

IN HIS BODY YARDS OF WIRE

Forty-five Feet of Silver Thread Coiled Near a Man's Heart.

Wonderful Operation to Save the Life of Machinist Dehertoghe.

His Injured Aorta Rendered Serviceable by a Remarkable Surgical Device.

A surgical operation, remarkable in itself and wonderful for its so far successful result, has been performed by Dr. C. Haden Carison upon Adrian Dehertoghe, a veteran and skillful machinist of this city. Fifteen yards of silver wire, as large around as an ordinary hypodermic needle, have been introduced into and coiled within his aorta, the great arterial channel leading directly from the heart.

Those forty-five feet of wire have been in there for three months, and they have saved his life. They were inserted at a time when death seemed certain because of complications resulting from a severely injured aorta. It was a desperate chance, but the man took it and became one of the very few who have ever survived such an operation.

Dehertoghe was born in Belgium over fifty-five years ago. For the last twenty-two years he has lived in San Francisco and worked as a machinist. He now resides at 925 McAllister street. At one time he was employed in the Risdon Iron Works and subsequently for twelve years he was machinist in the Cyclops Works. Four years ago he was proprietor of the A's Machine-shop.

It was a year and a half ago that he sustained the injury from which he is now rapidly recovering.

He made all the metal gates for the Parrott building. While at work in a Stevenson-street shop finishing the gates now used at the main Market-street entrance to the Parrott building several of the heavy metal structures piled and leaning together started to fall, and Dehertoghe, in an attempt to save his nineteen-year-old son, who was working under them, threw all his weight against the mass, and in so doing, with uplifted left hand, strained and partly ruptured his aorta.

For several days thereafter he felt a severe pain about the heart, but kept at his work. At the expiration of three weeks the pain spread and became so distressing that he was compelled to remain in bed in a cramped position.

A great swelling developed over the region of the heart and extended up to and over the left shoulder and down the left arm. It was accompanied by severe neuritic pains that rendered rest an impossibility.

According to his own story seven physicians were finally at work on him. He was exposed to the X-ray in an attempt to locate his injury and repeated plasters were applied to the swelling but they brought no relief.

Three months ago Dr. Carison undertook to perform the operation. The patient was informed that he could not live three months as he was, and that he might never get up from the operation table. It was a thousand to one chance that he would survive the operation.

As the wire was inserted a stream of blood spurted nearly to the ceiling of the operating-room at St. Luke's Hospital. The worst part of the case was that the patient had long been subject to delirium caused by the pain he suffered. For the operation he could take neither morphine nor opium, as they induced a violent mania; so he had to endure in consciousness the additional pain during the twenty minutes the operation lasted.

Technically the patient's trouble was an aneurism or scalled tumor of the arterial wall. Its development to a rupture of the aorta was only a question of time with certain and instant death as the result. The wire was introduced into the distended or aneurism sac formed in the aorta in order partly to fill it and form there a clot that in time would contract and be absorbed, thereby restoring the channel to its normal formation.

Almost from the hour of the operation the patient has improved, and when seen last night at his home had been up and about for several weeks and was planning soon to go into the country finally to recover his strength. He still wears adhesive

plasters over the small incision that was made over his heart for the introduction of the yards of wire that he will have within his chest until his death.

REV. MR. BLISS ON SOCIALISM.

He Thinks It Will Cure Industrial Evils.

There was a lecture on socialism at Fythian Hall yesterday afternoon by Rev. D. P. Bliss, the well-known author and worker for the cause of socialism. He said, at the outset of his address, that he had no idea of trying to convince anybody that the cause he represented was the thing for the salvation of the world, but he did believe he could give some facts that would make people think.

The speaker then explained at some length that he believed that the true cause of the hard times in all civilized lands was a wrong social system. He believed that there ought to be a system whereby the work of the people redounds to the welfare of the people.

"All who are not for socialism," he said, "are surely against it, and the times are becoming more closely drawn every year. It will be either a monopoly by

corporations or a monopoly by the masses of the people. I am for the latter. There is a great deal of misunderstanding as to what socialism is. It is not mere public ownership, but it is a great deal more. It is fraternalism in its best and wisest form. The Rockefeller and the Armours of the country are the men who are helping to make socialism grow so that the people on their thrones of power tremble, whether the monarchs of the old world or of this."

