

The British Ships Otterburn and Miltonburn at Anchor in the Bay. Which Is Which? Both the Captains Have Had Trouble With Their Crews and Both Have Played in Remarkably Bad Luck. The Miltonburn Goes From Here to Australia in Ballast to Load Coal for San Francisco.

TWIN SHIPS THAT ARE UNLUCKY Otterburn and Miltonburn Have Met Many Misfortunes. One of Them Has Been Almost Around the World in Search of a Charter.

Many Changes in the Topography of the Coast Noted by the Hydrographic Office.

Twin ships are visiting the bay, but strange to say both are in bad luck. The Golden Gate has not brought a happy New Year to either of them, and in consequence the goose did not hang high on Christmas day on either ship.

The Otterburn made the run here from Cape Town in 97 days and the Miltonburn took a day longer to make the same distance. The latter ship has had fair sailing, but the Otterburn has been in hot water ever since she left England. At Cape Town the crew left in a body and Captain Hunter, to save trouble, had the men off at the Consulate. A new crew was shipped and the vessel came to San Francisco. Again the men raised a disturbance, and one of them asserts that because he did not put a lookout that suited the mate's time was kept in his eyes by order of the captain. Every one on board has a tale of cruelty to tell, and the Otterburn will not get away until bonds are put up as the matter is now in the hands of the United States District Attorney.

There are no tales of cruelty from the Miltonburn, but the vessel is also in ill-luck. At Cape Town the crew deserted and a new lot of men had to be secured. From that port she came here in ballast. Nothing in the shape of freight being in sight here the owners ordered the vessel direct to San Francisco. The Wajals, to load coal for San Francisco. She will be followed by the Otterburn and both vessels will thus have almost made the circuit of the world in search of a paying charter.

The Miltonburn does not seem to be any greater favorite with the sailors than the Otterburn, as the entire crew deserted as soon as the anchor was down. A new crew was put aboard yesterday and the betting is as to how many of them will come back on the ship.

The following notices to mariners have been issued by the Branch Hydrographic Office:

Mexico, West Coast, Salina Cruz, light extinguished. With reference to Notice to Mariners 2, 1896, the light has been extinguished. Salina Cruz light was extinguished December 5, 1896. The light is flashing white of the third order, showing in the night every ten seconds. It is 272 feet above the sea and visible twenty-four miles in clear weather.

The lighthouse, fifty feet high, is a tower of masonry, white, with a rectangular dwelling on top. It is situated on the hill of the village, west of the port.

Note.—The geographical position given will refer to the chart. The name of the vessel, west of the port, is presumably the one named on the chart. Morro de Salinas was marked "Ose, Spot" on O. chart 879. A new tower 16 deg. 9 min. and 49 sec. N., longitude 95 deg. 12 min. and 31 sec. W. (N. M. 52, 1896).

California, San Diego entrance, changes in hydrography and topography.—The jetty on the south side has been extended about 883 feet, and a spur has been built at right angles to it on the channel side, near the outer end, 300 feet long. The spur slopes down from a height of five feet at the jetty to two feet below low water at the outer end.

The shoal is constantly changing and the bare spots are now to the westward of the jetty. The shore line has built out slightly toward the jetty and small local changes have taken place on the beach of the spit and on the peninsula at North Coronado Beach island.

The channel is now 150 fathoms deep, and the recommendation of the United States engineer in charge of the improvements, the chart will not be corrected until a new survey shall have been made.

California, San Francisco Bay, new surveys.—Recent surveys of San Francisco Bay, by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Messrs. Godley and McArthur, from Hunters Point to Red Rock, including Golden Gate entrance, show but few changes from the charts as published at present.

The following changes were noted, however, and will be shown on the next editions of the Coast Survey charts:

A rock with fifteen feet over it at mean low water to the southward and eastward of Potosi Point on the bearings:

hydrography and topography.—From improvements and a recent survey by United States Engineers changes in the channel have been noted and will be shown on the next editions of the Coast Survey charts.

The bar at entrance to San Pedro harbor shows an advance and a general deepening between the outer end of the jetty, so that a rock depth of 15 feet is now shown at mean low water.

The outer 300 feet of the west jetty is straight and not curved and for about that distance the wall is not full height, but only to about half tide. The shore line of Battlement Island on the north side of the bar has changed so as to come back to the jetty at one place. The line extending south from the Los Angeles Terminal Railroad is only a pier-head line and is merely imaginary.

California (Suisun Bay—Sacramento River)—Changes in hydrography.—Recent improvements by the United States engineers have so far increased the depth at the mouth of the Sacramento to 15 fathoms. The channel can be carried into the river by the channel north of Montezuma Island. This, with a few other changes in the vicinity, will be shown on the next edition of the coast survey chart.

