MRS. YERKES ADMITS SHE IS WEDDED TO MIZNER.

Young Californian Moves to Home of Bride.

Refuses to Discuss Stories Told by Gossips.

Report of Gigantic Conspiracy Is Baseless.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—New York's popular puzzle of "Wife or Widow?" was solved this afternoon by the filing of the marriage certificate of Mrs. Charles Tyson Yerkes and Wilson Mizner of San Francisco. The document was formally entered at the Bureau of Vital Statistics shortly after 12 o'clock.

"All I can say is that I am happily married," was the smiling comment of the bride.

Mizner said nothing, but busily devoted himself to moving into the magnificent Yerkes mansion on Fifth avenue. He left his hotel in a sea-going high-pressure automobile, warranted to do at least thirty knots an hour. In the hold and on the main deck was a heavy cargo of dress suit cases, hat boxes, canes, umbrellas and other impedimenta.

The young Californian was asked if he had not forgotten the canary bird, but he shook his head in a distracted way and told the chauffeur to "let her go." His parting words were that he might give out a "formal statement" later in the day.

That there was no tragic "plot" in the little four-day drama was carefully explained by the Rev. Andrew Gillie, the clergyman who performed the ceremony.

"There is one phase of the marriage," he said, "upon which I wish to inform the public, in view of the fact that it has been insinuated from certain quarters that the ceremony was the result of a plot. In the first place, I have been a minister for more than ten years, and my reputation assures my friends that I would not take part in any religious or civil ceremony that was not entirely regular.

"It is absurd to say that either of the contracting parties was in no condition to know what was occurring. Mrs. Yerkes was entirely herself. She was self-possessed, entered with zest into the spirit of the occasion and answered all the questions without the slightest hesitation."

It is expected that there will be a general relief over this formal denial of the existence of a "great conspiracy."

In his statement Mizner deprecated such talk and asserted in sporting vernacular that "the articles were signed in regular form and my seconds were all there." He declared that all the "fuss" had arisen because his wife did not wish the news of the wedding to become public so soon. Mizner also expressed considerable annoyance over the flat denials of the marriage which have come from Chicago through the statements by Charles E. Yerkes, son of the late traction magnate, and Clarence A. Knight, his attorney.

SAYS MIZNER IS A CAD.

Son of the Deceased Millionaire Is in an Angry Mood.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—"I have received no confirmation of the statement that Mrs. Yerkes now admits her marriage to Mr. Mizner," said Charles E. Yerkes this afternoon. "Until I hear from her I shall make no statement."

It was Mrs. Mizner's telegram to her stepson yesterday denying the marriage that caused the talk of a "plot." That subject was not discussed further by Mrs. Mizner's Chicago friends to-day. Earlier in the day Yerkes referred to Mr. Mizner as "a cad."

"Any man who has been talking as he has is a cad. Whether the report is true or not he ought to have kept his mouth shut," was Yerkes' statement.

"Further than this I must decline to discuss personal matters. I do not know of any plot to entrap Mrs. Yerkes into marriage."

L. S. Owsley, personal attorney for the late Charles T. Yerkes, and a former confidant of the millionaire, said his only knowledge of the case was obtained from newspaper reports.

FILES CONDEMNATION SUIT.

SAN RAFAEL, Feb. 2.—The Clear Lake and Southern Railroad Company to-day filed suit to condemn a right of way 148 feet wide through the lands of John A. McNear and the John A. McNear Company at Point San Pedro.

WILSON MIZNER, THE YOUNG CALIFORNIAN WHOSE MARRIAGE TO THE WIDOW OF CHARLES T. YERKES WAS AT FIRST DENIED, BUT IS NOW PUBLICLY ADMITTED BY THE HAPPY BRIDE.

DOAN'S PILLS.

THE PERFECT WAY

Scores of San Francisco Citizens Have Learned It.

If you suffer from backache,
There is only one way to cure it.
The perfect way is to cure the kidneys.
A bad back means sick kidneys,
Neglect it, urinary troubles follow.
Doan's Kidney Pills are made for kidneys only.
Are indorsed by San Francisco people.

