GALLANT LANSDALE IS DEEPLY MOURNED

BY the death of Lieutenant Lansdale a San Francisco girl was made a widow before she had been a wife a year. Three days before the Philadelphia sailed for Honolulu last summer the young naval officer was married to Miss Ethel Shipley Smith by Rev. William H. Moreland of St. Luke's Church—now Bishop Moreland of the diocese of Sacramento—in the little Episcopal Church in San Rafael. The wedding was hastened because of Lieutenant Lansdale's knowledge that he was liable to be ordered to sea at a day's notice.

Miss Smith was the eldest daughter of Sidney M. Smith, well known in business and financial circles in this city, and the wedding was attended by many friends of the happy couple. The bride was attended by her sisters, Miss Bertha and Miss Helen. Lieutenant Gorgas, U. S. N., acted as best man and the ushers were Edward Greenway, J. C. Morse Silverous, S. C. Boardman and Horace G. Platt. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the summer home of the bride's parents.

While the Philadelphia was at San Diego last fall Mrs. Lansdale made a trip to that port and remained with her husband until the cruiser was hurriedly dispatched to Samoa. She did not realize when she bid her husband good-by at that time that she would never see him alive again. But the young naval officer fell a victim to the treachery of the savage warriors of Mataafa, and the young widow is prostrated with grief at the home of her parents at Webster street and Broadway. Her sisters are with her, but her parents are absent in far-away Japan.

Philip Van Horne Lansdale was born in Washington, D. C., February 15, 1858. He entered the naval academy at Annapolis in 1873 and graduated in 1879. Three years later he was made an ensign and assigned to duty at the Washington Navy Yard, where he remained until 1890, when he was ordered to sea on the Philadelphia. In 1893 he was sent to Chicago, where he had charge of the caravels, and at the close of the World's Columbian Exposition he was promoted to a full lieutenancy and ordered to the battle-ship Massachusetts. A short time later he was transferred to the Alert, and in June, 1896, he was ordered to Honolulu to join the Philadelphia as navigation officer. He was appointed executive officer of the Philadelphia when the cruiser was ordered to Samoa, succeeding Lieutenant Stevens, who was incapacitated by illness. Lieutenant Lansdale was very popular in society circles in this city and enjoyed the respect of his brother officers in the navy to a marked degree.

THE LATE LIEUT. PHILIP VAN HORNE LANSDALE.
From a Photograph by Vaughan & Keith.

PATHETIC SCENE AT THE LANSDALE HOME

The House of Sidney M. Smith in Mourning Over the Gallant Officer's Death.

There was a pathetic scene at the house of Sidney M. Smith yesterday. The well-known mansion at the corner of Broadway and Webster street, the scene of so many social festivities, was full of gloom. Upstairs, in a darkened room, overcome with grief, lay Mrs. Lansdale, the wife of the heroic officer who led the men of the Philadelphia so bravely against the Samoans.

Below, in the brightly decorated hallway, her sister, Miss Smith, strove to repress her tears while she received an endless succession of callers—some sympathetic, some merely curious.

"I never thought that there were so many people in San Francisco," she exclaimed, as the bell rang for the hundredth time.

Lieutenant Lansdale was well known in San Francisco, hence the universal expression of sympathy. Last June there was a fashionable wedding at Sidney Smith's summer home in San Rafael, when the gallant officer took Ethel M. Smith as his bride. The young lady was well known in society circles here; her winsome beauty and cultured intellect had made her hundreds of friends. The marriage was essentially a love match, and universal regret was expressed for Mrs. Lansdale when the exigencies of naval service took her husband from her side. The lieutenant was only 41 years of age, and had been in the navy ever since he entered the Naval Academy at the early age of 16. His father-in-law, Sidney Smith, is well known as a local capitalist and the president of the Cutting Packing Company.

Charles S. Green, a California writer, whose verse has won him much repute and who is now editing the Overland Monthly, is Mrs. Lansdale's uncle. He states that the enforced separation of the couple was the source of deepest regret to the whole family.

It had been expected prior to the outbreak of the Samoan trouble that the Philadelphia would, on the completion of her South American cruise, return to San Francisco and be permanently stationed here. But when the Mataafa rebellion assumed serious dimensions the warship was intercepted and sent post haste to Samoa with orders to protect American interests in the group at all costs. How well these instructions have been carried out is shown by the sad news which reached here yesterday.

