DOWNFALL OF HARKNESS.

Academy of Sciences' Election Disastrous to the Old Regime.

OPPOSITION'S CLEAN SWEEP.

The Davidson-Crocker-Molera Faction Carries Everything—Annual Meeting.

The Harkness forces were completely routed yesterday at the Academy of Sciences and every man opposed by the Crocker-Davidson-Molera junta was defeated. There were cast 135 votes out of a total membership of 198, the largest vote that has been polled in years. The full "members" or opposition ticket was elected as follows: President, David Starr Jordan; first vice-preident, William E. Ritter; second vice-president, H. H. Behr; corresponding secretary, J. O'B. Gunn; recording secretary, G. P. Rixford; treasurer, L. H. Foote; librarian, Charles A. Keeler; director of museum, J. Z. Davis; trustees—W. C. Burnett, W. S. Chapman, Charles F. Crocker, W. S. Keyes, E. J. Molera, George C. Perkins and C. W. Stewart.

Dr. Harkness received 64 votes against 75 for Mr. Molera for director; Theodore H. Hittell 55 against 79 for J. O'B. Gunn for corresponding secretary; Charles A. Keeler 80 against 55 for Carlos F. Troyer for librarian, and Dr. Behr 77 against 58 for Dr. J. G. Cooper for second vice-president.

The amendment to the constitution, giving the trustees broader scope for the investment of surplus funds of the academy received 41 affirmative votes to 31 against it. As the vote in favor was not a majority of the votes cast there is some question whether the amendment was adopted or not.

The officers of election were Dr. Gustav Eisen and J. J. Rivers, judges, and Ernest F. Lorquin and Fred Gatzon inspectors.

The polls closed at 6 o'clock in the afternoon and in the evening the regular annual meeting of the academy was held, with the veteran Dr. Harkness in the chair for the last time.

Frank Vaslit, who has long been connected with the academy, and Professor George C. Edwards of the University of California, were, on recommendation of the council, elected life members. Otto Van Gelden and Hermann Kower, a professor in the University of California, were elected resident members.

A report from the president of the board of trustees, Charles F. Crocker, was read by General Foote. Mr. Crocker gave an account of the closing up of the Lick trust and turning over of the funds to the academy. He said that owing to the putting up of many new buildings the rents of offices and stores were falling off.

The report of the treasurer, Lucius H. Foote, showed that the receipts of the academy for 1895 had been $27,503 95 and the disbursements $34,569 47.

President Harkness delivered a short address, in which he reviewed the work of the academy for the past year, which, he said, had been memorable for the activity of the members and excellence of the work performed.

President Jordan was asked as to the future work of the academy last evening. He said:

First, I want to say that, however much Dr. Harkness may have been criticized, there can be no question in my mind that he has been one of the most faithful servants the academy has ever had. For many years he has devoted all his time to it and has scarcely ever thought of anything else.

As to my own purpose, I can only say that I accepted the presidency hoping to be able to help the academy by helping science through the academy. I wish to do all I can in the way of encouraging original investigation. To that end we must look to the development of the museum, the library and especially to the employment of thoroughly trained men as curators. Another function of the academy is the publication of the results of original research. These have in the past represented the best original work done in California, and they will keep up with the growth of research in the future.

Last year's work compares well with the best in the world.

GREEK CATHOLIC RITUAL.

Impressive Christmas Ceremonies in the Russian Cathedral.

Father N. S. Greenkevick Is Ordained an Archpriest by Bishop Nicholas.

The second-day Christmas services of the Greek-Catholic faith were held in the Cathedral of St. Basil on Powell street yesterday, beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning and ending with an evening special mass and the chanting of the Liturgy of St. Basil. According to the Julian calendar, which the Orthodox Eastern church adheres to, Christmas comes twelve days later than in the Gregorian method of reckoning time.

