STILL REELING OFF WORDS

W. W. Foote Aids in the Relay Reading of the Big Pattison Report.

HOW HOPKINS BOXED BOOKS.

Ex-Judge Hayne Objects to Fillibustering in the Railroad Injunction Case.

The reading of the testimony in the railroad's injunction suit against the Railroad Commissioners proceeded more rapidly yesterday before Judge McKenna than it has since it began over a week ago.

There were no new developments, however, of more than passing interest, the testimony being merely cumulative and on the line of the late Senator Stanford's evidence to the effect that it cost more than double the money to build the Central Pacific road that it should have, and that the large expense was entirely due to the fact that the road was built in a great hurry, and that almost insurmountable obstacles had to be encountered.

The task of reading the testimony yesterday devolved on ex-Judge Hayne, W. W. Foote and Assistant Attorney Anderson. They all read very rapidly, to the evident satisfaction of Judge McKenna, who is anxious to get all the evidence in as soon as possible.

When court opened in the morning ex-Judge Hayne said he had carefully considered what could be done as to the reading of the Pattison report and if any part were eliminated that very part might become material to the argument. It could not affect the corporation to permit the entire testimony to be considered as read, and if it was immaterial it could not hurt them.

"But, the court should remember," Mr. Hayne added, "that the Railroad Commissioners were tied up and the railroad company was willing to fritter away the time of the court in this tedious reading."

He asked the court in view of the fact that the Commissioners were tied up, to compel the counsel for the railroad company to facilitate the hearing or to disolve the injunction. If the injunction were dissolved, the commissioners were willing to go at any pace or length. He had no desire to offend his friends on the other side, but such fillibustering as they indulged in should not be allowed to go on.

Attorney Herrin disclaimed any filibustering. He said the gentlemen who appeared for the Commissioners had implored the court to hear them patiently. It seemed to him unwise to wade through a lot of the testimony which had no bearing on the issues, when they might have got their pleadings up, proceeded to the taking of testimony and had a final decree almost as soon as they now would have a decision in the matter of the preliminary injunction. He was quite willing to have put in what was material and relevant on both sides, and an adjournment could be taken for the purpose of the counsel going through all the testimony.

Attorney Hayne contended that if the railroad company had not that restraining order it would not be so anxious to read all the testimony, and he called on the court to stop it.

Judge McKenna remarked that he had but one function, and that was to listen. He then intimated that he would not adjourn the case, but would go straight through with it to the end, and if necessary he would get another Judge to sit in the Court of Appeals for him. He did not feel disposed to arbitrarily exercise his power in regard to the reading against either side. However, he suggested that counsel desist from hereafter reading figures, tables or repetitions.

The testimony of F. S. Douty, either president or secretary of nearly all the collateral branches of the Central Pacific, was taken up several times during the day. He stated how the Western Development Company and the Pacific Improvement Company, although officered by the four stalwart people of the Central Pacific Company, had never been operated with the funds of the latter institution. The funds of these two construction companies were from the individual pockets of Huntington, Crocker, Hopkins and Stanford.

In answer to Commissioner Anderson's inquiry as to whether Mr. Douty would produce the books of the different branch organizations of which he was secretary or president so that their relations with the Central Pacific Company might be investigated, that gentleman asked to be permitted to consult with his attorney, and subsequently, he refused to permit the books or papers to be examined.

Daniel Z. Yost, for years the secretary for Governor Stanford, testified before the committee that in 1873, at Sacramento, he saw Mark Hopkins personally boxing up and nailing or screwing down the top of boxes filled with the books and papers of the Contract and Finance Company. This was the last seen of these desirable documents. Mr. Yost thought they were being boxed up for the purpose of taking them to the San Francisco office of the railroad. Subsequently he learned that they were lost.

