

THE JONES TRIAL AT CARSON CITY.

Further Examination of the Books of the Mint.

MANY MISSING SHEETS.

Great Difficulty Is Experienced in Tracing the Records of the Melts.

BOGUS BAR SHOWN THE JURY.

Impossible to Make a Spurious Brick Without the Knowledge of the Watchmen.

CARSON, Nev., March 4.—The case of the Government vs. J. T. Jones, the alleged bullion thief, was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning, with Warren Noteware on the stand. The examination of the books was continued and showed that 1908 ounces of bullion more than was charged to the refinery was returned to the superintendent in the fiscal year 1893. All bullion that had been received by the superintendent was supposed to be genuine.

The figures for the amount of bullion sent to the refinery were then called for and for half an hour continuous figures were read to the jury, which in the end showed that 1497 standard ounces of bullion, valued at \$25,000, failed to come back to the melter and refiner from the refinery.

The witness then explained that the bullion sent to the refinery did not contain the gold that it was purported to contain and it was covered by the spurious melt. More figures were read from the records of the bullion sent to the refinery from December, 1894, to July, 1895; sent to the refinery, 10,430 ounces of gold; received from the refinery, 8255 ounces; difference, 1908 ounces, or \$27,000, which represents the loss.

Witness said that was accounted for only by the fact that the bullion did not contain the value that it was purported to contain. In the working of silver there was a shortage from the refinery of 8078 ounces in the years 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894. Mr. Jones was acting as assistant melter and refiner from March 1, 1890, to March, 1895. The only way that these deficiencies could be covered would be to deliver manufactured bogus melts.

The bogus melt was here presented by the witness and its record given. The bar was made in the deposit melting-room, as it fitted a mold from that room. The bar and mold were here shown to the jury.

Witness, resuming, said the metal in the melt as it now stands is not the same as when deposited in the Mint. It was impossible for any one outside of the Mint to substitute a spurious melt for a genuine one. The person who substituted it must have had access to the melter and refiner's department. It could not have been made without the knowledge of the melter or his assistant.

Records from the consolidation book were then read. Witness was unable to trace all deposits through this record. No disposition in the refinery of melt 77 is in the pages of the consolidation book. In this book consolidations 8, 9, 10 and 11 are missing. It was further shown that a page was taken out. The mutilations of this book destroy all chance to trace the above-numbered melts. It must have been done to prevent the tracing of the melts. Were the bookkeeping in the refinery and the tags kept it would be possible to trace all the melts. C. W. Thompson and Frank Oliver were employed in the melting and deposit room.

Witness then explained how the watchmen of the mint made their rounds of the building once an hour, showing that it would be impossible to make a spurious melt without the knowledge of the watchmen. The time-book was then called for and the time of arrival and departure of the employees read to the jury. It was shown that Charles W. Thompson and Frank Oliver left the Mint at 6 p. m., July 20, 1893. It was impossible to state what time Mr. Jones left the Mint on that day.

The statement records of the month of June, 1893, were then read. The record of the assayer shows that melt 14 was remelted. Why this was done it was impossible to say. Charles W. Thompson was employed as deposit melter in May, 1893. Mr. Harris was foreman of the ingot melting-room. Frank Oliver was appointed on June 19, 1893. He had two days' experience in melting, when he remained in the melting-room until 6 p. m. Witness assisted in weighing bullion on September 12, 1894. Mr. Jones left Saturday, February 9, 1895. Returned on February 22 or 23. The weighing of the bullion was done during his absence.

A number of small gold bars were sent for the Mint to be placed in evidence. Gold bar 190 was turned over to the melter and refiner, but is not in the Mint and could not be found in the refiner's vault.