F. T. Collins, silk hatter by trade, living at 1010½ Hyde street, San Francisco, Cal., says: "I cannot give Doan's Kidney Pills more praise than the remedy deserves. For several years I have been troubled more or less with kidney complaint. Every time I contracted a cold it settled in those organs and caused my back to ache severely. I wasted much time and endured much suffering trying medicine of various kinds, but they did not cure me. Finally I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills. My wife got a box for me. I took them and received almost immediate relief. By the time I had used the second box I was cured. My back does not ache, my health is much better and I sleep soundly every night. I have recommended Doan's Kidney Pills to a great many others, who all report good results from the use of the remedy."

For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

RUSSIA HOPES TO WIN PEACE

Ministerial Programme Provides for the Distribution of Land Among Peasants

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3, 2:30 a. m.—The Ministerial proposition for the solution of the agrarian question, a successful settlement of which is generally regarded as the crux of Count de Witte's difficult task, is now nearing completion and will be taken up for consideration by the Council of the Empire on February 8. It involves the appropriation of $150,000,000 for the compensation of private owners of lands expropriated for distribution to the peasants. The operation will be accomplished through the Peasant's Bank, which will purchase the lands and sell them to the peasantry on the installment system.

The difficult task in the solution of the question is the large sum necessary to carry out the project. As this is not obtainable in the country, it is necessary to add to the already large sum which must be borrowed abroad to meet the existing deficiency in the budget. The project, after revision by the Council of the Empire, will be turned over to the Douma, Count de Witte having repeatedly stated that no measure will be adopted before the convocation of that body.

Perusal of the project for the abolition of capital punishment mentioned in yesterday's dispatches show that while the ostensible object of the measure is really a carefully designed plan to strengthen the hands of the Government in dealing with armed revolution, it contains a "joker," removing certain categories of political crimes from the jurisdiction of certain district courts and making them triable only by court-martial.

The project states that all those killing or attempting to kill Government officials, soldiers and police, as well as those concerned in throwing bombs, must be tried not by civil courts, but by court-martial, there being no alternative in a case of conviction except death, though in an exceptional case the court may petition for commutation to hard labor for life.

The project, which was drafted by Minister of the Interior Durnovo and Minister of Justice Akymoff, will be considered to-morrow at an extraordinary session of the Council of the Empire. It is desired to push the measure through in order to deal with the growing crop of offenses of the character specified.

BURLINGTON OFFICIALS WOULD QUASH INDICTMENTS

Motion Filed in Federal Court by Freight Traffic Manager and Broker.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 2.—The Burlington Railroad freight traffic manager, George H. Cosgrove, and Freight Broker George L. Thomas, replying to indictments returned against them in the Federal court, filed motions to quash the entire proceedings. The Burlington has been indicted on seven counts. It made seven answers, all of them identical in text, and demurring on the ground that the allegations contained in the criminal suit brought against the railroad were insufficient.

Mrs. Corey on Way to Reno.

RENO, Feb. 2.—Mrs. W. E. Corey, wife of the Pittsburg steel magnate, who was expected to reach here to-day, did not arrive. She is at Salt Lake, but will be here in a few days. Mrs. Corey has purchased a home here and will reside in Reno permanently.

POWDER EXPLODES.—While experimenting with gunpowder at Laurel Hill Cemetery yesterday Bert Greenef was badly burned by a premature explosion. He was treated at the Central Emergency Hospital.

NEW INSURANCE SCANDAL BREAKS

President Hiram Tyree of Continental Life Accused of Fraudulent Practices

SALT LAKE, Feb. 2.—Following an investigation of the affairs of the Continental Life Insurance Company by the County Attorney of Salt Lake County, a complaint was sworn out and a warrant issued to-day for the arrest of the president of the company, Hiram Tyree, who is expected here to-morrow from San Francisco.

