CLOSING DAY IN THE COONEY CASE

Opposing Attorneys Talk on the Issues in the Suit.

The Notary's Attorneys Claim That No Case Has Been Made Out.

Judge Cook to Review Evidence and Render a Decision a Week From Saturday.

The first chapter in the Cooney case was completed yesterday. The lawyers concluded arguments and Magistrate Carroll Cook promised a decision a week from Saturday next.

It was a field day of legal rhetoric. In the morning Attorney George A. Knight, as special prosecuting officer for Charles L. Fair, and Assistant District Attorney Hosmer talked for the prosecution. In the afternoon Attorney Patrick W. Reddy had the floor in the interests of Cooney.

The closing scenes attracted a large crowd. The issues were elaborately argued. There were references to the "mathematical demonstration" the Fair people had promised that the proofs of the Crocker notarial blanks of January 8, 1896, would correspond in the matter of defects with other flaws in the certificates on the pencil deeds. Knight narrated a chapter in defense of the possession of wealth and commending the connection of Captain Lees with the case. Lengthy legal decisions were also read.

Reddy talked of the seriousness of a perjury case, and the idea that the prosecution of Cooney had a deeper motive than his mere conviction.

Knight opened first. He had little to say of the details of evidence. He was anxious to defend the bringing of the action before a Judge of the Superior Court, when the proceedings were preliminary. The reason was that the array of legal talent engaged for Cooney would have dazzled and confused an ordinary Police Magistrate.

"Imagine my learned friend Judge Campbell or my friend Judge Joachimsen turning from an ordinary morning work and hearing the hair-splitting arguments of the attorneys on the other side," he said. There was more in the same strain. It was his idea that the Fair people had produced the one witness necessary to substantiate a charge of perjury.

"We say," he said in conclusion, "that the prosecution has shown that it is absolutely impossible that on September 21, 1894, the defendant could have attached to the pencil deeds his notarial certificate."

Hosmer devoted his time to comparing and enumerating in detail the typographical defects in the Crocker blanks and the similarity existing between them and others in the Cooney certificates on the pencil deeds. Technical argument on the evidence necessary to secure a conviction on a charge of perjury followed.

It was the central idea in the reply of Reddy that there was no case made out against Cooney.

"Your Honor would not bind a man over on testimony as disconnected as has been offered here," he began. "You and I and all know the power of money. I am not finding fault with that power or the possession of it, but simply calling to your attention the fact that it does exist. The theory has been advanced, or rather the intimation has been made, that there is an absent witness, and that when this case would be resumed in the Superior Court more evidence would be forthcoming. The prosecution here is not holding back anything. Is it going to be said that Captain Lees has left out something from this case? I am pleased to say, in my praise of Captain Lees, that it is improbable that he has left anything undone. At least I do not believe that he has.

"It is a serious thing to accuse a man of perjury, but it is more serious still when detectives and microscopes are hired at every turn to accomplish this purpose."

Reddy then began to analyze the evidence of Herbert Clarke, who was Fair's valet. The attorney for Cooney said Clarke was the one witness the prosecution had relied on to effect a conviction.

"Clarke admitted that it would have been possible for Fair to visit Cooney's office," said Reddy, "when he said that Fair was able to attend a meeting of the Mutual Bank directors."

Magistrate Cook said he would go over the details of the evidence at once, and promised a written opinion, owing to the importance of the issues involved.

GOOD AND BAD LAWS.

The Manufacturers Discuss Several Measures Now Before the Legislature.

