

believe in paying respect to the office of chief magistrate of this Nation.

Charles G. Clinch—The message asserts the right kind of doctrine for Americans. If the Monroe doctrine is right let us stand by it and sustain the President in upholding it.

Dr. Benjamin R. Swan—The message is a firm and pointed declaration that the Monroe doctrine shall be recognized. I like the style and tone of the President's talk on this question.

General John Hewston Jr.—The Monroe doctrine is all right and the country is strong enough to enforce it. It is time now that the United States should take a firm position and stand by it.

MAYOR SUTKO'S OPINION. He Declares That England Will Not Fight a Strong Nation.

"England cannot be kicked into fighting," said Mayor Sutro yesterday in discussing the prospects of trouble with Great Britain over the Venezuelan boundary question.

"The lion's tail could be twisted until it cracked and he would not turn," he continued, "and while we may feel the thrill of patriotism while talking of the question, in my opinion we will never feel the horrors of war, at least not during this century. There are many reasons for this, chief among them being that England dare not fight with any really great power, and particularly with the United States."

"Much has been said and written about England as a warlike power, but, as a matter of fact, her greatness comes far more from her commercial strength than from her immense armies and navies. It takes great armies and navies to maintain this commercial greatness and to keep foreign hands off her colonies and foreign interests."

"Her weakness lies in the very vastness of her interests, and no one is more alive to the fact than the English statesmen who controls the destinies of Queen Victoria's domains."

"As long as England confines her aggressions to savage countries, where a comparatively small force of men will suffice to carry on the war and where other powers do not care to interfere, she is safe, but when measuring strength with powers such as this great American Nation, the result can only be too apparent to those who are not blinded by prejudice."

"The instant war is declared Russia will move on India and Turkey, and France will overrun Egypt and other English possessions, and Great Britain will be attacked on all sides. No; England cannot afford to fight and will probably back down gracefully and accept the terms of the United States."

"As to President Cleveland's message, I look on that as a bombast and somewhat of a play upon the sentiment of the American people, who are, without question, clamoring for more backbone on the part of the National officials. No better time for such a play could have been chosen than at the present, when war clouds hover black over Europe, and all the powers seem to be in an opening to begin fighting at each other's throats."

"The most sensible part of the message is that which refers to arbitration. Arbitration is the highest art of the century, and the nation that possesses it to the greatest degree will be the successful one in controversies such as this. As a usual thing the United States comes out first best in matters submitted to boards of arbitration, and doubtless if arbitration is selected to settle the Venezuelan question, the attitude of the Government and the Monroe doctrine will be fully upheld."

"One thing, however, I would like to see, and that would be a fair settlement than was had with England in the Alabama affair. The total claims against England footed up \$5,000,000, and yet England had to pay \$15,000,000. The magnanimous thing to have done would have been to have said to England when the amount of the claims was finally ascertained: 'Here, take back this \$10,000,000—it belongs to you.' Such an action would have been worth five times as many millions to the country."

CONSUL CANAL TALKS. The Latin-American Union Now a Necessity.

The war-like message of President Cleveland has revived the talk indulged in some time ago of the formation of a Latin-American Union. At that time it was considered but the idle vapors of politicians dissatisfied with the way things were going in their respective Governments. It seems, however, there was some foundation for the talk, if Adolfo Canal, Colombia's Consul to San Francisco, is to be credited. In discussing this and other matters pertinent to the situation in South America, he said, yesterday: "I am violating no confidence when I say there is a well-defined movement on foot among the Central and certain South American republics to form a union, with the one object of rendering assistance to each other in times of need. Just how far the proposed union has progressed I do not care to say, but I do say that I think the present controversy will have matters named at this time several and defensive union fully appreciate their individual weakness. They understand that they are literally at the mercy of a foe capable of bringing a few war vessels into action. I do not mean by this that they could be easily conquered, but simply that their coast cities would be reduced to ashes, and they would be cut off from the world, so far as water communication is concerned. With a union this would be different."

