WILL ENLARGE POST HOSPITAL AT PRESIDIO

Large Number of Patients Necessitates Additional Accommodations.

Tents to Be Erected to House the Sick Soldiers—More Troops Arrive From the East.

So great a call has been made upon the capacity of the general hospital at the Presidio that those in charge have been compelled to restore to duty as convalescents a number of soldiers who are in need of further treatment. To meet these requirements it has been decided to erect on the grounds adjoining the post hospital, five hospital tents with a capacity of twenty beds, which will greatly relieve the pressure.

Advices have been received at headquarters announcing the near completion of the hospital at Nagasaki. To meet the demand for nurses the medical department will assemble in this city as many male and female nurses as can be accommodated from the present date until word is received that the hospital is ready for occupancy.

Lieutenant Johnson and men of Light Battery C, Seventh Artillery, comprising the detachment in charge of the guns and horses of C Battery arrived atthe Presidio yesterday morning and went into camp, awaiting the arrival of the balance of the command.

Headquarters and band and the First Battalion of the Fifth Infantry, consisting of seventeen officers and 545 men, left Fort Sheridan yesterday morning and are due here Thursday.

The quartermaster's department at the Presidio will send on board the Strathgyle to-day 678 horses of the Ninth Cavalry and forty-four mules. They will also send eleven army wagons and eleven teamsters.

Light Battery C, Third Artillery, stationed at the Presidio, will lose some of its horses, as orders have been received requiring their transfer to Light Batteries C and M of the Seventh Artillery upon their arrival here. They are magnificent animals and the pride of Battery C.

The number of horses required to a light battery is 136, and about 70 of the horses at the Presidio will be needed.

Acting Assistant Surgeons C. W. McMillan and W. P. Baker have been detached from the general hospital, Presidio, and ordered to duty with the troops on the Sherman. Upon their arrival in China they will report to General Chaffee for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John Gilbert has been assigned to duty with the Third Battalion of the Eighth Infantry now en route to this city.

First Lieutenant Baker, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., and J. J. Edmondson and Charles A. Sturtevant have been assigned to duty at the general hospital, Presidio, awaiting transportation abroad.

Lieutenant Colonel John H. Calef, Third Artillery, has been retired at his own request.

WOMAN SLASHES ANOTHER WITH A CARVING-KNIFE

Mrs. Nellie York Swears Out a Warrant for the Arrest of Mrs. Kate de Costa.

Mrs. Nellie York, 17 Chesley street, swore to a complaint in Judge Cabaniss' court yesterday for the arrest of Mrs. Kate de Costa on a charge of assault to murder. The complainant showed several cuts on both wrists as evidence of the fact. She said she left her rear door open while she took a nap. She had a newspaper over her face and was awakened by a sharp cut on one of her wrists. When she opened her eyes Mrs. De Costa was standing at her bedside with a carving knife in her hand.

"I am going to kill you," said Mrs. De Costa, and she continued to slash at her wrists. When the woman with the knife made a cut at her throat Mrs. York jumped from the bed and ran out of the house. She came to the Receiving Hospital and had her wounds stitched and dressed. Then she swore to the warrant for Mrs. De Costa's arrest.

July 24 last Mrs. De Costa was arrested on a charge of burglary for breaking into Mrs. York's house and stealing some articles of underwear and provisions. She blamed Mrs. York for keeping company with her divorced husband. This case was dismissed.

Sues for Commission.

M. J. Mertens, as assignee of R. O. Oakley, has sued Harvey H. Dana, former owner of Smith's Cash Store, to recover $5000 commissions on the sale price of the store. It is alleged that Oakley, acting as the agent of the defendant under a commission contract, sold the store on May 29 to Albert H. Ackerman and M. J. Mertens for $40,000, but subsequently the defendant refused to pay a commission, as agreed.

Judge Cook Is Not Engaged.

Superior Judge Carroll Cook returned yesterday morning from his summer vacation. He will call his calender to-day. Judge Cook denies that he is engaged to marry Mrs. Herold, and says that the story of their engagement was given out by some one maliciously inclined.

GRAPE-NUTS.

