BURNS HAS NO SHOW IN THE BULLA CAMP

Followers of the Senator Would Not Let Him Withdraw.

NONE HAVE LIKING FOR THE MEXICAN

Informal Caucus Reveals the Fact That When a Break Comes the Los Angeles Candidate's Supporters Will Avoid the Candelarian Corral.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 21.—Senator Bulla has offered to release those legislators who have been voting for him for United States Senator from any obligations, expressed or implied, that have heretofore actuated them in choosing him as their leader. In reply to this his followers have told him that for the present at least they prefer to march under his standard and will therefore continue to vote for him for the balance of the present week at least.

Senator Bulla's offer was made this morning at a caucus of his forces held at the State Capitol. It was called at his request and for the purpose of allowing him an opportunity to thank the men who have stayed with him so loyally and to tell them of his determination to release them.

After greetings had been exchanged Senator Bulla claimed the attention of those present and stated that it was his intention to announce on the floor of the joint assembly that those Senators and Assemblymen who had been honoring him with their votes need feel under no obligations to do so any longer as he publicly released them from their allegiance. He intended to do this, he said, because he was anxious to break the deadlock and see a United States Senator elected. He had been told that his candidacy was in a measure preventing such an event, and while he did not subscribe to that view of the case he was too good a Republican to hesitate after he had been told that he was standing in the way of the advancement of the best interests of the party.

Still another reason for his proposed action was, he said, that Dan Burns and his supporters were claiming that they had four or five men in the Bulla camp. If this were so, he said, he wished to step aside and give such of his followers who wanted to vote for Burns an opportunity to do so.

There was evidently a good measure of sarcasm in what the Senator had to say under the head of "Burns supporters," as every one knows, and he perhaps best of all, that if Bulla's followers were to be scattered to-morrow Burns would not get to exceed one of them in spite of the fact that his touts have been hard at work for two months on the men who have consistently voted for Bulla from the first ballot.

After Senator Bulla had fully explained his position to his followers they, without exception, declared their unwillingness to allow him to withdraw his candidacy or to publicly release the legislators who are voting for him. Senator Taylor pointed out that such a declaration on the floor of the joint Assembly might be misconstrued and taken as a cheap method of gaining notoriety and a reputation for political generosity. He thought, as did the others, that those who were voting for Bulla should discuss among themselves their views as to a second choice candidate with the object in view of going to him in a body in the event they should consider at some future time that Bulla had no chance of election. For the present all agreed to continue to vote for Bulla and he was finally persuaded to forego his intention of making a public declaration.

During the informal discussion that followed this decision a majority of those present expressed their choice in the matter of Senatorial candidates who are at present before the Legislature. Assemblyman Miller of Los Angeles was the only one who claimed any candidate as his second choice for Senator. He said that he wished to vote for Grant if he ever left Bulla, but that he would never desert Bulla unless the balance of his supporters went at the same time. Others present expressed a willingness to vote for this candidate or that, in order to break the deadlock, provided the other Bulla men agreed to vote for such candidate in a body. Assemblymen Valentine, Conrey and Melick declared their desire to vote for a Southern California man, and said they would not be adverse to any proposition to go to Thomas R. Bard of Ventura. Assemblyman LaBaree, who voted during the first part of the session for Van R. Paterson, said that if he left Bulla he would prefer to return to Paterson. Assemblyman Cosper also said that Paterson would be acceptable to the people of his district, and that he would be willing to vote for him provided all of Bulla's strength could be mustered in the interest of Paterson. Assemblyman Belcher thought that some new candidate should be put in the field and if this were done he thought no better man could be found than Frank L. Coombs of Napa. Assemblyman Robinson was favorable to the candidacy of General W. H. L. Barnes and said he believed that all should agree to vote for him when they left Bulla, if they ever did.

It is remarkable that not one of Bulla's men expressed a desire to vote for Burns, either singly or as one of a body.

Senator Bulla feels highly complimented because of the attitude toward him assumed by his followers to-day. They in turn express continued confidence in their leader and will continue to vote for him during the present week at least.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SENT FREE TO MEN

The State Medical Institute Discovers a Remarkable Remedy for Lost Vigor.

ARE SENDING FREE A TRIAL PACKAGE TO ALL WHO WRITE.