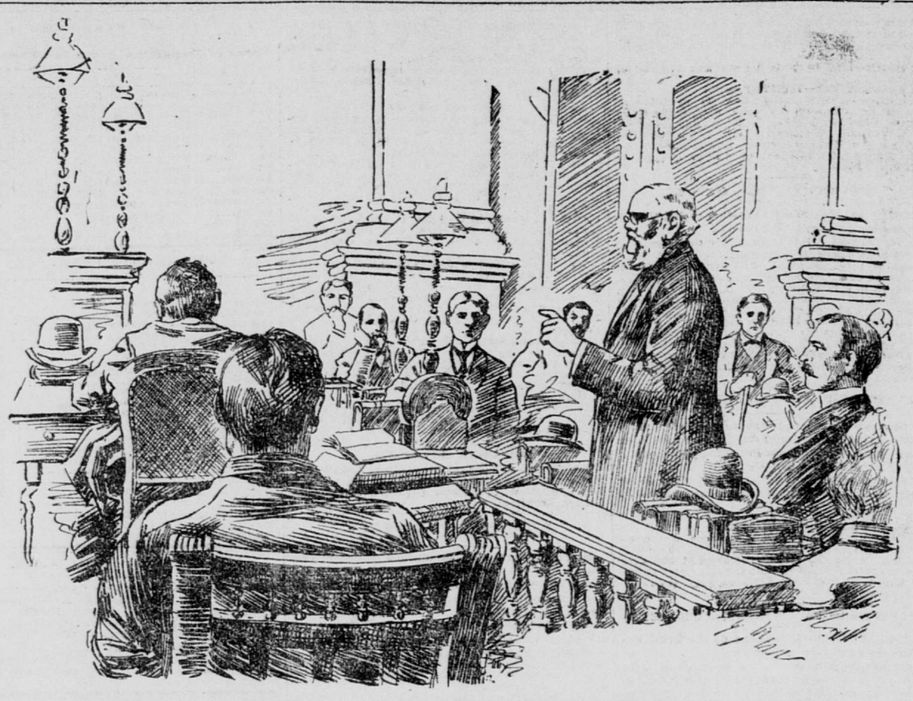
The board of directors of the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association met yesterday and several matters pending before the Legislature were discussed. The special committee recently appointed to look into the merits of Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald's labor bill (No. 44) reported that section 6, to which objections had been made, had really been copied from the original act of March 3, 1883, under which the Bureau of Labor Statistics was formed, and that since that date it had operated successfully and had been beneficial in its character.

A long discussion resulted upon Manager Lewis' report of the bill which is intended to regulate the manufacture of articles by convicts. The bill previously indorsed by the association prohibits the manufacture of anything but jute bags, and also forbids the crushing of rock by convicts except for use on country roads. A substitute includes streets and highways. President Sonntag asserted that nearly all the rock now crushed at Folsom for roads goes to Sacramento and Stockton, and much is used for foundations for private buildings. It was decided to again indorse the bill in which the use of crushed rock is limited to county roads.

Director Kerr introduced a sweeping resolution relative to convict labor. He said that the prison directors propose to increase the machinery in the prisons for the purpose of increasing the output of products. He said that the cotton-mills of Oakland would enter into the manufacture of jutebags if there was no competition by convicts. What he proposed was that the Legislature be asked to pass a bill providing for the doing away with all power machinery in the State prisons. He stated that this has been done successfully in New York and several other Eastern States, and if done here it would be of great benefit to free labor. He would do away with machinery after December 31, 1897.

Director Keller said that he believed that prisoners should be made to work with their hands and not be aided by power machinery. At the present time there is over a million dollars tied up in useless machinery at San Quentin, sash and door, harness, furniture and other prison industries having been abandoned. There should not be more machinery put in.

Director Allen called attention to the great benefit of cheap grain bags to the farmers and said that the State has too much money tied up in machinery to let it lie idle hereafter. The matter was referred to the legislative committee, to be reported on next Thursday at a special meeting.



ATTORNEY REDDY ARGUING FOR THE DEFENDANT COONEY.

THEIR CRUSADE WAS WORLD WIDE

Return of the Famous Theosophists Who Left Here in June.

President Hargrove Says They Made Many Thousands of Converts

A Message From Nation to Nation Will Found the School of Lost Mysteries.

