NAVY.

Lieutenant Wadhams' Lecture Before the Camera Club.

"Our New Navy, at Home and Abroad," was the subject of a lecture delivered yesterday evening for the California Camera Club by Lieutenant A. V. Wadhams, U. S. N.

The speaker, whose style is forcible rather than elegant, entertained his hearers, for about two hours, with illustrated descriptions of American men-of-war, and with word-pictures of scenes to which the lieutenant has been an eye-witness in foreign stations.

"We enthuse about our navy, and rightly so," he said. "The sentiment throughout the country about the navy is magnificent."

It was evident that the sentiment to which Lieutenant Wadhams alluded prevailed also in the audience he was addressing, for the picture of each cruiser and man-of-war, thrown on the screen, was greeted with applause.

"The fastest cruiser in the world—with ten such ships we could sweep the commerce of England off the seas," said the lecturer when the picture of the Columbia was thrown on the screen.

The swift Minneapolis was shown and the unfinished Brooklyn, with its immense smokestacks. Pictures of rapid-firing guns were also shown, and the audience applauded again when told that one instrument of destruction would fire projectiles from Metropolitan Temple to Oakland, and that before the first got there the fifth would be leaving the gun, "and they would not waste any time on the way, either."

"Among the fighting class of ships that we have there is not one of them so good, I think, as the Monterey." This statement was applauded and the speaker said: "Thank you for that applause; I was appointed to her yesterday as her executive officer."

In the second part of his lecture, which consisted of personal experiences on different stations, Lieutenant Wadhams gave an almost pathetic account of the expense and personal discomfort of being asked to official dinners with foreign royalties. He chose the court of Copenhagen as a horrid example, though he said the same ordeal, with variations, had to be submitted to at all foreign capitals. "After being wined and dined to the accompaniment of frigid etiquette by the King the King has to come on board," added the lieutenant. "The Government is poor, and you have to put your hands in your pockets and haul out $30 or $50. It makes you pray that the day will come when the Government will be rich enough to allow an entertainment fund, as they do in all other navies."

The lecture concluded with an account of the bombardment of Alexandria, and Lieutenant Wadhams sent his audience home with this final statement:

"We shall continue to have a fleet, and a bigger one."

Captain Jack Crawford to Address a Mass-Meeting.

To-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock Captain Jack Crawford will deliver an address at the mass-meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association Auditorium, Mason and Ellis streets. The service will be free to the public, both ladies and gentlemen. The doors will be open at 2:30, address at 3:15. Special music will be furnished for the occasion.

DURRANT'S FORLORN HOPE

The Indications Strong That No New Trial Will Be Granted Him.

WHAT HIS HONOR EXPECTS.

Dickinson Generously Promises the Menaced Court the Protection of the Defense.

There appears to be no doubt that the voluminous affidavits prepared by Durrant upon his motion for a new trial are all in vain, and ere long he will hear his sentence pronounced in Judge Murphy's courtroom. Nothing startling appears in the affidavits on file, and the significant utterances of the court yesterday on two occasions indicated the result expected up to that time.

JUDGE MURPHY DISCUSSES A POINT WITH DURRANT'S COUNSEL.
[Sketched by a "Call" artist.]

General Dickinson finished the reading of the longest affidavit upon the motion for the new trial yesterday afternoon. The instrument continued its general arraignment of the newspapers, which, the affiant alleges, published unfair reports and articles upon the case during the progress of the great trial.

Notwithstanding the fact that the proceeding possessed little interest, being only a review of published matter, the courtroom was filled and General Dickinson's second day's reading was listened to with much interest. It was when the following clause was reached that the court aroused itself from the depths of its judicial chair and went into the matter with its old vigor:

Although the order was made in relation to the exclusion of witnesses, the court was well aware, as affiant is informed and believes, that the said rule was abrogated and being daily violated by the newspapers of the City and County of San Francisco in regard to these matters in this.

"Do you contend, general," suddenly asked Judge Murphy, "that because witnesses were excluded from the courtroom the newspapers have no right to publish the testimony, provided they publish it fairly and correctly?"

