MISSION OF YAMAGATA.

The Japanese Marquis Is Embassador to the Czar's Coronation.

TRAVELING IN MAGNIFICENCE.

He Occupies the Highest Rank as Statesman and Soldier in Japan.

Marquis Yamagata, the Japanese Embassador, and his suite spent a rather quiet day in this City yesterday after their arrival. The morning hours were occupied with correspondence and recreation, and the remainder of the time was passed in sight-seeing and social pleasures.

The principal men of the party drove to the Cliff through the Golden Gate Park, and took in the Presidio in the afternoon. At night they were guests of the Japanese Consul at a brilliant dinner given in honor of Marquis Yamagata.

This is one of the most important missions that ever went out of Japan to another country, and, while the gentlemen of high degree composing it pass quietly about San Francisco, they are regarded at home as pre-eminently qualified to represent their country at a European court. They are indeed distinguished men, not alone in Japan, but all the world over, and it is highly probable they will travel from here in magnificence. They have a large portion of the first floor of the Palace Hotel, where some of the most luxurious apartments are located. A retinue of secretaries, clerks and valets swell the number and give the party an air of courtly grandeur.

The fact that the mission is to the coronation ceremonies of the Czar of Russia at Moscow gives it a peculiar significance. Russia's attitude toward the Oriental nations and her diplomatic relations with them in connection with the Chino-Japanese war are clearly remembered. The great civilized nation of the Orient has shown a friendly feeling for the Muscovite neighbor.

And now when there is peace and the laurels, so to speak, are yet green on Japan's brow, the opportunity is almost ripe for Japan to offer courtesies to the Russian court and people. Japan has selected for this work Marquis Yamagata, who is beyond question the most distinguished Japanese soldier and statesman of the time.

During the war with China the French papers spoke of him as the Von Moltke of Japan, and he is said to combine the qualities of a Bismarck and a Gladstone.

He is going to Europe surrounded by soldiers, statesmen and scholars. With him is Major Oshima, who accompanied him all through the war, an educated gentleman, and like many other confreres, a hero.

The other members of the suite are accomplished, diplomatic, courteous gentlemen, who speak English, French and German without an accent, and are equipped by years of study at home and abroad to discuss in various languages questions of state, and in short to shine among brilliant men.

Mr. Tsudzuki, the General Director of the Imperial Archives of Japan, who is acting as chief secretary of this mission, speaks for the party to press representatives. He is a man of athletic build and above medium stature, with a strong, intellectual face, polite to the last degree, and well versed in knowing how to make himself interesting.

His conversation betrayed the student of political economy, the art of war and diplomacy.

"We are going directly to the coronation of the Czar in Moscow," he said, "to represent Japan officially. There will be one imperial Prince at the coronation who will represent the court of Japan. Marquis Yamagata will represent the country officially as Embassador. Circumstances will not permit the Marquis to remain long in Europe. He is the most influential statesman and soldier in Japan and cannot remain away long at this time.

"Marquis Yamagata is one of the survivors of the great revolution of 1868, and since then he has been prominently identified with the reorganization. He was responsible for every detail in the strategy of the battle of Ping Yang, and other battles also, and was one of the four leaders to be honored by the Emperor after the Chinese war with the title of Marquis. He commanded the second army at Port Arthur.

"Marquis Yamagata is one of these who unite civil and military ability. A statesman and a stanch royalist, yet he permitted western liberal ideas to take root in the country and let the Japanese Government be founded on the basis of self-government. He reformed almost every branch of the Interior administration. For instance, in the matter of church and state, he reorganized them so that the church became an independent body, but controlled under the supervision of the state while wholly free in the questions of religion. He organized the police of the country under western ideas, and has done much in the rectification of rivers and floods, a great work in old countries where the forests have been cut down.

"After having filled the office of Minister of the Interior for eight years he went to Europe. On his return he was nominated Prime Minister, and while he was in that office the first parliament was revoked in Japan. There were storms in the new parliament, it is true, but the system has succeeded. Soon after the parliament's closing his health began to fail and he resigned. The Emperor then appointed him President of the Privy Council. In that capacity he remained till the war began. The Emperor called him to his headquarters as lieutenant-general to advise with him on military affairs, and they worked out the plan of the campaign together.