Some extracts of the testimony given by Senator Stanford were read, to the effect that up to 1871 he was under the firm belief that the Central Pacific would be able to liquidate its indebtedness to the United States Government. But the passage of the Thurman act, which took the sinking fund out of the company's hands, and the granting of facilities to the competing and parallel roads had proven disastrous. The Central Pacific, he said, expected to be paid the same freight the Government was in the habit of paying mule trains, but, instead of that, only one-eighth that figure was received.

In relation to the building of the road at heavy expense, the Senator stated that when Congress gave the permission for the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads to be built everything had to be rushed. If the Central Pacific had taken all the time allowed it by the Government the Union Pacific would have outrun it in the race for mileage and would have been built clear from Council Bluffs to the California line.

The case will be resumed this morning.

TRAGIC FATE OF A GROCER.

Death of E. F. Wynatt, Apparently by His Own Hand.

E. F. Wynatt, the proprietor of a grocery store ot Sixteenth and Shotwell streets, killed himself yesterday morning at his home, a few doors distant. There is some mystery about the unfortunate man's fate, as those who are in a position to know say he had no reason to commit suicide and they are inclined to think his death must have been accidental.

Wynatt lived with his wife at 2728 Sixteenth street, and it was the custom of Mrs. Wynatt to take his pistol to his store every evening, so that in case of attempted robbery he could have some means of protection. Yesterday morning, however, her husband departed from his usual custom. He awoke from an apparently good sleep, having gone to bed the night before in a seemingly happy frame of mind, and, after eating his breakfast, he asked for his revolver, saying he would take it with him. Just as he was descending the first two stairs a noise was heard as if he had stumbled, and, simultaneously, a report of his revolver. When his wife discovered him he was lying on the stairs with a bullet-hole in the right side of his head. He was taken to the Receiving Hospital, but died soon after, and his body was sent to the Morgue.

Deceased was a Mason, 55 years of age, a native of Tennessee, and was formerly a locomotive engineer by occupation. He leaves no children. He was a member of Pajaro Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Marysville, and also belonged to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. His partner says that his business affairs were all in good shape and it is not thought that he had any trouble of any kind.

HIS HONOR FROWNS.

Attorney Joseph F. Coffey Ordered to Appear To-Day Before Judge Joachimsen for Contempt.

"Place that man under arrest and take him to the City Prison," roared Judge Joachimsen yesterday afternoon as he pointed with his finger at Attorney Joseph F. Coffey.

Sergeant Duncan stepped up to Coffey to carry out the order, but it was countermanded and Coffey was ordered to appear in court to-day to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

The attorney seldom appears in the court without a wordy warfare ensuing. Yesterday afternoon Coffey appeared for Chinese arrested for carrying on a lottery game. Gong Tyng, the Chinese employed by the Police Department to certify to the correctness of Chinese bonds, was on the witness-stand and was being cross-examined at considerable length by Coffey which caused the usual friction between him and the Judge, and finally the Judge adjourned court.

Coffey was surprised and indignant, and expressed his feelings by the remark: "What are you paid for anyway? You are not a bit backward in drawing your salary." Then followed the order for Coffey's arrest.

THAT FENCE MAY STAND.

Supervisors Have No Power to Remove the Crocker Structure.

The Supreme Court Has Decided Parallel Cases in Favor of the Builder.

If the Board of Supervisors heeds the advice given by City and County Attorney Creswell the fence built during the lifetime of Charles Crocker about the property of the late Captain Yung at the rear of the Crocker mansion on Nob Hill will be allowed to stand, even though it hides the lot from the light of day and makes it useless as a building site.

The deceased railroad magnate tried to buy the lot from Captain Yung, but their negotiations never came to anything, the price asked being based on the principle of all the traffic would bear. Rather than have the prospect of a barren building lot continually before his eyes, Mr. Crocker built a twenty-foot fence about the three sides that joined his property and had vines trained against the structure to hide it from view. Recently Mrs. Rosina Yung, the widow, petitioned the Supervisors to order the fence removed, as it rendered her property valueless, and the board was about to grant her request when Supervisor Taylor warned them that a suit for big damages might result and prevailed upon them to seek the advice of the City and County Attorney before proceeding in the matter. Mr. Creswell's opinion, filed yesterday, is as follows:

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco: I am in receipt of the communication of the board asking my opinion of the power of the board to pass a resolution, a copy of which has been forwarded to me, empowering and directing the Superintendent of Streets to cause the removal of a high fence on the south side of Sacramento street 76½ feet west of Taylor, which is on three sides of a lot claimed by Mrs. Rosina Yung.