Among the arrivals here on the steamer Alameda yesterday were eight famous crusaders who have been on a tour of the world. They were the distinguished theosophists about whom the dispatches have been telling for many months past. The list comprised E. T. Hargrove of New York, president of the Theosophical Society of the world and successor to Mme. Blavatsky; Mr. Olcott and other famous lights; Mrs. K. A. Tingley, the leader of theosophical thought throughout the globe, in a word delegated as the crusader, the lady is the successor of the late William Q. Judge and head of the esoteric school; Mrs. A. L. Cleather; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Wright, the former being president of the Aryan Society of New York; H. T. Patterson, president of the Brooklyn Theosophical Society; F. M. Pierce, traveling representative of the school for theosophical research; Rev. W. Williams, a clergyman of England, who having met the theosophists in England and become impressed with the truths they taught concluded to go on the tour with them.

All seemed to be in good health. They said they had seen much, had gained many thousands of converts, and more than ever saw the need of working in the interest of theosophy.

President Hargrove, who appears scarcely 35 years old, and who was a barrister-at-law for some years in the Middle Temple, London, gave an interesting account of their travels. He first gave a running account of the personnel of each. Asked about Mrs. Tingley, the head of the esoteric school, he said:

"It is rumored she is to found a directorate of the School for the Revival of the Lost Mysteries of Antiquity which is to be founded at San Diego.

"Mr. Wright was secretary to the late Mme. Blavatsky, and also to the late W. Q. Judge. Mrs. Cleather was one of Mme. Blavatsky's favorite pupils.

"As is well known, we have been on a tour of the world. We left New York June 13 last on a crusade, and have visited many countries, including England, Ireland, Wales, France, Germany, Austria and others, and went to India, Australia, New Zealand, Samoa and on here.

"Our object was to carry a message of brotherhood from nation to nation. We had large audiences and made many converts. It is not too much to say we made many thousands of these. We also formed many new societies.

"We organized no less than eight national divisions and twenty-one branch societies. At Athens, in Greece, where we were but two days, we left a society of 110 members. In India we have a great many with fifty or sixty in each—in Delhi, Lucknow and others. In some places the interest shown was simply wonderful.

"I would particularly like to have it known that the crusade has collected no money while en route. The expenses have been paid in full by ourselves. We have paid our own way and did not even take up a collection anywhere. There has been no charge of any kind for anything we have done."

"Among the wonderful instances of interest in our work I may mention an experience of ours in Austria. We were told that we could not possibly hold a meeting there under five days. The officials would not permit it. They would not allow us to use the word 'brotherhood' in our talks. Well, as we were teaching a common brotherhood it looked bad for us.

"But we got out everywhere and saw about fifteen of the leading officials and in two days they agreed if we would not in any of our talks use this word we could go ahead. We held the meetings, the officials being present, and you can imagine how hard it was not to use the word, but we talked around it and succeeded, and at the end of the meeting there was a tremendous crowd, who announced themselves as in favor of theosophy. Among them was one of the officials.

"What they had feared was something in the interest of socialism.

"In Delhi, India, the people went fairly wild. They put two floral wreaths over the neck of Mrs. Tingley and she had to stand there and speak in that way. There and elsewhere the Mohammedans and Hindus, races that for ages had hated each other, and who have always refused to have anything to do with each other, united as brothers. There never was anything like it.

"We were at Bombay for two weeks during the famine and witnessed the terrible suffering from that and the bubonic plague. One woman had been living on charcoal and cinders. Her husband sold their child for a sum equal to about 10 cents, and when she heard of it she fell down dead. There were tens of thousands of similar instances. Millions of the 300,000,000 of the population of India are dying.

"It is our idea to collect grain and other kinds of food and send to these miserable people."

It is on February 15 that the cornerstone of the school for the Revival of the Lost Mysteries of Antiquity is to be laid at San Diego. All the theosophists will be there and take part. Mr. Hargrove says it is not the idea to tell too much about this school, for fear many more will be started for the purpose of making money, and money destroys the good of the school.