The interior of the church was beautifully decorated with flowers and potted plants until half of the space reserved for the congregation was filled with blooms and evergreens. Against the handsome panels and pictures—the latter rare works of art—were hung colored lamps which added their brilliant hues to the animated scene. The altar of the Greek church, different from the Roman in its arrangement, is separated from the auditorium by a glass partition through which may be seen the glowing lamps, crosses and other belongings of the sacred place.

The ceremonies of the Eastern church are most impressive, the masses, chants and hymns being voiced in the stately Grecian tongue. The priests are arrayed in the richest vestments, in striking contrast to the more simple altar robes of the other faiths.

Yesterday morning the services began with a grand prayer chant by a choir of twelve voices under the leadership of Peter Ignatich Pepoff and composed of P. Grepachevsky, A. Zoubkovsky, N. Kensky, S. L. Pashkovsky, Misses Ella and Mary Dabovich, George and John Mitropolsky, Mrs. Miller, Misses Julia, Nellie and Mary Mitropolsky. It was a noble melody, seldom excelled in any church service, with a matchless bass that was prolonged after the other singers had ceased and blended with the reading of the officiating priest, Right Rev. Bishop Nicholas of this diocese, assisted by Fathers N. S. Greenkevich and Mitropolsky. While the choir rendered their splendid music the Bishop passed through the auditorium swinging the censer before the holy pictures and other sacred articles within the church.

After a sermon delivered partly in English Father Greenkevich took his place before the altar and with impressive ceremonies was invested with the honors of archpriestship, the highest order of priesthood under the office of Bishop. However, only a monk who is a celibate can be raised to the bishopric. Priests may marry in the Greek-Catholic church.

The new archpriest is a scholarly Russian, speaking English fluently, and has been in this City for several years. He will remain attached to St. Basil's Cathedral.

Deacon Nicholas Wasilieff was then ordained as a priest and solemnly robed in the garments of his new office.

In the evening vespers were celebrated by Father Kamneff with the customary melodies by the choir.

To-day the Christmas services will be concluded and to-night special services, with a Christmas-tree for the children, will be held in the cathedral.

FOR THE ARMENIANS.

Arrangements for the Mass-Meeting in Metropolitan Hall Concluded.

The Revs. Voorsanger, Moreland, Walk, Minton and Filben of the executive committee having in charge the arrangement of a meeting in behalf of the Armenians held another meeting yesterday and concluded arrangements for the mass-meeting to be held next Monday evening in Metropolitan Hall.

The announcement was made that Mayor Sutro had accepted the invitation to preside at the meeting.

John Bonner, the historical writer, was chosen to prepare a historical sketch of Armenia and the people, to be read at the meeting.

An invitation was sent to Archbishop Riordan to take part in the exercises of the evening.

The committee received a number of programmes of meetings held in Boston, Baltimore and New York in aid of the Armenian cause.

It is proposed to hold a number of meetings in this City under the banner of the Red Cross Society, of which Clara Barton is such a prominent member, to instruct the people in regard to the country in which so many have been ruthlessly murdered.

No addition has been made to the list of speakers for the evening announced in last Tuesday's issue of THE CALL.

THE BUCKLEY PRIMARY.

Ex-Supervisor Dundon's Enemies Trying to Depose Him From Power.

With the Exception of Colonel O'Byrne's Quarrel the Situation Is Fairly Peaceful.

The election officers who will run the Buckley Democratic primary next Saturday night were chosen last evening in most of the districts by the district committees of twenty-five, composing the general committee.

This was a very easy operation in most of the districts. In nearly all there are no contests, or none that have not been fixed up, and in those there will be but one ticket.

In several districts opposing leaders and factions are rivals for district power which might help nominate men and get patronage if Buckleyites get offices. It is the policy of the primary committee of twenty-five, of which M. J. Donovan is chairman, to manufacture harmony out of discord and to get such rival factions to agree on a single ticket which will divide the representation in the general committee.

The committee on supervision and arbitration has succeeded admirably in all the districts except the Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth, in which bloody war is still pending. In the Thirty-fifth Colonel John O'Byrne and Larry Dolan are respectively at the head of opposing factions and the feeling is bitter. Dolan and his friends are in the majority.

