Four-Track Bill Questioned; Doctors in Biennial Rumpus

CAMINETTI FLAGS RAILROAD BILL

Action on "Four-Track" Measure Postponed Until Senator Can Study It

ASKS AN AMENDMENT

CALL HEADQUARTERS, 1007 EIGHTH STREET.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 11.—Caminetti of Amador sprang to the fore in opposing the mysterious "four-track bill" when it came up for reconsideration in the Senate today. Senator Anderson, who fathered the bill in the upper house, explained that its sole intent was to assist electric railways in the southern part of the State.

Caminetti, disclaiming knowledge of the bill, said he had been told that it would help the Southern Pacific to freeze out the Western Pacific in Niles Canyon and other narrow defiles. He was not sure that this was so, he admitted, but could see no harm in amending the bill so as to provide that trackage could be shared by competing roads in places of this kind.

Curtin of Sonora, saying he always was in favor of assisting the Western Pacific or other competing roads, did not think Caminetti had any occasion for alarm.

"What is to prevent the Western Pacific from being as spry as the Southern Pacific and jumping in and claiming the remaining space in Niles Canyon?" he asked. "The same thing would apply elsewhere."

Leavitt of Alameda could see no danger in the bill, but did not act as though the Republican majority had any programme in the measure. For the leader of the floor the part he took in the discussion was singularly docile. Only two votes were recorded against reconsideration. Caminetti insisted on more time to study up the bill, however, and Anderson was willing. The matter was made a special order for 11 o'clock tomorrow.

HAWKINS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Senate Passes Bill Enabling Hollister Banker to Do Good Deed

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 11.—Senator Lynch asked for speed in legislation today so that the plans of an aging philanthropist to do good might not be frustrated by rapidly approaching death.

The philanthropist is T. S. Hawkins, a banker of Hollister, who has built a hospital as a memorial to Hazel Hawkins, a granddaughter. He wants to deed this to a board of trustees and arrange for its subsequent conduct. Assemblyman Davis introduced a bill in the House which amounted to an enabling act for this purpose. It was the passage of this bill that Lynch pleaded for.

"My span of life is rapidly approaching its completion," Hawkins wrote Lynch in a letter requesting that further delay on the bill be avoided.

The Senate passed the bill, which will enable Hawkins to deed over the hospital as soon as the measure is signed by the Governor.

LOBBYIST BILL STRANGLED

Walter Parker Will Not Have to Tell Cost of French Dinners

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 11.—The Republican majority in the Senate has come to the conclusion that Sanford of Ukiah is a little too progressive in his bill which would have professional lobbyists register their names with the Secretary of the State and keep an itemized statement of their expenditures for desirable legislation. The bill has been quietly strangled in the chamber of the committee on judiciary, and Walter Parker will have no occasion to tell how much he has to spend on French dinners or on other diversions perfected for his friends in the Herrin camp.

The pure food bill of McCartney of Los Angeles passed the Seante today by unanimous vote. Appropriations aggregating $101,314 were voted to the University of California by the passage of a bill introduced by Leavitt of Alameda.

HALF HOLIDAY STANDS

Effort to Make County Officials Work Saturday Afternoons Defeated

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 11.—The fight made by Assemblyman Wyatt of Salinas to repeal the law providing for a Saturday half holiday in county offices ended today in victory for the county officials. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the Wyatt bill was beaten last Thursday met with the approval of only thirty-five members, where forty-one ayes were necessary to bring about another test on the measure itself.

Wyatt argued that the Saturday half holiday worked a great injustice on country people, who found Saturday afternoon the most convenient time to transact business at the courthouse.

The appeal met with no response. Wyatt picked up a few votes and lost half a dozen. County officials had evidently made their influence felt in several quarters.

HARTMAN SCORES ONE

His Bill Forcing Full Yardage Labeled on Spools Is Passed

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 11.—"I have been in this business myself and know it is full of swindling," declared Senator Gus Hartman today when pleading on the floor for his "full spool" bill. The measure makes it a misdemeanor to put wrong yardage labels on cotton, silk and other threads.