On Sunday night, at Odd Fellows' Hall, all the visiting theosophists will appear and deliver addresses. It is expected a large audience will be present.

Mrs. K. A. Tingley, the Leader of Theosophical Thought and Head of the Esoteric School, and E. T. Hargrove, President of the Theosophical Society of the World.

MERCHANTS TOLD TO CALL AGAIN

Complaint That They Were Treated With Scant Courtesy.

Street Committee of the Supervisors Failed to Receive Them.

After Passing Half an Hour Waiting Word Was Sent That a Conference Was Put Off.

The officers and active members of the Merchants' Association believe that they were treated with scant courtesy by the Street Committee of the Board of Supervisors yesterday. The trouble was brought about this way: At the last quarterly meeting of the Merchants' Association resolutions were adopted requesting the Board of Supervisors to prepare future contracts for street pavements so that any suitable materials might be accepted that have proved desirable and reliable in the experience of other cities. On January 22 the board of directors sent these resolutions to the Supervisors, with a petition to be heard upon this subject, when facts and figures would be presented in support of the resolution. It was also requested that all others interested in this matter should be heard at the same time.

In answer to this communication, the consideration of the subject of suitable materials for street pavements was set by the Committee on Streets of the Board of Supervisors for yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. In accordance with written invitations received by the Merchants' Association to attend the meeting and take part in its deliberations, a large delegation of the directors of the association was promptly on hand at the rooms of the Board of Supervisors at the hour stated.

Those present in the delegation were the following directors and representatives of the association: Messrs. F. W. Dohrmann, James S. Conwell, A. Fusenot, M. S. Kohlberg, Henry Michaels, Joseph Simonson, Frank A. Swain, S. L. Sachs, Secretary Freud, Engineer McCullough and a number of other citizens, all interested in securing the best paving materials for future street work without discrimination or favor to any particular substance, and prepared with valuable data for submission to the committee.

Promptly at the hour set these gentlemen were lined up in the anteroom waiting to be heard, so that they could go back to their places of business again. Time passed, but they were not called. At last after half an hour's waiting word was sent in to the chairman of the Street Committee that representatives of the association were present. They were greatly surprised and even angered when the answer was received to call again next Thursday. They went away disgusted, and openly expressed their annoyance at such treatment. The former Board of Supervisors in November, 1895, adopted a resolution inviting the Merchants' Association to meet with its committees at all times, and set forth that the merchants would be accorded a hearing at all times and upon all matters. Evidently the present board has different views on this subject or this summary postponement of an important subject would not have taken place.

The Street Committee of the Supervisors has set apart next Thursday afternoon to hear representatives of the Merchants' Association concerning the adoption of asphalt specifications for City street work.

JAPANESE CELEBRATION.

Coronation of an Emperor and the Granting of the National Constitution Commemorated.

The Japanese are nothing if not patriotic, and this side of their character was exhibited at a meeting under the auspices of the Japanese Society of San Francisco, which was held at Saratoga Hall last evening.

The object was twofold—first, to celebrate the coronation of Emperor Jimm, the first Japanese monarch, who was crowned about 2500 years ago, and, second, to commemorate the granting of a constitution to the Japanese people, which took place eighty years ago on the anniversary of the first-mentioned event.

The meeting was presided over by Rev. K. Mekami and S. Yamura delivered the address of welcome. After a musical selection had been rendered the audience sang the national anthem standing and did homage to the present Emperor's portrait, which occupied a prominent place on the platform. The rest of the programme was as follows:

Reading of Japanese constitution, K. Tatsuno; address, S. Segawa of the Japanese consulate; address, T. Takekawa; oration, K. Yamada; three cheers for the Emperor and second singing of the national song with homage.

The second part of the entertainment, which was presided over by Dr. K. Kurosawa, consisted of music, songs, fencing, wrestling and magic-lantern exhibition.