The committee succeeded in fixing up an agreement on one ticket, Dolan taking twenty delegates to the general committee and O'Byrne's friends happened to have a majority of those present and they chose the inspector and two other officers, giving the majority a minority of the election officers.

The inspector is, of course, everything at a primary, for the faction that has him can win "hands down" in spite of anything. The O'Byrne people acted according to the rules last night, but the other side, fearful that another ticket might be sprung in spite of the agreement, rebelled, roared and began a row that the committee will have to settle over again.

Down in the Thirty-second there is a big and a determined war on ex-Supervisor Dundon. James H. O'Brien of the primary committee was appointed to settle things, and he went to the meeting last night, but after a long session it broke up in a row which will be continued to-night. There are several reasons why a large element in Dundon's district are trying to chase him out of power. In 1892 he became an active reorganizer, but was one of the earliest to return to the Buckley camp. The "old-timers" are thus down on him.

When he was Supervisor he voted to cut down some wages and salaries in which his political constituents were interested. Then he is charged with having acted indecently, ungratefully and unwisely in distributing patronage. For these and other reasons a whole lot of Thirty-second District Democrats are crying "Down Dundon!"

Dundon holds about half of the delegation from that district in the precinct general committee. When the new members of the general committee were nominated the other night a Dundon man was named for sub-president and himself for vice-president. Since then he has surrendered both offices, but the anti-Dundon faction refuses to put up its knife, and a harmonious ticket with divided power the powers have not been able to produce.

It looks as though there would be a regular old-time primary down there, and the primary committee will probably have to appoint election officers, take charge of the ballot-box and let Dundon and his enemies fight it out on Saturday night.

At the election the polls will open in each district at 7:30 P. M. This would give time for but a part of the vote enrolled to be polled. In most districts this will make no difference. In districts where two tickets will be in the field the time will probably be extended an hour later than 9:30 P. M.

The following selections of election officers were reported last night:

Twenty-eighth District—Inspector, James Heaney; judges, Thomas A. Hickey, James Stevenson; clerks, H. Desham, J. F. Crane.

Twenty-ninth—Inspector, Thomas Lawlor; judges, Robert Phillips, John Tyrrell; clerks, H. J. Gallagher, J. J. Lynch.

Thirtieth—Inspector, George Smith; judges, John Carney, Joseph Killcline; clerks, Peter Hauck, J. Shaley.

Thirty-first—Inspector, E. P. Enright; judges, M. A. Clarke, Harry Daley; clerks, M. O'Donnell, Martin Ratigan.

Thirty-sixth—Inspector, Hugh Foley; judges, James Bowen, James McConnell; clerks, Alfred Gisien, P. Driscoll.

Fortieth—Inspector, J. Phillips; judges, Charles Wellander, M. McLaughlin; clerks, Joseph Kelly, F. McLane.

Forty-first—Inspector, J. B. Sherrard; judges, Patrick Canavan, E. Langford; clerks, F. H. Larkey, John Hopkins.

Forty-third—Inspector, Edward Riley; judges, James Stevenson, Thomas A. Hickey; clerks, H. Derham, J. F. Crane.

Forty-fourth—Inspector, W. G. Britton; judges, M. Harrigan, H. Benges; clerks, Charles McCarthy Jr., John Keane.

Forty-fifth—Inspector, Captain J. Phillips; judges, Edward Foley, John Harrigan; clerks, Ralph Cohen, Peter Becker.

Stopped Four Hours.

A broken strand on the Market-street cable caught a car at McAllister street yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Before any damage was done the cable was stopped and pulled around till the damaged part reached the carhouse at Valencia street, where the break was repaired. This required four hours' time, during which the Valencia, Castro, Haight, Hayes and McAllister street lines were all tied up.

Quarantine of Meat Animals.

Instructions were received by Collector of the Port John H. Wise to quarantine hereafter all meat animals from South America for fifteen days after arrival. In case any animal is found to be diseased the period of quarantine is to be extended for ninety days. There has been no quarantine of animal importations from South America, heretofore.