"Marquis Yamagata went to the scene of action and was in the midst of the fight as marshal, but was obliged to return through failing health, which he did only in response to imperial orders. At home he began to recover slowly, and the Emperor nominated him Minister of War, and this office he held to the end of the war.

"He was nominated special embassador to the coronation."

It was Marquis Yamagata who organized the army of Japan on its present footing, but that was possible only after his years of study of the military and civil institutions of Western countries.

The day of the party's departure from San Francisco has not been determined, as the Marquis wishes to rest before continuing the long journey.

THREE GREAT ARTISTS.

Ondricek, Materna and Schott Again Appear in Concert.

Another splendid concert was given yesterday afternoon in the Auditorium by the Ondricek-Materna-Schott combination.

It is difficult to say which of the three great artists bore off the palm. Anton Schott, as the newest comer, aroused perhaps the greatest amount of interest, though his singing scarcely brought down the house more than Ondricek and Materna's contributions to the programme.

Schott delighted the hearers with several especially popular and cherished Wagner selections, such as the "Prize Song" and "The Song of the Evening Star." The "Prize Song" and "Am Stillen Herd" from the "Meistersingers" were rendered in magnificent style, for even if Schott's voice is a little worn, he is still a very great artist.

As an encore he gave Schumann's "Two Grenadiers" in splendid style, and when the audience absolutely demanded more the jovial singer responded with the "Song of Spring" from the "Valkure."

It was in the "Tannhauser" selections, however, that Schott showed his marvelous versatility and compass, for he sang the barytone aria, "The Evening Star," as well as the tenor's grand scena, when Tannhauser returns from Rome.

The latter, especially, was given with splendid dramatic effect.

Vocal art could go no farther than the way in which Materna sang the grand aria from "La Juive." As an encore this gifted prima donna sang Schumann's "Du Mein Herz." Her singing of Elizabeth's prayer, from "Tannhauser," was another piece of finished technical and artistic skill.

Franz Ondricek played the Rubinstein sonata op. 13, with Luckstone at the piano. The violinist's miraculous technique, his trio and his artistic inspiration were again apparent in this, as in all his other work. A "Barcarole" of his own, a "Polonaise" by Wieniawski and the "Rondo des Lutins" also aroused excited applause and bravos. Luckstone accompanied in his usual sympathetic manner. Fickenscher, who again appeared as a pianist, rendered a waltz by Moskowky.

It is expected that two weeks hence a final concert will be given by Ondricek and the Wagnerian singers.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Michael Kenny Wounded in the Leg and Roxie Terrence Arrested for Assault to Murder.

Roxie Terrence, the owner of some horses at the Ingleside racetrack, and Michael Kenny, an employe of John Brennick, another horse-owner, had been indulging in various stimulants yesterday afternoon, and shortly before 7 o'clock last night they got into an angry dispute outside the racetrack.

Kenney pulled a revolver out of his pocket and Terrence grabbed it. There was a struggle for the possession of the revolver and it exploded, the bullet striking Kenny in the right leg, inflicting a flesh wound.

Kenny was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where his wound was attended to, and Terrence was arrested and taken to the Seventeenth-street police station, where he was booked on a charge of assault to murder.

Terrence claims that the revolver accidentally exploded during the struggle and witnesses to the affair bear out his statement, so that the charge will likely be reduced to simple assault. Both are friends, but whisky interfered with their friendship.

MENDOCINO WILD HOGS.

A Rancher From That County Gives His Experience With Them.

"Yes," said the gentleman from Mendocino, as he crossed his legs and gazed contemplatively on the uncompleted dome of the new City Hall, "this 'Central American Pig' story in THE CALL reminds me of the wild hogs of my county.

"A good many years ago some of the ranchers turned their hogs loose on the mountain ranges to find food and shelter as best they could. Well, many of these brutes stayed domesticated and kept within easy distances of the farms, where they could be found on short notice; a few, however, wandered off into the mountain fastnesses, and in a few generations lost all resemblance to the domesticated animal.

"I've heard that when chickens have been turned loose in wild regions and left to shift for themselves in a short while they grew smaller, became of a uniform color, got so they could use their wings as well as quails or grouse and became finer eating than in the tame state, but I can't vouch for this. I don't know that I ever saw any of them. But in the case of these wild hogs you may count me in with the authorities.

"In the first place, their bristles are longer than the ordinary animal, their tusks are larger and keener, their eyes have a sort of wicked way of rolling round restlessly in the sockets, and holy smoke! but ain't they vicious though!