The speaker concluded his statement of the case by saying that there was no thorough remedy except socialism. He said there was no adequate solution in the single-tax or labor-exchange idea.

During the last twenty years it is claimed that the consumption of alcoholic liquor in England has fallen off one-half, while it has doubled in France.

A Manchester man carries on his person a complete pickpocket alarm system. Removal of his watch, pin or other jewelry causes the ringing of a bell. The electric plant weighs twenty-two ounces.

HEIGHT 5 FT 10 1/2 IN.

NECK 15 1/4

CHEST 37 EXPANDED 39

BICEPS 12 1/4

WAIST 31

FOREARM 11 1/2

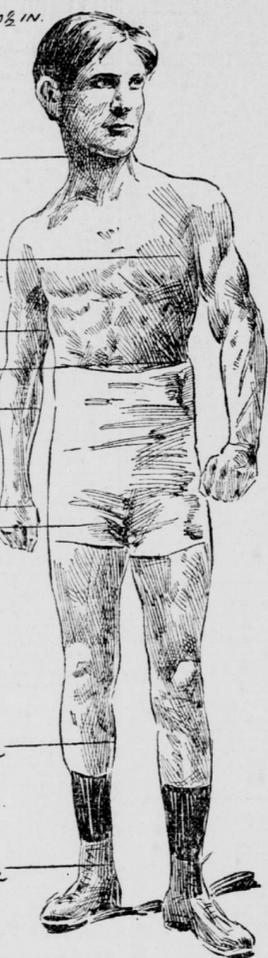
WRIST 7

THIGH 18 1/2

REACH 69 IN.

CALF 13 1/2

ANKLE 8 1/2



BILLY ELMER.

HEIGHT 5 FT 6 IN.

NECK 16

CHEST 34 EXPANDED 35 1/2

BICEPS 12 1/4

WAIST 28

FOREARM 11 1/4

WRIST 7 1/2

THIGH 13 1/2

REACH 69 1/2

CALF 14 1/2

ANKLE 9



DICK CASE.

CASE AND ELMER THE CARD FOR TO-MORROW NIGHT'S FIGHT.

The Knickerbocker Club to-morrow night gives a physical culture entertainment at Woodward's Pavilion. There will be two contests—Owen Zeigler and Eddie Connolly, Dick Case and Billy Elmer. This is Zeigler's third appearance in the roped arena in this city. He was defeated in a ten-round contest by George Green on May 1, 1896. The fight was pulled off by the Olympic Club, \$1,200 going to the winner and \$300 to the loser. Alf King refereed the contest. The men fought at catch weights. Zeigler was not the least distressed at the conclusion of the contest and jumped from the stage with the spryness of an eight-year-old boy. Green outpointed him. On May 28 of the same year Zeigler was declared the winner over Dal Hawkins. The fight also took place in this city. The purse was for \$1,000. Hawkins put up a game battle, but Zeigler's superior weight told, he being ten pounds heavier than Dal. Connolly has never appeared in the orthodox ring in San Francisco. He has the reputation of being a great ring general, and his pluck and endurance have often been tested. His most notable battle was on January 28, 1897, when he fought Dick Burze before the Olympic Club of Birmingham, England. The battle was for ten rounds, and was declared a draw. Connolly was the favorite in the betting, he being a 2 to 1 shot.

Connolly first came prominently into pugilistic circles when he won a four-round contest from Danny Smith at St. John, N. B., on May 21, 1894. Since then he has appeared in fourteen ring events and has been defeated but twice. On March 28, 1895, he lost to Paddy Fenon, purse, in Boston. The fight lasted fifteen rounds. On April 23, 1896, he lost to Billy Ernst at Lynn, Mass., in a nine-round battle. In both of these contests Connolly was outpointed. In to-morrow night's contest he is the favorite in the betting, pools selling at 10 to 8. The fight will be for twenty rounds.