"What do I think of the prospect of England and America going to war over the Venezuelan question? Well, that is easily answered. In my opinion there is not the least danger of such a thing, if for no other reason than that England has too much on her hands already. Venezuela is not together defenseless, however. In thirty days' time she could put 100,000 well-armed men into the field—men who are thoroughly acclimated and able to withstand the terrible fevers which prevail in the lowlands. Of course, England is able to throw an almost limitless number of men across the border, but I doubt if they could ever pass the mountains."

"If she should attempt to force her claims, the coast cities—La Guayra, Puerto Cabello and Ciudad Bolivar, at the mouth of the Orinoco—would fall easy victims to her ships of war. It would take them some time, however, to do anything more than this, for new troops could not stand the climate, and when they had got used to that another barrier would arise between them and their prey in the shape of the Andes Mountains."

THOSE DYNAMITE GUNS. Protection of Golden Gate Mainly Due to Judge Morrow.

That the Golden Gate is now guarded by monster dynamite guns is in a great measure due to the efforts in the Fifteenth Congress of William Morrow, now United States District Judge here.

When the military appropriations bill was under consideration in committee of the whole on February 8, 1889, Representative Morrow of California proposed the following amendment:

Insert, etc., the words: For the purchase by the Secretary of War of four pneumatic dynamite guns of 15-inch caliber and the necessary machinery to fire and handle the same, ammunition and carriages for the same, to be placed and mounted ready for use, free of cost to the Government, at such points on the coast of the Pacific coast as may be designated by the Secretary of War, \$250,000 or so much thereof as he may deem proper.

At once Randall of Pennsylvania jumped up with a point of order, and fought the amendment with all the tactics he could command, despite the logic of Chairman Townsend of the Committee on Military Affairs and the earnest arguments of Mr. Morrow.

It was not a committee amendment—it came from Mr. Morrow, independently of the committee. Randall's objection was that such an amendment was within the jurisdiction of the committee, as the proposed guns were for coast fortifications and not for the general field service, yet at the previous session Randall had been defeated on a point of order, exactly the same, raised by him.

Holman of Indiana was an able second to the Pennsylvania in this struggle against adding to the appropriation for the protection of the Pacific coast.

On this particular occasion Randall did gain his point, though the chair (Mr. Dockery) said he was in doubt. Mr. Morrow took advantage of the chair's doubt to appeal from his decision, but the real question was not then decided on its merits; only the parliamentary question was acted upon, and naturally the chair was sustained as to that.

Mr. Morrow had succeeded, however, in making a good speech for the Bay of San Francisco, its advantages and its need of the right kind of gun protection, and ultimately the bill was amended as he wanted, except that the amount of the appropriation was cut down to \$187,500 and the number of guns was made three instead of four.

ALIBI FOR DR. HEARNE. His Counsel Endeavoring to Impugn the Witnesses for the Prosecution.

Failure of an Attempt to Open the California Divorce and Remarriage Record.

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., Dec. 18.—Miss Virginia Hearne, daughter of the defendant in the Stillwell murder trial, was one of the witnesses examined this morning. Her testimony, like that of the other witnesses, was devoid of interest.

Expert testimony was given by two physicians as to the cause of death, in which a human skull played a part in illustrating the effect of the fatal blow. Three witnesses next testified to the good character of Dr. Hearne.

The main reliance of the defense will be an alibi, as was revealed by the testimony of Dr. Lucy Hawkins, who was on the stand to impeach Dr. Veretta. The testimony that Veretta was at home sick the night he claims to have seen Hearne at the corner of Fifth and Broadway; that she lived in the same house with him at the time and had occasion to see him several times during the early part of the night; that Veretta told her he proposed to get even with her for real and fancied injuries.

Several times during the day the State tried to open the California divorce and remarriage record of the Hearnes without success. It is believed the case will go to the jury to-morrow night.

"FRIENDS ACROSS THE SEA." Ambassador Bayard Delivers an Address at an Actors' Banquet in London.