Mr. Jones left for San Francisco on February 9 and the search for the bar was made on Sunday, February 10. No one could get into the vault without the key or the combination. A box of gold bars were brought into court. These bars were to show the similarity between the missing bars and the bars offered in evidence. A bar as near the size of the missing one as could be found was handed to the jurors. It was found that it could easily be carried in a coat pocket. A number of bars were then exhibited, ranging in fineness from 500 to 999. The oath of office was the only check on the honesty of the melter and refiner or his assistant, and it would be possible for the melter and refiner to carry out a bar or a number of bars of gold in his pocket. It could only be concealed by making spurious melts and marking a higher fineness on them than they really contained. It would be necessary to assay the bar to detect the fraud.

A FRENCH SENSATION.

Valuable Land That May Revert to the State.

FRESNO, Cal., March 4.—An extraordinary request, emanating from the office of the Surveyor-General of California, reached the County Treasurer here yesterday. It asks for the return of \$12,000, said to have been deposited some years ago by Miller & Lux as trust funds, in compliance

with law, in order to reclaim six sections of swampy land in what is now Madra County. The treasurer asserts that records have been searched for twenty years back and there is no evidence that such a deposit was ever made. The matter was brought to the attention of the Board of Supervisors here to-day and produced a sensation. It raises an important question, for if no such deposit was made the title to this land is imperfect. The land is now said to be very valuable, and it may ultimately revert to the State.

VISITING PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Governor Budd and State Examiners Arrive at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 4.—This morning Governor James Budd and several members of the State Board of Examiners arrived in Los Angeles from the north and went to their hotel.

Accompanying Governor Budd are Joseph Steffens of Stockton; E. M. White, brother of Senator; Stephen M. White, of Agnew; S. E. Black, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; L. H. Brown, Secretary of State, and Secretary Watkins.

Two members of the board, Attorney-General Fitzgerald and Dr. Gardner, are not with the party, being unable to join it at this time. The Governor stated that there is no particular significance in the visit of the board at this time. It is here to look into the workings of the Highlands Insane Asylum and the Whittier State School.

The affairs of the latter institution will be given attention, and the Governor will decide as to the appointment of a trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Andrew Mullen.

The Governor and party left this afternoon by the San Bernardino train to visit the Highlands Asylum. It is expected that they will visit Mount Lowe on Saturday night upon their return from an inspection of the Whittier School.

SUICIDE AT LOS ANGELES.

Beautiful Young Woman Throws Herself into the Lake at Westlake Park.

Identified as Minnie Judy, Who Had Worked at a Hotel as Chambermaid.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 4.—A beautiful young lady about the age of 24, richly and elegantly attired, committed suicide by throwing herself into the lake at Westlake Park last night. She had on a black silk dress of the finest texture, and her lingerie and hosiery were expensive and in good taste. It was evident that the unfortunate woman was accustomed to good apparel, and the tout ensemble of her habiliments were in the most approved taste. It was evidently a suicide. There were no marks at all on the body of the woman showing that she was foully dealt with and there were no indications of poisoning.

The mysterious unknown as she lay on the cold slab at the Morgue presented an ideal figure for an artist. It was the body of the handsomest and most comely woman that has ever been called to the attention of the Coroner.

This afternoon Mrs. Davis, proprietor of the Pacific restaurant, visited the Morgue and at once identified the young woman as Minnie Judy, who had been in the employ of her mother for the past two years at the Menlo House as chambermaid. She left the place, it is stated, with the intention of leaving with a man with whom she was in love. The man is not known. He urged her to leave with him and it was the supposition of the Davises that she had done so.

It is unquestionably a fact that the girl was betrayed and that suicide was induced by her disgrace. The Davises spoke very highly of the girl. She came from the East recently and constantly kept the name and location of her parents a secret.

Against Foreclosure.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 4.—At the regular meeting of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, the resolution relative to the funding bill came up for the third time for consideration. At the meeting of February 19 some resolutions denouncing the funding bill as liable to work injury to the commercial interests of this Coast were offered by Director Patton. He stated that similar resolutions had been passed by commercial bodies in other sections of the State. After some discussion the matter was referred to the committee on law and legislation. Director Groff, chairman of the committee, reported that the committee reported and offered as a substitute the following resolutions, which it asked should be passed by the board:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce is hereby requested to petition the bill now before Congress to refund the indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad Company to the United States, and advise the immediate foreclosure held by the Government to secure such indebtedness.

