FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY

W. S. Taylor Secures the Nomination.

TICKET OF THE REPUBLICANS

LOUISVILLE CONVENTION COMPLETES ITS WORK.

During the Day There Were No Less Than Three Hundred Speeches Delivered by the Delegates.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

Governor—W. S. Taylor.
Lieutenant Governor — John Marshall.
Secretary of State—Caleb Powers.
State Treasurer — Walter R. Day.
Superintendent of Schools—John Burke.
Commissioner of Agriculture—John W. Throckmorton.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 13.—The Republican State Convention adjourned to-night after being in continuous session since 9 a. m. What was called the Deboe-Taylor slate was for the most part ratified. Before the convention assembled most of the delegates were for Taylor for Governor, and when the nomination for Governor was reached about all of them were for Taylor.

The candidates for minor places on the State ticket were not of the same accord, so there were contests between the Taylor men for the same places. In these contests there was a vociferous flow of Kentucky oratory. In the contest for Attorney General there were forty-seven speeches by actual count, and during the day there were over 300 speeches.

After the presentation speech for each candidate for the different places there was such a series of seconding speeches that it seemed like a ballot would never be reached. The ballots were not counted completely. Counties would change their votes to the leading ones or to the winners and then followed another series of speeches in withdrawing the names of those who ran behind.

The presentation of Taylor's name by his leading opponent, Colonel S. H. Stone, with the seconding of the same by Judge Pratt, his other opponent, was a dramatic scene, but the most exciting time of the convention was during the contest for Attorney General. The Taylor men, who had been making the race for that nomination, objected to being sidetracked by one who had failed for another nomination, and they made an aggressive fight.

Senator Deboe, General Taylor and their close friends were active workers in the hall during the balloting for Attorney General. They wanted Judge Pratt on the ticket, and they finally nominated him by an overwhelming majority. Judge Pratt was the favorite of the colored delegates for Governor.

W. S. Taylor is 46 years old. He was a poor farmer boy, and taught school before he became County Clerk in 1882. While in office he studied law and afterward was elected Judge. He has been a member of the Republican State Committee since 1886, and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Chicago in 1888. He was elected Attorney General four years ago, when William C. Bradley was elected Governor. The latter did not attend the convention here this week.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT INTERFERE IN GUATEMALA

Foreigners Who Bought Central American Bonds May Lose Heavily.

NEW YORK, July 13.—A Washington special to the World says: While the State Department believes the Guatemalan Government's treatment of foreign creditors is such as to cause demands for redress it is said that nothing has been received indicating that Germany and Great Britain contemplate forcible action for the protection of the interests of their subjects. As the department has learned that American citizens are also involved in President Cabrera's proposition to refund Government debts, Minister Hunter is carefully watching developments in the financial situation and trying to protect American interests. An official of the department said that foreigners who placed their money in bonds of Central American republics expecting to buy them at a low rate and obtain high interest as compensation run the risk of losing all funds invested.

This Government has never interfered with financial squabblings of Central American republics and there is no likelihood that it will object to the naval demonstrations by Great Britain and Germany in the interest of their subjects, provided no infringement of the Monroe doctrine is contemplated.

While expecting a revolution in Guatemala the State Department does not take the situation sufficiently serious to require the dispatch of a ship. Should fighting occur or a naval demonstration be made the Vixen will be sent from Bluefields and a warship from the Pacific station sent to the Guatemalan coast.

A Journal special from San Francisco declares that a private cipher telegram from Guatemala says the uprising occurred against President Cabrera and failed. An insurrection took place in Quezaltenango, led by Feliciano Aguilar with sixty followers.

Cheap Prices.

Fruit Jars

Pints, per doz., 40 cts.
Quarts, per doz., 50 cts.
Half gallon, per doz., 65 cts.

Jelly Glasses.

Cov. per doz 25c.

It Pays to Come to

Great American Importing Tea Co.

861 Market st., opposite Powell.
140 Sixth st.
2510 Mission st., near 21st.
1419 Polk st.
146 Ninth st.
521 Montgomery avenue.
218 Third st.
355 Hayes st.
2008 Fillmore st.
506 Kearny st.
3006 Sixteenth st.
1819 Devisadero st.
705 Larkin st.
3235 Mission st.
2732 Twenty-fourth street.
52 Market st.

BIG PRESENTS FREE
—With—
TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES.

BATES' MISSION TO SULU ISLANDS

Means the Extension of Sovereignty.