"We feel," said Miss Smith, "that this is a matter of international importance, and, oh, we do hope that somebody will do something to the Germans who caused all the trouble. Of course we have not been able to keep the news from Mrs. Lansdale. She is prostrated by grief, but is bearing up as well as we could expect under the circumstances. She is of course unable to receive any callers at present."

TRIBUTES TO BRAVE LIEUTENANT FREEMAN

"We knew him always as the destroying angel," said James MacMahon yesterday, as he referred in tones of sadness to the death of his dearest friend.

Lieutenant Angel H. Freeman was next to the highest officer and the moving spirit of the British cruiser Tauranga while MacMahon was for four months a privileged guest on board the ship.

"We went from Australia," remarked MacMahon, "to the New Hebrides, thence to New Caledonia. It was while we were at Tauna, the notorious home of cannibals, that Freeman earned his sobriquet. There had been a murder or two ashore, and we had, as a matter of course, to support our end of 'the white man's burden' by burning a few villages and arresting some native chiefs. But Freeman went into the business with unusual vigor, and as Captain Brown stood on the bridge of the Tauranga beside me he exclaimed 'We must call him the destroying angel in future.'

"I saw Lieutenant Freeman in Apia only a few weeks ago, as we passed through on the Mariposa. He was cheerful and happy, looking forward as every naval officer does with delight to the prospect of active service. He was the senior executive officer of his ship, and had he lived would undoubtedly have risen to a high rank in the service. He was absolutely devoid of fear. When we landed on Tauna in the midst of the most ferocious cannibals to be found in the world, Freeman carried himself and his party through with the utmost sangfroid. His conduct on this occasion marked him for promotion, and the admiral of the station gave him special mention in his dispatches.

"The Tauranga is known in the British service as a third-class protected cruiser, and formed one of the special squadron of vessels built to guard the coast of Australia. She is a sister ship to the Pelorus, on which Kipling recently cruised in the channel and which he made famous by his series of articles on naval maneuvers.

"The Tauranga was commissioned in Australia on April 1, 1897, and by a curious coincidence Lieutenant Freeman met with his death on the same day of the month, exactly two years later. He was a man of great determination and spirit, but at the same time scrupulously particular in the performance of his executive duties on board ship. Many a time he has reproached me for sitting on the torpedo tubes in the gunroom, although I was wearing clean white clothes. And as to the ship's goat, he insisted on having the poor animal washed at least half a dozen times a day. The lot of a mascot on board the Tauranga was by no means a holiday when Lieutenant Freeman was in charge.

"His last words to me when I met him in Apia harbor expressed regret at his inability to dine with me that night. 'I should like to come,' he said, 'but I have just received orders to take a landing party of a hundred marines and blue jackets ashore. There will be some fun, I think.'

"There was more fun than poor Freeman expected, for to-day his headless body is buried on Mulinuu peninsula, and the Samoan crisis has reached a stage of intensity which may at any moment bring about a great international war."

MONAGHAN WAS A BRIGHT OFFICER

THE LATE ENSIGN JOHN R. MONAGHAN.
From a photograph by Vaughan & Keith.

Ensign James R. Monaghan of the warship Philadelphia, the news of whose death at the hands of Mataafa's bloodthirsty horde of Samoans was announced in The Call of yesterday morning, was a native of Stevens County, Washington. He was born and attained young manhood in a little village but a few miles north of the city of Spokane. His father was a prominent banker, real estate and mine owner of that city.

Monaghan attended Gonzaga College in Spokane and stood fifth in his graduating class. In a competition between seventeen of the young men of his State who attended the college for the appointment to Annapolis he stood first and was appointed by Senator John L. Wilson of Washington. He entered Annapolis on September 7, 1891, and was graduated and assigned as ensign on the Philadelphia in July, 1897. He was 25 years of age at the time of his death.

SAN DIEGO, April 12.—A representative of the Associated Press broke the news of the death of Ensign Monaghan to his family this morning at their residence in this city. They had received telegrams of condolence from northern friends, but were still ignorant of what was meant by the telegrams until told of the sad news from Samoa.

SWEEPING VICTORY FOR BOLIVIAN FEDERALISTS

Special Cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1899, by James Gordon Bennett.