"These hogs generally travel in groups, but now and then you will meet some surly old boar alone, and then you want to look out. Unless they are pretty hungry they won't attack a man without provocation, but when they do, the safest place is a tree. When one makes a run at you he generally moves too speedily to shoot, and if you don't hit him fair and square, a bullet will be reflected from his tough hide like a boy's marble.

"I hate these wild hogs; I've got a grudge against them. Laying aside the fact that I once had a pretty narrow escape from their clutches about five miles from Comptche, the best hound I ever had was literally ripped into ribbons by one of the ugly brute's tusks. I was out after deer, and in passing through some underbrush near a patch of chemisal the dog ran into a big, ugly boar. That dog was 'game' to tackle everything, and grabbed him by the ear. In about two minutes he was cut all to pieces.

"The way I put a Winchester 44 through that hog would have delighted Buffalo Bill. You see, in the scrimmage I was afraid to shoot for fear of hitting the dog, but his death is avenged."

The gentleman from Mendocino wandered away with a grim smile on his face. He might have lost his hound, but the despoiler paid the penalty.

Died From Mushroom Poisoning.

Elia Casina, 41 years of age, a laborer by occupation, died last evening at the French Hospital supposedly from mushroom poisoning. Casina was taken ill four days ago in his residence, 1501 Powell street, after having partaken heartily of mushrooms. He was taken to the hospital yesterday morning and a few hours after his arrival there was dead. The body was taken to the Morgue, where an autopsy will be held to determine the exact cause of death.

Not J. J. Flinn.

Editor Morning Call—DEAR SIR: The J. J. Flynn mentioned in THE CALL of to-day as doing improper sewer work in the Richmond district is not J. J. Flinn of the contracting firm of Flinn & Treacy, 301 Montgomery street. The undersigned spells his name Flinn, while the other uses a "y" instead of an "i." Yours respectfully, JAMES J. FLINN.

A Reception to Depew.

The Union League Club will tender Chauncey M. Depew and Cornelius Vanderbilt a reception and banquet on the 4th of April at the Palace Hotel. Charles G. Clinch has been appointed to act with the president and secretary of the club as a committee to arrange for the event, which will doubtless be a notable one in the history of the Union League Club.

An Italian Singer.

Signorina Estreda Belinfante, who is staying at the Grand, is an Italian artist who has just arrived in San Francisco from the far East, where she created quite a sensation. The signorina studied her art with the masters of the Conservatoire of Naples. Her debut was made with great success and she subsequently appeared in many operas.

The Unknown Man.

J. J. Morse will speak under the auspices of the California Psychical Society at National Hall, Ellis street, this evening at 7:45, the subject being "The Unknown Man," being the last of a series of five lectures on "Some General Illustrations of the Principles of Psychic Science."

He Took a Header.

C. R. Murphy of 1362A Market street was riding on his bicycle last night on Hayes street, and when near Baker street the machine slipped on the car slot and Murphy took a header. He was taken to the Receiving Hospital, where it was found that his left collarbone was broken and his left side badly bruised.

A Young Vagrant Arrested.

"Jimmy" Carnes, an intelligent young hoodlum from Denver, was booked at the Central Station yesterday on a charge of vagrancy. Later in the afternoon he was taken to the Boys' Directory, where he will remain until his relatives or friends in the East can be communicated with.

DEFENDING THE MISSION

South Side Residents Will Stand by Their Property Rights.

THE NOE CLAIMS DENIED.

A Mass-Meeting to Be Held Next Saturday Night at Mission Turn Verein Hall.

About 300 property-owners of the South Side were present at last night's meeting of the Mission Defense Association, John H. Grady presiding.

A. P. Van Duzer, secretary and attorney of the organization, stated that since the last meeting between forty and fifty new members had been added to the ranks of the association and twenty-five more had signed the roll just before the meeting opened, raising the membership to 410. Referring to the Noe claims, he deprecated the practice of certain building contractors in refusing to accept mortgages on properties whose owners would not pay for quitclaim deeds from the Noe claimants. He said intending builders should explain to the contractors that their lands were truly unencumbered and their titles flawless, and hence that they were in a position to mortgage their lots in order to have buildings erected upon them. Any other procedure, he contended, might be construed into a quasi admission of the validity of the Noe claims.