While the Connolly-Zeigler contest is announced as the event of the evening, the Case-Elmer go has aroused the most interest in sporting circles. Case's recent victory over Lon Agnew, considered an exceptionally clever man, made him a host of friends. Elmer, comparatively, is a novice in the 24-foot ring. But his recent exploits in this city have stamped him as no mean opponent in the lightweight class. Case is a 10 to 8 favorite in the betting. Elmer will enter the ring at 140 pounds and Case at 136. Elmer is rangy, while Case is compact. The above measurements were taken by a CALL representative yesterday and are accurate.

Herman Jahn, secretary of the Knickerbocker Club, states that patrons of the exhibition will encounter no difficulty in securing their seats. Thirty Pinkerton detectives and forty ushers have been engaged to preserve order and seat the spectators. The ushers will be in uniform.

Prior to the Case-Elmer fight, which is the first set of the evening, \$500 in gold coin will be deposited by Zeke Abrahams, manager of the club, \$400 of which goes to the winner and \$100 to the loser.

Zeigler and Connolly's measurements are as follows:

Zeigler		Connolly	
Height	5 feet 6 1/2 inches	Height	5 feet 8 1/2 inches
Reach	72 1/2 inches	Reach	69 1/2 inches
Neck	15 1/4 inches	Neck	15 1/2 inches
Chest	37 inches	Chest	34 inches
Expansion	44 1/2 inches	Expansion	39 1/2 inches
Biceps	12 1/4 inches	Biceps	12 1/4 inches
Waist	31 inches	Waist	28 inches
Forearm	11 1/2 inches	Forearm	11 1/4 inches
Wrist	7 inches	Wrist	7 1/2 inches
Thigh	18 1/2 inches	Thigh	13 1/2 inches
Calf	13 1/2 inches	Calf	14 1/2 inches
Ankle	8 1/2 inches	Ankle	9 inches

The men will enter the ring weighing 133 pounds.

AGED CHILDREN OF THE CHURCH

Confirmation to Those Who Had Forgotten.

A Score of Gray-Haired Candidates Profess Their Faith.

They Thought Perhaps They Had Been Confirmed, but Could Not Quite Remember.

There was confirmation at the County Almshouse yesterday, and never perhaps has Archbishop Riordan administered the sacred rite to such a class as ranged before him. There were no delicate little maidens, robed in white, whose bright faces shone beneath floral wreaths. There were no spirited lads, whose unaccustomed hands were unhesitatingly and yet proudly their first white gloves, and who waited with perhaps ill-concealed impatience the conclusion of the solemn ceremony with its enforced quiet. There was nothing that suggested the confirmations that are of frequent occurrence in the churches. It was a confirmation of those who are nearing the grave.

At the Almshouse there were just a score or other Catholics, whose memories, with their other faculties, were failing. They were good Catholics. Some time, perhaps, they had marched proudly to the altar of some village church, bearing orange blossom wreaths or with the white ribbons on their arms. Perhaps it was away over the water that some good father had received them into mother church. But it was such a long time ago and memories at four-score are so treasured and treacherous, and it is better to be on the safe side in matters that affect eternity.

That is why a score of the gray-haired and bent inmates of the Almshouse applied to Archbishop Riordan for the rites of confirmation.

In the Catholic church confirmation is administered but once, and in the ceremonial there is no provision for a repetition. But there might be one of the twenty who had not received the sacrament; and who could tell which one?

That query decided the Archbishop, and their prayer was granted. The little chapel was tastefully decorated for the occasion, for there are 600 Catholics in the institution, and to every one of the affairs was of the greatest magnitude. To the aged candidates whom the grave must soon claim, it was the greatest thing in the world.

It was a solemn sight to see the white-

SHOULD BE ELECTED AT LARGE.

Congressman James G. Maguire Fully Indorses "The Call" in the Matter of the State Board of Equalizers.

"I fully indorse the position of THE CALL in the matter of having the State Board of Equalization elected at large rather than by districts. The idea of having a State board involves having an unbiased body with no particular district to look out for. So long as the members of that board are elected by districts at large, a majority of the board are elected by the majority of the people. It makes no difference what there are, the theory 'The board should be elected by the whole members would work if elected at large responsibility to any While their sympathies and neighbors would be home town, or at it would not extend the rest of the State, make rates for a single 'Now, under the is a feeling of duty those who elected rest of the State, and if the members were When the present ated there was no arising from it, but now that a combination will always be effected by the majority to the disadvantage of the minority districts."

haired and feeble folks make profession of their faith. Many of them were too feeble to go to the altar and kneeling, receive the sacrament.