"I do, sir," emphatically answered Dickinson, "and I will endeavor to make that point clear when my time comes to present argument on the motion."

"But I want things clear now as to specifications, etc., and I want no more of these sweeping allegations. I repeat that I want the District Attorney to make a note of them."

General Dickinson continued to read from the affidavit as follows:

That it is a fact, as affiant is informed and believes, that the Judge of this trial court had taken from the Chronicle of each morning the published report of the testimony of questions and answers by witnesses who testified in the case to guide him as to the evidence which was and had been obtained upon the trial of this case.

That, nevertheless, the court took no action to interfere with the said papers or to make any order in relation to this violation of an interference with the rights of the affiant and defendant herein to a fair and impartial trial, and that he was thereby placed in a position where a violent public prejudice has been created in the minds of the people of the City and County of San Francisco, which pervaded the atmosphere of the courtroom, affected the judgment, and, as this affiant is informed and believes, his counsel were unable to obtain any of the rights or privileges vested in them by the constitution of the State of California.

"Affected whose judgment?" asked Judge Murphy, bearing down upon the reader slightly.

"The sentence is incomplete," answered the general. "It should read, 'Affected the judgment of the jurors.' May I have your Honor's permission to correct what is simply a clerical error?"

"No, sir! I want no interpolations in that document. I want everything to read clearly when this case gets before the Supreme Court—if it ever gets there," hastily added his Honor, setting himself right on the record.

"But, your Honor, no particular judgment is specified, consequently I—"

"I want specifications, sir, and a supplementary affidavit. I cannot have these changes made as the reading proceeds."

The affidavit as it neared its own end took up the character of the audience and mentioned that there was "constantly a mob seeking to gain entrance to the courtroom which at times could not be controlled," and at one time the Judge was obliged to fight his way to the entrance; also that Juror Sieberlich was severely injured while trying to get into the courtroom.

The audience expressed its approval on several occasions at evidence against the defendant, it was held, and there was "a mob atmosphere about the courtroom and in the corridors which affected and intimidated jurors."

"I have no recollection of but one time," said Judge Murphy, "when any expression of approval was made and that was when the jury returned their verdict. I tried to guard against all such conduct during the trial.

"I do, sir," returned Dickinson, "and it was when Mrs. Vogel made her dramatic announcement from the witness-stand."

"I don't recollect any such demonstration," said the Judge. "Proceed, sir."

"Your Honor had no recollection of the fact that I made application for a citation regarding certain newspaper men, when as a fact I did so," said General Dickinson. "I have looked the affair up, and find I am correct. The Deputy Sheriff on duty in this court remembers the occasion also."

"I have been as attentive as the Deputy Sheriff, and I heard no commotion save on one occasion. What is that page where you are reading, sir?"

It was when the big volume had been read to its ultimate word and General Dickinson took up the smaller affidavit referring to the alleged statement of Juror Smyth made after the trial that the District Attorney entered his first objection. He contended that Smyth's language was only hearsay and also that the Supreme Court had rendered decisions in the Baker and the Azoff cases which fully met the question of jurors impeaching their own decisions after their verdict had been rendered.

Judge Murphy quickly decided that the objection was proper and that the laws which govern the juror in all his course would be abrogated and his decision weakened if he could impeach himself and his fellows by after statements.

"The District Attorney is clearly in the right," said he, "but as the affidavit has been filed, I shall let it be read. Read on, General."

Then looking into the future, he seemingly felt the awful frown of a higher court, for he said, musingly, "The Supreme Court will censure me, I fully know, for letting that affidavit in, but I'll err for the defense and take my censure."

"If your Honor please," said General Dickinson, nobly arising to what seemed to him an "occasion," and charitably holding the ægis of protection over the menaced court, "in that case you may rely upon the fact that you will be protected by the defense."

"This court is indeed grateful for that offer," returned his Honor, the ghost of a smile changing for an instant the severe gravity of the judicial face.

This affidavit was read, the District Attorney taking an exception, and was finished at the hour of adjournment. Further hearing on the motion will take place next Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

MRS. MASSIE ON TRIAL.

She Repeats Her Second Story That the Shooting Was Purely Accidental.