MONEY FOR THE SULTAN

PRIVILEGES ALSO TO BE GRANTED THE PRESENT RULER.

It Is Proposed to Give the Archipelago Self-Government in the Full Sense of the Word.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, July 13.—A Sun special from Washington says: The War Department is concerned over the failure of the transports Warren, Sherman and Grant to get away from Manila. It was intended that these vessels should leave the Philippines in time to arrive at San Francisco early in August, so that they might be of service in the transportation of volunteers.

Now that General Otis has reported that storms have ceased, Quartermaster General Ludington is at a loss to understand why the transports have not left. Accordingly a telegram was sent to-day to Colonel Pope, chief quartermaster at Manila, directing him to cable the reason for the delay and to state as near as possible when the transports will leave.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, WELLINGTON HOTEL, WASHINGTON, July 13.—The mission of General Bates to the Sulu archipelago for a conference with the Sultan is of considerable importance as bearing on the future policy of the United States. He undertakes the mission on recommendation of the Peace Commission, which was approved by the President. His object is to arrange with the Sultan for extending American sovereignty over his islands with the understanding that the present form of government there will not be interfered with. In other words, the Sulu archipelago is to have self-government in the full sense of the word. This is supposed to be indicative of the policy the administration has in view for the other islands which will peacefully acknowledge the sovereignty of the United States.

Concerning the report that General Bates will carry $10,000 of Mexican money as a gift for the Sultan the authorities are somewhat mysterious, but they say that the money is not to be offered him as a bribe.

All they will say officially is that the Spanish Government paid the Sultan certain annuities, and General Bates has instructions which contemplate the continuance of the grant, which will be out of the revenues. The Sultan will retain possession of the pearl fishing and island trade. The European method of paying "hush money" to barbarians has always been repugnant to Americans, and the coming Congress may have a good deal to say about the subject should it be disclosed that the administration is using money instead of guns to establish order in any part of the Philippines.

The President to-day made the following appointments in the volunteers:

To be lieutenant colonel—Robert W. Leonard, colonel Twelfth New York Volunteers.

To be majors—Francis Ward, lieutenant colonel One Hundred and Second New York Volunteers.

To be captains—William B. Gracie, captain Twelfth New York; William F. Judson, captain Twelfth New York; Walter F. Randall, captain Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteers; James M. Liddell, formerly major United States volunteer infantry; Samuel A. Price, formerly major Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Devereaux Shields, formerly lieutenant colonel Second Mississippi Infantry; Granville Sevier, formerly captain Second Tennessee Volunteers.

To be first lieutenants—James H. Blount Jr., formerly first lieutenant Third United States Volunteer Infantry; William P. Clark, formerly lieutenant Third Georgia Volunteers; Willis C. Davis, formerly captain First Georgia Volunteers; Wilson G. Heaton, formerly captain Fiftieth Iowa; James M. Kimbrough Jr., formerly captain Third Georgia Volunteers; James Longstreet Jr., formerly first lieutenant Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry; George D. Rice, formerly chaplain Sixth Massachusetts; Solomon Avery Jr., major Second Georgia Volunteers; Philip S. Golderman, second lieutenant Two Hundred and Third New York; James G. Hannah, first lieutenant Two Hundred and Third New York; John J. Kennedy, Sixty-ninth New York; Theodore S. Pulker, captain Two Hundred and Second New York; Dexter Sturgis, first lieutenant Two Hundred and Third New York; Theodore Taylor, first lieutenant Twelfth New York; Oscar D. Weed, captain Ninth New York.

To be second lieutenants—John W. C. Abbott, Michigan; Garrison Ball, lieutenant Two Hundred and First New York; John Byrne, captain Ninth New York; Holt A. Bradford, corporal Company H, Sixth Illinois Volunteers; Edward S. Broussard, captain Company I, Second United States Volunteer Infantry; Timothy L. Coughlan, second lieutenant Two Hundred and First New York; Urisala Ferguson, captain First New York; Hilden Olin, second lieutenant Seventy-first New York; John T. Ryan, New York; Lee D. Fisher, formerly private Seventy-first New York Volunteers, assistant engineer United States navy during the Spanish war; Robert H. Stillman, formerly sergeant Astor Battery; William S. Wells Jr., formerly captain Company F, Third Alabama; Frederick Hadra, captain and assistant surgeon; William Bowen, captain and assistant surgeon; Richard S. Griswold, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon; George P. Reid, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon.