OUT FOR REFORMATION.

Earnest Seekers for Purer Civic Conditions Meet in Council.

PLANS AND PROJECTS DRAWN.

The Magdalen Asylum to Be Visited and Inspected—Reports of Committees.

The devotee of fashion's fickle deity would have looked in vain for a kindred soul at yesterday's meeting of the Women's Federation. Gay bonnets, nodding plumes, and rustling silk attire were known but by their lack, save in the case of one dear creature who positively refused to permit any mention of her name or costume in the dreadful newspapers.

However, in the little sky parlor in the Young Men's Christian Association building a knot of women had gathered for a noble purpose. What matter, though their methods may have seemed unparliamentary, unscientific—in fact, essentially womanlike—still they had a noble end in view: the reformation of the City's morals, nothing more nor less.

Mrs. Patterson of the New Woman's Club, Mrs. J. M. Peoples of the Woman's Cumberland Presbyterian Missionary Union, Miss Cummings of the Northern Women's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Oatman of the Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a number of other ladies prominent in church and charitable work were present, and while the attendance was not large, the meeting was by no means lacking in interest.

Before any work was done the assembled ladies were thrown into some consternation by the unheralded entrance of a gentleman. He seemed a harmless sort of fellow and introduced himself as a reporter from one of the morning papers.

"I told the editors," remarked Mrs. French from her perch in the presidential chair, "that I wanted none but lady reporters present at our meetings."

A motherly-looking lady moved that the reporter be allowed to remain, and the motion being seconded and put, was carried, though the chorus of ayes was rather feeble.

"You may stay, sir," said Mrs. French, in a somewhat magisterial and by no means cordial tone, "though had you not been present the decision of the ladies might have been different."

The first action taken was the nomination and election of members for the executive committee of the federation, with the result that that body now consists of the following members: President, Mrs. Rose M. French; vice-presidents, Mesdames Louise A. Sorbier and D. J. Spencer; secretary, Mrs. J. M. Brown; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. M. North; treasurer, Mrs. Nellie B. Eyster; auxiliaries, Miss Eva E. Bates, Mrs. H. H. Luce and Mrs. J. M. Peoples.

Mrs. M. A. Nash, representing the Girls' Training-school and Home, on Hill street, was elected auditor, and Mrs. R. Patterson and Mrs. N. B. Siddon were added to the Police Court and Prison committee, Mrs. Patterson being further authorized to investigate the labyrinthine precincts of the divorce courts for the purpose of seeing whether the federation would be justified in organizing a special committee to deal with matters coming up before these tribunals.

Mrs. Harnish and Mrs. Nash were appointed to investigate the "sweating" system, as it is said to be in vogue in some of the larger business houses. A committee was to have been organized to visit and inspect the Magdalen Asylum, under the chaperonage of a well-known Catholic society lady, but the measure was laid over until the following meeting.

The Methodist deaconess, H. Ida Benson, was added to the committee on dives and Mrs. Harnish to the press committee.

Mrs. M. J. Payne was deputed to investigate the condition of shopgirls and confer with Commissioner Fitzgerald regarding the adoption of measures for the amelioration of their condition. Miss Cummings also volunteered to attend a meeting of the Gleaners' Club to ask information in reference to the same matter.

Much discussion regarding indecent billboards and posters enlivened the session at this stage. Mrs. Nash said she had seen advertisements of plays posted over every available space of boarding and considered almost all of the posters indecent.

Mrs. French agreed with Mrs. Nash. "There have been," she remarked, "women of sufficient courage to walk up to those nasty posters and tear them down, and, dear sisters, I'll tell you one thing: those noble women were never punished, though they were hauled up in court. It must not be imagined, though, that I recommend such vigorous measures in practice."

Mrs. Peoples of the committee on Christmas letters reported that the cheery missives had been handed to about forty drunkards at the City Prison, and had been in every instance courteously received. These letters were written by ladies in this country and England, and contained messages of encouragement and consolation to the unknown recipients.