The complaint alleges that President Tyree offered a false instrument to the Secretary of State for record, in that it was certified that the books closed on December 31, 1904, whereas it is alleged that the books of the company were permitted to remain open in January for the receipt of cash which went to the credit of the report for the previous year; that Tyree falsely certified to the amount of cash held by the company in bank and in safety deposit vaults as being $40,852 65, when, as it is charged, the amount was much less than that, perhaps not exceeding $6000; that Tyree falsely certified that the total expenses of the company for 1904 were $119,118, when, it is charged, the total expenses were largely in excess of that amount.

The Continental Life Insurance Company has written about $6,000,000 worth of insurance in the States of Utah, Montana, Idaho, Washington and California.

Tyree is also at the head of the Western Securities Company, a California corporation. Under the laws of Utah the offense with which he is charged is a felony.

NOTED BRITONS IN CONFERENCE

LONDON, Feb. 3.—What is likely to prove a historic meeting took place last night when former Premier Balfour dined with Joseph Chamberlain in order to discuss the leadership difficulty, or as it is euphemistically called "the future of the Unionist party."

The event is surrounded with great secrecy, although it appears that both men were prepared for it by discussions with the leading men of both sections of the party.

Judging by the Chamberlainite newspapers, there is little hope that an agreement will be reached, and it is thought that the most likely outcome will be for both Chamberlain and Balfour to give way and hand over the leadership to Walter Hume Long, formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, who would endeavor to bring about unity in the party.

Apparently Chamberlain, while steadily declining to take the leadership of the disunited party, practically delivered an ultimatum to the effect that unless Balfour was prepared not only to accept Chamberlain's scheme, but to make it his militant policy, he will withdraw with his followers and form a separate tariff reform party.

According to information from the same source as the above the tariff is the chief stumbling block in Balfour's path, and the third alternative is the choice of a new and unfettered leader.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 2.—Governor Brooks to-day appointed District Judge C. H. Parmelee to the vacancy in the Supreme Court of this State caused by the resignation of Judge Van Orsdel, who has been appointed Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

NO COMPROMISE ON RATE BILL

President Not Willing to Accept Measure Which Does Not Retain Salient Points

TALKS WITH SENATORS

Administration Opposed to Any Dicker Affecting the Philippine Tariff Policy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—President Roosevelt is not trying to dictate to Congress what it shall do or not do regarding railroad rates or any other problem of legislation. He has not delivered to the Senate or to the House any sort of an "ultimatum" on subjects of legislation and has not held over the heads of Congress the "threat of an extraordinary session" if he does not obtain the legislation for which he is hoping. This statement is made by authority; also that suggestions of a compromise of any sort on rate regulation, which do not embody the substance of the President's message on the subject, have not appealed to the President. It can also be said that he doubtless would refuse to accept a compromise which would affect any essential feature of the proposed legislation.

What is known as the Hepburn bill, now under discussion by the House, embodies substantially the President's views as set forth in his annual message. In the early days of the present session he thought the measure proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission was the most practicable offered, but after mature consideration it seemed to him that the Hepburn bill was the better.

Members of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce have assured the President that either the Hepburn bill or a measure resembling it in essential features will be reported to the Senate. The report of the Senate committee will not be unanimous, but it will represent the views of a majority of its members. The report will be supported, it is thought, by Senators Cullom, Dolliver and Clapp and possibly by other Republicans and by the Democratic members of the committee.

It may be stated that, while the President desires that such rate legislation shall be established, he is firm in his attitude that the railroads as well as the shippers shall be justly dealt with. He wants nothing in the law that would affect unfairly the rights or the property of the railroads. He is confident that legislation to be framed substantially on the lines of the Hepburn measure will prove fair alike to the railroads and to the people. He is not trying to dictate matters of detail, and of course will preserve an open mind as to proposed amendments which do not affect the material and substantial features of the bill. Senators Dolliver and Clapp had another talk with the President to-day on the rate regulation question following a meeting of the Senate Committee at which the subject was under consideration.