Free samples of a most remarkable remedy are being distributed by the State Medical Institute, Fort Wayne, Ind. It cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness, resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele, or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 193 First National Bank building, Fort Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages will be complied with. The institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

A CINCH GAME ON PLACERVILLE

An Effort Made to Collect an Old and Unjust Debt on Railroad Bonds.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 21.—The cleanest cut cinch game that has sought the legalizing enactment of the present Legislature has been unearthed in Senate bill 648, and the people of the city of Placerville are up in arms to defend themselves against the onslaught that is threatened on their treasury by a clique of grafters that has for years been seeking to make profit out of the financial misfortune of historic old "Hangtown."

Senate bill 648, if it be passed, will open the door of the city treasury to a cold steal of $240,000, a bagatelle in some quarters, but a large enough amount to set Placerville so far back in her finances that the ultimate result of the shock cannot be foreseen.

Placerville's troubles have started as have the woes of many of the prosperous mining towns of the mountains—at the hands of the beneficent railroad. Back in the early sixties the people of old El Dorado wanted a railroad and they wanted it badly, so much so that they were willing to pay a portion of the price. The railroad wanted El Dorado and it wanted it just as bad as is the fashion of railroads, and it was more than willing that El Dorado should pay the price.

The people of El Dorado and the corporation finally came together, and as the result of the meeting the Sacramento Valley Railroad Company, a fractional part of the Southern Pacific, agreed to put a line through to Placerville. It was an expensive task, however. The highest bridges and the stiffest grades in the State characterized the route and the company suggested that the people at the other end of the line bond their town for $35,000 and turn the issue over to the company to be realized on. In return the company would put a line through to Placerville without undue delay.

The bargain was struck and the city went into debt and in good faith. The railroad people started their road and stopped at Folsom, just forty miles from making good their promise. After years of delay the work was begun again and the road finally attained Shingle Springs; there it stopped and nothing more was done until 1889, when the company had saved enough by exorbitant freights and worse fares to close the fifteen-mile gap between Shingle and Placerville. Since that day the mountain town has been "accommodated" with the most abominable service in the State.

Meanwhile the company sold Placerville's bonds for their face. The first cessation of work followed immediately upon the sale. When the holders of the bonds called upon Placerville for payment the people there rung up Folsom and asked if work on the road was progressing as per agreement, and when they found that the compact had been broken as soon as the cash was in hand they promptly repudiated their indebtedness.

Suit was brought against the town, but when the summonses were made out there was no one found to serve them upon; every officer of the city had resigned his job and was rusticating somewhere up the Tahoe road. At the next election the citizens of the town refused to participate and ever since that day the government of Placerville, though an incorporated town, has been administered by the officers of the county.

Suit after suit and judgment upon judgment have been filed and with accrued interest and judgment the original debt of $35,000 now amounts to $240,000 and a few dollars over.

During the past few years Drury Melone, the Napa capitalist, acting as agent for a syndicate, has been buying the bonds at from 15 cents to 30 cents on the dollar, and he now controls nearly the whole issue. He has had the backing of the railroad in all his deals and schemes of every variety have been tried in an effort to induce the town into a position where it could be mulcted. Everything failing the force of legislative enactment is now to be tried, and the following bill is intended to accomplish what the schemes have failed in:

Section 1. Whenever in any incorporated city in this State there has been no election for municipal officers for a period of more than two years, and the municipal officers last elected have failed for more than two years to discharge the duties of the offices to which they were elected, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State of California within thirty days after the passage of this act to fill such offices by appointment.

Section 2 provides that it shall be the duty of the municipal officers appointed as provided in section 1 of this act to make provision as soon as possible for the holding of an election by the qualified electors of such incorporated cities to fill such municipal offices. Such election shall be held as if there had not been a failure to elect for more than two years, as provided and declared in the first section of this act.

Sec. 5. Upon the assumption of office by the elected officers of such incorporated city, as provided above, the municipal officers so appointed by the Governor in such incorporated city, as hereinbefore provided, shall surrender their offices to such elected sucessors; provided, that all official acts of such provisional and de facto municipal officers shall have the same validity as if performed by elected officers; and provided further, that any process served upon such provisional and de facto municipal officers, so appointed by the Governor under the provisions of this act, shall have the same validity as to service as if served upon officers elected to such municipal offices.

That bill simply means that a set of officials is to be forced upon the city of Placerville whether it wants them or not for no other reason than to enable a coterie of speculators to realize big money on a repudiated debt based solely on a broken and dishonored compact. Senator Ashe of San Francisco introduced the measure, but says that he did so by request. It is not likely when the intent of the measure has been disclosed to him that he will countenance any such scheme to divest old Hangtown of her hard-earned dollars.