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 18.—United States Ambassador Bayard was a guest this evening at the dinner for the Actors' Benevolent fund and responded to a toast, which was warmly given by Comyns Carr, the art critic, "Our Friends Across the Sea." The toast was received standing and with loud cheers.

Mr. Bayard was enthusiastically received. He said that they stood on common ground. There was no sea between them. He was affected by the remarks of Mr. Carr, who had spoken of the impossibility of certain divisions. He thanked God that there were some things that could not be divided.

Never was there a judgment which so affected the hearts and minds of men as that rendered in the false and true mother met to decide the fate of a child and it was proposed that the child be put to death to decide the ownership. It could not be. The heart of humanity rang out when it said, "Let the child live." It could not be. [Loud cheers.] There were children of brain and of heart; there were children born of common ancestry—common languages; they could not be permitted to die because of false parentage. [Cheers.] He was glad to accept an answer for the phrase "kindred beyond the sea." He could answer for his and their kindred beyond the sea.

After references to the object of the actors' fund, he said that the expression "kindred beyond the sea," was first to his knowledge used by Mr. Gladstone, who added the quotation "when I unite with you, I unite with all." No profession better than theirs could speak them, and in the name of his country, speaking to theirs, he asked them to join him in wishing that lands might be clasped across the spread main. [Loud cheers.]

Justice June of the High Court of Justice presided at the dinner. Justice Barnes and Sir Frank Lockwood, Sir John Pender and Alban G. H. Gibbs, members of Parliament, several leading actors and a number of persons prominent in literary circles were present.

DANGER IN TURKEY. Minister Terrell Ordered to Watch Affairs Closely.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 18.—A Sun special from Washington says: Since the President's return important dispatches have been received from Minister Terrell, which indicate that the American naval fleet in Turkish waters should be more active. As a result of the Cabinet discussion yesterday afternoon a cablegram has been sent to Admiral Selfridge, commanding the naval forces there, instructing him to place his vessels where they can do the most good to American interests.

CHICAMAUGA'S HERO GONE. Death of General Walker, the Last Man to Leave the Battlefield.

KENTON, Ohio, Dec. 18.—General Moses B. Walker, the hero of Chichamauga, died yesterday. Eleven days ago he was stricken with paralysis. General Walker was born in 1819. He served throughout the war and was conspicuous for his bravery in sixteen battles. He was the last man that left the field of Chichamauga.

STONED BY STRIKERS.

Mounted Police Attacked by an Angry Mob in Philadelphia.

FEW CARS ARE MOVED. Obstructions Heaped Upon the Tracks and the Motormen Assailed.

DISPLAY AN UGLY TEMPER. The Militia May Be Called Out to Quell the Riotous Crowds.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 18.—The second day of the great railway strike was comparatively quiet, in contrast to the violent outbursts of yesterday, but, nevertheless, there were many violent scenes enacted, and the Union Traction Company succeeded in running a few cars only on the various lines, at long intervals, under a heavy guard of policemen.

Before dusk the company withdrew what few cars it had out, and again to-night they are not turning a wheel, and thousands of people were again put to the inconvenience of walking miles to their homes.

The police authorities claim to be fully able to cope with the strike, but, nevertheless, every preparation has been made to call out the militia in the event of the mob getting beyond the control of the city authorities.

While the rioting to-day was not so extensive as yesterday, there was an ugly spirit visible in the crowds in the streets, and it was noticeable that there were more men collected than boys. There are rumors that the traction company will consent to some adjustment of the strike, but these cannot be verified, and probably are incorrect. President Welsh of the traction company could not be found to-night, but a director of the company stated in unequivocal terms that no compromise with the strikers would be made.

The saloons closed again to-night at the request of the Mayor, and as no cars were running the streets were generally quiet, the only point where there seemed to be a likelihood of disturbance being at the car-sheds at Kensington avenue and Cumberland street, where a threatening crowd gathered for a while.

Despite the display of force, cars were not run oftener than an hour apart on any of the lines, and in some cases only a single car went over the route.