California (Humboldt Bay)—Changes in hydrography.—A recent survey by the United States engineers shows that the hydrography at the entrance to Humboldt Bay has changed from that shown on the charts. While 21 feet can be carried over the bar, the channel is not as now located. A 15-foot shoal has formed near the middle of the entrance, and vessels should not cross the bar without local knowledge.

Oregon (Coquille River entrance)—Buoy and breakers.—A recent examination by Ferdinand Westdahl, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, of the entrance to Coquille River, has resulted in the following changes, which have been added to the coast survey charts: The red nun-buoy, No. 1, in the river, in white letters, No. 5, was shown 1/2 mile N. 3 deg. E. true (N. by W. 3/4 W. mag.) from its old position.

A Coquille buoy, No. 132, 1/2 mile N. 65 deg. E. true (N. E. magnetic), from its old position. The breaker from this rock is very well defined, and the breaker from the other rock is not so well defined. Nothing less than three fathoms has been found on it by fishermen. The shape of the rock, lying just north of the breaker, is flat-topped and well-sided.

A small pinnacle rock 1/2 mile S. 84 deg. 30 min. W. 3/4 W. true (S. W. 3/4 W. mag.) from Coquille River lighthouse. The break from this rock is well defined and of rare occurrence. It has a least depth of six feet over it.

A rock with two heads about 10 yards apart, 1-1/2 miles S. 86 deg. W. true (S. W. 3/4 W. mag.) from Coquille River lighthouse. The break from this rock is very much like the one mentioned, but is more frequent. The Bandon life-saving report having mentioned the rock, but do not know which of the two it is.

A large rock 1/2 mile S. 75 deg. W. true (S. W. 3/4 W. mag.) from Coquille River lighthouse, which has a very heavy break.

A small rock 1/2 mile S. 75 deg. W. true (S. W. 3/4 W. mag.) from Coquille River lighthouse. Judging from its break it is supposed to have less than 4 fathoms of water over it and to be very ragged.

Wash Rocks, as shown on the chart, was found to be a new rock, 1/2 mile N. 3 deg. E. true (N. E. 3/4 E. mag.) from the northern of the Wash Rocks. It has been frequently seen in the trough of a swell, and breaks constantly.

It has been noticed by members of the life-saving crew that the steamer bound for the northward in heavy northwest weather frequently passes inside of the outer buoy, the red light being obscured. It is more frequent and should be discontinued in view of the dangers that have been located.

Setting out a station sound, St. Michael Bay—New survey. The recent survey of St. Michael Bay by the officers of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Messrs. Ferguson and Captain Francis Tuttle, United States Revenue Coast Survey, commanding, shows that the harbor is much larger than is at present indicated by the Coast Survey chart. Outside the harbor the bottom is much deeper and the changes will be shown on a new edition of the chart.

The owners of the American ship Henry B. Hyde are disgusted with the outlook here and have ordered the vessel home. She will go from here in ballast to Honolulu and will there load sugar for New York.

Three or four months ago the Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, has been tied up at Mission Rock, and both the captain and officers are glad to get a chance to once more face the Horn.

The police for harbor duty for 1897 will be: Charles Cullum, station keeper; Lionel Shaw, instructor in the police gymnasium; and Sergeant Michael Fitzgerald in charge at night. The others are: Sergeant Aitken, Sergeant John Avon, Thomas F. Bean, Sergeant Stephen Bunker, Charles Callahan, Charles F. Castor, Augustus M. Cayot, Corporal Robert Cockrell, Dennis McCormack, Patrick Crosby, Edward E. Dalton, Thomas H. Dillon, Cornelius Donohoe, Vincent F. Dowd, John E. Dwyer, Thomas E. Egan, William Ferguson, Sergeant John M. Fitzgibbon, P. E. Fleming, Sergeant Flinders, William E. Gwinn, Charles J. Hall, William Henneberry, Peter Holland, Eugene H. Harrigan, Charles H. Jones, George W. Lake, James P. Mackey, Patrick A. Mahoney, Sergeant Thomas Mahoney, John Manning, Thomas McCall, John McCorrath, John McGreevy, Charles O'Malley, Hiram G. Smith and Robert Whittle. Of course Captain Dunleavy remains in command of the company. No better work has been done on the police force than that done by Captain Dunleavy's men, and that is saying a good deal.