ORATORY EXPENDED ON THE BLACKSMITH BILL

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 21.—There was more oratory in the Senate at its session this evening, but it was of the jovial not the bitter kind, as was the case last night when young Mr. Works' bill was passed upon. Senator Shortridge's maiden effort in legislation, the bill to allow a lien upon a horse by the unpaid blacksmith who had shod it, came on the urgency file for second and third reading and for final passage. There was a great deal of merriment at the expense of the bill, but honors were about even. There was more parliamentary law expended on the progress of the bill toward its final downfall than is usually accorded a Senate measure, and when it came to voting on a motion to deny the bill a third reading the Senate got on the wrong track and actually passed it up for final passage instead of consigning it to the grave, for which the motion had intended it. This oversight was remedied, however, on the final passage of the bill, for it was defeated by a vote of 17 to 13, Senator Shortridge having changed his vote from aye to no in order to move for a reconsideration.

Senator Dickinson made the first assault by moving to strike out the section providing for the foreclosure of the liens. To this Shortridge objected and in doing so spoke long and earnestly for his measure as one looking to the protection of honest labor and a help to the poor mechanic, who, he said, referring to other measures regulating the methods of court procedure, was as much entitled to protection for his hard earned money as was the rich lawyer for his fat fee. Dickinson's amendment was lost.

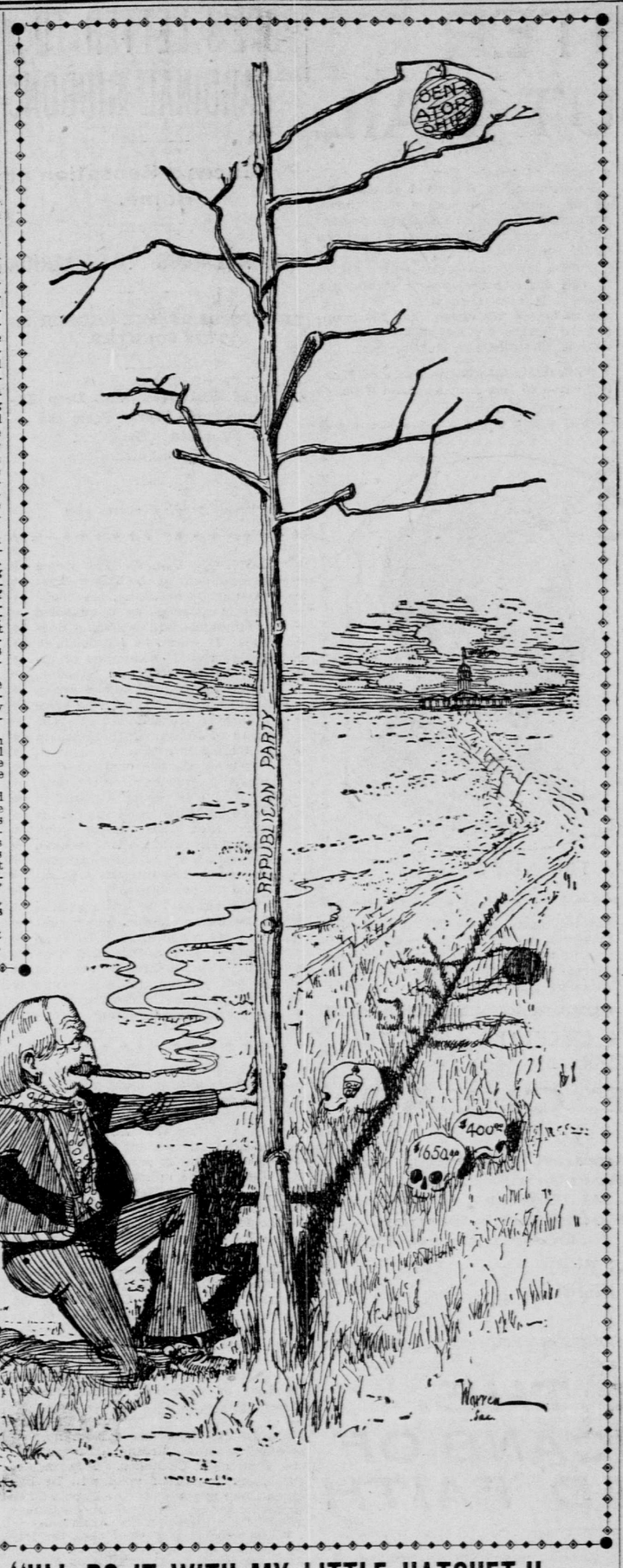
Then Smith pointed out some clause he was not satisfied with, and it took Shortridge another ten minutes to explain why there was nothing wrong with the section Smith referred to.