Several hundred Japanese filled the hall, which was draped with the Japanese colors, and all seemed to enjoy the entertainment thoroughly.

OLYMPIC CLUB BOXING.

A Professional Tournament Will Be Held in April.

The Original Olympic Gun Club Has Dissolved and the Trophy Will Be Returned.

The directors of the Olympic Club, at a special meeting held last evening, decided to hold a professional boxing tournament in the early part of April either at the Mechanics' Pavilion or Woodward's Pavilion.

They authorized Superintendent Billy Kennedy to correspond immediately with Tommy Ryan, the famous Eastern welterweight, and learn from that distinguished puncher of faces if he will agree to meet George Green, the local champion, in a contest of twenty rounds.

The pugilists will be offered a good purse, and as Green has already consented to fight Ryan the club is fairly well satisfied that the match can be consummated.

As a second-day attraction the club may secure a ten or fifteen round contest between Lon Agnew and Thompson, the colored champion lightweight pugilist of Salt Lake.

President Newhall is desirous that members of the club who intend to see the big fight in Carson will leave their names and addresses with Superintendent Kennedy as early as possible, as special cars will be chartered for the occasion.

The original Olympic Gun Club disbanded last evening. H. Crocker was chairman, George Jackson was vice-chairman, and Dr. Hibbard secretary. The money on hand, amounting to something like $40, was turned over to the club, and the Overland Monthly trophy will be transferred to the secretary of the Inanimate Target Association of California. The dissolution of the original Olympic Gun Club will give clear sailing to the new Olympic Gun Club with headquarters on Van Ness avenue.

May Now Sail Ships.

The examiners of the Chamber of Commerce have passed and granted certificates as master to P. C. Ramussen, John Johnsson and John Jansen. All are residents of San Francisco and American citizens. Another examination will be held to-day, several applications being on file.

TO ORGANIZE A FARMERS' CLUB

The Farmers' Institute Accepts Mr. Holman's Motion.

Mrs. Harriet Conness of Berkeley Reads an Instructive Paper.

Valuable Suggestions for the City Man Who Sighs for a Bucolic Existence.

Two interesting papers were read at last night's session of the Farmers' Institute in the Academy of Sciences Hall. Mrs. Harriet N. Conness of Berkeley described the profitable uses to which small pieces of land can be devoted, her paper being specially designed for the benefit of City residents of small means who sigh for a bucolic existence. Alfred Holman, editor of the Rural Press, in a paper entitled "City Farmers' Clubs," gave some instructive details concerning organizations of farm-owners for useful work in the promotion of agricultural prosperity. He suggested that the example set by other cities in this respect might with advantage be imitated by San Francisco.

The chairman of the evening, Edward F. Haddock, offered some introductory remarks on the objects of farmers' institutes and agricultural colleges, generally pointing out that, while it is the province of the latter to instruct, the application of that instruction must be left to the practical farmer. The city resident interested in these problems could make valuable contributions to their solution if he did no more than assist in gatherings of this nature where, among other useful subjects, that of a market for agricultural products could be more profitably discussed than in the country districts.

Mrs. Conness, whose remarks embodied the results of actual personal experience, termed agriculture the basis of knowledge in material things, and added that it should be the key to things spiritual. A beneficent intelligence had provided all the means for human development and happiness, in spite of which there prevailed great misery and want. Though the earth would yield abundantly it was well to bear in mind that unless you could market your product you could derive no profit from a small holding. The producer of the food supply was the most important factor in human life. The producer, therefore, should be given the right of way.

Proper knowledge and good roads for safe, cheap and rapid transportation were all essential to success. One serious stumbling block in the way of the would-be agriculturist was the indifference displayed by women to the study of country life. This indifference deprived the farmer of a suitable companion, and another direct result of female ignorance in this direction was the adulteration of the food supply due to her inability to purchase intelligently.

The problem now was, How could a man possessing a small fund of knowledge make a profit out of five or ten acres of land? Intelligence on the farm was as necessary to a successful result as in any other employment.