REMARKABLE NERVE OF A SAN FRANCISCO MAN

William Cosgrove Quietly Watches the Amputation of His Own Leg.

NEW YORK, July 13.—William Cosgrove of San Francisco underwent an operation at Muhlenburg Hospital, Plainfield, N. J., for the amputation of a leg, submitting to the operation without anaesthetics and watching the process with as much interest as if it were being performed on another person.

Cosgrove is paralyzed from shoulders to feet, the result of a train accident at Dunellen two months ago, when he was walking along the track. His back was broken and he sustained a compound fracture of one leg.

THE OLYMPIA ARRIVES SAFELY AT PORT SAID

Admiral Dewey Says He Will Go to New York as Soon as Possible.

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

PORT SAID, July 13.—Admiral Dewey, who is looking very well and hearty, has been reluctantly obliged to decline the invitation of Minister Straus to stay with him on the Bosphorus.

The admiral is anxious to get to New York as soon as possible. He decided to proceed in the Olympia to Trieste, where he will make a short stay for change of air, and will then go to America. The Olympia arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

PATHETIC LETTERS FROM DREYFUS.

ALWAYS IN QUEST OF THE TRUTH

NEW YORK, July 13.—A Sun cable from Paris says: The military tailor who fitted Dreyfus with his new artillery captain's uniform says he found the prisoner's body distended as a result of his experience at Devils Island. Dreyfus assured the tailor of his confidence in the issue of the coming trial.

The city of Rennes is greatly excited over the fact that placards were posted throughout the town last night bearing the words "Vive Dreyfus."

NEW YORK, July 13.—Emile Zola may be somewhat prejudiced when it comes to criticizing the letters of Alfred Dreyfus, but it is certain that the letters in many respects bear witness to the truth of his statement. This is how Zola described them: "They are admirable. I do not know of any pages of a higher conception or more eloquent. They have attained the sublime in sorrow, and afterward will endure like an imperishable monument when our own writings, perhaps, shall have passed into oblivion. For they are the sob itself of all human suffering. The man who wrote these letters cannot be guilty. Read them—read them some evening with your family gathered around your hearthstone. You will be dissolved in tears."

The Dreyfus affair hitherto has been like a novel without a hero—that is, the hero disappeared in the opening chapter and it has taken ever since to develop the plot and work up a climax which is almost without parallel for its dramatic quality. Enter the hero, mete out justice to the villain, and the world is satisfied. These little plays with destiny, the greatest and most artistic stage manager the world has ever seen, never fail of their effect, and there is more joy in the world over the happy ending in this great historic play, the Dreyfus affair, than could be derived from the best novel or short story in the world, because the degradation of this innocent man was a thing which came home with startling power to all peoples. The hero of the tragic story was lost sight of after and in the first chapter. It was known where he was, and that was almost all.

The scene of the story as told hitherto by the newspapers was laid almost altogether in France. Of the scenes laid in l'Ile du Diable, and of the feeling which ruled in the heart of a man torn from his family and his honor, the newspapers have not been in a position to speak. It had been left entirely to our imagination to piece out that part of the story until the publication of Captain Dreyfus' letters to his wife closed the gap and completed the sad history of l'affaire Dreyfus.

The translation of these letters, which Harper & Brothers are about to publish under the title of "The Letters of Dreyfus to His Wife," gives us for the first time the story in the prisoner's own words; and it is a story that for pathos, tragedy, despair and true Spartan heroism is unsurpassed in the annals of either history or fiction. The arrest, which took place on the 15th of October, 1894, came upon Dreyfus like a bolt out of a clear sky. For almost two months the liberty of writing even to his wife was forbidden, but on December 5 the longed-for permission was obtained, and thereafter letters passed between husband and wife daily, and sometimes almost hourly, until he was removed to Devils Island. The letters published in this volume cover the period from December 5, 1894, to March 5, 1898.

It goes without saying that the entire correspondence should be read to appreciate their pathos and the hopeless tragedy of the writer's lot. The extracts which this article contains will give some conception of their general character. They also give for the first time an intimate insight into the heroic soul of their author. It will be perhaps best to begin with the second letter of the series, dated December 5, 1894, when Dreyfus as yet had hardly realized the danger that menaced him.