The judicial trial of the issues involved in the claims would, he believed, take place in two or three weeks. In the meantime he had prepared answers on the part of eighty-five property-owners which would then come up for hearing. He had every reason to hope that the Noe claims would soon be definitely adjudged invalid and titles to Mission properties set at rest. He referred also to the laws of Spain and Mexico under which the Noe heirs advance their claims, and said the matter would be sifted to the bottom and decided once for all in a very short time.

The executive committee reported having met with the Mission High School Club on the evening before. At that meeting the High School Club invited the Defense Association to unite with it; but the committee was not in favor of such a union, the objects of the organizations being separate and distinct.

Mr. Van Duser, in the absence of the treasurer, reported that about $125 of the association's funds were in the hands of the treasurer, $115 in the custody of the secretary, and that about $100 had been expended in the payment of bills.

Judge Van Reynegom reported that arrangements had been completed by the committee, whereof he was chairman, for the holding of a mass-meeting on next Saturday evening at Mission Turn Verein Hall. Musicians and speakers had been engaged, and J. D. Phelan had promised to preside and address the meeting.

Daniel Kelly further reported that he had secured the use of twelve torches and twenty-four band musicians for the occasion, which so delighted the younger portion of the gathering that he was nominated grand marshal forthwith.

George Walton of the same committee asked for donations in aid of the mass-meeting and a number of those present subscribed sums ranging from 50 cents to $5. Mr. Kelly, when asked to contribute, rebelled.

"The grand marshal has to provide his own horse," he contended, "and that will cost him enough." He relented later in the evening, however, and set his name down for a generous donation.

The mass-meeting will deal principally with the establishment of a park and high school at the Mission, and as both matters seem to interest all property-owners in the section, it was decided that lists be in readiness and the attendants at the meeting given an opportunity to join a general association of particular clubs to be known as the Mission Improvement League. This matter was turned over to the committee, Judge Van Reynegom promising that it would receive all due attention.

A discussion took place regarding the park and high school. Lake Merced and the two Jewish cemeteries were mentioned as possible sites for the park, while many of the members were in favor of purchasing the Cogswell College building for a high school or of leasing that property for a long period.

Judge Van Reynegom agreed with the Cogswell project, but thought if that school were selected the building and land should be bought outright.

Other members spoke in the same strain. It was decided that, while the Defense Association would always be in sympathy with any movement for the betterment of the Mission, it would never lose sight of its own main aim—the protection of South-side homes against the claims of all who might seek to cast doubt upon the present land tenure.

BROWN IN HIS PULPIT,

Will Tell His Friends Again To-Day What It Is to Be a Christian.

The Kalamazoo Telegram the Worst Yet—Mrs. Cooper's Class in Native Sons' Hall.

If all goes well Pastor Brown will preach at the First Congregational Church this morning to his partisans and the usual number of curious-minded who have only seen the reverend gentleman in the pen sketches of the recent scandal.

He also promises to entertain all who care to attend the night services with a dissertation appropriate to current events.

There is a prevailing belief among the opponents of Dr. Brown that it is no longer possible for the pastor's friends to pretend to close their eyes to the shortcomings of their hero.

These friends were sensibly shocked by the verdict of the council, but when Dr. Brown literally hurled the findings back into the face of his ecclesiastical brethren they took courage and again pinned their faith to their pastor. Then came the expose of the United Press telegram which Attorney Nagle made a show of shouldering. Hardly had the excitement of this incident died away when the Kalamazoo dispatch came to light, convincing those who still remained in doubt that Dr. Brown had stated what was not true except so far as it reflected his own elastic way of interpreting the findings of the council.

This Kalamazoo telegram, which says, "I am acquitted on every charge—C. O. Brown," has been discussed and severely criticized on all sides. A prominent member of the Bay Conference said yesterday that nothing could now save the pastor. His case will come up at the April session of the conference, and there is little reason to doubt that he will be severely dealt with. The New York Tribune of March 22 says:

Although the Congregational council of San Francisco has rendered its verdict on the Rev. Dr. Charles O. Brown, accused of grave offenses, this report has not ended the scandal. The council found that the charge of adultery had not been proved, but it declared that its members could not understand why the preacher paid $500 hush-money to a woman whom he declared a blackmailer, nor why he attempted to intimidate a young woman of his congregation, who he knew possessed a vote and was not favorable to him.