In Kensington the crowds gave evidence of an ugly temper. The tracks were blocked with all kinds of obstructions, and frequently when the police would leave the car to remove these obstructions the mob would make an assault upon the car and break the windows and beat the conductor and motorman. The police had orders to show no mercy to the mob, and they clubbed them with a free hand whenever they came in conflict with them.

The same scenes were repeated in the southwestern section of the city and the southern section. At Third and Moore streets the mob was especially active. From a building in course of construction near by Belgian blocks were secured and the tracks for two solid blocks were piled two feet high with these stones. An ice-wagon happening by the crowd set upon it and added its load as a further obstruction to the cars.

One of the exciting incidents of the day occurred on Market street. About 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon a car was crawling slowly westward on Market street. Eight policemen were on the car and a detail of mounted officers rode ahead and behind it. The drivers of the numerous drays and heavy wagons on Market street are in sympathy with the strikers and they did everything in their power, by getting on the track, to impede the progress of the car.

This gave time for the crowd to collect. At Ninth street the mob surged out into the street and surrounded the car. The officers opened a passage with their horses as well as they could. It was slow work, however, and finally one of the crowd, bolder than the rest, cast a stone. It went through the window of the car and was followed by a shower of stones and clubs.

The officers charged into the mob and drove it back, riding upon the pavement and forcing hundreds of women and spectators to take refuge in stores. The fighting blood of the crowd was aroused, however, and it clung tenaciously behind the car. At Twelfth street it closed in again and pressed so heavily upon the policemen that two of them drew their revolvers and fired into the air.

This frightened the crowd and it fell back. But it soon recovered its courage, and from Twelfth to Sixteenth street, up around the public buildings, was a running fight between the police and the mob. At Sixteenth street the crowd grew weary of the chase and fell away.

The strikers to-day attempted to inaugurate a parade, and about 200 of them marched down from Eighth and Callowhill streets, where their headquarters are located, to Market street and out that street. Just opposite the public buildings they met a squad of moon collectors, who charged into their midst and dispersed them. As soon as the Mayor heard of the parade he issued an order prohibiting such demonstrations, and the strike leaders promised that no more parades should take place.

This evening, while a mailcar was approaching the carshed at Kensington avenue and Cumberland street, it was set upon by a mob and almost completely wrecked. Here, for the first time, the crack of a pistol was heard in the crowd, but no one was shot. The attack upon the mailcar drew a great crowd around the carshed, and for a time things bore a serious aspect. Open threats to burn the shed were made, and the police had their hands full in keeping the crowd within bounds. Later, however, the mob melted away, and the danger passed for the night.

Since last night Mayor Warwick and Director of Public Safety Bistler have not left their offices in the City Hall. They are sleeping and eating there, and are in constant communication with all parts of the city.

About 200 clergymen held a meeting this afternoon and appointed a committee to endeavor to persuade both sides to arbitrate their differences.

The Rumored Bond Issue. NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Speaking

SCALDED BY STEAM.

Disaster Aboard the New Ocean Liner St. Paul.

EIGHT LIVES ARE LOST. A Boiler Valve Bursts in the Engine-Room of the Steamer.

DEATH IN TERRIBLE FORM. The Unfortunate Men Are Past Human Aid When Reached by Members of the Crew.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 18.—By the bursting of a steam valve on board the American Line steamer St. Paul, at Pier 14, North River, early this morning, eight men were scalded to death and two others were so badly burned that they had to be taken to the hospital. The St. Paul was to have sailed at 11 a. m. for Southampton.

The dead are: James Fawns, second assistant engineer; Frank Vesper, third assistant engineer; William Manning, fourth assistant engineer; Robert Campbell, machinist; George Williams, machinist; Daniel McCallion, a machinist's helper; Andrew Heard, storekeeper, and Robert Wilson, machinist.

Following are the injured, who were removed to the Hudson-street Hospital: Adolph Falke, 29 years of age, of this city, stoker, scalded on legs, arms, hands and neck; Durham, machinist, scalded on body.