I am waiting with impatience for a letter from you. You are my hope; you are my consolation; were it not for you life would be a burden. At the bare thought that they could accuse me of a crime so frightful, so monstrous, my whole being trembles; my body revolts against it. To have worked all my life for one thing alone, to avenge my country, to struggle for her against the infamous ravisher who has snatched from us our dear Alsace, and then to be accused of treason against that country—no, my loved one, my mind refuses to comprehend it! Do you remember my telling you how, when I was in Mulhouse, ten years ago, in September, I heard a German band under our windows celebrating the anniversary of Sedan? My grief was such that I wept; I bit the sheets of my white bed, and I swore an oath to consecrate all my strength, all my intelligence, to the service of my country against those who thus offered insult to the grief of Alsace.

No, no. I will not speak of it, for I shall go mad, and I must preserve all my reason. Moreover, my life has henceforth but one aim: to find the wretch who has betrayed his country; to find the traitor for whom no punishment could be too severe. Oh, dear France, thou that I love with all my soul, with all my heart! thou to whom I have consecrated all my strength, all my intelligence, how could one accuse me of a crime so horrible! I will not write upon this subject, my darling; for spasms take me by the throat. No man has ever borne the martyrdom that I endure. No physical suffering can be compared to the mental agony that I feel when my thoughts turn to this accusation. If I had not my honor to defend, I assure you that I should prefer death; at least, death would be forgetfulness. Write to me soon. My love to all. ALFRED.

From the letter written on the day preceding his trial it is seen that he was still, after two months' imprisonment, sanguine and hopeful, with never a doubt about his ultimate acquittal. It is in striking contrast to the letter written after the trial, when the worst had happened and the nightmare had come true. Both letters are appended:

At last I am coming to the end of my sufferings, to the end of my agony. To-morow I shall appear before my judges, my brow high, my soul tranquil. The trial I have undergone, terrible as it has been, has purified my soul. I shall return to you better than I was before. I want to consecrate to you, to my children, to our dear families, all the time I have yet to live.

As I have told you, I have passed through awful crises. I have had moments of furious, actual madness at the thought of being accused of a crime so monstrous.

I am ready to appear before the soldiers as a soldier who has nothing for which to reproach himself. They will see it in my face; they will read my soul; they will be convinced that I am innocent; as all will who know me.

The letter written after his trial reads as follows:

I suffer much, but I pity you still more than myself. I know how much you love me. Your heart must bleed. On my side, my adored one, my thought has always been of you night and day.

To be innocent, to have lived a life without a stain, and to see one's self condemned for the most monstrous crime that a soldier can commit! What could be more terrible? It seems to me at times that I am the victim of an awful nightmare. It is for you alone that I have resisted until to-day; it is for you alone, my adored one, that I have borne my long agony. Will my strength hold out to the end? I cannot tell. No one but you can give me courage. It is only from your love that I can draw it.

Above all else, no matter what may become of me, search for the truth; move earth and heaven to discover it; sink in the effort, if need be, all our fortune to rehabilitate my name, which now is dragged through the mud. No matter what may be the cost, we must wash out the unmerited stain.

After his fate was sealed and he had been removed to Devils Island, his determination that the truth shall be brought to light is stronger than ever.

In conclusion, if there existed the slightest doubt of Alfred Dreyfus' innocence, the publication of these letters cannot fail to dispel it. As Zola says, "No guilty man could have written them."

TELL ABOUT THE RIOTS AT WARDNER

Witnesses in the Corcoran Case Give Interesting Testimony.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

WALLACE, Idaho, July 13.—The testimony in the Corcoran case to-day was of the same general nature as that brought out yesterday. The prosecution called a large number of witnesses to prove the alleged conspiracy. Several witnesses from Burke and Mullan detailed the occurrences of April 29. They were nearly all members of the miners' unions, and with few exceptions were Scandinavians whose knowledge of the English language was very imperfect. The evidence showed that on the morning of the 29th the miners at Burke and Mullan coming off the night shift were met by a committee who instructed them to meet at the union hall at 8 o'clock. The day men were similarly instructed.

At the Mullan meeting the question of masking was discussed and voted down, the men declaring they were American citizens and were going to do nothing of which they were ashamed. The witnesses all understood the visit to Wardner to be for the purpose of giving moral support to the strikers. It was brought out, however, that masks and guns were furnished the men in the union hall at Burke and that the Mullan delegation procured a quantity of arms from a barn while on the way to Wallace to meet the train.