Instead of accepting this mild reproof, Brown at a church meeting criticized the council harshly and succeeded in defeating a vote of thanks by his church to the council. This has caused much ill feeling. But what is worse, the preacher, on the evening of the council's decision, dictated a message to both press associations declaring that he had been acquitted of all charges, and the associations sent this news to the East. This imposition upon the public Brown will have to answer for, and the feeling against him is so strong that it may lead to a request for his resignation. The whole scandal has been deplorable in its effects.

Mrs. Cooper's Bible class will meet at 12:45 in the Native Sons' Hall, just one door south of the Mason-street entrance of the church. The subject for general discussion is: "What is the governing force within us? Where is the center of our life and character?"

The Society of Christian Endeavor has withdrawn from the church, and until the pastor resigns or is deposed will meet in the Native Son's Hall. The first meeting in the new place will occur to-night from 6:30 to 7:30 o'clock. Henry Littlefield has been appointed to conduct the exercises.

Death of Miss Webb.

ALAMEDA, CAL., March 28.—Miss Adelaide Webb died yesterday at her home, 914 Eagle avenue, after having suffered from lung troubles for the past two years. She was aged 28 years, 5 months and 17 days. Deceased was the daughter of Mrs. Adelaide E. Grennel, who was the widow of the well-known mining man of Calaveras, Eldridge Webb. Before her fatal illness came upon her, she was prominent in San Francisco as an elocutionist, and appeared at many entertainments given for charity. It was at an entertainment, in fact, that she caught a bad cold, which soon developed into pneumonia and finally caused her death. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 2:30 o'clock, Rev. Lane of the Episcopal Church officiating. The interment will be at Mountain View Cemetery.

MURPHY WILL CASE ENDS

The Contestants Get a Share to Prevent Further Expensive Litigation.

Judge Frick Orders Distribution and the Supreme Court Dismisses the Last Appeal.

OAKLAND OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO CALL, 908 Broadway, March 28.

The celebrated Murphy will contest, which attracted considerable attention in this State and in London about two years ago, is ended. A few weeks ago the fact that a compromise had been reached was published in this paper and the news was confirmed to-day.

This morning an order was made by the Supreme Court that the appeal of the contestants against the decision rendered last January by Judge Frick should be dismissed by stipulation. As soon as the order was made the case was brought before Judge Frick in the Superior Court and he made an order distributing the estate of the late Anna L. Murphy of San Francisco to the three daughters, Mary Ellen, now the wife of Don Dominguez, a Spanish nobleman, Frances J. Murphy and Mary M. D. Murphy, share and share alike.

The will of Mrs. Murphy excluded her sons, Samuel and Dan Murphy, and her daughter, Lady Wolseley, from any share in the estate. The children not mentioned in the will contested it, and the case was probably the most celebrated ever fought in Alameda County courts. It caused the making public of the famous Murphy family letters, which set society a-gossiping and which furnished interesting prattle for several days for pages of newspaper reading. Attorneys Wilson & Wilson, Garber, Boalt & Bishop, Hall & Earl, Victor and George Metcalf, A. A. Moore, W. W. Foote and Deering all figured in the case. The will was eventually set aside by Judge Henshaw in the Superior Court, but the Supreme Court reversed the decision. The litigation threatened to be almost interminable, and finally when there was a danger of the vast estate being eaten up in litigation a compromise was effected.

Under the terms of the compromise the contesting children will each receive about $50,000 and the three sisters about $100,000. The exact terms of the compromise have not been made known, but enough has transpired to show nearly what figures were agreed upon.

There were present this morning at the time the order of the court was made Attorney Wheeler of San Francisco, representing the contestants; Attorney Deering, representing the legatees, and Victor Metcalf, the administrator of the estate, who was also represented by George Metcalf and A. A. Moore.

When Administrator Metcalf made his final report recently and asked for the distribution of the estate he showed that he had $39,097 89 on hand. He states that the estate, which was once of most liberal proportions, has dwindled down to one valued at about $500,000.

In the proceedings this morning Attorney Wheeler made several objections, mainly in behalf of the minor children of Eugene Murphy, but they were all overruled and excentions noted. He took this precaution in the event of a hitch regarding the compromise.