The St. Paul came in last Saturday. She was all ready to sail at 11 o'clock, and had a large passenger list. This is known as her holiday trip, but the accident, it was said on the pier this morning, will delay her departure for at least twenty-four hours. At the time of the accident there were about thirty men—engineers, machinists and helpers—in the fireroom and engine-room. A large steam valve leading from the fireroom into the engine-room burst and filled the two apartments with scalding steam.

James Carnegie, the chief engineer, was not in the engine-room at the time of the explosion. The second assistant engineer, James Fawns, was there with other assistants and machinists oiling the machinery and getting ready to sail at 11 o'clock.

The noise of the escaping steam, which followed the bursting of the steam valve, was heard on deck and great excitement followed on the ship. The cries of the men in the fireroom were also heard, and some of the crew went to their rescue.

Two or three of the scalded men climbed upon the deck. The skin was peeled from their faces and arms and they presented a horrible appearance. For a few moments it was not known just what had transpired on account of the dense steam which filled the fire and engine rooms and because of the excitement. Second Assistant Engineer Fawns, Fourth Assistant Engineer Manning, Machinists Campbell and Williams and Machinist's Helper McCallion were dead before help reached them.

The cause of the bursting of the steam valve is not known at present.

OF INTEREST TO THE COAST. California Representatives Barred From the Pacific Railroads Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—It is understood that Representative Grove L. Johnson of California has been making an effort to be appointed on the Pacific Railroads Committee. It is not probable, however, that any Pacific Coast man will be assigned to this committee. So says John Boyd, Huntington's agent here, and he has been canvassing the situation very carefully.

Representative Hilborn introduced a bill to-day to grant a pension of \$50 per month to the widow of Charles J. McDougall, who was drowned while in the discharge of his duty as superintendent of a lighthouse on the Pacific Coast. McDougall was a commander in the United States navy.

Hilborn also presented a bill to pay \$10,000 to the heirs of J. W. Geary, who was killed on the Monadnock last February.

Representative McLachlan introduced a bill to suspend assessment work on all unpatented mining claims for the year 1895, as many miners have been too poor to pay the \$100 required by law.

Senator White introduced a bill granting the Kern River and Los Angeles Electric Power Company right of way through (and reservoir sites in) the reservations established by executive proclamation December 20, 1892, and February 14, 1893.

The following-named officers will report in person to Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel E. M. Young, Fourth Cavalry, president of the examining board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion, and upon the conclusion of their respective examinations will return to their proper stations: Second Lieutenant William S. Hart, Fourth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant George E. Stockell, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant William T. Littlebar, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Richmond McA. Schofield, Fourth Cavalry.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE. President Price Respects Victory for the Crusaders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—The second day's session of the Anti-Saloon League was largely devoted to the discussion of the proposed constitution. The report of the committee on credentials, which was adopted, showed that about 200 delegates were in attendance, representing organizations throughout the country. The newly elected president, Hiram Price of Iowa, delivered an impassioned address, in which he said he believed that victory would ultimately perch upon the banner of this new association, and he regarded this as the brightest day in the whole history of the war that is constantly waging against the liquor traffic.

"Heretofore," he declared, "we have fought it detachments and single handed, now we present a solid front to the enemy, and we must succeed."

DEATH OF CAPTAIN BASSETT. Captain Isaac Bassett, the Veteran Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate, Died at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon, the immediate cause being cancer of the stomach.

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MACEDONIAN REVOLT. London, Eng., Dec. 18.—The Standard publishes a dispatch from Vienna saying that reports have reached there from Bel-

LOVE MET BY CRUELTY.

James Herbst Deserts His Children for the Second Time. Leaves His Family After His Daughter Had Saved Him From Prison.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 18.—For twenty-seven years the wife and family of James Herbst, formerly a prominent citizen of Canton, Ohio, had not heard from him until he recently arrived in that city. When he came he remained quiet for several days, but it was learned that he was in the city and his arrest followed. A relative of Leonard Betz, for whom Herbst formerly clerked, caused the arrest. It then developed that after Herbst had deserted his accounts were found to be short \$400.