There can be no object in passing such a resolution if it cannot be made effective.

The proposed resolution recites as follows, to wit: "That a number of years ago a valuable dwelling-house was erected upon said lot and the erection of said fence excluded air, light and the necessary adjuncts to habitable life, thereby making said house uninhabitable and the ground valueless, which resulted in her having the house removed, leaving the lot unoccupied, thus working a great injury to her and depriving her of constitutional rights."

The questions involved here were passed upon by the Supreme Court of the State of California in the case of Western, etc., Company vs. Knickerbocker, 103 Cal., page 111. The facts in that case were as follows: The Western Granite and Marble Company, the plaintiff in said action, and Eugene Knickerbocker, the defendant therein, were owners of adjoining lots in the city of San Jose. The plaintiff had a building on its lot, used for offices, which had six windows in the northerly wall, through which only light and air could be admitted into that portion of the building, and if such light and air were materially obstructed that portion of the building would be useless.

The defendant occupied his adjoining lot as a residence and in 1891 built along the division line a solid board fence twenty feet high in such a manner as to prevent the passage of light and air into the said windows of the house owned by plaintiff.

The plaintiff contended that, under the act of the Legislature of March 9, 1885, entitled "An act regulating the height of division fences and partition walls in cities and towns, the defendant could not build such a fence in excess of ten feet in height without plaintiff's permission. The defendant contended that he had the right to build the fence on his own land to any height he saw fit without the consent of any adjoining owner; and if the act of 1885 attempted to take that right from him, it was unconstitutional.

The court said as follows: "The doctrine that a proprietor may by user acquire an easement over adjoining land for the passage of light and air does not prevail in this country," and again "Merely owning the adjoining lot does not give the proprietor an easement over the property of another for the passage of light and air. Nor is it competent for the Legislature to vest in such proprietor the power to prevent his neighbor from building such structure as he pleases, provided it is not a nuisance, and it is not such merely because it obstructs the passage of light and air.

"The Legislature cannot thus create an easement in favor of certain proprietors over the lands of another nor declare the usual and ordinary use of property a nuisance when such use infringes upon the local rights of no one.

"The court found in this case that the plaintiff's windows open toward defendant's lawn.

That this portion of his premises shall be secluded and private may be a matter of great importance to defendant. That he has the right to secure such privacy, if he can, by building obstructions on his own land has always been recognized by the courts."

This decision clearly recognizes the legal right of a property-owner to build wholly on his own ground a solid wall, even though it should be so close to the house of an adjoining property-owner and of such a height as to destroy his enjoyment of light and air.

The Board of Supervisors have no power to interfere with this legal right.

HARRY T. CRESWELL,
Attorney and Counselor.

On the strength of this opinion the board has refused to order the removal of other structures against which protests have been lodged.

POOL-SELLERS ARE SAD.

Two of Them Plead Guilty in the Police Court and Declare They Have Gone Out of the Business.

William Jackman and Frank G. Patterson, pool-sellers, pleaded guilty to violating the ordinance in Judge Joachimsen's court yesterday and said that they had gone out of the business for good. The Judge in the circumstances imposed fines upon each of $50, which was paid.

The case of Gilbert Blodes, proprietor of the poolrooms frequented by ladies, was to have been decided by Judge Joachimsen yesterday, but another continuance was granted till to-day.

"If these pool-sellers," said the Judge, "attempt to resume business when the Bay District track is again opened for racing the police should raid the poolrooms and arrest every person, either male or female, found there."

FREE MARKET-PLACES.

Site Offered by the State Harbor Commissioners Under Discussion.