The President is interested deeply in both the Philippine tariff and the statehood measure. Concessions as to either one of them have not, it is stated, been given serious consideration. At the White House it is understood that an effort is to be made in the Senate first to eliminate Arizona and New Mexico from consideration as a joint State, and if that should fail, secondly, to incorporate in the statehood bill a provision for the question of joint statehood being submitted to the voters of the two Territories.

It is early yet to say with any degree of accuracy what the result of the latter proposition may be. Senator Beveridge of Indiana, chairman of the Committee on Territories, has assured the President that in his judgment the measure as it stands ultimately will be enacted into law. That would be as the President desires, but it is not unlikely that he would sign the bill even if it were sent to him with the referendum provision included.

A vigorous fight is being made on the Philippine bill. Just now it is not a question of there being merely a majority and a minority report on the measure, for the Senate is divided into several groups on the measure, each one of which represents a different view. Whether these divergent views can be resolved into one, and the measure, practically as it stands, enacted into law or not, remains yet to be determined.

Secretary Taft, who is a stanch advocate of the bill, has let it be understood that no compromise involving an increase of the tariff rates on Philippine sugar and tobacco imports over the 25 per cent rate provided for in the measure will be accepted, if his views are to obtain.

He spurns the suggestion that in order to secure votes for the Hepburn rate regulation bill the administration would be willing to permit the Philippine sugar and tobacco imports to come into the United States at a rate of 50 per cent of the Dingley tariff rates. Secretary Taft would see the Philippine bill defeated on a direct vote rather than be a party to any such compromise.

THE STODDARD-DAYTON FOUR-CYLINDER CAR JUST ARRIVED

"The Parlor Car of Motor Cars," $2400 00, climbs three Golden Gate avenue hills with full load thirty miles per hour. Twenty-five miles per hour at top of third hill. J. W. Leavitt & Co., distributors, 307-309 Larkin street.

STUDENTS DEBATE FOR CARNOT MEDAL

Twelfth Annual Contest Ends in Victory for Berkeley.

BERKELEY, Feb. 2.—The gold medal awarded the winner of the annual Carnot debate, in which representatives of Stanford and the University of California take part, was given to-night to Norman A. Eisner of the University of California. The debate was heard by a great crowd in Harmon gymnasium, the Stanford debaters being supported by a number of Cardinal "rooters."

Twelve times have California and Stanford men fought on the platform for the Carnot medal. The record, until the contest this evening, included eight triumphs for California and three for Stanford.

The Carnot medal is the present of Baron de Coubertin, who founded the Carnot debating contest in honor and memory of President Carnot of France.

The medal goes annually to the best debater of the two universities in California, in a discussion of a subject dealing with some phase of the political history of France. The conditions of the debate require that the subject shall not be announced until within two hours of the time for debate. The subject to-night was: "Resolved, That France should abandon her alliance with Russia."

The men who represented California to-night were F. P. Griffiths, N. A. Eisner and W. A. Scott, with M. E. Harrison as alternate. Stanford's debaters were D. D. Sales, E. A. Cunha and W. F. Herron, with C. S. Osgood as alternate.

The presiding officer was Professor Charles Mills Gayley and the judges were Justices Angellotti and Shaw of the Supreme Court and Edward Lande, an attorney of San Francisco.

BATTLE RAGES INSIDE CHURCH

French Officials Attack Edifice When Congregation Refuses to Open Gates

SEVERAL SHOTS FIRED

Immense Crowd Gathers and Hose and Hatchets Are Used to Enforce the Law

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Church of St. Pierre du Gros Caillou was the only one where an inventory had been ordered to be taken to-day in accordance with the law providing for the separation of church and state. The authorities adopted rigorous measures to repress disturbances and the threatened counter-demonstration by Socialists against the militant Catholics who gathered at the church, and in consequence the Rue St. Dominique, on which the church is situated, had the appearance of a street in a besieged city. All the shops in the neighborhood of the edifice were closed, cordons of armed municipal guards on foot were stationed at intervals along the street and a squadron of mounted municipal guards with drawn swords patrolled the thoroughfare and kept the crowds moving.