In the selection of land it was very important to make sure of an abundant water supply. Diversity in the landscape, not inconsistent with the needs of cultivation, was also desirable. Good land could be bought for $30 and $40 an acre, and she estimated that a capital of $1800 to begin with was sufficient on a holding of about ten acres. She cautioned her hearers, however, not to invest in any more livestock than was absolutely necessary.

"Select your land in October," she advised, "when nature speaks more truthfully. By January the buildings will be ready for occupancy and work can begin in the spring. Prepare the soil by plowing thoroughly until it is like ashes and plant it with oats, wheat and alfalfa. The young grain can be used for forage.

"Plant eucalyptus trees freely for your future supply of fuel and in February prepare your kitchen garden, planting it with vegetables and small fruits. In March you can begin to keep poultry. If you are not thoroughly versed in this branch of farming do not buy more than half a dozen birds at the outset. Poultry farming demands great knowledge of details, but given that knowledge there are few other pursuits which yield more successful results."

Mr. Holman said that he desired to offer a resolution looking to the organization of a permanent farmers' club in San Francisco, as it was one of the purposes of these meetings that such an organization should be their final outcome. Clubs of this kind existed in New York, Philadelphia and other cities, their scope being as various as the places in which they were found. The club in New York was composed of land-owners and fancy farmers, whose investigations had little reference to the question of profit. In Philadelphia its object was much the same, most of its members being well-to-do.

It was a well-known fact that there were more farmers in the County of San Francisco than in any other part of California. Many of these had settled here after acquiring comfortable fortunes. Others held land for speculative purposes and others continued to farm in order to keep alive the memories of their youth. It had been suggested that such people, owing to their central location, their wealth, their connection with all kinds of affairs, their familiarity with the market and the processes of legislation, might by combined action accomplish a vast deal for the betterment of agricultural interests in California. This might be done in a housand ways.

Unjust taxation he referred to as a grievance these clubs might seek to remedy. A land-owner of his acquaintance in Solano County had assured him that his farm was taxed 40 per cent more than the price at which a single acre had been sold in that locality for five years.

A satisfactory market, he argued, was of primary importance. A farmers' club would facilitate the exchange and dissemination of fresh information. The farmers of California failed to profit by the recent rise in wheat because, though the circumstances which led up to it were known to a few persons here and to the department at Washington, there was no way in which that knowledge could be conveyed to those most vitally interested. If there had been a strong farmers' club here, with special sources of information, the farmers would have been benefited to the extent of a sum he hesitated to name.

He moved for the appointment of a committee of seven persons to take up this matter, create an organization by drafting a constitution and by-laws, and canvass for membership.

The motion was carried out and the following committee subsequently appointed: H. H. Taylor, J. G. James, Alfred Holman, Colonel E. A. Denicke, P. B. Cornwall, B. P. Flint and Edward F. Adams.

Professor E. J. Wickson of the agricultural department of the University of California afterward addressed the meeting on the work accomplished by the department.

The majority of those present, of whom many were ladies, handed in their names as prospective members of the Farmers' Club.

NEW TO-DAY—DRY GOODS.

ELEVEN LEADERS

FOR

THIS DAY ONLY!

TO-DAY six of our leading departments combine IN A GREAT SPECIAL OFFERING OF SEASONABLE LINES at

DEEP AND UNSPARING CUTS IN PRICES!

RIBBONS! RIBBONS! RIBBONS!

15c—4-INCH ALL-SILK, ASSORTED COLORS, SATIN AND GROS-GRAIN RIBBONS, will be offered at 15c a yard.

20c—5-INCH ALL-SILK, SATIN AND GROS-GRAIN RIBBONS, in assorted colors, will be offered at 20c a yard.

HANDKERCHIEFS AND LACES!

9c—LADIES' WHITE SCALLOPED EMBROIDERED SHEER LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS (slightly imperfect), regular value $2 40 per dozen; Special Sale price 9c each.