IT MAY PROVE ACCEPTABLE.

Public Sentiment Sets Strongly in Favor of the Proposed Free System.

The advocates of a free market in San Francisco are greatly encouraged by the public response favorable to the enterprise. Members of the Merchants' Association, who originated the scheme, are confident of successful results. This forenoon a meeting of the free market committee of the association will be held, and it is expected that plans will then be sufficiently matured to present a comprehensive report to a full meeting of the directors of the Association to be held next Thursday evening.

J. R. Freud of the association was interviewed yesterday and spoke hopefully of the project. He said the meeting to-day would develop the sentiments of the committee regarding the site for a market tendered by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners. "I am in favor of accepting this proposition," said Mr. Freud, "although the location is not as accessible to the densely settled sections of the City as I would wish. Its acceptance would be a step in a proper direction. The market there could be used as a train depot for supplying other markets, and in that manner much benefit would follow.

"It is my idea that there should be one free market easily accessible to dwellers in the City north of Market street and another located conveniently near the center of resident population south of Market street. I have heard mentioned as a good site south of Market street the old French Hospital building, on Brannan, near Seventh. This site is not remote from water communication, and would surely accommodate many persons living in that region of the City."

M. S. Kohlberg, an earnest advocate of the free-market proposition, is highly encouraged by the tone of public sentiment. He said yesterday: "We should have at least two free markets, and I can readily perceive how the system would result to the mutual benefit of farmers within twenty-five miles of San Francisco and to many thousands of people residing in San Francisco. Say, for example, that a farmer has fifty or sixty dozen eggs and some little garden truck to sell. The quantity is not large enough for profitable transaction with a commission-house, but the farmer may bring the load to the City in his wagon and dispose of it. The site offered by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners may not be the most desirable, but I apprehend that the association will pronounce in favor of its acceptance. It may work the beginning of other markets free to the populace and the producer."

A. Fusenot, the resident partner of the City of Paris establishment, is an active member of the Merchants' Association, and is a stanch supporter of the free-market enterprise. He expects that the subject will be fully discussed at the committee meeting in the forenoon, and entertains the belief that a definite plan of action will be adopted at the directors' meeting next Thursday evening. He said yesterday:

"The site offered by the State Board of Harbor Commissioners is a step in the right course, and while the place designated may not offer the conveniences to the public which a free market-place should possess, it may be used as a depot for replenishing other markets. We should have at least two free markets, and ultimately four may be found useful, but the first business in hand is to get one.

"The opportunity should be open for small farmers and cultivators of the gardens in San Mateo, Alameda, Marin and Contra Costa counties to visit San Francisco daily, if desired, or twice a week at least, to dispose of their products. There should be no tax on the trade. It should be made absolutely free. The plan has proved highly successful in other cities and will meet with success here if we can secure available sites for market purposes. It is true that teams coming from counties on the other side of the bay would be compelled to pay ferriage, but the tolls should not be excessive.

"In this climate we do not require enduring market-houses. Shelter is all that is required, and the designation of a place for the farmers to meet. In many cities spaces are reserved by municipal ordinance for market places, and in some of the leading cities highly ornamental and substantial market-houses have been constructed. While San Francisco reserved ground for public parks and set apart school lots and engine lots, no market reservations, so far as I can learn, were made. We may be compelled to lease the ground for one market south of Market street, and for another north of that thoroughfare.

"The gain by the free market will be very great to the residents of the City, and people of limited means will be the chief gainers. They can establish customs of trade with individual farmers, and at the close of market day may strike bargains for the unsold produce n hand. The main idea should be to make the trade between the City consumer and the country producer as free as possible. All restrictions, tolls and tariffs tending to enhance the cost of farm products to the consumer should be removed."

Wendell Easton, whose travels have led him to many cities of the world, was asked his opinion yesterday of the project and his judgment as to a proper site for a free market. He has not had time to give the subject full attention, and therefore reserved his opinion for a few days.