LIMA, Peru, April 12.—The battle between the revolutionists or Federalists under General Pando and the forces of President Alonzo near Oruro in Bolivia lasted over an hour, during which time 200 were killed.

General Pando commanded the victorious Federalists and occupied Oruro without the slightest disorder.

President Alonzo with a bodyguard consisting of only thirty arrived to-night at Antofagasta on the bay of Morena, Chile. The Chilean forces are at present engaged in disarming the fugitives who have passed over the frontier.

FATHER GALLIANO HAS GONE TO HIS REWARD

THE VENERABLE PRIEST DIED YESTERDAY.

Formerly Taught at Santa Clara College, but Devoted His Last Years to Charity.

Rev. Father Celestine Galliano died shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning at St. Ignatius College. During his life, which extended over a period of sixty-three years, he was noted for his innumerable charitable works, which won for him the appellation "Father of the Poor." He came to California in 1863, and spent many years in teaching at Santa Clara College, Santa Clara. After leaving the college he went to Portland, where he became a priest in 1870.

In San Francisco his time was spent within dingy prisons and hospitals, administering to the spiritual wants of those confined therein. His kind and gentle nature endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, and he made the last hours of many lives of suffering peaceful by his influence. He also visited the State penitentiaries from time to time.

Father Galliano was born in Belluno, Italy, in 1835. His determination to devote his life to the church was made in his early life, and he went to Austria, where he studied for the holy orders. When he arrived in Boston some years later he continued his theological studies there. His last mass was said in his room at the college two weeks ago.

This evening at 7:15 the body will be taken into St. Ignatius Church, where the rosary and the offices of the day will be repeated. Friday morning at 7:30 a solemn mass of requiem will be said, after which the body will be taken to Santa Clara for interment.

Advances made on furniture and pianos, with or without removal. J. Noonan, 1017-1023 Mission.

QUAY HAS GAINED PARTIAL VICTORY

Judge Biddle Shuts Out the "Red Book."

Special Dispatch to The Call.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—Senator Quay gained a partial advantage in court to-day by the apparent refusal of Judge Biddle for the present at least to admit as evidence the famous "red book," which has figured so prominently in the trial and which is alleged to contain the key to the case of the commonwealth. This book was found in the desk of Cashier Hopkins of the People's Bank after the institution had closed its doors and that individual had taken his own life. It is an ordinary day book, twelve pages of which are devoted to what the prosecution claims to be Hopkins' record of his transactions in money deposited by the State Treasurer for the advantage of Senator Quay.

It contains entries extending over several years and figures are written in it which apparently show the calculation of interest on sums of money approximating the State deposit, less certain deductions for the benefit of Senator Quay. These figures, the prosecution alleges, were "posted" from the red book to the regular register of the bank containing Quay's account. In passing upon the question of the admissibility of the red book Judge Biddle said:

It does not strike me that knowledge of the book has been brought home to Quay. It was not found among the books of the bank at all. It was found in a drawer, not in the ordinary shape in which books of a public institution are kept, but crowded in with a sort of rubbish, and an investigation of that book revealed these figures. I am not satisfied, therefore, that this book has been made competent evidence against Senator Quay.

This decision was part of an oral opinion by the Judge in which he established the point that the regular books of the banks were admissible as testimony. District Attorney Rothermel quickly saw the advantage the latter part of the opinion placed him in, and he sprang to his feet to assure the court that he had argued for the admission of the "red book," and had not formally offered it in evidence and might not find it necessary to make such offer.

Judge Biddle replied that he had understood the argument of yesterday and this morning to be on the admission of all the books and papers, but in view of Mr. Rothermel's statement he would withhold his decision on this book until it is regularly offered and the question argued.

Counsel for Quay, seeing their advantage, insisted that they had included the red book in their argument against the admission of the books, but the Judge dismissed the matter for the present.

SIDNEY A. MARTIN ACCIDENTALLY KILLED

Shotgun Being Cleaned by the San Franciscan Is Unexpectedly Discharged.

LOS ANGELES, April 12.—Sidney A. Martin of San Francisco, by the accidental discharge of his shotgun, inflicted a wound in the abdomen which caused his death in an hour. Martin came to Los Angeles several days ago to visit friends. Martin, with Albert Lang and A. N. Heczkiah, formed a camping party that chose hunting grounds near San Fernando as its rendezvous. They left Los Angeles last Saturday. Desiring to replenish their store of supplies they came to San Fernando in their wagon this morning. Martin, who had been cleaning his gun, was standing in the rear of the conveyance, which had halted in front of the postoffice. He placed the gun in the wagonbed and looked into the barrel he had cleaned. As he arose from a stooping position, the gun was accidentally discharged, the full load entering his body. He was placed on a train that had just arrived and conveyed to Los Angeles for medical treatment, but died en route.