BREAD DYSPEPSIA.

The Digesting Element Left Out.

Bread dyspepsia is common. It affects the bowels because white bread is nearly all starch, and starch is digested in the intestines, not in the stomach proper. Up under the shell of the wheat berry, Nature has provided a curious deposit which is turned into diastase when it is subjected to the saliva and to the pancreatic juices in the human intestines.

This diastase is absolutely necessary to digest starch and turn it into grape sugar, which is the next form; but that part of the wheat berry makes dark flour, and the modern miller cannot readily sell dark flour, so Nature's valuable digestor is thrown out and the human system must handle the starch as best it can, without the help that Nature intended.

Small wonder that appendicitis, peritonitis, constipation and all sorts of trouble exist, when we go so contrary to Nature's law. The food experts that perfected Grape-Nuts Food, knowing these facts, made use, in their experiments, of the entire wheat and barley, including all the parts, and subjected them to moisture, and long continued warmth, which allows time and the proper conditions for developing the diastase, outside of the human body.

In this way the starchy part is transformed into grape sugar in a perfectly natural manner, without the use of chemicals or any outside ingredients. The little sparkling crystals of grape sugar can be seen on the pieces of Grape Nuts. This food therefore is naturally predigested and its use in place of bread will quickly correct the troubles that have been brought about by the too free use of starch in the food, and that is too common in the human race to-day.

The effect of eating Grape Nuts ten days or two weeks, and the discontinuance of ordinary white bread, is very marked. The user will gain rapidly in strength and physical and mental health.

TRANSPORT SHERMAN DELAYED BY NON-ARRIVAL OF TROOPS

LOADING MUNITIONS OF WAR ON TRANSPORT SHERMAN.

THE transport Sherman was to have sailed for China yesterday with 1175 men, but owing to the non-arrival of the companies of the Second and Eighth Infantry that have been assigned to her she did not get away. It was fully expected that all the men would be aboard the transport yesterday morning, but owing to difficulties that arose on the trains two companies of the Second and two of the Eighth will not get here until early this morning.

Among those who are aboard the Sherman ready to sail for the Orient is General C. F. Humphries. He will be chief quartermaster in General Chaffee's staff. Major Harvey of the medical corps goes to Nagasaki to take charge of the hospital there. Chief Engineer George L. Harris, First Assistant R. H. Denwark, Second Assistant E. J. Steayall, Third Assistant W. V. Egan, Electrician Harry Beach, Plumber W. Britt and Machinists J. W. Stone, James Cannon and Charles Norton all go to Manila to relieve the crew in the engine-room of the hospital ship Relief. Incidentally Chief Officer A. Crosky of the Grant has been instructed by cable to take command of the Relief, and Captain Harding will come home. There has therefore been a change all around in the hospital ship.

The third battalion of the Fifth Infantry went aboard the transport early yesterday, and there were some lively times keeping them aboard. During the day they were allowed down on the wharf to exercise, and many of them seized the opportunity to escape and make a rush up town. Early this morning they will be rounded-up by a corporal's guard, and when put aboard will get five days in the brig on bread and water.

At the last moment 100,000 rounds of ammunition for the Eighth Infantry arrived at the transport wharf and was put aboard. When it was found that the transport would probably go straight through to China, with only a few hours' stop at Nagasaki, a quantity of additional meat and vegetables was put aboard. It is expected that the men who go to the Orient on the Sherman will be landed at Taku, and will be on their way to the front by September 19.

NEWS FROM THE OCEAN AND THE WATER FRONT

Miniature Ship Portsmouth Beats the Full Rigged Ship Hyderabad

Model of the Historic Warship Will Be Seen in the Big Street Parade on Admission Day.

The British ship Hyderabad arrived from Antwerp yesterday after a good passage of 146 days. As she sailed up the bay the little ship Portsmouth, rigged as the Marion by Boatswains' Mate Foley, gave her a brush. The minature craft ran rings around her rival and proved herself the fastest little thing ever seen in the bay.

The Portsmouth was the United States man-of-war that was in port on Admission day, 1850, and the Naval Battalion intends having this model of her in the parade on September 10.