Mrs. French spoke with some warmth and at considerable length upon the recent North Beach scandal. She said the aged reprobates involved had escaped very lightly, and she wished to enter a most emphatic protest against what she considered a flagrant miscarriage of justice. She also stated that a woman was prowling about the City in a most mysterious and alarming fashion, endeavoring by means of blandishments and threats to coerce the mothers of the girls connected with the affair into preventing their daughters from testifying.

"This woman," continued Mrs. French, "is trying to bring discredit upon our work by the most artful means. I fear she may be suspected of being an emissary from our federation, deputed by us to oppose and harass the police. In order to correct this erroneous impression, if indeed it exist, I have asked the Chief of Police to have the woman watched, and her words, actions and appearance carefully noted. I hope I have the federation's approval for my action."

"The ladies would all approve your course if they had seen the woman," was Miss Cummings' pithy reply.

"Oh, dear! Did you see her?" "Oh, my! What was she like?" were a few of the exclamations evoked by Miss Cummings' remark.

"I saw her," continued Miss Cummings, "in a little room off Judge Conlan's courtroom. She was talking with three little girls, a woman and a man, and said she belonged to the Associated Charities and to the San Francisco Benevolent Society. She mentioned Mr. Beeching as one of her friends. Then I knew there must be something crooked, for Mr. Beeching was dead and buried long ago. She talked about you, too," said Miss Cummings, addressing the president.

"Talked about me?" repeated Mrs. French, excitedly; "for goodness' sake what did she say?"

"Well," rejoined Miss Cummings, "she said you were running here and there and everywhere all over the City after these girls and trying to get people into trouble."

"I don't care what she said," was Mrs. French's retort, delivered in a tone of supreme disgust.

Miss Cummings administered a little of the balm of consolation.

"I am sure we all hold Mrs. French in the highest esteem for her noble endeavors in the cause of purity and right. I for one care nothing for what any one may say to the contrary."

Another grievance was found in the fact that one of the men implicated in the North Beach affair, Henshaw by name, had been serving as trusty at the City Prison while his sentence called for incarceration in the County Jail. Miss Cummings reported that at the earnest solicitations of some of the lady members of the federation he had latterly been sent thither.

Mrs. French referred to the present statute relating to such crimes. She considered it very inadequate. She desired this fact to be as publicly known as pospible, in order that measures might be set on foot for a change in the present legislation. In the meantime she thought watchful, wideawake women could do a great deal if they would only keep their eyes open and their wits about them.

On motion of Mrs. Fairbanks it was ordered that Mrs. J. Bruner be made a member of the committee who will visit the Magdalen Asylum in the near future. The prison committee was ordered to present a detailed statement of its work at the next meeting.

Before an adjournment was taken Mrs. Harnish presented a motion, seconded by a lady who begged that her name might be kept out of print, to the effect that the thanks of the federation be tendered to THE CALL and some other journals for their reports of the federation's proceedings. The motion was carried unanimously by a rising vote, Mrs. French remarking philosophically:

"It's better for the papers to make fun of us than to leave us and our work alone altogether."

SLACK IS TO PRESIDE.