The case of Mrs. Helen Massie, who killed her husband in the Mozart lodging-house on the night of November 25, was partially heard before Judge Conlan yesday. The case was continued until this morning that Dr. Barrett, the autopsy surgeon, might testify.

It will be remembered that Massie, in his dying statement, said that the shot was accidental, though the wife's previous statement was so contradictory as to warrant the police in holding her on a charge of murder. Mrs. Massie, in her testimony yesterday, said:

"My husband had been drinking, and when intoxicated was very violent. He left the room for a few moments and I took the pistol, intending to hide it. When in the act of extracting the cartridges he returned to the room and, grasping my hand, exclaimed:

"'Up to that old trick again, are you?'

"I said, 'Don't, Will, you are hurting me. Release my hand and I will give you the pistol.'

"Then he tried to wrench it from me and in the struggle the shot was fired."

Mrs. Massie also stated that her husband had many times threatened her life; that once in Lathrop he had fired at her, but the bullet went through a window.

"When sober," she said, "he was all that any woman could ask, but when drinking he was a perfect demon."

The illuminating power of a gas lamp may be increased fifteen times, says a French inventor, by sending an artificial current of air through the flame. A small fan or ventilator worked by a weak current is employed for the purpose.

"I have no fear of the man who threatens my life," said Lord Rothschild once to Sir George Lewis, "so long as I am assured that he is sane. He will never carry out the threat. But with a madman the case is different."

ELECTRICITY FOR NAPA.

Another Power, Light and Railroad Company Is in the Field.

TO USE PETROLEUM FOR FUEL.

Promising Oil Croppings Found and Capitalists Organized for the Public Weal.

The various electric schemes for power, light and railroads that are springing up in various parts of the State, and in the United States for that matter, have aroused considerable interest in the people of Napa and Sonoma counties. From all accounts there are now three projects in the field in that section for the using of electricity for all three purposes.

One of the last was announced yesterday by Mr. Frances, one of the editors of the Napa Register, who has been on a short trip to this City with his family. He tells of a project recently put on foot by a number of capitalists of Napa that is or will be a novel departure from the usual methods of "making" electricity. In a conversation with a friend Mr. Francis stated that the people of the Napa and Sonoma valleys have long felt the want of cheap power and light and have often expressed a wish for a belt electric railway that will take in both valleys and place the fruit-growers and farmers in direct communication with tidewater. At last several capitalists in that locality took up the question and not long ago incorporated a company to meet these demands. There is no intention to run in opposition to the railroads an electric line, but to run the line over such a route as to reach the points most remote from the regular railroad, but where, too, a good patronage in freights and fares can be expected.

One company to this end obtained franchises and rights of way many months ago, but Mr. Francis says that the venture has come to naught for the want of money and means of obtaining cheap power. Both of these important obstacles the new company thinks it can overcome, and it is the intent to furnish a number of towns in both valleys with light and power for manufacturing purposes. The place where the electric line will reach tidewater has not been selected, but it is believed that it will be somewhere near Sonoma Landing.

As stated by the Napa editor, the important feature in the scheme is to secure cheap fuel or power for the production of electricity. Coal in ship's cargo lots at $6 50 to $8 per ton is too expensive to consider for such a plant as will be necessary to run an electric road, light cities and move manufacturing machinery. Surveyors have gone carefully over the surrounding country, but have not found any streams that will furnish the required power the year round, and there is no place where storage reservoirs can be built.

The Napa capitalists think that they have solved the problem of obtaining cheap fuel.

There recently has been discovered in that section of the country a number of oil croppings which the experts say are as promising as any in the State. There seems to be an oil belt running the entire length of the State and the new fields are in a direct line with those of Los Angeles, San Luis Obispo, Alameda and Contra Costa counties. The proposition is to examine into these croppings and if they are of any value to develop the wells and use the fuel at home instead of trying to sell it in an already well supplied market. If by any chance the new oil fields do not yield as bountifully as anticipated, the supply of oil for fuel purposes can be had from the Los Angeles Oil Exchange, which is now ready to put on tank steamers and deliver oil from Point San Pedro to any place where there is a demand for the same. At the ruling rates for this article oil can be shipped from Los Angeles, stored at Sonoma Landing and used for generating electric power at a less cost than for any other fuel.