When the Prefect, M. Lepine, arrived, the bells were tolled and the people inside the church, numbering about 3000, began singing psalms, while outside the rowdy element shouted revolutionary songs. M. Lepine thrice summoned the congregation to open the inside gates, which the people refused to do, and then firemen were ordered to force an entrance, using their hatchets. As they mounted ladders in order to break in the windows of the chapel of the Virgin, an annex of the church, revolver shots rang out and the firemen retired.

Later a fire engine arrived upon the scene and amid a shower of missiles the firemen scrambled up to the roof with a hose. The water was turned on and the interior of the building was soon flooded. In the meantime the doors had been battered down, but the municipal guards found barricades inside and met with fierce resistance. Numbers of the guards and the congregation were severely hurt, but the authorities eventually obtained the mastery and the demonstrators were captured, one by one, and led to the nearest station-house.

In the meanwhile the unruly crowds outside had broken through the cordons of the municipal guards and attempted to reach the church and engage in the fight with its defenders, but the mounted guards dashed through them in time.

Crowds increased in numbers around the edifice, where it is estimated about 18,000 persons gathered. The police force present was not strong enough to hold the people back. The municipal guards repeatedly charged and the rioters shouted "Assassins!" as arrested demonstrators emerged from the church and were taken away under escort.

All the officers who entered the church emerged covered with blood and their clothes torn.

As a net result of the rioting over fifty persons were seriously injured and a considerable number slightly hurt. The latter included police and firemen, who were almost blinded with cayenne pepper. Fifty arrests were made.

It is said that the clergy have done their best by advice to their congregations to remain calm, but without avail, the militant Catholics, being firmly resolved to resist what they term the spoliation of the many Paris churches, containing many millions of francs' worth of jewelry, medals and decorations given by devotees as thank offerings. It is charged that the blame for the recent conflicts attaches to the Minister of the Interior because of his order that the inventory should be carried out before the regulations under the separation law are definitely drawn up. This leaves the Catholics uncertain regarding the fate of church property, and their doubts on this subject have brought about their resistance to the order and its results. The authorities are determined, however, that the law shall take its course and the disorders be suppressed with the utmost vigor.

Twenty-two hundred inventories already have been made throughout France, many without incident; but Paris contains sixty-nine Roman Catholic churches, of which but half have been visited by the officials. Proceedings will continue to-morrow and in order to prevent a renewal of the disturbances the authorities have kept secret the hour at which the commissioners will visit the churches.

CHINESE VISITORS GUESTS AT DINNER

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Under the auspices of the various missionary boards which have their headquarters in New York, a notable dinner was tendered to the visiting high commissioners of the Emperor of China, Viceroy Tuan Fong and Tai Huang Chi, Assistant Secretary of the Chinese Treasury, to-night at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

John W. Foster, formerly Secretary of State, presided and addresses were made by Lieutenant Governor Lynn M. Bruce, on behalf of New York State; Rev. Arthur Judson Brown, who spoke in behalf of the missionary boards; Viceroy Tuan Fong, who voiced the appreciation of the commission for the welcome extended by America; Morris K. Jessup, president of the New York Chamber of Commerce; Bishop Coadjutor Greer of the Episcopal diocese of New York; President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia; Rev. Mancius H. Hutton, president of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America; Rev. Dr. D. Gamewell, professor in the Peking University, China, and Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng, the Chinese Minister at Washington. Letters of regret were read from President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Root.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—W. J. Calhoun, the President's special commissioner in the asphalt controversy, has been summoned to Washington and will be in consultation with Secretary Root to-morrow in connection with his report, just submitted.

POSTUM CEREAL.

Coffee
hinders digestion.
POSTUM
FOOD COFFEE
will repair the damage and keep you well.
Prove by 10 days' trial.