The Hyderabad had some heavy weather during her run to port. Captain Scott says that on June 12 it was blowing a heavy gale and the next day it had increased to a hurricane. Everything moveable on deck was washed away and many of the sails were split. The storm was accompanied by rain and snow and the men suffered a great deal. On July 26 another storm was run into and from that on the ship had fair weather. The Hyderabad was three days off the Golden Gate and could not get in owing to light winds and calms.

The China Basin Lease.

There was no consideration of the China Basin lease at the meeting of the Harbor Commission yesterday because the term of J. H. Neff as Acting Governor has expired by reason of the return of Governor Gage, and the Governor cannot take up the matter before to-morrow. Acting Mayor Tobin was attending a meeting of the Supervisors and so could not come to the commission meeting. Tirey L. Ford, the Attorney General; E. S. Pillsbury and A. H. Payson, representing the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway Company, were at the meeting ready for business, but nothing was done beyond reading the minutes of the last meeting when the matter had been discussed and approving them. The board will meet again to-morrow to take up the question of the lease.

Changes of Captains.

Captain A. N. Walton, formerly chief officer of the Sherman, has been appointed captain of the Egbert. Acting Captain Hawes of the Egbert goes out as chief officer of the Sherman. Chief Officer Croskey of the Grant, now at Manila, takes command of the hospital ship Relief, succeeding Captain Harding, who comes home. Captain Reid of the Arcata has bought an interest in the Iaqua and will command that vessel. Captain McGuin succeeds Captain Nelson on the Empire and Captain Nelson takes the Arcata. Captain Guthrie goes out as master of the Alex. Duncan, Captain Shay goes back to the Pomona and Captain Clem Randall will take the Orizaba to Nome.

Chief Engineer Nieman of the steamer Australia remains ashore this trip. He will go East to bring out the Oceanic Steamship Company's new steamer Sonoma. Chief Engineer Kellar of the Zealandia will go out as chief of the Australia.

Captain Kains' Wife Sick.

The steamer Umatilla, which arrived from Puget Sound ports yesterday, reports that on August 18, at 11 a. m., in latitude 46 degrees 40 minutes north, longitude 124 degrees 50 minutes west, the ship Hawaiian Isles was spoken. Captain Kains reported that his wife was very sick. The Hawaiian Isles is bound from Santa Rosalia for Port Townsend.

Water Front Notes.

Ludwig Lankenau of 95 Steuart street is locked up in the harbor police station on a charge of grand larceny. Sunday night a Japanese named F. Maihama took a room in Lankenau's boarding-house. He had $225 in gold on his person, and in order to make sure of it went to bed with his trousers on. Next morning he found that his trousers had been cut away from his legs and both pantaloons and money were gone. He accuses Lankenau of robbing him.

The Robert Adamson has been taken to the Risdon shipyard at the Potrero. The big collier is to have a new crank shaft put in and other repairs made, which will keep her tied up for three weeks.

A large coal lighter, 130 feet long, 34 feet beam and 12 feet deep, is being built at the Potrero for the Piper-Alden-Goodall Company. She will be rigged with a dumping chute similar to the Carbon and will be modern in every respect. She will be welcomed on the water front, as additional barges are badly needed.

The Alaska Commercial Company's St. Paul sailed for Cape Nome yesterday. Among the passengers was Mrs. McKeever, wife of Captain McKeever, U. S. A., who is in charge of the military post at St. Michael.

Lorentz Foard yesterday purchased the wreck of the schooner Neptune for $87 50. The Neptune went ashore on the ocean beach about ten days ago.

Shipmasters bound to points on Puget Sound will have their arrival reported to the Merchants' Exchange if they will put up their signal flags when passing Baadah Point, Neah Bay.

Hector Brody set his son up in the delivery business. While the young man was in a house delivering a package three men stole the wagon. Hector saw them driving along East street and at once captured the team. One of the men escaped, but the other two were locked up in the harbor police station. They were too drunk to tell their names and were booked as John Doe and John Roe.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF MRS. LULU ROYLANCE

Preliminary Examination of Al Moody, the Jockey, Commenced Before Judge Cabaniss.