Resolved further, That the chamber urges the representative bodies of other communities to take such steps as to them may seem best to assist in defeating this funding scheme, so prejudicial to the commercial interests of California and unjust to the people of the United States.

This resolution, after a short discussion, was laid over until the matter came up for the third time for consideration, and a long and vigorous discussion took place. At the end of the discussion an aye and no vote was taken and the result was five ayes for the resolution, and nine noes against it, and the resolution thus failed of passage.

Notice was immediately given that an appeal would be taken to the members of the chamber on the resolutions.

GOLD AT PLACERVILLE.

Important Development Made by Workmen in the Lady Emma Mine.

Struck a Large Body of Ore Which Is Very Rich in Free Gold.

PLACERVILLE, Cal., March 4.—In the Lady Emma mine workmen this morning extending south drift on second level struck a large body of ore very rich in free gold. The whole mass of quartz will free from \$20 to \$40 per ton. They found a specimen-rock that will give \$5 an ounce. Work is being vigorously prosecuted on the north and south drifts of the third level. When the south drift of the third level cuts the chute which struck this morning in the second level, it will undoubtedly reveal the richest strike made in this county. The chute is sixty-five feet in length on the first level and is increasing in width and length, as depth is attained.

This property is owned by San Francisco people. They have operated a two-stamp mill on it for prospecting purposes for six months, but are now completing a ten-stamp mill which will be in operation within thirty days.

A CALL representative to-day visited the above-named mine and saw the rock and platinum metal in place. The property is six miles north of Placerville, in the Kelsey district.

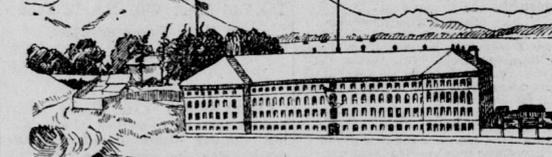
A SAN FRANCISCO OFFER.

Another Fine Site for the Wilmerding School in This City.

PIONEER WOOLEN MILLS.

Seven Fifty-Vara Lots, Extensive Buildings and Steam Power Included.

It is understood that the Regents of the University of California at their meeting on March 21 will receive an offer of a site for the Wilmerding school that is sure to command great favor. The tender in contemplation consists of the land and buildings of the Pioneer Woolen Mills of San Francisco. The property, comprising



BUILDING AND SITE OFFERED FOR THE WILMERDING SCHOOL.

seven fifty-vara lots, is bounded by Van Ness avenue, Polk and Bay streets. Two of the lots abut on the seawall front now being extended. Adjoining the sheltered cove is the charming military reservation of Black Point. The location is not only picturesque and accessible, but advantages of deep water are presented. A substantial brick building four stories high, extending for a whole block, two auxiliary brick buildings and offices are on the premises. The buildings are amply equipped with engine, boilers and all the appliances of steam power.

It is contemplated that the necessary money to acquire the land and buildings will be raised by the active generosity of a few leading citizens of San Francisco. A capable business man of experience has been charged with the responsibility of carrying forward the project to a successful issue. He has made such progress in his work recently that all doubt as to ultimate success in the enterprise has vanished.

Regents of the university to whom the advantages of the site have been presented acknowledge that the offer is one that must prove acceptable to the board. Some regents who expressed themselves in favor of the Oakland sites at the last meeting of the board, now frankly avow their preference for the Van Ness site.

A large portion of the means necessary for the acquisition of the property has already been secured and the remainder will be raised in due time. In fact, canvassing for subscribers to the school is now in active progress. Among all classes a sentiment is found to exist which earnestly favors the location of the school in San Francisco. Many believe that Mr. Wilmerding, who acquired his fortune in this city, had no other thought in mind regarding this bequest than that the school should be established in San Francisco. His mind was so engrossed with the main principle of the enterprise, and he had such aversion to details during the last year of his life, that he did not designate where he desired the school to be located. Many who were close to him and know of his generous intentions infer that he expected the institution to be established in San Francisco.