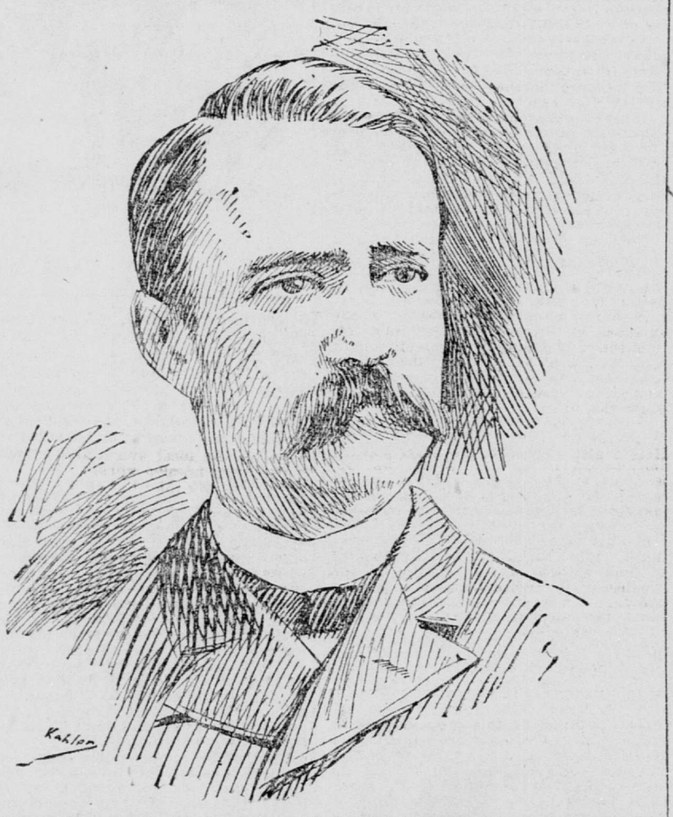
He Was the Unanimous Choice of the Superior Court Judges.

Insanity Commissioners Remain as They Were — Next Year's Jurymen.

The twelve Superior Judges met in conclave yesterday afternoon to elect a new Presiding Judge, to pass upon a new Insanity Commission and to submit the names of jurors.

The election of a Presiding Judge was the most important piece of work, and the choice of the meeting fell unanimously upon Judge Charles W. Slack, Judge of Department 10. He will preside for the coming year.

The Insanity Commissioners were not molested. They were Drs. Windelle, Wadsworth, Lustig and Rethers, and they will remain the Commissioners as heretofore.



JUDGE CHARLES W. SLACK, WHO NOW PRESIDES OVER THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAN FRANCISCO.
[*From a photograph.*]

The remainder of the meeting was taken up with submitting the names of 144 grand jurors, twelve from each Judge, and 3600 trial jurors, 300 from each Judge. The Judges will meet again next Saturday to canvass the names.

James Coffrath, who has for so long acceptably held the position of secretary to the Judges, has also been retained, and without question.

THE NEW CREAMERY.

725 Market Street, Bancroft Building.

To originate ideas for the benefit of their customers has been the constant endeavor of Young & Weisman, the proprietors of this justly famous restaurant. While their success has troubled their competitors they have continued to attract customers and then to hold them by a first-class service and the best quality of food that the market could offer. To insure the purity and freshness of their milk, cream, butter, eggs and vegetables, they are produced on the private ranch of the proprietors, and their meats are furnished by Mr. S. Solomon, who has built up the reputation of the Grill Room of the Palace Hotel by the quality of meats which he has furnished to that house. Pastry is not neglected at the Creamerie, every article in the shape of bread, pies, cakes, etc., used in the house being produced on the premises, by which means the supply is always fresh and toothsome. The Creamerie's coffee has a reputation extending all over the State, in fact every article on its bill of fare is noted for its perfection in preparation and service.

Chapin's Orchestra is in daily attendance and discourses the very best of music during meal hours. Among the later innovations at the Creamerie is a table de hote dinner which is served on Sundays at a nominal figure of fifty cents and will be found to equal any dinner offered in the City.

A trial of any meal at this justly celebrated restaurant will convince one of its admirable good qualities and remove any doubt as to the cause of its excessive popularity. *

Dancing in a Cathedral.

A singular and attractive relic of the custom of dancing in churches is still practiced three times a year in the great cathedral of Seville—namely, on the feast of the Immaculate Conception and of Corpus Christi, and on the three last days of the carnival.

Ten choristers, dressed in the costume of pages of the time of Philip II, with plumed hats, dance a stately but most graceful measure for about half an hour within the iron screens in front of the high altar.

They are dressed in blue and white for the Blessed Virgin and in red and white for Corpus Christi. The boys accompany the minuet-like movements with the clinkling of castanets.

During the measure a hymn arranged for three voices, with orchestral accompaniment, is sung in honor of the Blessed Sacrament.—Tit Bits.