25c—BUTTER AND CREAM ORIENTAL LACE, 10 inches wide; BLACK AND CREAM CHANTILLY LACE, 4, 6 and 8 inches wide; CREAM, BUTTER AND BLACK APPLIQUE LACE, 4 to 6 inches wide; CHIFFON AND BATISTE LACES; regular price 50c, 60c, 65c and 75c; Special Sale price 25c a yard.

LADIES' KID GLOVES!

75c—110 dozen 2-CLASP KID GLOVES, embroidered backs in dark, medium and tan shades, worth regular $1 a pair; Clearance Sale price 75c.

$1.00—100 dozen 4-BUTTON GENUINE FRENCH KID GLOVES, embroidered backs and large buttons, in light, medium and tan shades, also black, worth regular $1 75 a pair; Clearance Sale price $1.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

15c—86 dozen MEN'S FULL-FINISHED MEDIUM WEIGHT LAMB'S-WOOL SOCKS with double heels and toes, in vicuna, slate and tan shades, extra value for $3 a dozen; Clearance Sale price 15c a pair.

75c—48 dozen MEN'S UNDYED SANITARY AUSTRALIAN LAMB'S-WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, warranted thoroughly shrunk, extra value for $1 25; Clearance Sale price 75c each.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY! HOSIERY!

15c—LADIES' IMPORTED BLACK COTTON HOSE, double heels, soles and toes, onyx fast black, worth $3 a dozen; on Special Sale at 15c a pair.

25c—LADIES' REMBRANDT RIBBED FINE BLACK MACO COTTON HOSE, high-spliced heels and toes, Hermsdorf dye, worth 40c; on Special Sale at 25c a pair.

TO-DAY! 7½c We are crowded for space in our Wash Goods and Flannelette Departments. To clear out a lot of REAL SWANSDOWN AND ENGLISH FLANNELETTES (these are the good grades), we shall offer 200 pieces at a uniform price of 7½c a yard.

J. O'Brien & Co.

MURPHY BUILDING,
Market Street, Corner of Jones,
San Francisco.

EX-MINISTER FROM HAWAII

Thurston Says Nearly Everybody Now Wants Annexation.

Club of Over Six Thousand Members Organized in Honolulu

Does Not Know Whether He Will Go to Washington—Is Attorney for Mrs. Dimond.

Hon. L. A. Thurston of the Hawaiian Islands, formerly Minister from Hawaii to Washington, and who has filled many political positions in that country, including membership in the Cabinet, arrived here on the Alameda yesterday, and is at the Occidental. He is accompanied by Mrs. Thurston and their little child.

It is two years now since Mr. Thurston was in this country. But that period has made no change in him, save to add a short beard of ebony darkness. It will be remembered that his withdrawal as Minister was through a dogmatic order of Gresham. The ex-Minister is here for a month's stay. He says he has not yet formulated his plans, and does not know whether he shall go on East and visit Washington and other places, or not. Mrs. Thurston's former home is in Michigan.

Mr. Thurston says there is now a stronger feeling than ever in Hawaii in favor of annexation. After it was seen, he recounts, that Cleveland would do nothing toward annexation, the feeling in Hawaii was allowed to die down, but now the Annexation Club has a membership of about 6000. Mr. Thurston is president of this club.

"Not only has the club 6000 members," said he, "but at Koolau, fifteen miles from Honolulu, there is a club of eighty members, all but two of whom are native Hawaiians. A great many natives are also members of the club at Honolulu, and are strongly in favor of annexation. J. L. Kaulukou, ex-Marshal and ex-Attorney-General of Hawaii, who has always been a strong royalist, is now an ardent annexationist. In various places on the islands the natives are favoring annexation.

"In short, the natives are for it because they believe it is the only salvation against the Japanese. There is a good deal of feeling about this. A Japanese man-of-war was expected to arrive a little while before I left, but it seems the fears of those who anticipated it were not well founded.