The case came up before a Justice of the Peace. One of Herbst's daughters, who has been working in the Deuter Watch Factory for some years, had saved considerable money and succeeded in getting the affair quieted. As Herbst had been a butcher the daughter purchased for him a meat market. Things went well for a brief season, though Mrs. Herbst refused to recognize the man who so cruelly deserted her and her babes. The meat business prospered and the daughters believed that there were yet happy days in store for their erring father.

One morning Herbst got a letter from California, which seemed to greatly distress him. Other letters followed, and after each letter he would appear much distressed and ill at ease. A day or two ago another letter came. Herbst then stated to his faithful daughter that he had received his pension papers that day and would go up town and draw the money. He left the meat shop and has not been heard of since. His daughter does not know the contents of the letters he received, but it has come to her ears that during the absence of her father he had been married to a woman in California, and it is believed that he will return from that woman and that Herbst has gone to join her. He is known to have taken a train for the West.

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS. Argument in the Case of Fred M. Pauly of San Diego.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 18.—In the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day argument was made in the case of the American Surety Company against Fred M. Pauly, a receiver for the California National Bank of San Diego, Cal., to recover \$28,521 said to be due plaintiff by defendants.

In 1893 Pauly obtained judgment against the company on a writ on the bond of George N. O'Brien, the cashier of the bank and an alleged embezzler, and the company now seeks to recover the amount, claiming that they were induced to become surety because of fraudulent representation and because of collusion among certain of the bank officials with O'Brien. Decision was reserved.

ARCHBISHOP KENRICK DYING. The Venerable Prelate Has Not Much Longer to Live.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 18.—Archbishop Peter Richard Kenrick is believed to be dying. A week ago he contracted a cold and he is a greatly grown weaker. Last night his condition was considered so critical that the sacrament for the dying was administered by one of the Jesuit priests living near the archiepiscopal residence. Dr. Gregory, the attending physician, fears that the venerable archbishop has not much longer to live. Archbishop Kenrick is 89 years of age.

Factories Destroyed. NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Fire to-night destroyed the double warehouse building running from 105 to 111 Wooster street and occupied by Piddian & Womster, manufacturers of infants' underwear; D. E. Sieber & Co., also underwear merchants; Nathan Hukliff, glass merchant, and Morris A. Wagner's art-manufacturing company. It is thought that the damage will reach \$150,000. The cause of the fire could not be learned.

GHOULS UNDER ARREST. Officers Apprehend a Man Accused of Robbing Graves.

Students of the Kansas Medical College Must Answer for Receiving Stolen Corpses.

TOPEKA, Kans., Dec. 18.—The police to-night arrested City Scavenger M. E. Lowe on the charge of body-snatching, and they claim they have a straight chain of proof which will convict him of being the ghoul who robbed three graves in the Topeka Cemetery to supply the Kansas Medical College with dissecting material. Lowe is a disreputable character, who was arrested under \$1000 bonds on the charge of murderous assault.

Dr. Miner, dean of the college, was also rearrested to-night on the charge of arranging with Lowe for the bodies, as were also F. H. Martin and L. C. Duncan, students of the college, who are charged with receiving the bodies into the dissecting room. The latter three gave bond, while Lowe remains in jail.

Lowe is said to have done the grave-robbing in the hands. The case against him was worked up by Police Sergeant Frank Ellison.

DECLARED TO BE VALID.

United States Judge Pardee's Decision on the Sugar Bounty Act.

The Case Will Now Go to the Supreme Court for an Early Hearing.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 18.—Two cases of great importance were decided this morning by Judge Pardee in the United States Circuit Court. They were test cases on the constitutionality of the sugar bounty act.