Frenchmen With German Decorations. Vanity rises superior to patriotism, and no matter how bitter the feeling may be in France against the invaders of 1870, there are numerous Frenchmen, not merely civilians and diplomats, but even officers of the army, who have accepted decorations and orders of knighthood from the Emperor of Germany and from the late Emperor of Austria, Wurtemberg and Baden. A few such, for instance, the late Ambassador Herbetie at Berlin, have declined distinctions of this kind tendered to them, but their action was, as they themselves explained, due to the fact that the orders were not of sufficient rank to accord with their ideas of their own importance. Several of the predecessors of Ambassador Herbetie at Berlin readily accepted the Star of the Black Eagle on leaving Berlin, and it would be difficult to find any French diplomat who has been stationed at any German court whose breast is not adorned with some Teutonic decoration. Under the circumstances, the statement contained in the cable dispatches to the effect that Dr. Roux is the first Frenchman to have accepted a German order of knighthood since the war must be regarded as open to question.—New York Tribune.

The University Medical College of New Orleans has determined to establish a training-school for negro women as nurses. The object is to supply trained nurses who will serve for moderate pay.

ARE BUTTE'S MEN ALONE OFFENDERS? Comments on the Status of Local Amateur Athletes.

Why Humphrey Has Declared the Montana Players Professionals.

They Vainly Offered to Play Two More Charity Games to Be Reinstated.

The Butte-Olympic football game on New Year's day, with its questions and disputes over professionalism, has given rise to a serious discussion of amateurism and the status not only of the Butte players but of some nearer San Francisco.

On the occasion of the game President W. F. Humphrey of the Pacific division of the American Amateur Athletic Union notified the Butte team that in deliberately appearing on the field ready to play with two men whom the union alleges to be professionals it gave evidence of disregard to strict amateur rules amounting to professional intent.

He had advised the team to go into the game without those two men, but Butte, inviting a protest that would nullify the game as a match, lined up, expecting that the Olympic would afterward consent to an exhibition charity game in which the athletic standing of the participants cuts no figure. Then Butte would enter its regular team in full strength.

Humphrey thereupon declared all the Butte men in the line-up professional athletes. Then the so-called exhibition practice game was played in such friendly rivalry and gentleness that five men but only two were actually on the field, and time had repeatedly to be allowed for others to recover sufficiently to continue the furious contest.

The particular incident which President Humphrey based his decisions in declaring the Butte players professionals and in permitting the exhibition game occur in a series of recently adopted articles defining what constitutes an amateur. The two clauses, literally and without the general introductory, are given below. The first defining a professional is: "One who has never competed knowingly or intentionally with professionals or in a competition in which professionals have competition, or who has received a salary or fee and has accepted, or has not been permitted to play them."

The other clause, apart from its context but self-explanatory, reads: "The prohibition of this article shall not be construed to debar the teams of union baseball and football clubs from playing professional teams, provided that no member of a union club shall receive any share of the gate money or compensation under any guise whatsoever for participation in such a game."

Such, in part, was Humphrey's authority, and there can be no question that he did his official duty and would have been remiss had he tacitly ignored the earlier part of them, except a matter of about \$175 for rent and preparation of the grounds for the games.

Yesterday forenoon Manager McMillan of the Butte team called upon President Humphrey and offered to play two more matches with any team whatever and absolutely for charity, if he would recall his ruling making all the Butte players professionals. Humphrey, because he had, upon the orders of their acting captain, lined up with two avowedly dubious amateurs in their team.

Humphrey did not see that any concession would alter the case. But McMillan was persistent. He had received a telegram from Millionaire Clarke of Butte, president of the football club, advising him to get another game in San Francisco, so that the team might come home to Montana victorious. McMillan offered to play Olympic another charity game, but the manager refused to do so.

Word came to Humphrey that Reliance would play Butte for charity, but the information did not reach the Butte team, which left this side of the bay in its private car at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and soon afterward was speeding northward from Oakland with the Oregon express.

Speaking yesterday of his ruling President Humphrey said: "When I explained the matter to the Butte men before the game all seemed satisfied, but Benson, the acting captain, they said: 'We can't ask you to let Las-

well play; we know he is a professional. But can't you allow Hall to play?' Then they became impatient by lining up with those men, and in doing so showed professional intent. I told them then that I must declare them professionals. I have no doubt the board of managers, at its meeting next Friday night at the Olympic Club, will uphold my ruling, though it may not, as there are twenty-five members to consider my opinion. The question of the status of the Butte team will be taken up at that meeting."

Then President Humphrey went on to remark upon the prevailing ignorance on this coast of what a professional is. He hinted at some thorough investigations to be made into the status of all athletes at both the universities. He said that he objected to the recent transfer of Reliance from the Olympic Club to the University of California, except for intermittent registration at the art school previous to intercollegiate field days.

