

NEW TO-DAY.

OUR GOLDEN WEDDING! THE GOLDEN JUBILEE!

San Francisco's putting on her holiday togs. All California rejoices in the Golden Jubilee—50 years of unexampled progress and prosperity. No other State in the universe can show such progress within so short a period of time. We're proud of our native State.



If San Francisco puts on her holiday togs we want those togs to come from us, and we have gone about it in a fashion that will leave no room for the most captious critic to say that San Francisco's men folks are not the best dressed in the land.

We have filled our big corner window, the Golden Jubilee window, with the choicest and rarest specimens of the tailor's art in both suitings and overcoatings, the very swellest and choicest stuff, garments that will compare with anything in town at \$22 and \$20.

During Golden Jubilee week, beginning this very morning, we say for pick of any of these garments, and it's a royal pick, a golden pick, at

\$11.85.

Golden Chunks!

The Overcoats are pretty specimens of high-class tailoring; they're dress-up garments—they're holiday apparel. Nothing that's ever been offered to the buying public under \$20 will compare with them. There's blues, browns, blacks—a royal assortment and a golden opportunity for you. It's our Golden Jubilee special at

\$11.85.

Golden Nuggets!

The Prince Albert Suits are truly Golden Nuggets—they're the real thing, the real dressy garment. They're in this offer at

\$11.85.

Had we the desire, we might say more, and speak in louder terms upon the excellence and merits of these high-class garments, but we rest our case here. We call your attention to our window, which is filled with these handsome specimens of fine tailoring. Let that do the rest for us.

Raphael's 9-11-13-15 KEARNY ST. KING-PINS FOR OVERCOATS.

BEING PATTI'S HUSBAND GAVE HIM TITLE TO FAME.

Being Patti's Husband Gave Him Title to Fame.

Successor to the Marquis of Caux in the Diva's Affections.

Hastening to His Bedside She Will Find the End is Come.

ILL FOR A LONG TIME.

Could Not Bear the Absence of the Woman He Loved, Yet He Dies Alone.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Nicolini died today at Pau, in the south of France. PARIS, Jan. 18.—Patti left Paris suddenly to-night to hasten to the bedside of her dying husband. As it has happened, she will arrive to find him dead.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The late Signor Ernest Nicolini married Mme. Patti in 1886. She had been divorced from M. Louis Sebastian Henri de Roger de Cahuzac, Marquis de Caux. Nicolini's health began to fail him in the early part of last year, and it was reported that he was suffering from a cancerous affection and from a complication of other disorders.

He went to Brighton, England, from Craig y Nos, Mme. Patti's residence in Wales, and then to Langland's Bay, where his health showed some signs of improvement and gave his friends ground to hope for his recovery.

For several months, however, he had been slowly growing worse. He finally became terribly emaciated and was confined to his room. At his removal to Pau his malady soon developed more serious symptoms. Both he and Mme. Patti were now aware of the fatal nature of his illness, and the friends who saw them together described the absolute devotion of the two as touching in the extreme.

Nicolini could scarcely bear to have her out of his sight for a moment. He did not care to be read to, or sung to, or talked to, but simply to lie listlessly with his eyes following her about the room. Mme. Patti of late has rarely left him, except for flying trips to a few peremptory concert engagements.

Although Nicolini was at one time a lyric tenor of fair rank, and made a favorable impression in Italy and France in a dozen operas, his title to fame or notoriety for the past decade has been the fact that he was the husband of Patti. Soon after the diva's divorce from the Marquis de Caux, she accepted an offer of marriage from Nicolini. It is said that he had a few weeks before sung in opera with her, and struggled to sustain himself in the higher notes of his disastrous failure excited Patti's sympathy, and this was followed by an affection that was said to be sincere, even if platonic.

Signor Nicolini had luxurious apartments at the castle de Caux, which he allowed his wife to have her own sweet will in everything. Patti was not satisfied with her marriage to the Marquis de Caux, and so when she wedded Nicolini she had the marriage ceremony performed four times—a civil one, Roman Catholic, Greek Church and Anglican or Protestant Episcopal.