Colonel George W. Granniss, who has traveled extensively in this country and Europe, spoke of the advantage of the "market day" to dwellers in the towns of England. Saturday was market day there and the choicest products were brought to town and offered for sale direct to the people. Thousands of people congregated to buy and the convenience to producers and consumers was mutual.

Senator John L. Beard of Alameda County said the free-market system was in vogue in Oakland, but the results there had not been specially gratifying. In some instances dealers from San Francisco established stands in the free market. Although the market was free to all, the hucksters preferred to stand on Eleventh street and sell from their wagons. He was of the opinion that the establishment of free markets in San Francisco would work injustice to commission men who paid license, rent and taxes to conduct a legitimate business enterprise. He fancied, moreover, that the ferry tolls and long hauls by team would prevent many of the farmers from coming to San Francisco with their products.

BLOOMER GIRLS DEFIANT.

They Appeared on the Public Streets and Created a Sensation.

Amusing Comments Passed on Their Costumes as They Flitted About the City.

Two bloomer girls braved the stormy weather and defied public sentiment by appearing on the crowded streets yesterday afternoon.

One was dressed in a light tweed suit. The trousers reached to the knees and were just wide enough to satisfy a police officer, who eyed the pair curiously. She wore black felt leggins and a blue toque. Heavy shoes encased her feet, which she propelled with lofty stride.

THE BLOOMER GIRLS AS SEEN ON MONTGOMERY STREET YESTERDAY.
[*Sketched by a "Call" artist.*]

Her companion wore bloomers of dark material, tanned leggins and white toque.

Neither of the young ladies carried umbrellas or mackintoshes. They were out to defy public opinion and champion the cause of dress reform.

"The horrid things," said an old lady to her venerable husband, as she stepped to the edge of the sidewalk in front of the Mills building on Montgomery street and allowed the bloomer girls to pass.

"Oh, I just wish I had the courage to wear bloomers," remarked a young woman to her escort, as he held an umbrella over her, while she held up her skirts with both hands and carried a parcel under both arms.

"Well, if I caught my wife out in such a rig I would horsewhip her," declared a downtown business man.

"There are some women who have the courage of their convictions," observed a lawyer.

"Say, Ikey, that's a hot thing," shouted a newsboy to his companion.

The bloomer girls flitted along heedless of their critics, but evidently conscious of the sensation that their bifurcated costumes were causing.

They passed along Market street to Kearny, down Post to Montgomery and along the latter to California, where they dodged into a big building and were lost to view.

SAVED BY THE ALARM.

Attempt to Break Into the House of John W. Reid, Hayes Street, Frustrated.

John W. Reid, ex-superintendent of the Fourth-street bridge, who lives at 809A Hayes street, was congratulating himself yesterday that he has a burglar-alarm in his house.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock Sunday night he was awakened from his slumbers by the ringing of the burglar-alarm. He jumped out of bed and hurriedly dressed himself. On going outside he noticed that the door in the basement was open, and he saw a man walking across a vacant lot near his house.

The man walked west on Hayes street, followed by Reid till Policeman Anderson was met. Then Reid asked the officer to place the man under arrest, explaining that he had attempted to break into his house. Anderson took the man to the City Prison, where he was recognized as George Faulkner, a blacksmith, who several years ago was a source of trouble to the police.

On being searched a key, resembling a skeleton key, was found in Faulkner's pockets, but he said it was the key of his room, which yesterday was found to be correct. Faulkner said he was on his way to his home, on Hayes street, near Devisadero, and knew nothing about the attempted burglary. He is in the "tanks," and will be held pending developments.

STREETCAR TRANSFERS.

The Merchants' Association's Request of General Manager Vining.

CONVINCING ARGUMENTS MADE.

The Committee Received but Little Satisfaction From the Railroad Official.

Many months ago the members of the Merchants' Association undertook to induce the officials of the Market-street Railway Company to be more liberal in the issuing of transfers on the principal street-car lines in the combine. It was particularly desired that transfers be issued from the Mission and Market street lines to the Third and Kearny street electric lines, and to accomplish this end a committee from the Merchants' Association was appointed to confer with the railroad people.