The preliminary examination of Al Moody, the jockey, on the charge of assault to murder for shooting Mrs. Lulu Roylance in front of the Winchester House on the morning of July 4, was commenced before Judge Cabaniss yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Hanley conducted the prosecution and the defendant was represented by Police Judge Graham.

Six witnesses were examined for the prosecution. They were: George H. Martin, H. S. Adams, R. C. Pearson, A. Morris, S. J. Simpson and David Martin. They all testified to having seen Moody fire the shots at Mrs. Roylance. Adams was shot by Moody at the same time, as he was talking to Mrs. Roylance, who was waiting for her husband to join her.

The case was continued till this morning, when the charge of assault to murder in connection with the shooting of Adams will also be heard. Mrs. Roylance will not be able to give her testimony, as she is still confined to her bed.

An Outing and Reunion.

The twenty-seventh annual invitation picnic and reunion of St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association of California was held at San Lorenzo grove on Sunday. The affair was largely attended by friends and members of the organization, and a delightful day was spent among the trees. An excellent orchestra discoursed music and the dancing pavilion was crowded throughout the day. M. A. Callahan acted as floor manager and F. McCarrick, T. Alford, T. Searey and J. McGinney composed the reception committee.

WANT TRAVELING PASSENGER MEN TO MEET HERE

Special Efforts Being Made to Secure Next Year's Convention.

Their Visit to San Francisco Would Certainly Result in Great Benefit to the City and State.

All the railroad men in the city are interested in the plan to induce the Association of Traveling Passenger Agents of the United States to hold their convention next year in San Francisco. The organization is the greatest aggregation of traveling advertisers in the world, and it is extremely desirous that they should come to this city and State and acquaint themselves with the varied charms and resources of the golden commonwealth and its great metropolis.

It is the business of these agents to instruct the thousands of ticket agents of the various lines how and where to advise people to go and what sections to advocate in particular. This is why their presence in this State is so much desired.

"The Traveling Passenger Agents' Association is a social organization wholly," said Passenger Traffic Manager McCormick of the Southern Pacific. "They are intelligent, capable and energetic, and all the railroad men of the coast want them to come out here. If we can get them to come to God's land we will send back to the populous East so many hundred walking, talking delegates for California, its climate, resources, beauty of scenery and other attractions, which are difficult to describe to Eastern men and not appear to be telling an untruth. As matter of fact, he fully believes that you are lying, and the closer you get to the truth the more he is convinced that you are a Munchausen.

"How can you describe the Yosemite? When you tell an Easterner who knows that Niagara has a fall of 183 feet that Bridal Veil is 1360 feet, sheer plunge; that the falls of Yosemite take a leap of 2800 feet and touch but one projecting rock in that distance, you need not be astonished at his look of fine scorn.

"Or when you stand him in the vicinity of one of the big trees, whether Calaveras, Wawona or others, and pointing out one like the Grizzly Giant, tell him that that tree was more than 6000 years old when our Savior was born, and that it and its companions are the oldest living things on this broad earth, can you blame him for being incredulous? He would not believe that the first limb on one of the monsters is 125 feet from the ground and that its girth is so great that a coach and four could be accommodated upon it. Yet, seeing is believing, and that is why we want these bright talkers and boomers to come to the coast.

"As an experiment we have been, during the terrible heated spell of the East, wiring Eastern newspapers figures on temperature here in San Francisco. As a result the remarkable comparison of heat and comfort has blockaded the sidewalks of the Eastern cities with interested and suffering people watching the bulletins. To them the facts seem almost preposterous. They cannot believe that within a few hours' ride east or north of this point we can find eternal snows, while here it is never too hot or too cold; that a few hours south are places where one can bathe in the surf with comfort from the 1st of January till the 31st of December.

"These are the things it is particularly desirable that the traveling passenger agents should see and experience. The Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific companies have extended a cordial invitation to these hustling gentlemen to come here and let us take them through the beautiful vales, over the high mountains, by our magnificent lakes and rivers, and through our hospitality impress them with the existence of the exceptional wonders of this wonderful State.