Nicolini was born in Italy about fifty-two years ago, but lived for a long time in Paris. There he met, wooed and won his first wife, who died just at the nick of time so that he could marry the greatest cantatrice of the century. By his first wife he had three children, two boys and a girl, and it is to the credit of Patti that she adopted Miss Nicolini and aided the two boys to enter military school and so secure their present rank of captain and lieutenant in the French army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Washington City has another divorce case in its life. The parties are well known in San Francisco, where they formerly resided. George M. Oyster Jr., one of the prominent business men of this city, instituted a suit for divorce, asking the District Supreme Court to dissolve the tie that binds him and his wife, Eva H. Oyster. What caused the estrangement which has culminated in divorce proceedings is not stated, as both parties to the suit have carefully avoided discussing their domestic troubles even to their most intimate friends. The grounds upon which Mr. Oyster bases his claim to the right of a decree of divorce are withheld from the public, he having availed himself of the privilege of having the papers in the case placed in the safe of the clerk of the court.

The petition was filed late yesterday afternoon by Mr. Oyster's attorney, Joseph Shillington. All who are familiar with the nature of the complaints which Mr. Oyster makes against his wife decline to speak of them. It is known, however, that he has contemplated this for some time and that it was not a hasty conclusion. Mr. Oyster was married to the woman from whom he now seeks a divorce about nine years ago, in a ceremony taking place in New York. She is a Californian, her maiden name being Mrs. Ferge. They have lived in Washington since the date of their marriage.

CHILE'S PRESIDENT PLACES MILITIA IN ACTIVE SERVICE.

Indications That the Relations With Argentina Are Such That War Is Not Improbable.

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VALPARAISO, Jan. 18.—President Errazuriz signed a decree yesterday calling into active service all the National Guards of Chile and youths of 20 years or more.

According to conservative organs in Santiago, Senator Joaquin Walker Martinez, Chilean Minister in Buenos Ayres, Argentina, who has just reached that city, left his family in Buenos Ayres. This is taken to mean that the relations of Chile and Argentina are of a nature which might lead to war.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 18.—Advice just received from the Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, state that the vessels are now in course of construction in Europe. The contracts have been transferred to Chile.

THE CHARGES OF BRIBERY

Senate Committee Begins Work at Columbus.

Attorneys Not Permitted to Take Part in the Proceedings.

Several Witnesses Who Are Called on Refuse to Give Testimony.

ANTI-HANNA MAN SCORED.

Burke Declared a Traitor to the Party and Unfit to Serve Among Investigators.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 18.—The Senate Committee to-night began its investigation into the charges of bribery made by Republican organs during the recent Senatorial contest. The members of the House Committee appointed to investigate the same charges were invited to be present, but they did not participate officially and there will be two separate investigations.

J. Sullivan, H. M. Daugherty and Cyrus Huling were present to represent Senator Hanna, Major Dick and others, but the committee voted 4 to 1 against allowing any counsel to participate.

The committee in executive session decided not to hear any attorneys, and adopted other rules of procedure. It was decided to hold executive sessions for business and to take the testimony in public. The committee went from the committee rooms to the Senate chamber when it was ready to hear witnesses and a crowd awaited them.

The committee consists of Senators Robertson, Finck and Long, Democrats, and Senators Burke and Garfield, Republicans. Senator Burke was one of the leaders of the opposition to Senator Hanna. Senator Garfield is the only member of the committee who voted for Hanna, and the votes taken were 4 to 1.

Senator Burke presided and Judge Robertson examined the witnesses. In the executive session Judge Robertson was appointed prosecutor. All members of the committee answered questions except Senator Garfield. There were four witnesses examined to-night as follows: Samuel Pentland, proprietor of the Nell House, where Senator Hanna had his headquarters; Shepherd M. Dunlap, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company; W. K. Truesdale, manager of the Postal Telegraph Company; Frank Ross, manager of the Telephone Company.