Judge Pardee's opinion was very short, but forcible against the position assumed by Comptroller Bowler. He holds that the sugar bounty is constitutional, and therefore the \$5,000,000 now lying in the United States treasury, voted to the sugar claims and awaiting the Comptroller's pleasure to be distributed to the rightful owners, is being held illegally and should be prorated among those for whom it was originally intended.

This does not mean final action in the case, as the case will be taken up to the Supreme Court of the United States. Usually several years elapse before a case filed in the higher tribunal can be tried, but it is said that the judges have agreed, under the circumstances, to give the sugar-planters' cause an immediate hearing, and it is probable that within a month or two the Supreme Court will pass final judgment on Mr. Bowler's contention.

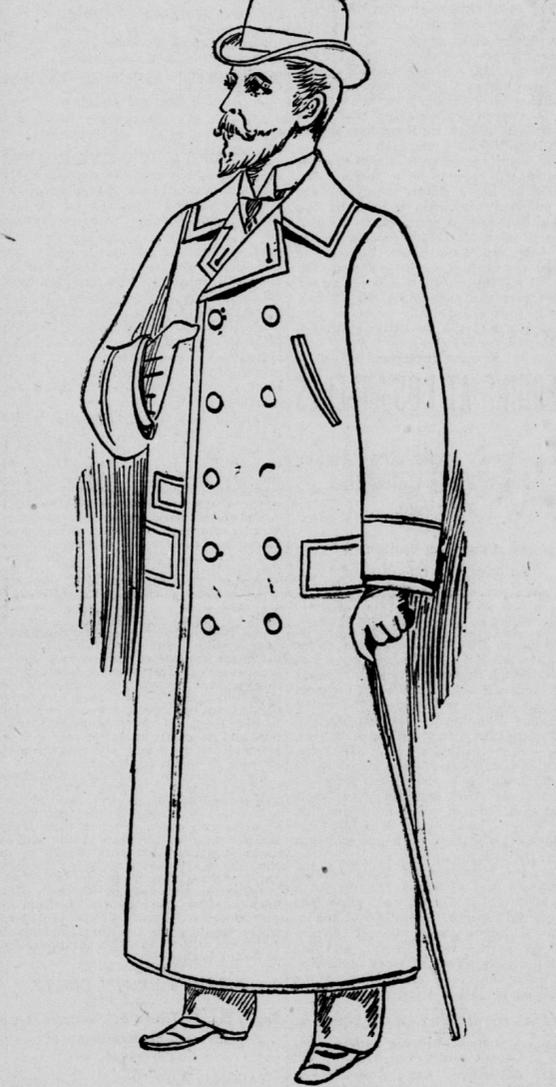
PARIS, FRANCE, Dec. 18.—Pierre Charles Henry Faugel, a distinguished French physician, died in this city yesterday. He was born at Amiens June 7, 1830.

RACES AT PHOENIX. PHOENIX, ARIZ., Dec. 18.—The summary of the races here to-day is as follows: Mile trotting, King Pin won, Liberty second, Mikado third. Time, 2:41.

Yearling trotting and pacing, half mile, Alberta Darling won, Mark H. second, George Hope third. Time, 1:25 3/4.

Half-mile dash, running, Ramona won, Mollie Dalley and Trixy B tied for second place, Ebb third. Time, 48 3/4.

NEW TO-DAY.



It makes you feel warm, don't it, seeing one of those big warm Ulsters of ours in the picture above? And they're not clumsy garments either, and they're an awfully good garment to own during such cold weather.

The beauty about 'em is they're not a bit clumsy.

The above picture shows a very clever Frieze Ulster; it's cut long, reaching down to the ankles, with deep collar, made from good Irish Friezes, an awfully clever garment; you'll like it and you'll like the price,

== \$10.00 ==

MACKINTOSHES, UMBRELLAS, GLOVES, MUFFLERS, REEFERS.

OPEN EVENINGS TILL NINE.

RAPHAEL'S (INCORPORATED).

9, 11, 13, 15 Kearny St.

Two Entire Floors Devoted to Overcoats and Ulsters.