The expenditure of money on the Pioneer Woolen Mills site, independent of the cost of the school, has amounted to \$300,000. The land is fairly worth \$250,000 now, and is sure to attain a much greater value when existing schemes of improvement in that quarter of the town are completed. It is not more than four blocks distant from the site, and the Polk-street extension of the Sutter-street system will run directly to the property.

Leading men who have the project in view direct attention to the register to the location south of Market street, of the existing mechanical schools, and indicate that the vast population north of Market street would supply many pupils for a school located on Van Ness avenue near the bay.

Had Mr. Wilmerding made the endowment for an agricultural college, no opposition to its location in Alameda County would be raised, but a mechanical school designed to afford boys an opportunity to learn a trade, ought to be established where the pupils can avail themselves of its advantages.

RESIGNATION WITHDRAWN.

Chief Crowley Accedes to the Request of the Commissioners.

Policeman J. J. McLaughlin Fined \$100 for Intoxication and Insubordination.

As stated in yesterday's CALL the Police Commissioners at their meeting last night requested Chief Crowley to withdraw his resignation and it was accordingly withdrawn.

The Commissioners held a long session to hear the charge of intoxication and insubordination preferred by Sergeant J. B. Cook against Policeman John J. McLaughlin.

The charge against McLaughlin was that on the night of February 6, while on duty on Morton street, he was under the influence of liquor, and on being ordered to deliver up his revolver he used abusive and offensive language to his superior officer.

Sergeant Cook testified in effect that on the night in question, about 9:50 o'clock he saw McLaughlin leaning against the wall of one of the houses on Morton street, near Grant avenue. He spoke to him and asked him if he did not understand his orders to drop his revolver, and when he refused to do so, he took him to the police station. McLaughlin replied, "Yes, sergeant."

McLaughlin went toward Kearny street, and the sergeant saw him staggering. He watched him, and as he was coming back from Kearny street he was still staggering, and caught hold of an iron railing. The sergeant called Policeman Ward's attention to McLaughlin's condition, and then as McLaughlin leaned against a house he called Policeman Floy's attention to him.

"Accompanied by Officer Floy," continued the sergeant, "I went up to McLaughlin and said, 'Give me your revolver, you drunk.' McLaughlin said 'You are a liar; I am not drunk.' He handed me his revolver, and pulling out club and handcuffs and pulling off his belt he said, 'Take these, too.' I told him to go home, but he refused, and I ordered

him to go to the California-street station. He refused to go with me and Officer Floy persuaded him to go with him. On the way to the station he asked different people where he was drunk, and the station he made use of abusive language. I ordered Officers Floy and Young to take his star from him and then told him to go home."

In cross-examination by Attorney Duce, the sergeant said he first saw McLaughlin about 8 o'clock and he did not appear to be drunk. He took hold of McLaughlin's arm and told him not to make a fool of himself. He denied using an offensive name to McLaughlin.

Policeman Floy corroborated the sergeant as to the language used by McLaughlin on Morton street and at the California-street station. McLaughlin was very much excited, but he did not think he was drunk. He did not think the sergeant could have called McLaughlin an offensive name without hearing it, and he did not hear it. The sergeant treated McLaughlin like a gentleman.

Policeman Ward could not say that McLaughlin was drunk when the sergeant called his attention to him. Policemen Young and Mullender, who were at the California-street station, testified to McLaughlin using abusive language to the sergeant, but they saw no sign of liquor upon him.

For the defense several citizens testified to having seen McLaughlin on the night of February 6, and that he was sober. Dr. Lee of Geary street created a mild sensation

by testifying that he heard the sergeant use an offensive term to McLaughlin, and Joseph Long, an expressman; James Cronin, a barber; and James Smith, a cook out of employment, testified to the same effect.