The Judge ruled against Mr. Wheeler on all points, and finally ordered the estate distributed to the three daughters in accordance with the terms of the will of Anna L. Murphy. The estate is in the hands of Victor Metcalf. It consists of $39,089 cash, stock in various corporations, a fourth interest in the Murphy block at Market, McAllister and Jones streets, and also the property on Bush and Sansome streets, in San Francisco.

"The dismissal of the appeal by the Supreme Court to-day ends this case," said Attorney Metcalf to-night. "There is nothing now to hinder the distribution, and it is safe to say that the Murphy case will not be heard of again in the courts."

An Installation.

ALAMEDA, CAL., March 28.—The officers-elect of Alameda Chapter No. 70, R. A. M., were installed this evening with due state, and subsequently a pleasant little social party, such as is always customary. The officers are: Benjamin S. McFarland, high priest; Peter Klein, king; Phineas W. Barton, scribe; Henry Sevening, treasurer; Oswald Lubbock, secaetary; Charles H. Wever, captain of the host; Reed Jones, principal sojourner; Judson L. Fast, Royal Arch captain; Sydney G. Mitchell, master of the third vail; Charles J. Hammond, master of the second vail; John A. Sansome, master of the first vail; Henry P. Decker, guard. The past high priests of the chapter are: John H. Eickhoff, W. A. L. Knowles, F. W. G. Moebus, John Yablonsky and Elmer J. Johnson.

Demurrer Not Sustained.

ALAMEDA, CAL., March 28.—The city received the worst of the legal battle today over the injunction proceedings brought to stop work on the electric plant. A general demurrer was interposed to the complaint, which, had it been sustained, would have put an end to the litigation. The demurrer took the main trend that the complaint did not state a cause of action, and that the City Trustees had not transcended their legal rights. Judge Frick refused to sustain the demurrer, and the city's attorney was then given ten days to answer. Lawyers are generally of the opinion that under the present law the Trustees have exceeded their authority in going into the business of selling commercial light.

EDOFF'S ANSWER TO MAY

The Policy and Work of the Prohibition Party Caustically Reviewed.

RESPECTIVE LABORS COMPARED

The California State Protective Association in Favor of Local Option.

For the past two days the communication of O. G. May of Berkeley, published in THE CALL of Friday, criticizing the work and aims of the California State Protective Association has been largely the topic of conversation among the liquor men and the prohibition people on both sides of the bay. In reply to Mr. May, J. P. Edoff, president of the association, had this to say yesterday:

"It has not been my habit to notice the vaporings of obscure assailants who are always rushing into the public prints, when they can secure the consent of the editor, to hurl venom at an imaginary foe, and I see no substantial reason why Mr. May should be made an exception to my general policy in this respect.

"The subject-matter of his communication is the old threadbare sermon which has been preached and sung by the Prohibitionist for a century, and its teachings are regarded as so impracticable by modern civilization as to scarcely merit consideration.

"In this State the prohibition party has been in active existence and operation for more than a quarter of a century, and yet at the last election their vote was so insignificant as to scarcely entitle it to be dignified by the term scattering. I mention this simply for the purpose of calling attention to the fact that the prohibitionist, as represented by Mr. May, is narrow, contracted, intolerant, bigoted, selfish and opinionated, and hence it is that they make such little headway in their attempt to persuade the body politic into the adoption of their views.

"That they as a whole mean well may be admitted, but to differ with them upon the subject is to invite a cyclone of vituperation and abuse, which is always the ready weapon of a narrow intellect.

"A fair sample of this intolerance and bigotry is conspicuously apparent in the communication of Mr. May. Without any knowledge or acquaintance with myself, or, so far as I am aware, with any other member of our organization, he proceeds to launch a tirade of billingsgate and falsehood against us.

"His reference to other matters and the interests they represent shows the flippant and reckless use of a dagger in the hands of a fool.

"Now, with regard to his opinions as to the objects of our association I have no desire to make any comment or to enter into any discussion with Mr. May through the press or elsewhere. His gross perversion of the facts is so marked that anything like a fair basis of argument with men of his mentality is utterly impossible, and therefore such a discussion would prove not only unprofitable, but absurd. He is either ignorant of the truth respecting the present status of the liquor traffic in California, or does not possess sufficient moral courage to admit what is common knowledge, and that is that our association has accomplished greater results in the two years of its existence in the line it is following than all of the Prohibitionists since the organization of the State government.