"If we can convince the men of the East that these things are not dreams and that their beauties and comforts can be theirs we will accomplish mighty things for California. I know of no class of men who can do so much good for this State as can these passenger agents, and that is why the railroad men of all the lines are eager to secure the next convention for San Francisco. I sincerely hope their efforts will be successful."

It is intended to provide free transportation to and from the coast and general entertainment for the passenger agents while the convention is in this city and State. The prospect of securing the coveted prize is very promising. The fight to bring the convention here will be made at the annual convention of the association, which will be held at Old Point Comfort, Va., in September.

U. S. MAIL-CARRIERS MUST PAY ROAD TOLLS

Neither the State Laws Nor Congress Has Exempted Them by Special Mention.

United States Circuit Judge Morrow handed down a decision yesterday dismissing the action of J. C. Harper against J. P. Endert and Fred Frantz to enjoin the defendants from collecting tolls from the plaintiff as carrier of United States mails from Crescent City, Del Norte County, to Grants Pass, Or. Judge Morrow decided that section 2814, Political Code of California, enumerates those persons exempt from the payment of tolls, and among those the carriers of United States mails are not specifically mentioned. Neither has Congress exempted them, and the case was therefore dismissed.

Similar action was taken with regard to the suit of the Eureka and Klamath River Railroad Company against the California and Northern Railway Company to enjoin the defendant from prosecuting certain condemnation suits in the State courts.

THE CALL'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE

EXPLORERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

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DISCOVERERS AND EXPLORERS OF NORTH AMERICA.

IX.

(Concluded.)

It seemed best now for the explorers to remain where they were for the rest of the winter. So a fortified inclosure was made, within which lodgings were built for the party. This was the first civilized settlement in the State of Illinois. It was called Fort Crevecoeur, and was not far from Peoria, on the other side of the river. The white men repeated their prayers daily, chanted vespers on Sunday and tried to convert the Indians. For worldly occupation they set to building a ship about the size of the ill fated Griffin, intending to use it in going down the Mississippi. As spring approached La Salle decided to go himself with a few men to Canada to get the rigging needed for this ship. While he was absent Hennepin was to explore the lower course of the Illinois and perhaps go up the Mississippi. Tonty and most of the men were to stay and complete the hull of the ship, which was now half-finished.

Let us first follow the fortunes of Hennepin. Brave and adventurous though he undoubtedly was, he shrank from undertaking this trip when it was first proposed to him. But after it was all over in writing about it he said: "Anybody but me would have been very much frightened at the dangers of such a journey." On the last day of February, 1680, he and two companions bade good-by to their comrades, entered their canoe and started down the river. Without mishap they reached its point of junction with the Mississippi, then turning northward they paddled up over the previous course of Joliet and Marquette as far as the mouth of the Wisconsin River, above which they entered an unexplored region. One day—the 11th or 12th of April—while on land cooking a turkey for dinner they were suddenly surrounded by a war party of 120 Sioux Indians. They were at once captured and carried up the river by the savages. For some time they were in doubt as to the fate in store for them. Earnest discussions on this subject were held by the savages, some wishing to sacrifice them, others speaking in their favor. They passed through Lake Pepin, and nineteen days after their capture landed near the present site of St. Paul. Hennepin was now adopted as a son by an Indian chief and taken off to his village on the shore of a small lake, which is believed to have been Mille Lac, from which the short Rum River flows into the Mississippi. This was the most northern point which he reached.

Early in the summer the Indians started off on a grand buffalo hunt, and Hennepin went with them down the Rum River to the Mississippi. Here, through the intervention of a friendly chief, he and one of his companions secured their liberty. In a small canoe they went down the river and soon reached the falls which Hennepin named after his patron, St. Anthony of Padua. He described the falls as being then forty or fifty feet high, but great changes have occurred in recent years, as is well known. After several months, during which they had many adventures, but made no further discoveries, they made their way to Green Bay. The following spring—1681—Hennepin went by the lake route to Montreal, where he was well received by Governor Frontenac. He appears to have had no further dealings with La Salle, but after the death of the latter published a revised account of his own adventures, which was calculated to rob the great explorer of some of the credit due him.