Martin was well known in San Francisco, having been employed by the Standard Oil Company for the past fourteen years. His widow and child, who reside at 1256 Eddy street, have been notified of his death and will reach here to-morrow morning. The Coroner will hold an inquest at 9:30 to-morrow morning and the remains will be shipped north at noon.

CHAUNCEY FILLEY'S PLAN TO DEFEAT M'KINLEY

Missouri Republican Boss Would Put an Independent Ticket Into the Field.

NEW YORK, April 12.—A St. Louis special to the Herald says: Chauncey I. Filley, erstwhile Republican boss of Missouri, is, according to one of his lieutenants, at the head of a movement to organize the anti-McKinley Republicans of the country to work against the President for re-election.

The scheme contemplates the nomination of an independent ticket after the regular Republican convention, with Governor Pingree of Michigan and Mayor Jones of Toledo, Ohio, as candidates for President and Vice President, respectively. They hope to carry Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan and California, with chances in Eastern and Western States.

The independent platform is to be municipal ownership of public utilities and probable Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs.

GRAND ARMY DEADLOCK.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—The executive committee of the National Council of Administration of the Grand Army of the Republic to-night failed to elect a successor to the late James A. Sexton, commander in chief of the Grand Army. There was a deadlock on the names of Colonel W. C. Johnson of Cincinnati and General J. C. Black of Illinois. Colonel Johnson will continue to act as commander in chief until the encampment here in September, when a commander will be chosen.

GENERALS WHEATON AND LAWTON ARE CHASING FILIPINOS

The Enemy in Full Retreat to the Mountains, Burning Villages Behind Them.

MANILA, April 12. — General Wheaton started at daylight with the Tenth Pennsylvania and the Second Oregon regiments and two guns to drive the rebels from the American right flank between the railroad and the foothills. He met with slight resistance near Santa Maria and had one man wounded, but the enemy bolted when shelled by the artillery and burned and abandoned the town of Santa Maria, where a thousand rebels were reported to have been concentrated.

During the rest of the day the enemy was in full retreat toward the mountains, burning the villages behind the retreating force. Occasionally a few of the rebels dropped to the rear and fired at the advancing American troops from the jungle, apparently with the idea that this would check our advance and cover the retreat of the Filipinos. But finding these tactics ineffectual these rebels scrambled after the main body.

The American guard along the railroad has been materially strengthened and it is not likely the rebels will succeed in getting in the future to as close quarters as they did yesterday even if they return from the mountains.

General Wheaton has telegraphed to Major General Otis saying: "They would not wait to be killed."

General Lawton is scouring the vicinity of Santa Cruz. He finds the rebels have decamped. He has secured a gunboat, six launches and two cascoes, comprising the Filipino fleet. The vessels were stuck in the mud of the river and Major General Otis has sent a dredge to the spot.

The United States Philippine Commission is hearing the leading residents of various nationalities, priests and Spaniards, numbers of them appearing voluntarily, on the subject of the future of the islands. The questions put to all are:

"Do you believe the Filipinos are capable of self-government in the townships?"

"Do you believe the Filipinos are capable of self-government in the provinces?"

"Do you believe the Filipinos are capable of self-government in the archipelago?"

All those who have been interrogated, including Filipinos who sympathize theoretically with independence, have replied to the third question with remarkable unanimity, in the negative. Independence, they say, would result in chaos, endless tribal wars and European intervention. A few of them think that provincial self-government is practical, but most of them favor self-government in the townships with a form of American supervision protecting the inhabitants against the peculations and extortions which their experience with the Spanish regime has led to consider the natural requisites of officialdom.

The commercial classes urge the sending of detachments of American troops, each numbering about 100 men, to take possession of the towns in the southern provinces and in the Viscaya Islands, now held by small bands of Tagallos. They declare the natives find the Tagallo oppression worse than Spanish oppression, and they will welcome the Americans. The case of the inhabitants of Gubat, in the province of Sorsogon, is cited as a typical instance. The Spanish taxes amounted to $18,000, but the rebel Tagallos extort $112,000 from the people of Gubat.