"Neither is his statement true that it was or is our purpose to wrest from the local authorities the right to regulate or suppress the traffic. Upon the contrary, at the last session of the Legislature we attempted the enactment of a local option statute, submitting to a vote of the people of each county the question of license or no license, which cannot now be done by any valid enactment. This measure was defeated by the efforts of people fashioned after the caliber of Mr. May, and for no other or more substantial reason than that the measure proceeded from the liquor dealers themselves.

"We also attempted to increase the license revenue by more than $2,000,000 in the State, with a view of thereby lessening the number of retail saloons, and by so doing very greatly diminishing the opportunities for low or disorderly places, and yet this action upon our part is construed by the man from Berkeley as an attempt to plant a saloon at every man's door. In other words, he seems to consider that to double or treble the tax upon the traffic will have the effect of multiplying instead of diminishing the number of establishments, which is quite in keeping with the logic of his position throughout his whole vicious tirade.

"And finally he says that our avowed purpose to eschew politics is a mere pretense and a sham. I wish only to add in this connection that the example, as well as the results accomplished by the political efforts of the Prohibitionists, is well calculated to persuade sensible people to enter some other field than the political arena if they desire to be a factor in public affairs."

TANGERMAN TO GO BACK

Hale & Norcross Directors to Support the Superintendent.

Stockholders Willing That the Mine Shall Be Closed Down During the Lawsuit.

The board of directors of Hale & Norcross have formally determined to send H. W. Tangerman back to his place as superintendent of the mine at Virginia City. As for Tangerman himself he says he is quite ready to go at their bidding.

"I have a clear conscience and am not afraid," he said yesterday. "I never did anybody there any harm, much less any wrong, and I stand in no fear. Had they not taken me at a complete disadvantage they would not have succeeded as they did. I was fully heeled; twice they attempted to enter my house, but they did not succeed. Had they come in there would have been a dozen of them fall in their tracks. So you see I was quite prepared, and had they tackled me on the street the incident would not have resulted as it did.

"They came upon me while I was sitting in a barber's chair—half a dozen of them with revolvers pointed at my head. They marched with me in that way, giving me no chance at all. I asked them what they had against me and they said I was an A. P. A. When I denied this they said I had been tried and found guilty, and that was all the satisfaction I could get.

"Now, the fact is," continued Mr. Tangerman, "I was taught to deal with my fellowman as I would have him deal with me and I have always done so. I have lived in Virginia City for many years. I was in the grocery business there, and when I sold out I had $37,000 on the books that people owed me and I have never asked one of them for a cent. Some of these very people were among those debtors—people whom I have fed. They say there were 150 of them. That is not true. I counted twenty-eight who were conspicuous. There may have been thirty altogether.

"As I have never done them any harm—on the contrary, have befriended some of them, never said a word against the Miners' Union—it is pretty clear to me that they have been paid to do this thing.

"You see I have been on the directors' side all through this lawsuit. The other side know that they cannot use me in any way; that is to say, I cannot be bought to do anything that is not exactly square. As a witness I was very lenient with them. I did not tell near all I know. I let them down as easy as I could. But they instigated this outrage upon me, I am sure of it. It was easy enough to buy a few leaders who could work upon the others with the A. P. A. story, or some other equally as foolish and unfounded.

"It was not a pleasant experience. The directors say they will stand by me and see me vindicated. They have engaged counsel for the purpose. I shall not hesitate to go back when they are ready to send me. I do not know when that will be."

M. W. Fox, speaking about the matter, said: "The looters of the mine are the rioters. It is all one affair. The stockholders are not worrying about the mine being closed down. It so happens that the closing of the mine at this juncture is a saving of money. The stockholders are perfectly willing to have it closed down until the end of this lawsuit. Mr. Baggett, the company's attorney, is out of the City. His letter to the Governor of Nevada was sent away before he left. No action will be taken until after his return."

Miners Still Triumphant.

CARSON, NEV., March 28.—There is likely to be nothing further at present in the Hale & Norcross Company's demand for troops to protect Tangerman. Yesterday, after acting Governor Sadler's refusal to call out troops on the ground that no request had been made by the Sheriff, he left for the eastern part of the State.

Objection to a Portuguese Funeral.

ALAMEDA, CAL., March 28.—The sudden death of Giuseppe Vignolo, a prominent Italian resident, and the removal of his body to an Oakland undertaker's establishment by Frank Silva, the "Portuguese King," has caused unfavorable comment among the Italian citizens. Vignolo leaves an estate valued at upward of $5000. He lived in Alameda twenty years.