Dr. I. S. Collins of Burke gave some testimony which went far toward showing guilty knowledge and intent on the part of the Burke miners. He was returning along the railroad from a visit to a patient and had to pass the rioters' train standing at the depot. He was ordered by masked men to get aboard. He pleaded professional duties, but was told that his patients could look after themselves, and that he might be needed below. At Wardner he was instructed to remain near the train, and if he heard any shooting to immediately repair to the scene of disturbance. He obeyed, and after the first volley went down to the Bunker Hill concentrator and was directed to the spot where lay the body of Smith, who expired a moment after the arrival of the physician.

Joe Riddle, a precocious youth of 13 living at Mullan, related how his mother had told him there was going to be trouble at Wardner, and that to see the fun he had accompanied the men on the day of the riot. Witness proved to be an intense sympathizer with unionism and created considerable laughter by telling how he had "jacked up" Sinclair because he had promised to send the youth to school. The boy has been under arrest for some time, but declared he would rather take chances with the "dynamiters than the Bunker Hill crowd."

Companies A and L, First Cavalry, were to-day removed to Wardner under order of Major Smith. Many of their horses have died here, caused by being leaded. The concentrators up the canyon use the river as a dumping place and the horses became poisoned in eating their food from the low ground along the river, so that it was necessary to move to a better location.

VISIT POINTS ALONG THE SAN JOAQUIN

Agriculturists Inspect the Resources of a Most Fertile Region.

ANTIOCH, July 13.—The delegates of the Agricultural Association, who are inspecting the State, reached here at 7 o'clock this morning. They took the steamer Caroline, which had been especially chartered for their benefit, and spent the day upon the San Joaquin River. A stop was made at Boulding Island, where the cultivation of asparagus was the chief object of interest. Tylers Island was also visited, and a stop was made at Valentine's landing. Here the delegates were shown one of the combined reapers and threshers worked by means of steam. The lands that have been reclaimed along the sides of the river were pointed out as of especial interest.

One of the most interesting events of the day was an explanation by H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, who a number of years ago was stationed at Union Island when the Department of Agriculture was operating an experiment station there upon a small scale, upon the result of the agriculture possibilities of the land along the river. At that time Dr. Wiley was experimenting with a view of ascertaining just what kind of vegetation the land was best suited to, and the very products that he reported could be raised are the ones that to-day are the main sources of revenue to the farmers of the section. Dr. Wiley said that the richness of the soil of the islands, as well as the land along the river, is such that it is capable of producing anything. He said that rice can be successfully raised in this soil, and that when he was last here he determined the fact by successful experiments.

Professor Wickson of the university, who is familiar with this country, also explained many of its wonderful possibilities. The visitors spent the entire day upon the boat. They were accompanied by J. A. Filcher, secretary of the State Board of Trade, who joined them several days ago and will continue with them until the inspection of the State is completed.

WARRANT FOR ARREST OF LEON M. STRAUSS

Former San Jose Attorney Charged With Perjury by W. S. Allen.

SAN JOSE, July 13.—A warrant was sworn to before Justice Wallace to-day charging Leon M. Strauss, until recently an attorney in this city, with perjury. The complainant is Waldo S. Allen, who had some business dealings with Strauss. During the month of January Sylvia Allen, wife of the complainant, filed a suit for divorce from her husband and engaged Strauss as her attorney. The differences were patched up and the suit dismissed, Allen agreeing to turn over his property and money amounting to about $1100.

The transferring of this was left to Strauss, and it is alleged that when the settlement was completed the bank account was $400 short. Strauss' explanation was that he took the money as a fee, and Allen and wife were in luck that he did not take $500. Strauss was subsequently sued by the Allens for $299. On supplementary proceedings he declared under oath that he had no money or property due him. Allen afterward unearthed a receipt given by Strauss for some $60 that was due him at that time. Strauss is now in San Francisco, where it is said he is taking minor parts on the stage at the Alcazar. A warrant for his arrest was forwarded there.

MRS. STORKE HELD FOR ATTEMPTED MURDER

Appeared in Court Without Counsel and Made No Defense.

SANTA BARBARA, July 13.—Yda Addis Storke-Jackson was examin this morning Storke Jackson was examined this morning assault to commit murder. The courtroom was crowded, but the sensational evidence expected did not occur. Yda Addis was accompanied by Officer Hopkins, who brought her down from the County Jail, and when they entered the courtroom she acted as though in great pain and had to be assisted by the officer whenever she wanted to move. When asked if she had procured the necessary counsel she stated that it was an impossibility, as she had no funds and no one would defend her.