Aguinaldo's brother-in-law, the provincial Governor, is said to be despoiling the people unmercifully.

General Luna, who retired from the command of the Filipino forces and who was editing a newspaper at San Francisco del Monte, his retirement being due to the fact that Fuchinos rebelled at his rigid discipline, has been recalled to the command. This is taken as showing that the rebel army is only kept together by harsh measures.

AGUINALDO SEEKS TO PROLONG THE STRUGGLE

NEW YORK, April 12.—A Washington special to the Herald says: It is becoming evident to officials of the administration that the insurrection in the Philippines is apt to drag along for a considerable time.

Dispatches received from General Otis show that the natives retreat when attacked by the American troops in force, and the continuance of these tactics show that Aguinaldo is determined not to give the Americans an opportunity of crushing his army at one blow, as is so greatly desired by the administration.

There is a disposition on the part of some officers to believe that the attack made by the insurgents on General Wheaton's command was to draw General Lawton from the vicinity of Santa Cruz, where he is operating. It is apparent, however, that they found the Americans in stronger force than was expected.

Officials are becoming convinced that Aguinaldo proposes to maintain a guerrilla warfare which will keep the island of Luzon in constant turmoil and necessitate the maintenance of a strong American army there, and the approach of the rainy season, now only a few weeks distant, will greatly embarrass the American operations and will, of course, benefit the insurgent forces.

LATEST LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED

WASHINGTON, April 12.—General Otis has forwarded the following casualty list:

KILLED.

Fourteenth Infantry, April 10: Company G—Private J. W. Pitts.

Second Oregon, April 11: Company M—Private Henry Payne, Private Edward Hoffmann, Private Joseph Boddey.

Thirteenth Minnesota, April 10: Company L—Private Amosso Cole; April 11: Company C—Private Morris Beatty.

WOUNDED.

Hospital corps, April 9: Acting Hospital Steward Bennett Altaman, forearm, slight, moderate.

Thirteenth Minnesota, April 10: Private Henry Foss, leg, moderate; April 11: Company E—First Lieutenant Charles Clark, scalp, slight; A—First Sergeant Eugene Sanscom, thumb, moderate; Corporal Holden G. Gilbert, hand, slight; I—Corporal Walter Ryberg, arm, slight; B—Private W. J. Oble, ear, slight; Private Eugene A. Harvey, thumb, slight; Private C. J. Miggeson, back, slight; Private Charles Packett, hands, slight; Private John J. Young, hand, severe; H—Private Bjorn Gislicher, scalp, slight; Private Harry Anderson, ear, slight; L—Private Richard Kelley, forehead, severe; Private Adam Hotchkiss, thigh, severe.

Fourteenth Infantry, April 10: Company D—Private William Somers, arm, severe.

Fourth Cavalry, April 11: Troop C—Private Joseph Grabowsky, head, severe.

First North Dakota—Company H—Corporal Herman Wolf, foot, moderate.

First Idaho: Company A—Private Arthur P. Larson, forearm, severe.

Second Oregon: Company M—Privates S. H. Millers, abdomen, severe; Arthur Sullen, arm, slight.

FILIPINO TIN THUNDER OF THE HONGKONG JUNTA

HONGKONG, April 12.—The Filipino Junta here regards the proclamation of the United States Philippine Commission as being objectionable and has issued a grandiloquent statement to the effect that it is a "tissue of generalities, bristles with pharisaism and cant, vaguely promises much and grants nothing to the Filipinos, who are tired of promises and surfeited by Spanish promises similar to the American."

Continuing, the statement reads:

The proclamation proves that the fair promises of independence under a protectorate and President McKinley's declaration of the objects of the Spanish war were only a mask of humanitarianism to cover the real intention. The invitation of the United States Philippine Commissioners to the Filipinos to get them for an exchange of views is meaningless, as during the hostilities the representative Filipinos are necessarily absent from Manila assisting in the struggle for independence.

The Filipinos continue to resist a violent and aggressive usurpation, not because they expect a complete victory, but to emphasize their rights to protest against a ruthless invasion.