The lower animals suffer little, if at all, from nervous exhaustion, and, consequently, mere rest accomplishes for them what a state of absolute somnolence alone will do for the weary brain.

NEW TO-DAY.

THE SWIFT ACTION

of Humphreys' Specifics can only be compared to an electric current.

This action is obtained through the capillaries and nerve centers; the pellets are hardly dissolved upon the tongue before the cure commences.

"77" FOR COLDS,

Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Laryngitis or Clergymen's Sore Throat, Influenza, Catarrh, Grip, Hay Fever and Pneumonia.

From the first Chill or Shudder to the dread Pneumonia "77" is a Specific and Cure.

"77" will "break up" a Cold that "hangs on."

Disordered Stomach,

Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weak Stomach carry in their wake more misery than poverty Dr. Humphreys' Specific No. 10 relieves, promptly, and by its continued use a perfect and permanent cure is assured.

RHEUMATISM.

Next to the soured Dyspeptic may be classed the crabbed Rheumatic, who suffers from every change in the weather.

It was, indeed, fortunate for sufferers from Rheumatism when Dr. Humphreys discovered his Specific No. 15. It acts upon the Liver and Kidneys, eliminating the Uric Acid from the blood; the cure follows swiftly and surely.

MEDICAL BOOK.

Dr. Humphreys puts up a Specific for every disease. They are described in his Manual, which is sent free on request.

Small bottles of pleasant pellets—fits your vest pocket—sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c, or five for $1. Humphreys' Medicine Company, 111 and 113 William st., New York.

The Fountain of Life

Dimness of vision, spots before the eyes, loss of sleep, loss of vigor, restlessness, all give way to clear sight, to rest, to strength, when you use the

CIRCULARS —OF— HUDYAN FREE.

GREAT HUDYAN

Hudyan stops the premature condition of the body. Hudyan cures certain cases of lost manhood. Hudyan cures nervous debility, nervousness, emissions.

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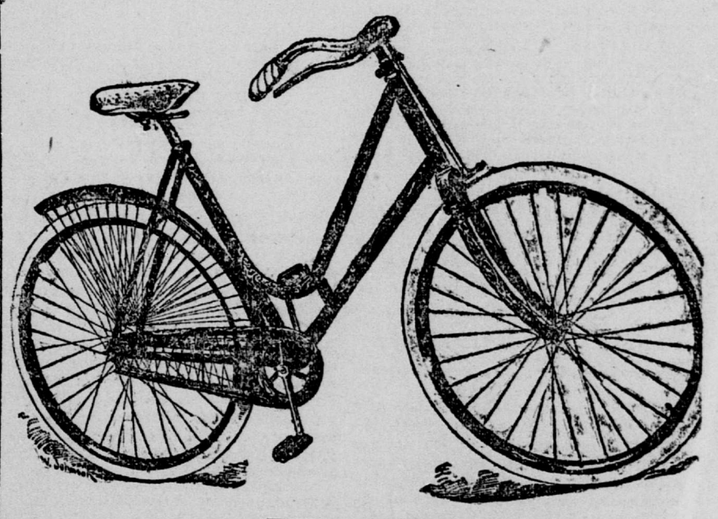
$500 Gold Coin.



The above $1000 Model G Rambler will be presented by the Gormully & Jeffery Mfg. Co. of the AMATEUR rider who before Nov. 1, 1896, will have ridden the fastest mile made in competition this season on a RAMBLER BICYCLE in a regular race at any race meet in the United States sanctioned by the L. A. W.

We will also donate $500 in gold toward defraying the expense of the meetat which this fastest mile is made.

$1500 EARNED (?) MINUTES.

It may be in 4 minutes—perhaps in 1:50—but there is no time limit, no string to the gift. For further particulars apply to THOMAS H. B. VARNEY, corner Market and Tenth streets, Rambler Agent.

This beautiful wheel was the sensation of the New York Cycle Show, is gold and silver embossed, with gold-plated nipples and other small parts, mahogany rims, solid ivory, turned (gold-tipped and jeweled) handles.

The head is crowned with a circlet of pearls surrounding an immense amethyst, while amethyst and turquoise gems are set in other parts. Value, $1000.

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