Mr. Francis states that the company he refers to is in no way connected with the scheme that L. Grothwell is interested in. Mr. Grothwell is now in San Francisco trying to interest capitalists in a project to connect Lakeport, Napa and other places wfth tidewater by an electric road. He has written to Mayor Sutro about the matter. Those who are familiar with that part of the country are curious to know how Mr. Grothwell will manage to run his electric road through the Mount Helena Pass, where the rise is 2000 feet in ten miles. In this connection Mr. Francis says that the Napa capitalists and others interested in the new electric scheme have no intention of trying to extend their electric road through the mountains into the Clear Lake Valley. They will be satisfied to furnish light and power, and put the farmers within easy and cheap distance of tidewater. Their confidence in their ability to accomplish this is based upon their ability to obtain cheap oil for fuel, either at home or from the southern part of the State.

Siberian peasants clean, stretch and dry the skin of the turbot for leather bags and as a substitute for glass window-panes.

NEW TO-DAY.

NOW READY

HARPER'S • MAGAZINE

Christmas Number

(With Cover in White and Gold)

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First chapters of a New Novel by

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ILLUSTRATED BY SMEDLEY

WILLIAM BLACK

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By

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ON SNOW-SHOES TO THE BARREN GROUNDS

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FIVE SHORT STORIES - EIGHTY ILLUSTRATIONS

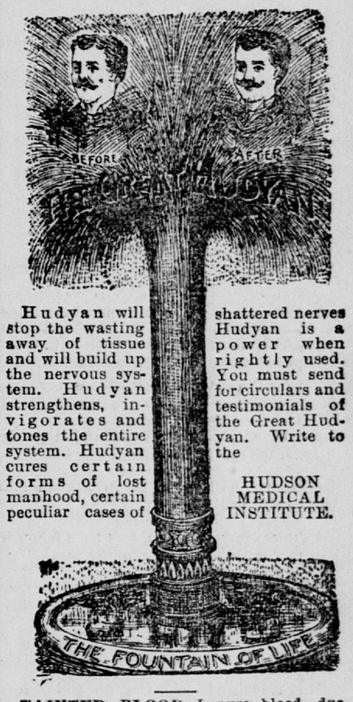
NO BETTER CHRISTMAS PRESENT THAN A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION, $4 00

WOULD-BE MEN

And "Has-Beens" Are the Melancholy Fates of Too Many of Our Younger Generation.

If you have erred in youth, if your eyes lack luster, if you have used your system up, if you have disordered your liver or misused your kidneys you should take the Great Hudyan. You can get it for certain diseases, but you must first make application to the Hudson Medical Institute.

Hudyan cures certain forms of liver and kidney affections, impaired vitality and loss of strength. Hudyan is efficacious where other remedies have failed.



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HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

TAINTED BLOOD—Impure blood, due to serious private disorders, carries myriads of sore-producing germs. Then come sore throat, pimples, copper-colored spots, ulcers in mouth, old sores and falling hair. You can save a trip to Hot Springs by writing for "Blood Book" to the old physicians of the Hudson Medical Institute, Stockton, Market and Ellis streets.

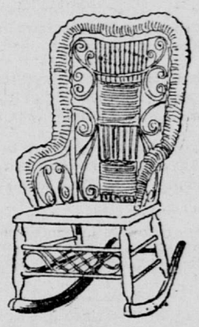
LIVER—When your liver is affected you may feel blue, melancholy, irritable and easily discontented. You will notice many symptoms that you really have and many that you really do not have. You need a good liver regulator, and this you should take at once. You can get it from us. Write for book on liver troubles, "All About the Liver," sent free.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.

KIDNEY Remedies are now sought for by many men, because so many men live rapid lives—use up their kidneys. If you wish to have your kidneys put in good order send for our Kidney Regulator, or better, learn something about your kidneys and how to make the test. The book, "A Knowledge of Kidneys," sent free.

Hudson Medical Institute
Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RATTAN ROCKERS
WERE NEVER SO CHEAP.



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ROB'T COULTER.....Manager

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