The sergeant at the conclusion of the evidence denied that he used the offensive expression to McLaughlin, and said he would file one in or out of the department to say that they had ever heard him use it.

The Commissioners, after being in executive session for about half an hour, fined McLaughlin \$100 in charge of neglect of duty against Policeman F. W. Dasmann was dismissed. Policeman Thomas Rioran was dropped from the roll, being incapacitated from duty.

MASSON CASE DECIDED.

Heirs Have Come to an Agreement and Litigation Is Ended.

Miss May Masson Paid \$4250 for Her Claims on Her Father's Estate.

A compromise has been effected in the contest over the estate of Victor B. Masson. Judge Coffey has signed the order allowing the compromise, and within a few days the case will be in a condition to be taken out of the courts.

The contestant, May Masson, is the daughter of the testator by his first wife. The principal legatees under the will were Masson's second wife, Eliza Jane Masson, and their child, Eleonore Ruth Masson. To May Masson was left \$1000.

The estate was valued at \$300,000. May Masson contested the will on the ground of undue influence. She alleged that in 1877 her father married a second time, and in 1878 the child Eleonore Masson was born. She said in her contest that from the time of the marriage, and particularly after the second child had reached the age of 10 or 11 years, her father's mind was poisoned against her; that she was kept from her father, and represented to her father that she cared nothing for him, and in various other ways damaged her in the eyes of her parent. He left her alone, she said, in 1888 and went to France, where she had no means of support and was dependent upon friends.

Soon after the will was filed Miss Masson entered her contest, and since then negotiations have been going on with the object of effecting some understanding without bringing the case into the courts. These negotiations have been successful, and the case bids fair to end at once.

The compromise was made with Eleonore Ruth Masson. She was made residuary legatee, while her mother's portion was that of the wife, one-half the estate, which was all community property. By the terms of the compromise Miss Masson relinquishes to Eleonore Masson half the \$1000 legacy given to her under the will, and she surrenders to Eleonore Masson all her claims upon the one-half of the estate which was left to Eleonore Masson and the other half of the estate consisting of this May Masson is to be given \$4250.

PRIVATE STREET WORK.

The Richmond District Property Owners and the Sewer Contractors.

Richmond district is now wrestling with the street-contractor question. According to the residents of the locality that place is a fruitful field for the man after a private contract to grade the new thoroughfares or construct sewers, and often the methods practiced by those firms to get the jobs and then to make them remunerative are singular.

"The district," said President Hubbs of the Richmond Property-owners' Protective Association yesterday, "is and has been having a great deal of improper work done and the street contractor is ever busy there. The old game of getting the necessary majority of property-owners of a certain section to sign a contract for work, running in dummy signatures, and then forcing the non-signers by some means to stand in is of course played there. But the best scheme is this: Let me say first that all the private contractors have a great deal of money to spend with each other. It is a sort of syndicate and there is no relief from it."

A contractor will get the building of a sewer on a block from one cross street to the other, and as he is coming back extending the pipe to the center point between the four corners, and you may be sure the sewer stops short at the crossing. This leaves an unsewered space at each corner, and the contractor, who has a block has been finished (?) all four corner crossings have never been touched.

"The property-owners complain, of course, but they are told that the connections are not to be made between the different blocks because the official grade has not been established and the City Street Department would not permit such. After awhile another contractor comes along and sewer the crossings. The ordinance governing this work permits him to charge the property-owners on each side half way down the block for work on a pipe that does not extend a small fraction of that distance. So you see, they pay twice for the work. It is one of the impositions practiced by private street work firms in this contractor-ridden town. Some day we may hope to have these matters placed upon a just basis, possibly."

ALONG THE WATER FRONT.

Captain Jardalla of the British Ship Cawdor Severely Censured.

SUDDEN DEATH OFF PORT.

Though Within Three Hours of an Anchorage the Body Was Buried at Sea.

Captain Jardalla of the British ship Cawdor is not in very good odor with sailors along the water front. "Jack" spends the greater part of his life on the ocean wave, but when it comes to drying he always wants to be buried ashore. He has an inborn horror of being buried fifty fathoms deep, and if the vessel is anywhere near port his wish is generally granted.