We emphatically deny that the aims of the American Government have been misinterpreted. The proclamation of General Otis showed those aims clearly. We also deny the legality of the sale of sovereignty over the Philippines by Spain, and we reiterate positively that the Americans began the hostilities on February 4.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF FRANCE'S GOOD OFFICES

WASHINGTON, April 12.—In acknowledgment of the good offices of the French Government in bringing about peace, the President has written the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, April 12.

His Excellency, Emile Loubet, President of the French republic, Paris: On this auspicious occasion of the consummation of peace between the United States and Spain I beg in the name of this Government and people, and in my own, to express my high appreciation of the part filled by the representative of France in promotion of this happy result. In this kindly office so performed my countrymen will see another link in the amity that joins the two nations.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

RIOS TO COOPERATE WITH GENERAL OTIS

MADRID, April 12.—The Government has directed General Rios, Spain's principal commander in the Philippines, to co-operate with Major General Otis for the evacuation of Zamboaga and Zpuilin.

DEMANDS RETURN OF MINING BOOKS

REDDING, April 12.—An interesting point, and one of wide significance, was raised in this county to-day by the application of Waldo Elmore to County Recorder Lowden for the return to him of the district records of the Flat Creek mining district. Up to the enactment of the State mining law of 1897, requiring district records to be delivered to County Recorders, Elmore had been a District Recorder for thirty years. Since the repeal of the State mining law he is perhaps the First District Recorder in the State to apply to have his records restored to him. County Recorder Lowden referred the applicant to Judge Edward Sweeny, who directed Elmore to apply to the Board of Supervisors for a restoration of the district records. It is doubtful if the Supervisors will order the records transferred back to the original districts.

Work has been ordered stopped on the Jackson group of copper claims in the Backbone district, under bond to New York capitalists, headed by J. F. Coleman and represented here by William Forstner. A debt of $3000 for development work and supplies incurred by the bonders will have to be liquidated before the owners of the property will permit work to be resumed. The property consists of fifteen claims and 400 acres of land.

TO FORM NEW CABINET.

Special Cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1899, by James Gordon Bennett.

CORFU, April 12.—M. Zamodas has been elected President of the Chamber and M. Theotokis will be called to form a new Cabinet.

The Zaimis Ministry resigned on April 3 owing to the election of Premier having been declared invalid on account of bribery and intimidation.

M. Theotokis was Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet presided over by M. Ralli, which was instituted on April 20, 1897. He resigned September 30 of the same year and was succeeded by the Zaimis Cabinet.

Stockton Nominations.

STOCKTON, April 12.—The Democratic City Convention held here this evening nominated W. B. Harrison, the present president of the City Council, for Mayor; W. F. Stroud for Councilman at large; R. R. Reubenstein for Street Superintendent; W. E. O'Connor for Assessor; C. F. Walden for Clerk; and H. T. Compton for Surveyor.

POTATOES WORTH AS MUCH AS EGGS

TACOMA, Wash., April 12.—Potatoes are now worth as much as eggs in this State. People are buying them practically by the dozen. They cost over 2 cents a pound and are growing scarcer every day.

Last year was not a good one for potatoes in the Northwest, while the demand was unusually heavy owing to the evaporation of large quantities for the Alaskan and Klondike trade. In past years new potatoes from California have been on the market by this time. Few Californias have arrived so far, and those to be had are not considered up to the usual quality. This leaves a comparatively small quantity of potatoes now available at the Sound and interior markets to supply both this State and Alaska until the new crop can be harvested in California and Oregon.

Prices have gradually advanced until jobbers are now paying as high as $42 a ton for good potatoes. Six months ago better potatoes were sold in Yakima and Walla Walla valleys at $6 a ton. Local dealers believe the recent drought in California is the cause of the shortage in this State. Onions, which are generally from two to three times as dear as potatoes, may now be bought at half the cost of ordinary "spuds." A considerable quantity of potatoes was evaporated last fall, but prices now preclude drying them for shipment even to the golden Klondike.

BANDEEN FIRED IN SELF-DEFENSE.

Coroner's Jury Exonerates the Rancher.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SACRAMENTO, April 12.—A Coroner's jury to-night, sitting in the case of H. H. Pearson, a farm employe killed yesterday afternoon near Elk Grove, brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death from pistol shot wounds inflicted by John R. Bandeen, and expressing the belief that the shots were fired in self-defense. After the verdict had been returned District Attorney Baker authorized the discharge of Bandeen from custody.