Curtin next claimed the floor with an amendment that the provisions of the bill should not apply to sections of the State higher than an altitude of 1500 feet above the sea.

This riled the Santa Clara Senator and he warned the Senate that some time some of them would have pet measures to pass and he would retaliate by motions for delay and vexation numerous enough to keep the two stenographers busy for a month. Curtin's amendment was lost and, nothing daunted, he submitted another striking out the words "ox" and "mule" wherever they occurred, for, said he, he wanted to protect them. This amendment, too, was lost.

Bulla then submitted an amendment that found favor with the author of the bill, but that, too, went the way of the others and was downed a second time on Leavitt's motion to reconsider. Then Curtin moved that the bill be denied a third reading and the question was put, "Shall the bill be denied a third reading?" Twenty-seven of the Senators voted "no" in an effort to deny the reading and found they had voted not to deny the reading and the bill was read again.

The vote on rollcall stood 16 to 14 against the bill. Shortridge demanded a call of the absentees and then a call of the House. There was a rollcall on the call of the House demanded and ordered, but it was stopped, and then Shortridge changed his vote from aye to no, and when the vote had been announced he gave notice of a motion to reconsider. It will probably be dealt with to-morrow.



MEXICAN DAN: "I'LL DO IT WITH MY LITTLE HATCHET."

STANFORD UNIVERSITY MUST PAY ITS TAXES

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 21.—The plan to exempt a great deal of the property of the Stanford Unversity from State taxation was ruthlessly downed in the Judiciary Committee of the Senate this evening. It was ordered reported back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do not pass.

The exemption was contained in Assembly constitutional amendment 23, submitted by Assemblyman Clarke. The amendment provided that "All property now or hereafter to be held in trust for the founding or the benefit of the Leland Stanford Junior University, or of any department thereof, may be exempted by special act from State taxation, and all personal property so held, the Palo Alto farm as described in the endowment grant to the trustees of the university, and all other real property so held and used by the university for educational purposes exclusively, may be similarly exempted from county and municipal taxation; provided that residents of California shall be charged no fees for tuition, unless such fees be authorized by act of the Legislature."

There were not many present at the meeting, nor was Senator Morehouse, who was supporting the amendment in the Senate, at the committee to speak for his measure. There was a quorum, however, and the matter was referred back with the adverse recommendation by a vote of 4 to 3, Senator Sims casting the deciding vote, because, as he said, he considered it a very dangerous piece of legislation. It was pointed out that the power to exempt was left discretionary with the Legislature both as to time of exemption and quantity of property to be exempted, and it was deemed by the committee to be unwise to allow any such unrestrained latitude.

The matter will be brought up again before the committee if Senator Morehouse wishes to be heard on the amendment, but only as a courtesy to him. The committeemen expressed themselves as having heard argument enough on the subject, as it has been under discussion many times.

The amendment contains more than the mere exemption of the college property from taxation. It provides for the confirmation, permission and approval of all the endowments, gifts, grants and bequests that have been turned over to the institution, and granting to the trustees full corporate power.

The objection to the measure, however, lies in the clause of exemption, and upon that is the unfavorable report based.

OAKLAND WILL GET HER HARBOR COMMISSION

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 21.—Senator Leavitt's bill creating the harbor of Oakland and establishing a harbor commission to control it practically passed the Senate on the urgency file this evening.

The bill is the result of agitation for a proper system of government over the Oakland harbor, and has been in the process of construction ever since the Supreme Court decided the celebrated water front case and defined the rights of the city and of private individuals and corporations in the water front property. There had been some conflict of opinion about how far the bill should go in the description of the limits of the "harbor," and that subject was the theme of an amendment submitted by Leavitt.

In the amendment the limits of the harbor were changed to include both the property the courts had decided belonged to the city and State and that belonging to individuals, but it was provided that the harbor commissioners should have jurisdiction over that portion only which belongs to the city and State.

The amendment must be printed in the bill and then it will come up for final passage, but as the main point has been decided by the passage of the amendment the passage of the bill itself is assured.