WILL AID THE MINERS.

The Board of Supervisors Have Adopted a Memorial to Congress.

PROPOSED LAWS ADVOCATED

So-Called Party Walls on the Old City Hall Site to Be Torn Down at Once.

The Board of Supervisors put in a strong plea for the mining industries of California yesterday in a resolution offered by Supervisor Spreckels, which was passed without a dissenting voice. It was as follows:

WHEREAS, The prosperity of our State must ever depend in part upon her varied and extensive mineral resources, from which flow annually millions into the channels of commerce; and whereas, the further development of our mining industry must depend in a great measure upon favorable legislation by our National Congress; now therefore be it

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use all honorable means to secure the passage of the bills introduced at the present session of Congress at the request of the California Miners' Association, said bills being four in number and entitled respectively as follows:

1—A bill to amend chapter VI of title 32 of the Revised Statutes, relating to mineral lands and mining resources.

2—A bill to appropriate money for the construction of works to impound mining debris and thereby protect the navigable streams of California.

3—A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to create the California mining and debris commission and regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California," approved March 1, 1893, by amending section 22 thereof.

4—A bill to provide for ascertaining and determining the character of certain lands in California.

Resolved, further, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the clerk of this board to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from California.

The report of the Committee on Municipal Buildings recommending that J. J. Rauer, the contractor for the removal of the old City Hall buildings, be instructed to at once tear down the walls claimed by property-owners on Washington street to be party walls, was adopted.

The milk ordinance proposed by the Board of Health and favored by the Health and Police Committee, with the exception of the provision for a milk inspector, was passed to print.

Supervisor King introduced a resolution, which was opposed by Supervisor Hobbs, providing for the raising of the salary of the assistant plumber of the new City Hall from $60 to $75 per month.

On motion of Supervisor Taylor J. C. Hines was appointed janitor of the License Collector's office, vice J. L. Smith, resigned. It was stated that County Clerk Curry had provided a place for Smith in his office. The motion was carried unanimously.

It was expected that the Wagner ordinance abolishing pool-selling in the City and County of San Francisco would be brought up for final passage, Supervisor Taylor having announced at the last meeting that he would vote in favor of passage to print in order to move for reconsideration.

It was not taken up, however, and will probably be disposed of at the next meeting.

OAKLAND TO HELP.

Alameda County Supervisors Send to Congress an Indorsement of Certain Bills.

OAKLAND OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO CALL, 908 BROADWAY, Jan. 6.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors this afternoon Grant I. Taggart addressed the board in favor of some resolutions which the California Miners' Association wished to have indorsed. They were unanimously indorsed.

The resolutions were as follows:

WHEREAS, The prosperity of our State must ever depend in part upon her railroad and extensive mineral resources, from which flow annually millions into the channels of commerce; and whereas, the further development of our mining industry must depend, in great measure, upon favorable legislation by our National Congress; now, therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use all honorable means to secure the passage of the bills introduced at the present session of Congress at the request of the California Miners' Association, said bills being four in number and entitled, respectively, as follows:

"A bill to amend chapter 6 of title XXXII of the Revised Statutes relating to mineral lands and mining resources."

"A bill to appropriate money for the construction of works to impound mining debris, and thereby to protect the navigable streams of California."

"A bill to amend the act entitled 'An act to create the California Debris Commission, and regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California,' approved March 1, 1895, by amending section 22 thereof."

"A bill to provide for ascertaining and determining the character of certain lands in the State of California."

Resolved further, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the clerk of this board to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from California.

WANTS BIG DAMAGES.

Richard Dixon Was Thrown From a Powell-Street Car and Has Sued the Company.

Richard Dixon is a little man who was thrown from a Powell-street car by a big conductor. Now he wants damages for his injured body and feelings, and yesterday brought suit against the Market-street Railway Company, through his attorney, Albert M. Armstrong, for $5000.