We now return to La Salle. On the day after Hennepin started down the Illinois River—that is, on March 1, 1680—La Salle and five companions set out from Fort Crevecoeur on the long and dreary journey of about 1000 miles to Fort Frontenac, in Canada. They proceeded up the river for some distance with great difficulty on account of the ice. When a few miles below the present site of Joliet they left their canoes and struck across the country on foot, wading through marshes and inundated meadows, floundering over the prairie deep in mud, until they reached the mouth of the St. Joseph. Thence they tramped across Southern Michigan, enduring great hardships from exposure to wet and cold, and some danger from the Indians. Reaching Lake Erie, they made a canoe in which they paddled to Niagara, and thence made their way to Fort Frontenac, where they arrived on the 6th of May, after "the most arduous journey," says the chronicler, "ever made by Frenchmen in America."

On August 10 La Salle left Fort Frontenac on his return with twenty-four men, and followed the northern route by way of the Humber, Lake Simcoe, the Severn and Georgian Bay, to Michillimackinac. Thence he went down Lake Michigan, up the St. Joseph, across to the Kankakee and down that to the Illinois, thus retracing his route of the previous year. While he was on this journey a great Iroquois invasion occurred, and the result of it was manifest when the Illinois village was reached. Where the 460 lodges had stood the year before none were now left. The whole was a scene of savage destruction and desolation. Anxious about Tonty, La Salle went on down the river to its junction with the Mississippi. He now for the first time beheld the great river which had played such an important part in his hopes and plans. But he had no time to explore it. Retracing his course, he continued his search for Tonty, and finally reached the St. Joseph again, but had no word of the fate of his friend, nor was it until the following March that he heard of his escape and safe arrival at Green Bay.

La Salle spent the winter of 1680-81 at Fort Miami, on the St. Joseph, and here the project took shape in his mind of forming a new Indian confederacy in the Illinois region, with himself at its head. With white man's arms and leadership they would interpose a barrier to the ravages of the Iroquois, would check the diversion of trade to the English, and with the opening of the Mississippi would turn securely to France a trade which was capable of indefinite expansion. It was a far-seeing plan, and to the realization of it he henceforth bent all his energies.

It now became necessary for him to return to Canada and prepare once more for the exploration of the Mississippi to its mouth. Late in May he went to Michillimackinac, there met Tonty, and with him repeated the long journey of a thousand miles by way of the lakes to Fort Frontenac. Here he found that his affairs, as usual, had suffered greatly through faithlessness of agents and jealousy of enemies. He put them in shape as well as he could, collected a band of thirty Frenchmen and the necessary Indian attendants, and early in the autumn of 1681 he set out for the third time to reach the mouth of the Mississippi. He went by way of Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay to Michillimackinac, then down to Fort Miami, where he reorganized his expedition, making it smaller. Late in December he crossed the southern end of the lake to the Chicago River, paddled up the stream, crossed overland to the northern branch of the Illinois and descended that to its mouth, reaching the Mississippi February 6, 1682.

After some delay the explorers proceeded down the river until, on the 13th of March, they found themselves among the Arkansas Indians, who treated them with great kindness and civility. They had now reached the lowest point visited by Joliet and Marquette. They kept on down the river until, on the 6th of April, it divided into three broad channels. They had reached the head of the delta. The expedition was now divided into three portions, so that the three channels were traversed to the gulf, where the canoes all came together again. The party landed, and amid volleys of musketry and shouts of "Vive le roi!" La Salle named the country "Louisiana," after Louis XIV, and took possession of it in the name of the King. A properly inscribed column was set up and a leaden plate bearing the arms of France was buried in the soil. The Mississippi had now been traced from Mille Lac in Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico, and the whole river, with all its tributaries and the vast regions which they drained was added to the realms of France.