A conference upon the subject of street-car transfers was held yesterday morning at the office of General Manager Vining. The following were present as representatives of the Merchants' Association and the taxpayers of the City: A. S. Baldwin of Baldwin & Hammond, C. S. Benedict of the Hastings Company, S. W. Dixon, W. G. Doane of Doane & Henshelwood, F. W. Dohrmann of Nathan, Dohrmann & Co., F. F. Du Rose of the Palace baths, John Farnham of the Crystal baths, H. D. Keil of Goldberg, Bowen & Lebenbaum, M. S. Kohlberg of Kohlberg, Strauss & Frohmann, Frank A. Swain of Swain Bros., H. H. Taylor, agent for the Mills building; George D. Toy of Bovee, Toy & Co. and J. Richard Freud of J. Richard Freud & Co.

A. S. Hallidie, Frank Maskey and C. S. Benedict, who are members of the committee, were unavoidably absent.

Mr. Dohrmann presented the views and wishes of the committee as representatives of the citizens of this City. He was followed by S. W. Dixon, who said that it was through the efforts of a number of members of the association that the company was able to secure its franchise to operate an electric trolley system on Kearny street.

M. S. Kohlberg added that when the company made its first efforts to secure the privilege of erecting electric poles a Kearny-street merchant placed an injunction upon any such extension or enterprise. Then it was that the streetcar people requested the Kearny-street merchants to remove the legal obstructions, Frank Maskey, Mr. Dixon and others to take up the matter. They did so upon a promise from the Market-street car people that transfers would be issued on the lines mentioned. The men worked hard to secure the necessary signatures, and at last were successful. The injunction was raised and the cars set to running at once. Now the citizens and particularly the downtown merchants, desire the Market-street Railway Company to fulfill its agreement and issue transfers as promised.

Others of the committee followed and spoke of the injury being done to the merchants at the lower end of the town, as all the travel is diverted to other directions, and added that property and rent from Post street north have been greatly reduced since the old transfer system was abolished.

Manager Vining listened to all that was said, and said that he did not know who made the promise to the merchants and citizens to issue transfers in consideration of the removal of all obstacles to the Kearny-street electric line. Mr. Vining raised a great objection to issuing transfers upon the ground that the privilege is sadly abused by the passengers giving the transfers to boys to sell. He gave the committee to understand that the traffic in transfers is enormous. In conclusion Mr. Vining said that if the Merchants' Association would get the Supervisors to pass an ordinance making such traffic illegal the company would more favorably consider the proposition. The inference was that the railroad was unable to do anything with the Supervisors.

Mr. Vining in conclusion requested the committee to submit its wishes and request in writing and he would present it to his superiors.

Later in the day the following communication was drafted by the association, which will be signed and presented to-day by the committee to the company:

To the Board of Directors of the Market-street Railway Company, City—GENTLEMEN: In the interest of the business community and the residents of San Francisco in general, the Merchants' Association has appointed a committee to confer with you concerning certain improvements and extensions in the streetcar service under your control. This committee is not aware of the existence of any law governing the issuance of transfers, but understands that in principle your company is willing to extend transfers from any one of your lines to any other of your lines to the extent that one fare will carry a passenger in a continuous trip from any part of the City to any other part of the City.

We also understand that the reasons why this principle is not carried out on the Kearny-street line is that this privilege is abused by traffic in transfers already existing, and anticipated increased abuse, which, in your opinion, would result from such extension.

We also understand that the transfer privilege which existed on the Kearny-street line before it became an electric road was withdrawn at the time the change was made for the same reasons. This committee respectfully represents that by reason of such discrimination the property and trade on Kearny and adjacent streets has been reduced in value and extent, and earnestly requests that the following transfer privileges be extended to the Kearny-street line:

First, from the Mission-street electric line both ways via the Kearny-street electric line to North Beach, and vice-versa; second, from the Kearny-street electric line both ways to Market-street cable lines, same as now on the Powell-street line; third, from the Kearny-street electric line to the Clay-street and Sacramento-street cable lines, and vice-versa in all directions, thereby giving to Kearny street substantially the same transfer privileges that are now extended to the Powell-street line.