Attorney Grant Jackson; the complaining witness, was the first called. He related his story in a short and well defined manner. E. C. Tallant and Officer Shoup, who arrested the woman, were placed on the stand. Their testimony was very similar to that of Jackson, The defendant did not question either. The last witness was William Carter, who had awakened Mr. Talent, but he knew very little of the circumstances. Mrs. Storke was asked if she had any remarks to make, to which she stated that she had not. She was held to answer before the Superior Court and her bonds were placed at $5000.

Will Confer With Santa Fe.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Vice President Stubbs and Traffic Manager McCormick of the Southern Pacific passed through Chicago to-day en route to New York. It is said that the object of their Eastern trip is to confer with the executive officers of the Santa Fe with a view to arranging a traffic agreement between the two roads in advance of the latter line's entrance into San Francisco next winter.

Given away with each cash want advertisement ordered in next Sunday's Call, a magnificent portrait of Admiral Dewey, printed in ten colors, size 14x21 inches, ready for framing.

SIOUX INDIANS RESIST ARREST

Violate the Law in Killing Game.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

EDGEMONT, S. D., July 13.—Swift Bear, a Sioux Indian, and several bucks resisted arrest on Buck Creek, Wyoming, for killing game contrary to law.

Amos Demming, Deputy Sheriff of Converse County, and a posse left Lusk on Wednesday with warrants for the arrest of the Indians and overtook them at Buck Creek Thursday morning. After reading the warrants the Indians refused to go with the Sheriff, and drew a line and told him if he crossed it there would be war, and backed it up with their Winchesters.

Being outnumbered, the Sheriff went to Edgemont to get help and papers for the arrest of the Indians in South Dakota, as they had crossed the line. Deputy Sheriff George Miller of Edgemont will go out with them in the morning with an increased force.

Sheriff Demming telegraphed the Indian agent at Pine Ridge to have a force of Indian police go out and intercept the Indians if they got away from the Edgemont and Wyoming posse, and it is expected that the Indians will be overtaken somewhere near the agency, as they crossed Cottonwood Creek, near Edgemont, this afternoon and are traveling for all they are worth.

The Indians went through the sheep herd of N. S. Tubbs this afternoon and stole all the herders' bedding and food. William Brack lost everything he had.

OF INTEREST TO THE COAST

Land Cases Decided by the Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Interior Department has rendered a decision in the case of the Central Pacific Railroad against Henry Flock, involving section 17, Redding Land District, in which the judgment of the local office, directing the allowance of Flock's entry, is reversed and the company's listing of the tract will remain intact.

In the case of the United States against the Thin Point Packing Company, in which the local office rejected the survey of 143 acres in the Sitka Land District, the rejection is affirmed by the department.

Special Agent Kunz of the Geological Survey, in a report, says that among the salient features of the precious stone industry during the last year was the finding of rock crystal at Mokelumne Hill, Cal., of such purity and size as to almost rival the Japanese, and the successful cutting of these in the United States up to over seven inches in diameter.

Thomas J. Erman was to-day appointed Postmaster at Romona, San Diego County, vice Jeff A. Virlaque, removed.

Pensions: California—Original—Jacob Block, Vallejo, $12; Seth E. A. Palmer, San Bernardino, $6; Christo Dulos C. Antoniades, San Francisco, $8; Owen T. Williams, Tuttletown, $6; Isaac Trone, San Jose, $8; George W. Shields, Hanford, $8; William Cusick, Durham, $6; James Flint, Vallejo, $10; Timothy P. Brazil, San Francisco, $24; Elisha Richardson, Los Angeles, $6; Andrew J. Dexter, Mountain View, $8; John B. Perkins, Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles, $6; Joseph J. Gillespie, San Francisco, $6. Original widows, etc.—Mary O. Barker, San Francisco, $8; reissue, Minnie J. C. Brinton, Los Angeles, $12. War with Spain—Original—William T. Raines, San Francisco, $14. Widows—Zoea C. Endsley, Rialto, $12.

Oregon—Original—George W. McReynolds, Cottage Grove, $6; Morgan Hooker, Salem, $6; Stephen O. Darrell, Independence, $6.

Washington—Original—Cyprian Inman, Catlin, $8; Charles E. Cantine, Lopez, $6. Renewal—John W. Ribling, Auburn, $12. Original widows, etc.—Velma E. Ribling, Auburn, $8.

FREIGHT TRAIN DERAILED.