Returning to the Illinois River, La Salle built Fort St. Louis on the top of "Starved Rock," a short distance above the mouth of the Vermillion River. In the plain below he gathered 4000 Indian warriors with their families and a few white settlers. This was the beginning of a colony, but the permanent success depended upon the establishment of communication with France by way of the Mississippi, for the Canadian authorities were bitterly opposed to the enterprise. La Salle accordingly determined to go to France to lead an expedition by sea to the mouth of the Mississippi, to build a fort there and garrison it, then go up the river to his colony.

The first part of this plan he carried out. Going to France he secured the approval of the King, and on July 24, 1684, set sail from Rochelle with an expedition of four ships. After some delay in the West Indies the voyagers sailed south of Cuba; they struck across the gulf in a northwesterly direction and reached the coast of the continent near the mouth of the Sabine River. Supposing that they were east of the Mississippi they turned westward and anxiously scanned the shore for the mouth of the river. At last La Salle thought he had found it, and the expedition was landed at Matagorda Bay, on the coast of Texas. The largest ship now returned to France and the others were lost, so that the wretched colonists were left quite helpless, stranded on an unknown coast. Here they remained for two years, their number constantly dwindling until none were left. During this time La Salle made several efforts to find the river, but without success, and was finally killed by one of his men on the 19th of March, 1687.

Thus perished the great explorer at the age of 43. As we read of his marvelous journeys, mostly by canoe and on foot, over many thousand miles of wilderness, of his utter indifference to extreme privation and discomfort, and of the heroism with which he endured the machinations of enemies and the reverses of fortune, rising superior to them all, we are impressed with the conviction that his was one of the most intrepid spirits of whom we have any record. The historian Parkman says: "America owes him an enduring memory, for in his masculine figure she sees the pioneer who guided her to the possession of her richest heritage."

C. H. SMITH.

Yale University.

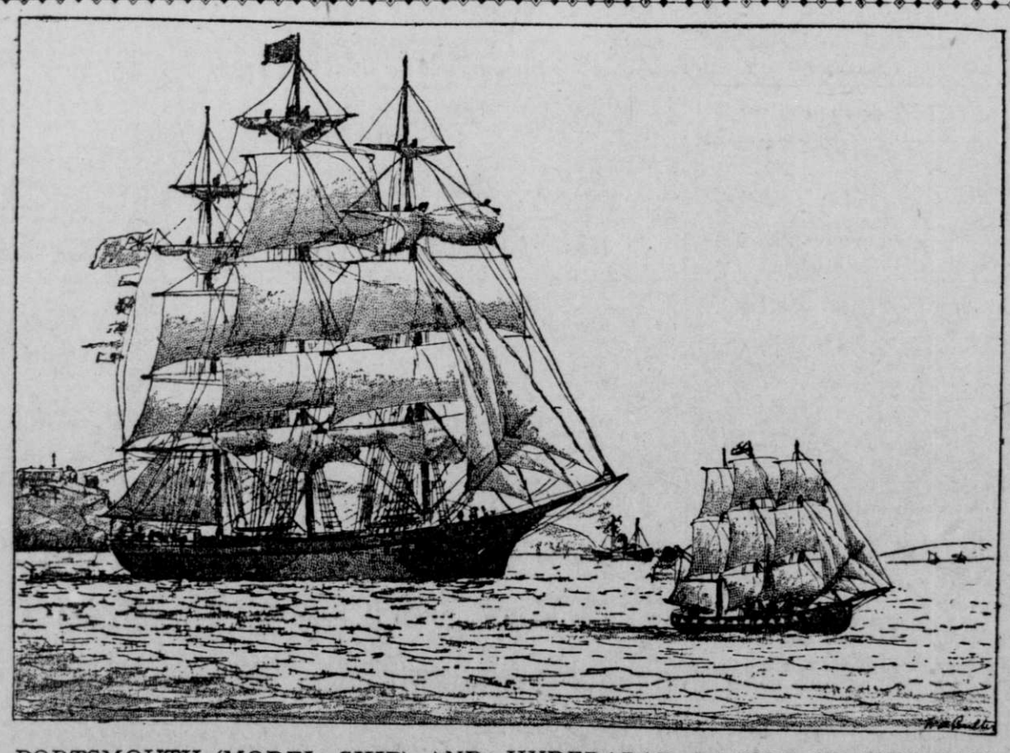
INDIAN GIRL STOLEN FROM HER GUARDIAN

Pretty Ada Baldwin, Fifteen Years Old, Taken From Eureka to San Jose.