SAYS CENTURY DEMANDS MEN

President Jordan Lectures on Signs of the Times and Essentials of Success

THIS AGE IS PRACTICAL

It Cares Not for Ancestry or College Degrees, but Insists on Achievements

"The Call of the Twentieth Century" was the theme of an address by President Jordan of Stanford University before a big gathering of the members of the Christian Endeavor Society in Calvary Presbyterian Church last night. The occasion was the closing of the two days' celebration of the quarter of a century of the existence of the Christian Endeavor movement. During the festival the assemblages of the members have been greater than ever before known in this city.

President Jordan asked what the Twentieth Century wanted the young men to do, and in part said:

The twentieth century has come on with a rush and an energy such as has never before been known. There will be deeds of wisdom and deeds of folly enacted just as in the past, but the century will be more complex, more strenuous and more democratic than ever. There are so many things to do that are wise, but there will be foolish things done, of course, and there are only a hundred years, five of which have already gone, in which to do it all.

It will be strenuous because the world has been made smaller with the aid of the inventions by which we can speak and travel all around the world.

To-day we have to say yes and no one hundred times where our grandfathers said yes and no once.

CARE NOT FOR ANCESTRY.

Because of the complexity and strenuousness of the century it must be democratic—an age to do things without fuss or feathers or pomp or ceremony. When we want a man to do things to-day we do not seek him because he is the son of a Lord, a Marquis or a Senator; we care not for ancestry, nor his college degrees.

Democracy is equality before the law, where no man has the advantage of another. Democracy means equality in the start. Democracy is the best government for men who have their own heads in their own hats. There never was a time when there were so many openings for young men, who are given the opportunity to raise themselves to excellence without the advantage of money.

The century does not want those men whom one finds right along to the ferry behind the swinging doors, but is going to demand men of character. The days of the scheming man have gone by, and every selfish schemer will pass out. He has found out that the twentieth century will not tolerate him.

The twentieth century demands loyal men, whether the workingman or the head of the concern. There is a tendency to destroy the loyalty of men to their employers, and there is no greater enemy than those who would destroy the loyalty of men to those for whom they work.

Don't serve a man and knock him at the same time.

The century demands cheerfulness, and here in California what opportunities there are to be cheerful—nature's gifts, the birds, the brooks, the mountains, the air, the green grass. It may not be so green as found in other lands, but that isn't your grass; it isn't your sod and it does not concern you. The skies are here, the skies under which you stand you are concerned with and also with the people around you.

STAND IN CENTER OF STAGE.

To-day is your day, my day. We stand in the center of the stage, under the limelight, and it is the time when we are expected to follow our cue.

The century wants, besides cheerful men, useful men, and every one of these with Christian virtues. The twentieth century is going to value more than any other the sober mind. The great corporations want men clear eyed, men who remember facts, men whose brains are uninjured, insisting on brains in a normal condition. This is the time you must choose and the hour of your choice is the crisis in your history.

President John W. Hatch announced that he had received greetings from Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder of the organization, who is traveling in Germany. Dr. Clark expressed his delight at the great increase in the Endeavor ranks throughout the world. Hatch said the Endeavorers numbered 4,000,000.

The afternoon was occupied with enthusiastic receptions of the Juniors, whose presidents attending were:

Ethel Ordway, president of the Junior Christian Endeavor Society Central Methodist Episcopal Church; Lydia Thursbacher, president of Juniors of First Christian Church; Gladys Blood, president of Juniors of Park Congregational Church; Lucy Marshall, president of Juniors of Bethany Congregational Church; Agnes Geogeson, president of Juniors of First United Presbyterian Church; F. R. Hartell Jr., president of Juniors of Olivet Congregational Church; William Terrill, president of Juniors of Bethlehem Congregational Church; Penelope Jamieson, president of the Juniors' organizations; Minnie Foong Semm, president of the Chinese Presbyterian Juniors.

MAYOR RETURNS.—Mayor Schmitz returned from Los Angeles last night and was met at the ferry by several of the Supervisors and members of the "Rough Riders."