It Causes a Delay in Southern Pacific Passenger Service.

LOS ANGELES, July 13.—A car loaded with lumber on a Southern Pacific southbound freight train was derailed near Keen Station about 11 o'clock to-night, delaying passenger train No. 9, southbound, and the north-bound "owl" train. As far as known in the local Southern Pacific office here no one was injured and there will be but little delay to traffic.

LATE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Schr Nettie Low, Low, 5 hours from Point Reyes.
Bktn Eureka, Schow, 30 hours from Eureka.

TRANSATLANTIC STEAMERS.

LONDON—Sailed July 13—Stmr Mesaba, for New York.
ROTTERDAM—Sailed July 13—Stmr Statendam, for New York, via Boulogne.

MAY RECOMMEND A NEW WAR TAX

Report of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

TARIFF ON THE TELEPHONE

NEW RATE FOR ALL PATENT-PROTECTED ARTICLES.

Laws as They Now Stand Said to Work in the Interests of Canadians and Against Americans.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, WELLINGTON HOTEL, WASHINGTON, July 13.—It is altogether probable that the next annual report of the Internal Revenue Bureau will recommend a number of changes in the war revenue act. The internal revenue officials are of the opinion that the law might properly be extended in certain directions without becoming at all burdensome to the public, and in a way to produce considerable revenue. One of the propositions now under consideration is to assess a tax on the sale or rental of all patent protected articles. In speaking of the matter to-day, one of the officials spoke of the telephone companies in this connection, and at the same time said that there were many inventions producing an enormous profit which could well stand a revenue tax.

It probably will be suggested to Congress that express and telegraph companies doing a money exchange business be required to pay an annual tax for the privileges. Although taxes are now paid on receipts and telegrams respectively, it is pointed out that bankers are required to pay a yearly tax of $50, which is regarded as a discrimination against them. It is probable that each express and telegraph office in towns having over a certain population, if the views of the treasury officials are approved by Congress, will be required to pay a certain yearly tax for the privilege of doing an exchange business. It is also likely that a modification of the law with respect to mutual insurance companies may be raised. In the present act there is considerable obscurity with respect to the provisions as to these companies, both fire and life. It is pointed out that a number of the leading companies in the country are operated upon the mutual plan. Some of these are paying the tax without protest, but there is doubt as to their liability in this respect. It is believed, however, that Congress clearly intended to make the exemption apply to local companies doing a strictly local business, without surplus or undivided profits or money at their command with which to pay large salaries to their officers.

Section 20 of the war revenue act, defining what should be taxed under Schedule B, has been a source of much trouble to the Internal Revenue officers. For instance, the whole group of coal tar extracts have been decided by the courts to be not subject to the tax.

A pound of phenacetine costs in Canada, it is said, from 12 to 15 cents and yet in the United States the price is uniformly a dollar a pound. This drug, it is thought, could well stand a heavy tax.

There are several items in the old internal revenue laws which it is believed should be eliminated or modified, and it is not improbable that Congress will be asked to appoint an expert commission to thoroughly go over the ground and recommend such changes in detail as experience has shown to be necessary. Under the present law spirits can only be sold in packages of certain specific capacity. The Canadian Government, it is said, takes advantage of this restriction and prohibits the importation into that country of spirits except in packages of an unusual size. The result is that American distillers are compelled to ask authority to ship their goods in packages to comply with the Canadian requirements, thus destroying all marks and other evidences of age that are of value to them.

FATHER LAGAN HONORED.

Given a Reception and Presented With a Handsome Purse.

SAN RAFAEL, July 13.—The promotion of Rev. Hugh Lagan to the pastorate of the Sacred Heart parish was made the occasion of a public reception at the Hall Rafael last night, where the popular priest was given an ovation by a large concourse of people, irrespective of sect or creed. The hall was decorated with American flags and the stage embowered in evergreens.

Dr. W. J. Wickman officiated as chairman and on the platform were seated the following persons, of whom the first eight formed the committee signing the resolutions: James H. Wilkins, A. W. Foster, Judge F. M. Angellotti, E. W. McCarthy, Richard Kinsella, William Caesar, Christopher Chrisholm, Dr. Wickman, Charles Bogan, Rev. Father Lagan, John F. Boyd, Judge M. C. Dufficy, J. J. Crowley, Rev. Fathers Egan, Sheehy and Valentine, E. B. Martinelli and William Barr.