"The census had just been completed when we came away. It showed this as to population: Total half caste and mixed, 8000; native, 31,000; Japanese, 24,000; Chinese, 21,000, and whites 25,000, making a total of 109,000. The whites include Americans, English, Germans, French, Italians and Portuguese.

"No, I do not come in an official capacity to work for annexation. I do not represent the Government. I hold no official position, but if there is anything that can be done by me in my present position I am prepared to do it."

Mr. Thurston, Paul Neumann and W. L. Stanley are attorneys for Mrs. W. W. Dimond in the divorce suit that is now pending. He says the case will probably be tried during his absence. He says his trip has nothing to do with getting any evidence for his fair client.

INGLESIDE COURSING.

The Drawing for the Events to Come Off Next Sunday.

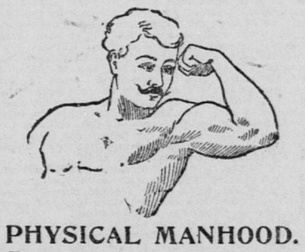
The drawing for the coursing at Ingleside Park next Sunday is as follows: T. Cooney's Hercules vs. T. Gibson's Mollie Bawn, T. Kenney's Diggs vs. J. Rock's Myrtle, Portal & Haggerty's Laurel Leaf vs. Grace & Dean's Nellie, Conroy W. Kay's Eclipse vs. J. F. Floyd's Gracie, S. J. Quain's Captain Morse vs. T. Traut's Trilby, M. Welch's Marguerite vs. E. Geary's Electric, T. E. Butler's Susie vs. T. J. Cronin's Old Glory, Bartels & Rossiter's Wayfarer vs. J. Seggerson's White Chief, Bartels & Rossiter's Arapahoe vs. Portal & Haggerty's Laurelwood, Dillon & Riley's Grannall vs. Grace & Deane's Donald, M. Welch's Tipperary vs. W. J. Shield's Snowbird, Ramsdell & Newman's Pacific Queen vs. George Parkinson's Fireman, D. Shannon's Sarcastic vs. Portal & Haggerty's Eldredge, Valley kennel's Skylark vs. Arthur Bennett's Beatrice, D. Shannon's Swinnerton vs. J. D. Riley's Belle, Meriwa kennel's Waratah vs. Portal & Haggerty's At Last. The prizes are $60, $35, $17 50, $17 50.

The Butchers' Alliance.

The Butchers' Progressive Alliance, which was recently organized, is making rapid progress in the estimation of the trade. Its meetings are always well attended and the present membership of something over fifty bids fair to be greatly increased in the near future. The range of subjects discussed at the meetings of the alliance is very comprehensive and includes both political and economic questions. The alliance will in future be affiliated with the San Francisco Trades and Labor Alliance and will meet every Wednesday evening at 115 Turk street.

A newspaper column is two and three-fourths inches wide.

NEW TO-DAY.



PHYSICAL MANHOOD.

Young man, are you the man you ought to be at your age? Are you sure you have not wasted any of the vital energy given you by Nature? If you know that you possess all the physical, mental and vital strength that you ought to have you may rejoice, for you are a king among men and all nature rejoices with you. Every one admires a strong man. He is the envy of his fellow-men and the leader in everything he undertakes. He has energy, vim, push and a "get there" disposition which assures success in all ventures. Are you such a man? If not you would like to be, and you may. Send for the famous American work, "Three Classes of Men," which describes the cause of your weakness, and gives the names and addresses of hundreds who have regained this manly power by using Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. The book will be sent, closely sealed, by mail, free. Address

SANDEN ELECTRIC CO.,

632 Market st., opposite Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal. Office hours—8 A. M. to 6 P. M.; evenings, 7 to 8:30; Sundays, 10 to 1. Los Angeles office, 204 South Broadway. Portland, Or., 255 Washington st. Consultation free and invited.

NOTE—Make No Mistake in the Number, 632 Market Street.