Bandeen is one of the best-known farmers in the county. After having killed his farm hand yesterday afternoon he drove to the home of Under Sheriff Reese, near Florin, and surrendered himself. He was driven into Sacramento by that officer this morning and placed nominally in the charge of the Sheriff.

According to the story which Bandeen tells, Pearson had been employed on his place for five years. He was an ill-tempered man when in liquor, and one day quarreled with Bandeen's son, then an invalid, over possession of a Sunday paper. Pearson went so far on this occasion as to threaten the life of the son and even that of Bandeen himself for his interference. The farmer discharged Pearson, but the latter returned to the place when the Marty brothers leased it. Bandeen still retained an interest in the farm, and he was working on it yesterday when he encountered his former employe. Bandeen's version of what transpired is as follows:

"Yesterday afternoon at about 3 o'clock I was plowing in the vineyard and Pearson was driving a mowing machine along the fence in an adjoining field. I had but recently been making some repairs to the fence, which divided the two pieces of land, and had left some barbed wire near the fence in the field in which Pearson was mowing. Pearson drove into this and became angry. He left the mowing machine standing, and, climbing the fence, came over to where I was plowing and began to abuse me. I said to him, 'I do not want trouble with you; you go your way and I will go mine.' He then left and walked around the house.

"I continued plowing and had made one round when I came close to the house. There was a pile of kindling on the other side of the house with an ax near it. When I came near the house Pearson rushed out at me with the ax in his hand. I at once drew my revolver and when he was close to me I fired. He fell down, but I did not wait to pick him up. Instead, I hitched up and drove into Galt, where I got a doctor and sent him out to the ranch. I then drove into Florin and gave myself up to Under Sheriff Reese."

HYSTERIA

Is purely a nervous disorder and all the symptoms are of nervous origin. Hysteria can be perfectly and permanently cured. HUDYAN will cure hysteria, HUDYAN will relieve every symptom. HUDYAN will restore the weakened nerves to a healthy condition and the symptoms will disappear. HUDYAN is a vegetable remedy and has no bad effect on the system. Study your symptoms carefully. When you have done so, use the HUDYAN and then tell your friends what it has done for you.

Here Are Your Symptoms:

1-1. FLUTTERING OF THE EYELIDS. HUDYAN will relieve this almost immediately.

2-2. TREMBLING OF THE LIPS. HUDYAN will restore the nerves to a healthy condition, and the trembling will disappear.

3. LUMP IN THE THROAT. The feeling is as though there was a ball in the throat. HUDYAN will cause it to disappear.

4. PALPITATION OF THE HEART. HUDYAN will strengthen the heart muscle and cause the beats to become strong and regular.

5. SINKING FEELING IN THE PIT OF THE STOMACH. It is due to the action of the weakened nerves of the stomach. HUDYAN will strengthen the nerves, and the sinking feeling will not recur.

Women, this is for you. Remember that HUDYAN cures men and women. It will relieve you of all the above symptoms and you can be cured. HUDYAN will effect a permanent cure. Take HUDYAN now. You can get HUDYAN of your druggist for 50 cents per package or 6 packages for $2 50. If your druggist does not keep it, send direct to the HUDYAN REMEDY COMPANY, San Francisco, California. You can consult the doctors of the HUDYAN REMEDY COMPANY FREE. Call on the doctors. If you cannot call, you may write and advice will be given free. Address

HUDYAN REMEDY CO.,
Cor. Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Ninety-Nine Times
In a hundred
Eye-Glasses

Are not comfortable because they pinch, or slip or tilt. Our new clip don't. Can be attached to any old one for 50 cents; cost nothing on a new one.
Oculists' prescriptions filled.
Factory on premises. Quick repairing.
Phone Main 10.

Henry Kahn & Bro.
OPTICIANS
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS
642 MARKET ST.
UNDER CHRONICLE BUILDING.

DR. McNULTY.

THIS WELL-KNOWN AND RELIABLE OLD Specialist *cures* Private, Nervous, and Blood Diseases of Men *only*. Book on Private Diseases and Weaknesses of Men, free. Over 20 yr's' experience. Patients cured at Home. Terms reasonable. Hours 9 to 3 daily; 6:30 to 8:30 ev'gs. Sundays, 10 to 12. Consultation free and sacredly confidential. Call, or address

P. ROSCOE McNULTY, M. D.
26½ Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.