Nothing new was developed during the session of four hours. The witnesses refused to answer some questions and to produce their books and copies of messages. Mr. Pentland refused to produce the telephone records who paid for rooms at the Nell House and for other expenses and was given until to-morrow night to do so.

Managers Dunlap and Truesdale were given until to-morrow night to produce copies of telegraph messages sent by the managers of the Hanna campaign.

In the Senate to-day there was a sensational and somewhat unexpected outcropping of the bitterness engendered by the material fight. When the standing committee were reported Senator Alexander presented a formal protest against the placing of the name of Senator Burke of Cuyahoga County on the only Republican member of the Senate who did not vote for Hanna, on the committee. In his protest Senator Alexander among other things said: "I hereby desire to record my earnest protest against the placing of the name of Vernon H. Burke upon committees of this Senate upon which honorable gentlemen have been selected to serve. To force by the majority votes of this body the association of this betrayer of party trusts with those whose honor and sense of duty would shrink from such conduct is to the newspaper offices and to the party, to principle and to American manhood. I protest against the violation of party and personal pledges, and I hereby declare it my duty to hold the press and the public to account for their votes as fully responsible to them as he is morally responsible to his Maker. And for these and many other reasons dear to American citizenship I here and now enter this protest against the enforcing of this political traitor into the presence and company of honorable men."

DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE IN STREETS OF PARIS.

In One Encounter the Police Are Roughly Handled and the Guards Finally Charge the Mob.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—There were renewed attempts at a student demonstration in front of the newspaper offices and the Military Club, but the police dispelled the crowd.

There was much agitation in the Latin quarter, but the police barred the bridges and all attempted demonstrations were suppressed.

The organizing committee of yesterday's meeting at the Tivoli Vauxhall has decided to hold another meeting on Saturday next and a public demonstration on Sunday afternoon in the Place de la Concorde. Meanwhile the effervescence increases in the provinces. Shops of Jews at Nantes have been stoned, the Aurore, was publicly burned in front of the Military Club at Bordeaux. The police were finally charged the mob. Thirty-two arrests have been made.

LYONS, Jan. 18.—To-day the students made a riotous demonstration in front of the synagogue and the Jewish shops, breaking shop windows and raising raucous shouts. The police had great difficulty in dispersing them. Hand to hand encounters were frequent and there were many arrests.

The Sugar Conference.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—It is believed that the sugar conference convened by Belgium will meet at Brussels next month.

CHAMBERLAIN SPEAKS FOR ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE TO MAINTAIN FREE MARKETS.

England's Attitude to Maintain Free Markets.

Threefold Duty in Building Up the Vast British Empire.

Repeats Salisbury's Warning, "There is a Limit to Forbearance."

AS TO SUGAR BOUNTIES.

Believes That the Continental Nations Will Soon Realize the Bad Policy of the System.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.—The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce gave a banquet to-night to Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal were also present. Mr. Chamberlain was greeted with an ovation and a special cheer was given for Mrs. Chamberlain, who was with him. Mr. Chamberlain in the course of a vigorous and important speech referred to the great changes in commerce during the last twenty years. He said: "Since the great powers have been bitten with the megalomania with which the Germans are accustomed to taunt us, as if it were our exclusive peculiarity, the German empire has increased six fold and the French four fold, while England has only added a modest third to her colonial empire."

Answering the argument that it is useless to colonize barren wastes he pointed to the magnificent enterprise of the Canadian Pacific Railway that had opened up a vast country of the greatest wheat fields, and was about to open what was, perhaps, the gold fields in the world.