MORE BUGS FOUND IN THE SCHOOL BILL

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 21.—Senate bill 36, with its mate, Assembly bill 639, not only contains the amendment to section 1617 of the Political Code affecting the tenure in office of the teachers in San Francisco, but it appears there are other "bugs" in it. Section 1674 is so amended that not only will the number of principals be reduced, but that teacher's horror, the "inspector," will be re-established in his old position. The amended section reads as follows:

"In schools of more than one teacher the board of school trustees or city Board of Education must designate one of the teachers as principal of the school, who shall have general supervision of the entire school; provided, that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent boards of trustees and boards of education from selecting a principal to supervise the work of two or more schools in one school district."

San Francisco constitutes but one school district, and there would be nothing to prevent, if this amendment carries, boards of education from districting the city and appointing "inspectors" under the name of "principals," as under the "Pooh-bah" Stone board, by which John Swett and many other educators were thrown out of the School Department some years ago.

Section 1663 is so amended as to lengthen the time of pupils in the schools before entering the high school, from eight to ten years. This will waste two years of the pupil's life and increase the expense of the department by employing more teachers.

An amendment to section 1622 provides that "all of the State school fund and 60 per cent of the county school fund exclusive of the library fund must be used exclusively for the payment of salaries of teachers of primary and grammar schools." The fund would be so exhausted, if this becomes a law, that the amount needed to conduct the high schools, purchase supplies for all schools, make repairs, pay janitors and take the annual school census would be but $214,000 per annum, while at least $360,000 is needed for these purposes. This would practically mean the closing of the high schools of San Francisco, as the primary and grammar schools, under the law, must first be provided for. The committee, Colonel Charles H. Murphy and W. D. Kingsbury, have been working on this bill alone thus far, but will now take up the remaining sixty educational bills and carefully scrutinize them for inconsistencies and legal flaws.

At the meeting of the Assembly Committee on Education this afternoon it was decided to remove the objectionable clauses of the bill and eliminate section 6, relating to the exact time teachers are to be employed. The section eliminated reads: "Provided, that on or before the 20th day of June of any year the Board of School Trustees or City Board of Education shall meet and by ballot elect teachers for the ensuing school year." By the amendment suggested by the teachers' committee, which came before the committee this afternoon, it was decided to insert the words "that on the Saturday on or before the 20th day of June" the teachers are to be elected.

Assembly Evening Session.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 21.—The Assembly devoted the evening to considering bills recommended for passage by the Committee on Ways and Means. Seven bills were passed. They were:

Assembly bill 127, introduced by Atherton, appropriating $4000 to purchase land for Folsom State Prison.

Assembly bill 159, introduced by Arnerich, appropriating $1957 01 to pay the claim of the State Board of Horticulture.

Assembly bill 34, introduced by Cargill, appropriating $260 for the relief of W. C. Guirey.

Assembly bill 247, introduced by W. H. Miller, appropriating $7709 50 to pay the claim of I. H. Polk.

Assembly bill 211, introduced by Crowder, appropriating $300 to pay the claim of A. W. Rapelic.

Assembly bill 347, introduced by William McDonald, appropriating $617 50 for the reimbursement of the directors of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum.

Assembly bill 279, introduced by Feliz, appropriating $8111 50 to pay the claim of Major Jose Ramon Pico.

Illness and Death.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 21.—Judge Carpenter tonight is lying seriously ill at his room in the Golden Eagle Hotel. He has symptoms of apoplexy.

Assemblyman Brown of San Mateo left for his home this evening, having received a message announcing the death of his mother-in-law.

Senator Doty Seriously Ill.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 21.—Senator Doty was taken suddenly ill this evening. It is said that he has trouble with his heart, and that his condition is serious. He has been taken to his home at Elk Grove, about fifteen miles from Sacramento.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Directors' Nominees as Announced at the Meeting Last Night.

The committee appointed by the directors of the Mechanics' Institute to select a Board of Directors for the management of the institute for the ensuing year handed in its report at a meeting last night. Following are the names of those selected, out of which the members have the privilege of voting for seven. The directors will when chosen elect a president: Walter N. Brunt, Ernst A. Denicke, Lewis C. Hunter, Sheldon G. Kellogg, Rodney Kendrick, Dr. F. J. Lane, Henry C. Langrehr, Dr. J. P. Le Fevre, L. W. Lovey, John MsLaren, Robert W. Neal, Charles M. Plum, P. H. Reardon, Horace Wilson.