Dixon boarded a car at Filbert and Mason streets on the morning of December 3, 1895, intending to ride to Francisco street, which was only three blocks away. He claims that as he paid his fare he told the conductor to stop at Francisco street, but that the conductor failed to ring the bell when they neared the crossing. He asked the conductor sharply why he didn't stop. He says that official paid no attention to him, but devoted himself to cleaning his nails. He then said, "See here, I told you to stop here." Still the conductor cleaned his nails. He then swore a bit at the conductor, and this seemed to anger him. He jerked the bellrope, and then grabbing Dixon by the collar threw him into the street, while the car was still moving. When the car stopped the conductor lifted Mr. Dixon's little boy off, and then went on without stopping to see if Dixon were hurt or not.

William Campbell, who has a grain warehouse at section 1 of the seawall, saw Dixon thrown off the car. He gave the injured man his card and told him he was at his service. Patrick Mooney of 3 Roach street also saw the affair, and says undue violence was used. Dixon's right hip, side and arm were injured.

The car was No. 1115. The conductor's name was Cosgrave.

PORTLAND COMPETITION.

It Is Proposed to Keep the South Coast in Regular Service.

She Will Touch at Coos and Humboldt Bays for Freight on All Her Voyages.

As the result of the three-cornered rate war now in progress between the Southern Pacific Company, the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company and the North Pacific Steamship Company for business between this City and Portland, Or., a new steamship line has virtually been established between the cities named.

For some time past the North Pacific Steamship Company has been running the steamer Alice Blanchard between here and Portland, stopping at Coos and Humboldt bays. She draws her principal revenue from the way port traffic. This enables her to cut rates between the terminal points to $1 per ton, and to secure considerable through business by reason of the low charges.

Recently the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company put on the South Coast, a steam schooner, to operate in direct competition with the Blanchard. The South Coast arrived in this port Sunday night, bringing down with her Assistant General Freight Agent O'Reilly, who made the voyage in order to look over the situation, and particularly the propects of maintaining the service permanently between here and Portland, via Coos and Humboldt bays. In an interview yesterday Mr. O'Reilly said:

I came down on the South Coast to get acquainted with the route, as we intend to establish a regular service to run between here and Portland, touching at Coos and Humboldt bays. I believe it will be made a permanent line. The South Coast will be the only steamer employed for the present. She will make the round trip in about twelve days. This is a new departure for us, but the outlook is sufficiently bright to warrant us going into it. We had been figuring on it for about a year or more, and waited to get a vessel that would suit. This we now have in the South Coast.

"What is the prospect of the present war with the Southern Pacific Company being settled soon?" was asked.

I haven't the least idea. I can only say that when I left Portland on the 30th of December there was no prospect of a settlement in sight; that is, there were no negotiations in progress looking to a settlement. My visit here has no connection with the rate war.

Asked about the report that the Southern Pacific was endeavoring to secure control of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, he said: "I don't think there is anything in that report. I don't think the Southern Pacific Company is even thinking of such a thing."

THE WHITE RAT MERCHANT.

A Small Boy Who Said They Would Clear a House of Black Rats.

"Don't you want to buy some white rats?" asked an urchin in an embarrassed manner of passers-by, as he stood on the pavement on Eleventh street, near Grand avenue. In a rough pine box, across the top of which were nailed several slats, were two white rats which the youngster eyed with the greatest solicitude. The boy's hands were red, and his teeth chattered from cold, as he looked appealingly at the well-dressed men and women who glanced at his small menagerie. In reply to the questions of one lady, he said that the rats were "nice to look at, that a 'feller' could play with them, and that they would chase all the big black rats away from the house." At this one of the rodents stuck its red nose from between the slats, and the lady instinctively started to scream. The inquisitive rat lost a prospective trade for its owner, who looked crestfallen. Finally a genuine purchaser appeared, but both sides were in a dilemma. The box was too big to be carried home, and no one had the temerity to transfer the rats to their pockets. The boy finally gave it up as a bad job, and, taking his box in his arm, trudged away with his miniature Hagenbeck collection.—Kansas City Star.

Telegraphs were invented by Schilling in 1833, by Masson and Morse in 1837.

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