We believe that the liberal application of the principle for transferring mentioned above is a vast benefit to the welfare and prosperity of this City, and that it should therefore be carried into effect as far as possible. On the other hand, this committee fully realizes that the abuse of such transfer privileges, and particularly the traffic in transfers, is not only detrimental to the financial interests of your company but morally pernicious and generally objectionable, and should therefore be stopped.

This committee in return for complying with the suggestions made above, and believing that the best interests of the City are served thereby, will petition the Board of Supervisors to make such traffic illegal, and will gladly assist in every other way for the purpose of making the transfer system throughout the City as liberal to the traveling public and as just to the railway company as possible.

This committee has been requested to represent to you that the present car service on Montgomery street is inadequate and unsatisfactory. We are also informed that the majority of property-holders and business houses on that street and vicinity favor a change to an electric line, with liberal transfer privileges. If your company will assure this committee that, should there be no legal obstacles in making such a change, you are willing to substitute an electric line for the present one without delay, this committee will immediately canvass among the property-holders and business houses to ascertain if we have been correctly informed as to the wishes of the majority of those most interested.

THE Y. M. C. A. DEBT.

Efforts Being Made to Raise the $25,000 That Is Yet Needed.

The raising of the debt on the Young Men's Christian Association building is to be specially taken up this week. Already the association has $75,000 of the $100,000, but it is expected that the last $25,000 will come harder than all the rest.

The building will be thrown open to-night to young men. General W. H. L. Barnes will deliver an address and other prominent speakers are on the programme. There will be good music.

All young men are invited to inspect the building on this occasion. It is one of the finest association buildings in the world and one of the best equipped, and the work is eminently successful.

The canceling of the indebtedness on it seems to be arousing increased public interest, as evidenced by the fact that so large an amount has been subscribed in the limited time.

SELLING WILD GAME.

Warrants Have Been Issued for the Arrest of Several Dealers.

Game Warden J. A. Mogan was stirred up by a short notice as to his whereabouts in last Saturday's CALL, and as a result he made a wholesale raid upon those who were selling game out of season. Mr. Mogan made a very successful bag during his hunt for the game law transgressors, and yesterday warrants were served upon the following people: Kuhlmeyer & Dolhrguy, 209 Washington street; D. E. Allison, 501 Front street; A. S. Smith, 1138 Market street; H. Heckmann, 400 Davis street; A. J. Immel, 117 Washington street; Charles Huth, 311 Montgomery avenue; Campodonico & Malcolm, 319 Washington street; Marchand, 115-117 Dupont street; Charles Nemetz, 80-90 Central Market.

It is presumed that the Fish and Game Commissioners will lend some assistance to the Game Warden in his endeavor to bring offending parties to justice; it is their duty.

P. Peranti pleaded guilty of selling wild ducks out of season in Judge Joachimsen's court yesterday and was fined $5. He got off very cheaply.

NEWSPAPER ART WORK.

Very Fine Display Given by the Guild of Arts and Crafts.

Flaming Posters, Dainty Etchings and Delicate Pen-and-Ink Drawings on View.

All yesterday, despite the threatening weather, a stream of art lovers flowed in and out of the Partington studio on Pine street to view the extensive display of printing and its related arts being given by the Guild of Arts and Crafts. If the opening day be any augury for the future the exhibition is bound to be successful. The display comprises books ancient and modern, displays of binding, sketches, various processes of pictorial reproduction and everything in the way of newspaper art work, from the most delicate pen-and-ink drawing to the flamboyant poster.