The Cawdor was 153 days from Hull, and last Tuesday morning was off the Farallones. At 10 a. m. James McDonald, one of the sailors, died, and two hours later his body was consigned to the deep. At 3 p. m. the ship was at anchor in the bay, and James McDonald was forgotten. When the funeral took place a heavy snow squall was raging, and the sailors say that it would have been an easy thing to preserve the body, but then the expense of burial ashore had to be looked to.

The following interesting letter in regard to the barkentine Discovery was received yesterday:

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER GRANT, SEATTLE, WASH.

To the Editor of the San Francisco Call:—Sir: I saw an article in your paper of Thursday, February 27, where you state that the idea of a new lighthouse for the barkentine Discovery is lost. As one of the original crew, on leaving San Francisco, I think I may be able to give you some information about the ship of which you and the public at large are in ignorance.

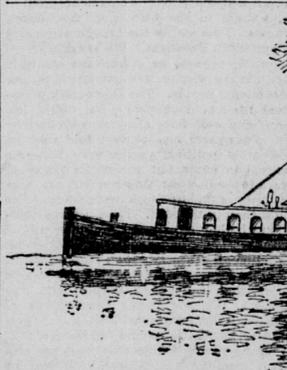
I was aboard her in San Francisco, thinking her to be a seaworthy vessel, but when we got to sea I found that said ship was in an altogether unseaworthy condition, because she was leaking badly, and her rigging and spars were altogether rotten. I often went up aloft to furl a sail, never expecting to reach the deck in safety, expecting that her masts would go overboard while I was up there.

The Discovery was overladen when she left port. With the working of the ship at sea it would be impossible to keep the water out of the hold.

Now a few words about myself. I had a little difference with the captain of said ship and caused him to pay me off at Port Gamble. Thomas Seull was also discharged at said port on account of sickness, and I consider myself very lucky to get out of that ship before she got lost. This is my fourth lucky escape from vessels on this coast just before they were lost.

Heavy fog prevented the Discovery from leaving port. The steamer Corona that got in from southern ports yesterday covered herself with glory at Port Los Angeles during the trip. The British ship Dunboyne went on the flats and the Southern Pacific Company's tug Collis could not budge her. The Corona went to her assistance and between them they succeeded. The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's vessel then helped to take the Britisher to Santa Monica. Yesterday General Manager Fillmore wrote a very pleasant note to Goodall, Perkins & Co. warmly thanking them for the assistance rendered the Collis and Dunboyne.

Captain Debeny of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's City of Puebla was the recipient of a very handsome present on the last trip of the vessel. On the message up the passengers raised a subscription and when the vessel returned to Seattle after her trip around the Sound



The New Lighthouse Inspectors' Tender as It Will Appear When Completed. (Sketches from the working drawings.)

they presented him with a magnificent toilet set.

Everything was of silver, even to the handles of his razors and the backs of his hairbrushes, and all had his initials carved on them. The captain has had a plated lined case made for the precious articles and the chances are that they will not see much service. Captains Debeny of the Puebla and Wallace of the Walla Walla are two of the most popular men on the Puget Sound run.

When the Puebla sails to-morrow she will take over fifty miners for the Alaskan gold fields along. They will join the Albatross at Port Townsend, and on arriving at Sitka will begin their march to the head waters of the Yukon. Those who leave on the Puebla to try their luck at mining are:

W. H. Blaylock, Louis Wilson, James Orchard, Hugo Ahlbeck, A. Olsen, Gus Johnson, Swanson, J. E. Corbett, George S. Gilchrist, E. A. Kersting, L. Genazzi, A. H. Preston, Jackson Johnson, Dr. Harris, A. Hughes, D. R. Dwyer, A. J. Breiling, H. Trembley, H. Turner, J. Smith, S. A. Sniff, J. W. Dukes, L. B. Bell, Harry Martin, J. M. White, John Newmill, Carl Betsch, Fred Wagner, L. Gillman, E. Behring, W. O. Durban, Thomas Clark, A. H. Winter, Edward Fredrick, E. P. Leairn, W. E. Reavis, T. G. Gibb, George W. Lewis, George E. Egan, K. S. Gilbert, E. A. Warrick, J. F. Haverrfield, E. Crutcher, William Zahn, F. J. Wright, J. Noon, A. C. Spencer, M. Brooks, J. B. Choate, G. Lehti, J. C. Sponagie, J. L. Bell, J. W. Dukes, A. H. Dutton, P. B. Noble.

The revenue cutter Rush that was in collision with the collier Peter Jensen will dock at Main-street wharf to-day for repairs. The chances are, however, that she will have to go on the drydock, as her hull has been much strained by the glancing blow she struck the big steamer.

The American ship Baring Brothers arrived from New York yesterday after a passage of 145 days. Both the Baring and the considerable railroad iron aboard for the Valley road. On February 27 last David Williams, one of the sailors on the Baring Brothers, died of consumption and was buried at sea.

When the birth of Esmeralda Seidel on the steamer Corona was recorded it was stated that the father tried to keep his name from getting into print, and first said it was May and then White. This was owing to a misunderstanding, and Mr. Seidel wishes it thoroughly understood that he is proud and happy to let the world know that he is the father of a bouncing baby girl.

The bids for the erection of the shed over Pacific-street wharf will be opened by the Harbor Commissioners to-day.

ADOPTED THE REPORTS.

The Board of Health Accepts the Statement That Spring Valley Water Is Pure.

The reports of the experts recently appointed by the Board of Health to examine into the purity of the water of the Spring Valley Company came up before a special meeting of the board yesterday and the members, with the exception of the Mayor, voted to accept them. As stated in THE CALL some time ago, the experts reported that the water was entirely fit for drinking purposes and was as good as that of the majority of large cities in the United States.

Mayor Sutro thought it strange that the quality of the water should vary so much within a few years, referring to the reports of experts who examined the water several years ago. He expressed the opinion that the water must have greatly improved, probably through the process of aeration. However, he stated that as the reports varied he must vote against their acceptance.

The expected change in the position of resident physician of the City and County Hospital came up and Dr. A. J. Younger was deposited. His successor was appointed in Dr. W. F. Dudley. Mayor Sutro voted no, stating that he had not been consulted about the matter.

NEW LIGHTHOUSE TENDER.

It Will Be a Steamer of the Latest and Most Improved Pattern.

It Is Expected That the Launch Will Be Ready for Service in About a Month.

Work has lately been commenced on a new steam launch or tender for the inspectors of the lighthouse department, and it is expected that it will be ready for service in about a month. The new vessel is intended to supplement the steamer Madrona, and do such work about the bay as may be required when the larger vessel is at sea. There has been a demand for such a boat for a long time, and when it is completed it will greatly add to the efficiency of the department.

The hull is being built by A. M. Wilson on Stanford street, near King, and the work is well under way. Only the best of selected material is being used, and all of the timbers are of oak and extra heavy. From the appearance of the hull at present it should make a strong and serviceable craft. The dimensions are as follows: Length over all 38 feet, depth of hold amidships 5 feet 1 inch, beam 8 feet. The cut-water rises over seven feet above the keel. There is very little sheer to the line of the gunwale, but the general appearance of the hull is graceful. A cabin will extend over two-thirds of the vessel's length. The forward part will contain the wheel and also seats for several persons. Immediately aft the engine and boiler room will be located. They will occupy about twelve feet of the vessel's length. The after portion of the deck will contain a cockpit, with an arrangement for covering it with an awning, and seats around the sides for about ten people. All the machinery on the vessel will be oak and walnut highly finished and varnished.

The engines for the new tender are being built by William H. Birch on First street. The boiler is of the tubular marine type. It is forty-eight inches in diameter and five feet long. The engine is a double compound, with cylinders four and

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