William B. Freer, Indian agent for the Hoopa Valley reservation, has asked United States Attorney Coombs for legal advice with reference to the kidnaping of one of his wards recntly. Mr. Freer stated that on August 3 of this year a half-breed Indian girl of his reservation, named Ada Baldwin, about 15 years old and very pretty, was kidnaped from Eureka and taken on the steamer to San Francisco, thence to San Jose. Mr. Freer has also requested Mrs. Mary Orr, a reservation teacher, now on vacation at Pacific Grove, Monterey, to go to San Jose and try to recover the girl, or at least ascertain her whereabouts and that of the kidnaper. It is Mr. Freer's intention to prosecute the kidnaper, whose name he neglects to mention in his letter to Mr. Coombs.

Taken to the County Jail.

Fred Hansted, alias "Young Dutchy," was taken from the City Prison to the County Jail yesterday after being there for about ten days. He was waiting in the expectation of being released on bonds, but they were not forthcoming.



PORTSMOUTH (MODEL SHIP) AND HYDERABAD RACING UP THE BAY.

ONLY $12,000 NOW

Required to plant us on a solid rock where no opposition can annoy or destroy. It would be easy for some people to obtain this amount on a loan, but 'tis easier for us to get it from the sale of goods at half their real value. This can be done in a few days if the public notices the cut prices below.

BLANKETS.

Five hundred pairs on sale at prices 20 per cent lower than jobbers will ask in bale lots.
Good gray bed blankets, full size..... 60c pair
Larger and heavier blankets, gray.... 85c pair
Eleven quarter size, soft, pretty.....$1 25 pair
Camp or saddle blankets, $1 50 kind....1 00 pair
Other styles gray blankets...$1 75, 2 00, 2 50 pair
California wool blankets, $5 kind.....3 00 pair
California white wool blankets.....4 00 pair
Marysville white blankets, not extra size.....3 75 pair
Heavy gray wool, $8 kind.....3 85 pair
See the window for other blankets.

Marysville wool flannel, 75c line.....37½
$2 50 wool dress patterns, closing.....1 40
$3 50 and $3 75 dress lengths, wool.....1 65
$6 00 values and higher, extra goods.....3 50
Cotton dress fabrics, 10-yard lengths..50, 65, 75
Save half on dry goods—remnants on hand.

OTHER GOOD BARGAINS.

Sewing machines, used but few months....$15 00
Show cases in good order.....$3 00 to 9 00
Hammocks, some get $2, now..... 1 10
Overcoats, 40 or 50 to close, half price.
Lace curtains, large and handsome 75
White bedspreads, extra size, now..... 85
Girls' braid hats, last year's..... 5, 10
Girls' fine sailors, worth 75c..... 25
Cut glass salts, regular 15c kind..... 02
Milk-white glass sets, 6 pieces..... 15
Decorated lamp shades, also white.....25, 50

TINWARE We are offering volumes of tinware, hardware, canned goods, woodenware, stoves and even groceries and delicacies at prices that will save the buyers lots of money.

FIRST FLOOR.

Pie peaches, 2½-lb tins, best..... 08
String beans, Eastern packs..... 07½
White table cherries, fancy brands..... 15
Table apricots, 20c kind now..... 10
Scouring soap, large bars, warranted..... 03
White borax soap, our price now..... 02½
Marmalade, home pack, closing..... 10
Table sauce, warranted to please..... 06
Tomato catsup, not 10c or 15c..... 06
Mince meat in tins, small..... 03
Rotary 3-arm lawn sprinklers, not $1 50.. 75
Lawn mowers, warranted, not $5 00..... 2 25
Bicycle, ladies' approved $50 kind.....25 00
Blue, imported, 12½ cent boxes..... 05

No goods exchanged during this sale. Foreign and faraway business carefully handled. Free delivery across the bay. Everything is cash. No goods charged.

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