Ex-Mayor E. W. McCarthy spoke in high terms of Father Lagan's work among the unfortunates at San Quentin Prison, and in conclusion presented him with a draft for $800, which sum was raised by popular subscription. He was asked to accept it not as a gift, but as a material token of the unbounded esteem in which he is held.

With tears showing in his eyes and a voice husky with emotion Father Lagan then arose amid deafening applause and thanked the citizens for his reception. He said the seventeen years spent here were the happiest of his life and that he had obeyed the call of Archbishop Riordan only after several days' consideration. He intended to return and greet his friends at every opportunity and declared that their happiness and prosperity should be the greatest happiness of his life.

BULLY HILL MINES SOLD.

They Will Pass Into the Hands of Captain De Lamar.

REDDING, July 13.—The sale of the Bully Hill copper mines will be consummated in San Francisco to-morrow. The property will pass into the hands of Captain de Lamar, the Utah millionaire mine owner. Hartwig A. Cohen of New York, the official representative of De Lamar, accompanied by James Sallee, owner of the Bully Hill property, returned from Copper City on Wednesday evening and the following morning departed for San Francisco, where the details of the sale will be concluded.

This sale insures a second large smelting enterprise for Shasta County. A branch railroad will be constructed from Copper City to the Southern Pacific main line at Morley Station, traversing the north bank of the Pitt River, crossing the McCloud and finally the Sacramento. The road will be about ten miles in length.

Dr. Heidrich Acquitted.

AUBURN, July 13.—Dr. R. Heidrich of Dutch Flat, charged with the murder of Mrs. T. Christian of Iowa Hill through the performance of a criminal operation, was to-day acquitted by a jury in the Superior Court.

GROSS NEGLIGENCE AT THE ASYLUM

Cooper Had Keys to the Female Wards.

IMPORTANT REPORTS MISSING

NO FINDING MADE BY THE LUNACY COMMISSION.

Frank Logue Explains the Charges Made Against Him in a Satisfactory Manner.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SAN JOSE, July 13.—The State Lunacy Commission completed its investigation into Mrs. Chaffers' condition at Agnews Asylum this afternoon and adjourned subject to the call of Governor Gage. No finding was reached.

The testimony to-day was along the same lines as that of yesterday. It fixed the responsibility on Cooper.

As far as the Chaffers matter was concerned the investigation was thorough and complete. There were practically no new developments.

It was shown, however, that the asylum has been conducted in a lax manner. Cooper had keys to the female wards and the daily reports at the institution had been laid around promiscuously. Some of these, of about the time the offense was committed, were missing. Rose Ryan, an attendant in ward D, was the first witness. She saw Cooper assist Mrs. Chaffers out of a basement window. Patients had told her they also saw Cooper pass out other patients. Witness had seen Cooper standing in the basement window talking to patients.

Supervisor H. A. Braden had on several occasions found keys to the female ward on Cooper. Those keys belonged to Underwood, the basement man, under whose direction Cooper worked. He had also found Cooper on the stairway leading to the female ward.

Walter H. Davis, third assistant cook, testified that Cooper frequently boasted to him of his conquests. Cooper had intimated that he was responsible for Mrs. Chaffers' condition and under obligations to marry her, but their conditions would not allow such a thing.

Frank Logue, the fuel man, produced a letter he had received accusing him of having been in a compromising position with Mrs. Chaffers. The letter was anonymous. He denied this charge and his explanation was accepted.

It afterward developed that Cooper had written the letter because of an imaginary jealousy against Logue.

Matron Bambauer was recalled and questioned regarding some missing reports. After the investigation had adjourned the reports were found. Medical Director Sponogle and Dr. Christal were further examined. Much contradictory evidence was elicited as to when the offense was reported to Sponogle.

Elijuhe Cooper was the last witness examined. He is a patient at the institution and about 60 years of age. He said he had seen Logue with Mrs. Chaffers on various occasions. He denied the charges made against him and asserted his innocence. This completed the investigation.

A short executive session was held and it was decided to close the testimony. An adjournment was then taken subject to the call of the Governor.

All the officials in attendance at the investigation left for San Francisco on the evening train.

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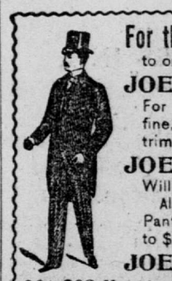

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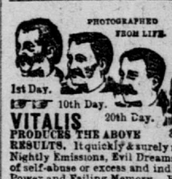

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