The election will be held on the 28th of the present month at the institute, on Post street. Only members who have been such for six months are entitled to vote.

The following have been appointed judges of election: Alfred Cridge, Henry L. Davis and C. A. Malm. The committee upon which will fall the honor of installing the trustees after their election are: Irving M. Scott, Asa R. Wells and A. S. Hallidie.

Prize-Fighters Discharged.

The charges of prize-fighting and aiding and abetting a prize-fight against the principals and seconds and others who participated in the scrap at Teutonia Hall, when John Farrell was knocked senseless by John O'Brien, were dismissed by Judge Mogan yesterday. Attorney Sweeney, for the defendants, argued that the Board of Supervisors had legalized the fight by issuing a permit, and the Judge took the same view.

ALGER'S TRIP WILL BE A VERY LONESOME ONE

If He Goes to Cuba on a Government Transport He Must Make the Journey All by Himself.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs: Secretary Alger's junket to Cuba and Porto Rico may be a fizzle and he may have to abandon it or go by himself. Though Secretary Alger may see no impropriety in taking a shipload of gentlemen and ladies on a pleasure trip on a Government transport at the Government's expense, the sense of propriety of Senators and Representatives is not so dull, and many of those invited have already declined the Secretary's invitation. I was told to-day that Senators Bate, Cockrell and Pasco, and Representatives Sulzer, Hay, Cox and Jett had declined, and that they would not go even if Secretary Alger should pay all the mess bills out of his own pocket, for the reason that they considered the use of a Government vessel for such purposes wrong.

It is doubted whether there is any fund out of which the expenses of the trip could be paid except the unexpended balance of the national defense fund, and it is contended it would be a grave breach of the confidence imposed in him by Congress if the President should consent that any part of this fund voted to put the nation in a condition of defense should be used to carry a lot of guests of the Secretary of War on a pleasure trip through the West Indies.

When I asked Representative Sulzer to-day whether he intended to accompany the Secretary of War, he said: "I have declined the invitation. I have no further comment to make, except to say that when I go to Cuba I will go on my own account and at my own expense, and when I get there I will be the guest of the Cuban republic."

PIGGOTT AND HIS "PULL."

He Is Acquitted by a Jury of the Charge of Vagrancy.

John Piggott, the notorious pickpocket, and his "pull" have scored another point against the Police Department, as a jury in Judge Graham's court yesterday afternoon found him not guilty of the charge of vagrancy preferred against him by Policeman Barney Harter. Evidence was given by Harter, Policemen Colen and Butler and Detective Egan.

Unfortunately for the police, the testimony of Detective Egan and Policeman Butler did not agree. The jurors who heard the case were: Fred Bronson, S. B. Bogart, John Eslandson, J. R. McGuffick, W. W. Delano, E. Mau, Henry Schnider, E. Hollingsworth, C. A. Keogh, L. W. Hoffman, W. A. Whitelaw and John Stark. They took less than five minutes to arrive at a decision.

There is still another charge of vagrancy against Piggott and his companion, Cal Childs, to be tried, and the two are under indictment by the Grand Jury on a charge of grand larceny. The police think they have a sure case against them on the grand larceny charge, as the "pull" will not be so potent in the Superior Court.

POLYTECHNIC FIELD DAY.

The Members of the High School Will Be Pitted Against the Alumni.

The rival forces of the Polytechnic Alumni and the Polytechnic High Schools will be pitted against one another in a series of field contests at the Olympic Club grounds to-day. The entries are as follows:

Fifty-yard dash—Riccomi, Gay, Keene, P. A.; Abadie, Jacobs, P. H. S. 1000-yard dash—Abadie, Humbleton, P. H. S.; Mau, Smith, P. A. 220-yard dash—Gay, Burgers, Smith, P. A.; Jacobs, Templeman, Howe, P. H. S. 440-yard run—Hutz, Oburn, Templeman, Graves, Packsher, Ticoulet, P. H. S.; Riccomi, Burgess, Smith, P. A. Mile run—McMahon, Gellmun, Eagerl, French, Beschorman, P. H. S.; Harris, Lamont, Sexton, P. A. 120-yard hurdle race—Moulder, P. H. S.; Grant, Duden, P. A. Shotput—Duden, P. A. Hammer throw—Duden, Goldtree, Nathan, P. A.; Bunzer, Forbes, Packsher, P. H. S. High jump—Graves, Skinner, P. H. S.; Grant, Mau, P. A. Broad jump—Mau, Nathan, P. A.; Abodie, Howe, P. H. S. Pole vault—Humbleton, Lucy, Howe, P. H. S.; Keene, Baumberger, Healey, Grant, P. A.