Archbishop Riordan, who was assisted by Fathers Coney and Mulligan, excused them from this part of the ceremony, and the priests walked to the pews occupied by the candidates, anointed them and the gray-haired suppliants became children of the church. His Grace concluded the confirmation with a brief sermon, much such a sermon of admonition as he is wont to give the children, for the childhood of 10 is not unlike the childhood of four score.

After the services the old people wandered happily among the flower-bordered walks. The attendants noticed a new ring to the laughter of the communicants. It is well to be certain of eternity.

A Manchester man carries on his person a complete pickpocket alarm system. Removal of his watch, pin or other jewelry causes the ringing of a bell. The electric plant weighs twenty-two ounces.

EQUALIZERS FROM ENTIRE STATE

Prominent Citizens Favor Their Election at Large.

The Present System Results in Narrow Sectional Spites.

A General Opinion That a Broader System Would Greatly Benefit the State.

It is gratifying to all lovers of fair dealing to know that there is a general sentiment in favor of electing the members of the State Board of Equalization at large. The steps recently taken to have the law changed so that sectionalism in this matter will be abolished are pleasing to most of the prominent citizens who have been interviewed on the subject. Governor Budd and Mayor Puelan have both signified their willingness to do all in their power to have the matter brought to the Legislature in proper form with a view of bringing about an amendment of the laws such as will result in fair dealing all over the State. It is for the purpose of abolishing all forms of sectionalism that the movement has been undertaken, and the matter has thus far commended itself to those who have seen it considered by the following interviews give a good idea of the general sentiment:

George A. Knight: "It is a fine idea to have the board elected at large. It is a shame that the matter ever stir up petty wrangles in the State between various sections. It is all one State, and the people as a whole can surely be trusted to elect the right men to do this work. It seems to me that the election of these men along broad and general lines is the thing for the State. I heartily indorse the position taken by THE CALL in this matter."

Judge Carroll Cook: "It was never intended that the work of a Board of Equalization should be done in a narrow and sectional way, but I regret that the State is often the case that the man most popular in the country districts is the man who makes the most bitter hit against the city and its people. If the State Board of Equalization should be elected at large the city would have a squarer deal than it now gets. Not only is this so, but there would be a fair spirit in every way as regards the valuation of property all over the State. I am for this section of the board at large."

United States District Attorney Foster: "THE CALL has hit the nail on the head and given a good point name in this matter by advocating the election of the State Board of Equalization from the State at large. If the board was elected in this way there would be a fairness that cannot now exist. It is the true democratic way to have all the people speak where all the people are to be affected by what the persons elected may do or refuse to do."

Captain A. C. Freese, Public Administrator: "There could not be a fairer way to adjust property values than a Board of Equalization elected by all the people. I am heartily in favor of the plan advocated by THE CALL and indorsed by the Governor of the State and the Mayor of San Francisco. There is nothing more detrimental to a State than to have petty sectional quarrels creeping into the administration of business. This is too often the case in the work of the Board of Equalization."

Chief of Police I. W. Lees: "I have always been of the opinion that the people at large could be trusted in the best way to elect a Board of Equalization for the people of the entire State to be given a chance to speak on the subject at their election. Under the present system there is entirely too much bitterness and unfairness, engendered by a feeling that arrays community against community. I indorse the position taken by the Governor and by THE CALL."

Hugo Herzer, chief deputy in Assessor Sieb's office, has had a great amount of vexatious experience with Boards of Equalization, and he has come to the conclusion it ought to be eradicated altogether.

"If we must have a Board of Equalization," he said yesterday, "it should certainly be elected at large. The State Board of Equalization is in some sense the official superior of the Assessor, and, consequently, I am reluctant to criticize it, but the session seems to indicate that locality has something to do with the action of the members. Any scheme which looks to eradicating this sectional feeling is certainly an improvement. It would be hard to find a worse plan than the present one."

Father Ramin preached.

Rev. Charles T. Ramin of St. Mary's Cathedral delivered an interesting discourse last night, his subject being, "Carrying Others' Burdens." It is one of a series of lectures Father Ramin has been delivering at that church on Sunday evenings.

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