"Looking to the certainty," he said, "that we are likely to be excluded by hostile tariffs from any country where the British flag does not float, our present policy is to take a very firm attitude and to maintain free markets. What the foresight of our ancestors has done for us in building a great empire, we must continue to do for ourselves. This is not the policy of aggression nor lawlessness. We have a three fold duty: First, to keep what rightly belongs to us; second, in Lord Rosebery's admirable words, 'to peg out claims for posterity,' and third, if any one tries to rush those claims, gently to prevent them." [Laughter and cheers.]

Referring to the fact, "our sacrifice of territory and our general forbearance and deference to the sensibilities of our allies have only resulted in our being told that we are the best hated nation in Europe," he repeated Lord Salisbury's warning, "there is a limit to this forbearance."

After a repetition of the old Zollverein operations, which he described as "less absurd than some have supposed," Mr. Chamberlain said: "We must seek in our own strength and support we shall never find from foreign nations, and with this in view we must be ready to respond to any Colonial overtures, without seeking pecuniary compensation, but looking to the wider interests of the future."

Then came the weightiest portion of the speech. Mr. Chamberlain reviewed at length the West Indian question and the report of the Royal Commission on the subject, and concluded that "the great injury of the bounty system which is ruining the West Indies, brings a gain estimated at two million pounds yearly to Great Britain."

"I hereby desire," he said, "believed the country 'generous and just' to remedy this crying injustice." He was glad that Belgium had anticipated Great Britain in calling a conference on the subject and hoped this might succeed before the former met.

There were many objections, he continued, to countervailing duties, which would "involve us in commercial treaty differences with foreign nations," but the main objection was that while the trade they wished to save amounted to 260,000 tons, Great Britain's own sugar imports amounted to 1,500,000 tons. It seemed unscientific to benefit the former by injuring the latter.

"Therefore," he said, "the Government has decided to exhaust every alternative before having recourse to such drastic measures, and feeling that the recommendations of the commission, though good, would not work quickly enough, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has consented to propose to Parliament a very large grant in aid to the West Indies. The grant will not be so large as the incidental gain Great Britain derived from the bounty system, but it will be large enough to enable the industry and the population to tide over a crisis, until Continental nations recognize the impolicy of the bounty system."

Mr. Chamberlain expressed his conviction that the immediate relief measures to be proposed in addition, which he said he could not as yet explain in detail, would "stimulate the sugar industry and enable all well-managed estates to hold their own, while tending to the ultimate prosperity of the colony."

MISS MARIE MCKENNA PRESENTED AS A DEBUTANTE

Tea Given at the Attorney-General's Residence in Washington at Which His Second Daughter Entered Society.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The tea given by Mrs. McKenna, wife of Attorney-General McKenna, this afternoon to present Miss Marie McKenna, the second daughter, as a debutante, was largely attended. Mrs. McKenna, Miss Marie and Miss Isabel McKenna received the guests. Among those who assisted in entertaining was Miss Barbour of Canton, Ohio, a niece of the President. Mrs. McKenna, who is yet a schoolmistress, who has not yet formally entered society, assisted her mother and sisters in entertaining. The reception lasted from 5 to 7 o'clock. Judge McKenna was present a part of the time, and received the congratulations of his friends over his elevation to the Supreme Court bench. The McKennas are justly proud of their beautiful and bright daughters, who are universal favorites in Washington society.

CONCESSIONS TO GERMANY

The Trouble Between the Two Nations Settled.

Kiaochau and a Large Belt of Land Is Leased.

Punishment of Murderers of Missionaries and a Heavy Indemnity.

WILLIAM HAS HIS WAY.

Every Demand Made by the Kaiser Seems to Have Been Compelled With.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Official announcement has at last been made that the controversy between China and Germany has been settled. The announcement was received to-day by Minister Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese diplomatic representative in Washington, in a cablegram from the Tsung Li Yamen, dated yesterday at Peking. A statement given out by the Minister in regard to its contents reads: "A settlement of the difficulty with Germany has been effected. Kiaochau Bay is to be leased, a belt surrounding the bay extending 100 li (about thirty miles) to be the boundary. All the German troops outside the prescribed limits are to be withdrawn. Two of the culprits charged with the murder of missionaries are to be punished with death and the rest with imprisonment. Permission will be granted for the building of churches in the cities of Tsi Ng, Tsao Chow Fu and Chu Yeh, and dwelling houses for missionaries in seven places in the districts of Tsao Hien and Shan Hien will be erected, for which purpose the sum of \$25,000 is to be allowed. This amount is to be taken also as a compensation for the killing of missionaries. The sanction of the throne has been obtained to the above mode of settlement."