DEALER IN MEAT FAILS.

Property of Simon Maier Attached at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 21.—Two attachments have been placed on the wholesale and retail butcher store and slaughter-house of Simon Maier. The attachments were in the name of Walter L. Vail, who is acting for the First National Bank, in the sum of $38,630 86, and the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank in the sum of $13,397 73. These claims are unsecured and according to Bradstreet's report there are thought to be floating liabilities of from $10,000 to $12,000.

According to the books of Mr. Maier there are assets aggregating about $190,000, a large part of which are in the form of book accounts of an indeterminable real value, though those who have been over the books declare that they are of better character than they had thought probable. According to this showing the assets are double the amount of the liabilities.

The failure of Mr. Maier was precipitated by the fact that a buyer for him last week made heavy drafts on him which he was unable to meet, his paper going to protest.

MYSTERY OF A SUICIDE

Unknown Man Found Dead in a Hotel.

"R. Brown, Fresno."

A MAN who registered as "R. Brown, Fresno," at the Cosmopolitan Hotel on the 16th committed suicide in his room yesterday.

Nothing is known of the man or his connections, but it is believed that Brown is not his real name, as the name R. Barton was marked on his linen. He did not leave a scrap of paper or anything alse by which he might be identified, and the proprietor of the hotel knows nothing about him except that he appeared to be in bad health and was somewhat despondent. He was apparently about 38 years of age and dressed like a man in moderate circumstances, but made no friends.

The suicide was deliberate. The man fastened a rubber tube to the gas jet and inhaled the deadly fumes until life was extinct.

The body was taken to the Morgue, where it now lies awaiting identification.

DYSPEPSIA

HUDYAN CURES.

Dyspepsia is a functional derangement of the stomach, characterized by disorders of the function of digestion, and, in most cases, the presence of nervous symptoms.

There are two forms—nervous and acid. The former is usually seen in active business or busy professional men of a nervous temperament, who eat meals rapidly and hurry off to business.

Acid dyspepsia is met with amongst the poorer class of people, whose diet is usually a coarse one.

Symptoms: Perverted appetite, entirely lost or ravenous; a feeling of weight or fullness in the stomach; heartburn; return of food from the stomach to the mouth (regurgitation); pain or soreness at the pit of the stomach during digestion; drowsiness after meals with wakefulness at night; defective memory; headache; constipation and flashes of heat; breath is offensive and there is a peculiar taste in the mouth; the tongue is usually coated and shows marks of the teeth, though in some cases the tongue appears clean.

Treatment: At the first appearance of any symptoms of dyspepsia commence the use of Hudyan. Take one Hudyan tablet three times a day before meals for the first few days, and then increase to two three times a day, before meals. Special attention must be paid to the diet. Eat plain and simple food, consisting chiefly of fruits and well cooked vegetables. Eat slowly and chew the food well, so that it becomes thoroughly mixed with saliva. Eat at regular intervals, the last meal of the day being a light one. Very hot food and iced drinks should be avoided, as also should pork, fat meats, grease, pastries and confections, beer and alcohol. Tea and coffee should be moderately used, and they should be made rather weak. Take some regular light exercise and keep the mind free from thought of ailment. Persist in your efforts and take Hudyan regularly. Remember that some cases are more stubborn than others, but if the above directions are carefully followed a cure will be effected in every case.

Hudyan cures nervous weakness, nervous twitching of the eyes, of the face, of the upper lip, of the lower lip. Hudyan cures nervous, shaky hands, nervous, shaky knees. Hudyan cures nervous headaches, exhausted nerve force. You can learn the truth of this announcement by trying Hudyan, or you may ask your friend or neighbor if they have tried Hudyan. He or she who tries Hudyan recommends Hudyan. You can get Hudyan at your druggist's for 50 cents or 6 packages for $2 50, or you may send direct for Hudyan.

It is quite understood that you may consult the Hudyan doctors free—that is, you may consult the Hudyan doctors at no cost to yourself. You may call or write.

HUDYAN REMEDY CO., Corner Ellis and Market Sts., San Francisco, Cal.