FINIGAN CASE IS SUBMITTED

Lawyer for Capitalist's Wife Makes a Plea for Big Alimony in His Argument

DEFENDANT IS POOR

So Claims Colonel's Counsel in Answering Remarks of Fair Plaintiff's Attorney

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SAN RAFAEL, Feb. 2.—Arguments in the Finigan divorce suit were concluded this afternoon and the case was submitted to Judge Thomas J. Lennon. During the arguments Finigan kept tugging away at his grizzled mustache. Mrs. Finigan is anxious to secure large alimony with a decree of divorce and believes that the old colonel has hidden wealth. Some time ago she was awarded $100 a month alimony, but the colonel refused to pay it, claiming poverty, and served seven weeks in the County Jail for contempt. His meals were brought from the hotel and he seemed perfectly content with his surroundings. Judge Angellotti, seeing that he was not affected by imprisonment, ordered him released.

Attorney Dorsey in his argument this afternoon reviewed the testimony, maintaining that his fair client was entitled to a decree of divorce on the ground of cruelty and sufficient alimony to enable her to move in the society she enjoyed previous to the separation in 1896. Dorsey contended that Colonel Finigan was worth $200,000 and had a yearly income of over $12,000 when he was married, and that therefore he should be worth that much now. He asked permission to amend his complaint to particularize specific acts of cruelty and inhumanity in order to make it conform with the testimony brought out during the trial.

Attorney Sweeney objected to the complaint being amended at this late hour and Judge Lennon sustained his objection. Attorney Sweeney made a brief argument, declaring there was nothing in the evidence to support Mrs. Finigan's charge of cruelty. He declared the prosecution had failed to establish San Francisco as the residence of Finigan and vigorously attacked the alimony arguments made by Dorsey, saying that the colonel was insolvent, and as the fair plaintiff had supported herself these many years there was no reason why alimony should be paid.

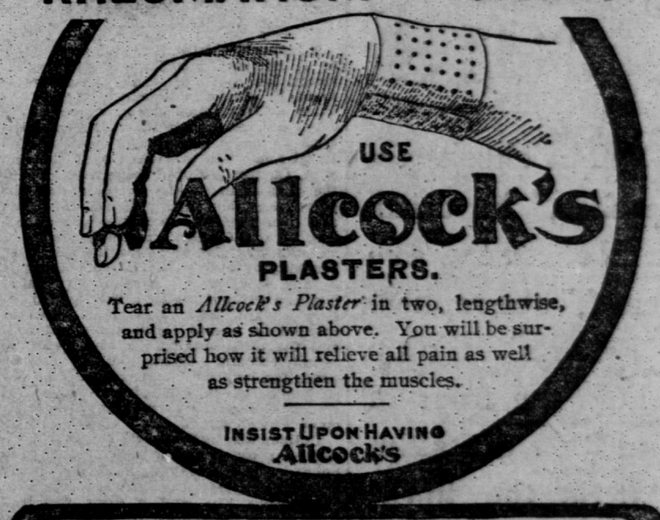
WIFE WANTS VENGEANCE.

OAKLAND, Feb. 2.—Mrs. Jennie Hensley, wife of Thaddeus Hensley, a picture frame dealer, who is alleged to have eloped with Nanette Wood, one of his pretty employes, has sworn to a complaint charging her husband with failing to provide for their two minor children.

LAUNCH OLYMPIAN SUNK.

MARTINEZ, Feb. 2.—The gasoline launch Olympian was sunk yesterday by a lumber schooner at Crockett.

WRITERS CRAMP OR RHEUMATISM IN WRIST



Tear an *Allcock's Plaster* in two, lengthwise, and apply as shown above. You will be surprised how it will relieve all pain as well as strengthen the muscles.

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For Relief and Cure of Corns and Bunions
Give Immediate Relief — Afford Absolute Comfort

Chicago and the East

Are easily reached by the through train service of the Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line. Three daily trains from California points via the most direct route and over the only double-track railway between the Missouri River and Chicago. Daily and

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in Pullman Tourist sleeping cars through to Chicago without change. Double berth only $7.00. Choice of routes.

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