Minister Wu declines to discuss the terms upon which China has settled her trouble with Germany, but it is generally believed that he has felt all along that the Berlin Government, while ostensibly seeking redress for outrages perpetrated upon her missionaries, was really after a port on the Pacific. In official circles the indignation which China has been compelled to pay Germany is regarded as excessive. The distribution of missionaries throughout the province of Shan Tung shows conclusively, it is believed, that Germany proposes to fly her flag over the entire province in the course of time. At present she is restricted to "a belt surrounding Kiaochau Bay, extending about thirty miles." Where this belt shall be measured from and what steps have been taken by China to prevent encroachment by the Berlin Government are questions that are being asked by officials and attaches of the Chinese legation. It is said at the Chinese legation now that if Germany has formal possession of Kiaochau, she will be the one to make the necessary regulations for the government of the port, and it must be to her that the United States must make any representations it may desire looking to the free access of its commerce to that port.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A special dispatch from Peking says: China is ready to open three new treaty ports and to agree to an extension of railway into Hunan province, but declines to agree to the exclusion of other powers than England from the Yang Tse Kiang valley. The Peking correspondent of the Times says: "The Russian charge d'affaires, M. Pavloff, protests strongly against the opening of the Yang Tse Kiang valley. It is apparently anxious to obtain British financial assistance and will give ample security for the repayment of a loan. She will also permit an appropriation of \$300 to the military record of Thomas McCullen; to pension James M. Jackson, by Representative De Vries. To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Francis M. Lyles.

By Representative Barlow—A bill providing for the inspection of fruit and fruit trees; to pension Silas B. Rice.

The following California bills were introduced to-day: By Senator Perkins, appropriating \$500 to pay F. F. Dundon of San Francisco, the contractor for the construction of the light in Grays Harbor, Wash.; to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas McCullen; to pension James M. Jackson, by Representative De Vries. To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Francis M. Lyles.

By Representative Barlow—A bill providing for the inspection of fruit and fruit trees; to pension Silas B. Rice.

Pacific Coast patents were issued today as follows: California—Lewis Boles, San Francisco, pneumatic bicycle brake; Amos H. Carpenter, Stockton, screw propeller; Frank C. Chapman, Los Angeles, Prune-dipper; James M. Dyer, San Francisco, wave power, two patents; Clinton J. Pace, National Military California, Ore concentrator; Clarence Quinn, Eureka, making gun-cotton; Low W. Rhodes, San Jose, combination bedstead and manure spreader; William T. Wilkins, Grimes Landing, grain-saving attachment for thrashing machines; James M. Wishart, Oakland, gold separator.

Washington—E. D. Kellerman, Montebello, attachment for horse nooses; Pensions have been granted as follows: California, original—Charles W. A. Cartledge, Montebello; Edward P. Warner, Ventura; William Park Truckee, St. Reims; and increase—Peter Green, San Jose; \$2 to \$8. Original widow, etc.—Emily D. Davidson, Woodland, \$8.

JOHN DOE WARRANT DENOUNCED

Stanford Professors on the Arrest of Dudley.

Styled an Outrage Which Is Sanctioned by the Law.

Portions of the California Statutes Vigorously Assailed in Lectures.

SCRAMBLE FOR FAT FEES.