One of the most interesting specimens of modern proficiency in the art of reproducing ancient typographical work is a fac-simile edition of Caxton's "Game of Chesse," brought out in London in 1860. The antique black-letter masterpiece of the great English printer is so faithfully copied as to seem almost real. The title page, chapter headings and initial letters of paragraphs are particularly ornate.

Another fine specimen of typographic art is the "Morte d'Arthur," illustrated by Aubrey Beardsley, from J. O'Hara Cosgrave's collection. The fine plates with which the valuable edition is enriched rendered the volume an object of much interest to many of the visitors. In another showcase is displayed a New Testament, printed in London in the year 1650, having the Latin and Arabic versions in parallel lines.

A missal of the seventeenth century is one of the gems of the display. It is in manuscript throughout and magnificently illuminated, the lettering being Latin and not Gothic in style, and the lines, for a wonder, being far enough apart to be read with perfect ease. A fifteenth-century Antiphonarium, or choir-book, also in manuscript, in another exhibit, is specially deserving of notice owing to the clearness with which the musical notation is given. The words of the divine office are in black, with floriated and richly illuminated initials, while the rubrics, as in modern liturgical works, are in red.

A copy of the Nuremberg Chronicle, dated 1493, is one of Miss Hobart's contributions, and is a fine specimen of early German typography.

Among the excellent specimens of local art work on view, Edward Cucuel has two very fine sketches in India ink; one "A Scene in the Salon at the Champs d'Elysees," and the other a veritable gem in the same style of work, entitled, "The First Quarrel," in which two lovers on bicycles are represented as enjoying the new experience of a tiff.

Ernest C. Peixotto has a fine pen-and-ink drawing of the cathedral at Chartres, and Frank A. Nankivell's fantastic, yet powerful creation, "The New Woman," was also much admired. Among other pen-and-ink drawings may be mentioned a portrait of Charles M. Shortridge, by J. Kahler; "Horse-shoe Girls," by Harrison Fisher; portraits of Governor Budd and others by Richard L. Partington; and "Skating at Truckee," by Arthur Lewis.

The display is unique and first-class in its way, and seems well worthy of a visit.

The clerical broad-brimmed hat with a low crown was worn by respectable people 300 years ago.

NEW TO-DAY.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

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Why So Many Are Suffering at This Time and What They Should Do.

When the weather is hot you perspire. The pores of the skin are opened, the blood moves quickly through the veins and all impurities are thrown out of the system. But when the weather is cold the pores are closed, the blood becomes thick and stagnant, it does not circulate properly and you feel weak and shivery.

Most people feel chilly in winter for this reason, and that is why colds and chills are so prevalent. There is, however, one way to keep from feeling these chilly sensations and avoiding the dangers of wintertime. Many people have fortunately discovered this way and are giving others the benefit of their experience.

F. Weitzer of Newport, Ky., says: "I was very sick last winter with grip and pneumonia. I tried many remedies without getting relief until I was persuaded to take Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. The result was that in a few days my aches and pains left me. I commenced to recover at once and was soon completely restored to health."

J. E. Edwards, Los Angeles, Cal., says: "About five years ago I took a terrible cold, which settled on my lungs. I suffered continually and was unable to shake it off until I tried Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. It soon gave me back health and strength and effected a thorough cure."

These cases, and thousands of others like them, furnish the best proof that for building up the system and driving off disease Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is unequaled. Nothing has ever compared with it for stimulating and toning up the whole body and restoring the health. It shakes and arouses to action the torpid blood. It promotes appetite, digestion, assimilation. Taken regularly during the winter it is a sure means of preventing coughs, colds, chills and pneumonia.

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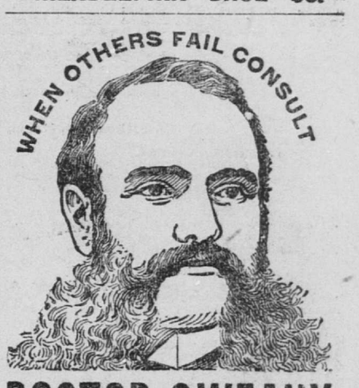

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