In connection with college athletics he mentioned that he has heard some of the Olympic members of two of the teams were made professionals by arranging a special game, the proceeds of which were distributed among the players.

He declared that the union had not recognized the recent coast championship baseball games as amateur contests, and he regretted that in one of the final games the members of two of the teams were made professionals by arranging a special game, the proceeds of which were distributed among the players.

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POOL DEN'S ARE FINALLY CLOSED

Supervisors Put the Stamp of Their Disapproval on Them.

A Unanimous Vote of the Board in Favor of the Poolroom Ordinance.

Betting Can Only Be Carried On Within the Confines of a Racetrack.

The Board of Supervisors crushed out the disreputable dens about town where young men and boys have been gambling away their own and their employers' money by finally passing the poolroom ordinance yesterday.

When the board placed the stamp of its approval on the measure a few weeks ago and decided that the bucket of water must be poured over the den, it was supposed that the Mayor, as a matter of course, would sign it at once, inasmuch as it was desired by the business community as well as by the better element of sporting men, who attend horse race meetings more for the pleasure of seeing a well-contested race than for the betting that is a usual accompaniment.

The retiring chief executive, however, held the ordinance the full time to mitter by law and then sent it back to the board without his signature, thus informing the board that he did not approve of the measure.

It was understood at the time the members heard that the order was to be vetoed that the Mayor's course would not be sustained, and yesterday's proceedings carried out this view.

At 10 o'clock this morning and passed the ordinance to print over the veto.

In the afternoon when the measure had been printed in the official newspaper as if it were the law of the city, it was again vetoed by a unanimous vote finally declared the ordinance a necessary one, and made it a municipal law.

Mayor Sutro's motives in vetoing the order have been severely commented on by those who recognize the demoralizing influences of the pool-selling dens. It is freely said that his only reason is because the railroad which he chooses to consider his ancient enemy has two lines of road running to the racetrack where many of the patrons of the tracks will go now that the poolrooms are to be closed.

These dens have brought more or less odium on the horse racing and raising interests that have brought capital and enterprise to this coast, and the mercantile community will feel heartily glad that they are not to be permitted to flourish.

Messenger-boys, errand-boys, clerks and others who have neither time nor money to spare, were permitted to gamble, while the odds posted in these dens, in which the sharks who lived off their earnings or pilfering accepted wagers down to a two-bit piece in their eagerness to keep up their nefarious business.

The genuine sporting men, who go to races to see a spirited contest, never lowered themselves to enter the dens, and as they well as the rest of the community will say, "Good riddance to bad rubbish."

The people of Paris are a phopphagus to a remarkable degree, consuming on an average over 20,000 horses and donkeys annually. Last year, according to the returns, the Parisians ate 23,396 horses, 459 donkeys and 86 mules. The horse, donkey and mule flesh dressed ready for the butcher's block weighed 579 tons, and was sold at prices varying from 3 sous to 1 franc per pound, the latter being the price paid for the best horse steaks.

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NEW TO-DAY. You Can Afford It. Be You Ever So Poor, You Can Buy a Dr. Sanden Electric Belt and Get Cured by It—It Costs Less Than a Month's Doctor Bill and a Cure Is Certain—It Is the Best Friend of a Poor Man.



Every Dr. Sanden Belt is guaranteed to give a strong current of Electricity that you can feel as soon as applied or we forfeit \$5000. It is guaranteed to last one year. Every Belt that fails to generate a current at the end of one year is replaced by a new one free.

PRICE \$5 AND UPWARD. DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT IS NOT A CHEAP BELT. NO BELT in curing who's medicine has failed. The day of drugs has passed. In this progressive age you must advance or be left behind with the cripples and stragglers. The most "out-of-date" element of our social system to-day is the habit of swallowing drugs for every sickness. This habit, however, is giving way to the growing intelligence of the people, partly because they are smarter and distrustful of the old-fashioned "Three Kings of Men" and see the proof of what it is doing. Free by mail or at the office. Call of address

SEE THE CURES. These are extracts from letters recently received: "I had a continual pain in my back and up my spine for three years until I got this Belt from you. I put it on at night and it gave me relief right away. I can now sleep sound, which I could not until I got your Belt. I shall always speak well of it," writes A. B. GRAVES, 214 North Third street, San Jose, Cal., Dec. 8, 1896.

"I was troubled with my stomach for more than ten years with terrible pains and vomiting, besides other general weakness. Since using your Belt, which I got last February, I have been free from all those troubles," writes M. C. BECKWITH, Fresno, Cal.

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