How Constables Take Advantage of Their Prerogatives at Public Expense.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

PALO ALTO, Jan. 18.—The arrest of Professor Dudley at Santa Cruz on the 6th of this month on a charge of passing counterfeit money was made the occasion for lectures to-night on the laws of California, which make unlawful arrests and prolonged detentions of this description possible. The speakers were Dr. Jordan, Professor Abbott, head of the law department, and Professor Brun until recently attached to the French department, but now an attorney of San Francisco.

The title of the lecture was "Letters de Cachet in California, Better Known as the John Doe Warrant, Which Allows a Constable to Make Arrests at Pleasure," or, as Dr. Jordan expressed it, "a writ used in California which enables constables to reap fees."

Dr. Jordan first gave the circumstances of the arrest and detention, and commented on the disgrace and injustice of the entire proceedings.

"The noticeable point of it all," said Dr. Jordan, "is that a man within forty miles of his home could be legally arrested without any suspicious circumstances and detained not only a few days, but a month, and a man would be held up by a footpad as a constable."

The president spoke of the efforts made by a certain constable to steer the professor into the hands of a Santa Cruz lawyer, who would defend him. "These alliances," he said, "are extremely detrimental."

Professor Brun first reviewed the provisions of the county government act, especially those sections of the fee system which dealt with the salary of justices and constables and which gave the latter officers control of the system and the expensiveness of the system, and said there was no redress for false imprisonment except by knocking down the constable as Phileas Fogg did the detective. "The courts," he asserted, "stand by the officers of the law."

Professor Abbott first spoke on the expense of this part of the fee system and asserted that it would be cheaper for Santa Clara County, for instance, to pay the transportation of all vagrants coming within its bounds than to arrest and rearrest them.

"It is not the constables and justices," he said, "who deserve criticism, but the system."

He thought the only way to remedy the matter would first be to repeal the vagrant law and put the Justices of the Peace on a proper and sufficient salary, for they are very necessary officers. He would leave the constables as they are. The nature of their duties, he believed, was such that they would not be so efficient if their salary. With this change he thought the expense would be decreased and many vagrants saved from becoming criminals through contact with convicts.

Auditor Miller Arraigned.

SALINAS, Jan. 18.—County Auditor George S. Miller appeared in court this morning with his attorney, S. F. Gell, in response to the summons commanding him to appear and answer to the charge preferred against him by the Grand Jury for willful neglect of office. The complaint was filed by Attorney Gell addressed to a proper and sufficient salary to dismiss the case, alleging lack of jurisdiction on the part of the Grand Jury. Judge Dorn took the motion under advisement.

NEW TO-DAY.



ly child. It rests with every woman whether her baby shall be healthy and happy, or puny and miserable. If during the period preceding maternity a woman takes proper care of the organs upon which the perpetuation of the race depends, she insures the health of herself and child. It is easy to do this. The proper medicine is at hand. Over 60,000 women have testified in writing to the value of it.

The organs that make wifehood and motherhood possible are directly acted upon by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes them strong and healthy. It cures all weakness and disease. It prepares for maternity. It does away with the discomforts of the expectant period. It insures baby's health and makes its advent easy and painless. Druggists sell more of the "Favorite Prescription" than of all other similar medicines combined.

"I am anxious to add my testimonial to your 'Favorite Prescription.'" writes Mrs. C. G. Branson of Fort Grant, Graham Co. Ariz. I commenced to use it. I feel fully as well as ever I did in my life. Up to the very day when the baby was born I had not the least symptoms of fever. The 'ordal' was nothing to what I expected.

The woman who owns a copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser probably does not realize at once all that she gave in exchange for it. There was the price of \$1.50. That paid for the large volume of 1,008 pages. Then, as day by day she looked into these pages, one by one she gave away her anxieties for her family's health. She learned how to make her children well. In the chapters especially treating of her own weaknesses, she learned the causes and the cures. 680,000 copies have been sold at \$1.50 each. Now an edition in strong paper covers, will be distributed FREE. Send at once—cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., to cover the cost of mailing only. Send 21 stamps for cloth binding.

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