Hartman said it was a measure meant to benefit the small consumer and drew a plaintive little pastel in prose of the millions of milliners, modistes and other hard working dames and demoiselles who had been cheated out of their just share of thread. The earnest lawmakers remembered Tom Hood's "Song of the Shirt" and passed the bill by a unanimous vote.

Hartman will now direct all his attention to his anti prize fighting bill.

HIGGINS BILL PASSED

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 11.—The claim of $9500 which Attorney Frank Higgins of British Columbia ran up against California for bringing about the extradition of George D. Collins, the bigamist, was given the sanction of the Assembly today, after much argument.

When argument was "heard to cease" the Assembly voted down a resolution by Davis that a committee of lawyer members of the Assembly investigate the bill, and passed it by a vote of 49 to 22.

MORTGAGE TAX ABOLITION

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 11.—Regardless of previous defeats advocates of the abolition of the mortgage tax have paved the way for another appeal to the referendum. Senate constitutional amendment No. 6, providing for the change mentioned, passed the Assembly today, and the question will be submitted to the voters at the general election in 1908.

NO-SEAT-NO-FARE BILL DEFEATED

Johnson Says Call of the Whistle Caused House to Vote Against Measure

WILL TRY IT AGAIN

CALL HEADQUARTERS, 1007 EIGHTH STREET.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 11.—One of Grove Johnson's antirailroad bills reached the final passage stage in the Assembly today and found itself eight votes short of a majority. The measure provided that railway passengers who were not given a seat need not pay fare. Johnson declares that the call of the whistle beat his bill, but as he changed his vote and gave notice of a motion to reconsider he still has another chance.

The vote was not a fair test of the railroad strength in the Assembly, as a number of Herrin programmers supported the bill and a few members not in the habit of taking orders opposed it. Sixty-two votes were recorded, leaving seventeen members not on record.

Johnson opened the debate by pointing out that laws requiring railway companies to furnish seats for passengers have been on the statute books since 1861, but have been ineffective because no penalty was provided. His bill as he drew it made violations of the law a misdemeanor, but the committee to which it was referred took out this sting and left only that part which gave passengers without seats the right to refuse to pay fare. At this part of his recital, Johnson inquired:

"Now, isn't that rotten?"

In closing the debate Johnson spoke of the wonderful tenderness shown by legislators for the interests of corporations. Opponents gave different reasons for their vote, but it was the same old story.

"I don't think this bill will carry," said Johnson in conclusion. "I thought when the shriek of the locomotive was heard through the land it would be beaten. I expect a train of cars will run over me, but I'm going right ahead. The only question at issue is whether you should get a seat you pay for when the law says you should have it."

The record was then made up as follows:

Ayes—McKeon and Thompson of San Francisco, Berry, Birdsall, Bishop, Campbell, Cogswell, Collister, Costar, Cutten, Davis, Drew, Eshleman, Forbes, Hammon, Held, Johnson of Sacramento, Leeds, Lucas, Lynch, McClellan, McConnell, McMullin, Otis, Percival, Pierce, Snyder, Strobridge, Thompson of Los Angeles, Weske, Whitmore, Wyatt and Speaker Beardslee—33.

Noes—Barry, Beckett, Boyle, Coghlan, Cullen, Fratessa, Kohlman, Strohl, Toomey, Vogel and Wilson of San Francisco, Baxter, Bell, Bush, Butler, Case, Cornish, Higgins, Johnson of San Diego, Lemon, Ludington, McGuire, O'Brien, Pyle, Root, Sackett, Spaulding, Stanton, Transue—29.

Absent—Beban, Fisher, Hartman, Kelly and Wessling of San Francisco, Chandler, Devlin, Estudillo, Finney, Hans, Hewitt, John, Jury, Smith, Smyth, Stetson, Walsh—17.

MAY AGAIN PRESS JAPANESE ISSUE

O. A. Tveitmoe, president of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, has received a letter from Assemblyman S. T. Kohlman of the Forty-second District, San Francisco, bearing upon Japanese legislation at Sacramento. The letter follows:

I note by this morning's Examiner that it is your intention to come to Sacramento on Tuesday next, relative to the present agitation on the Japanese question, etc. The idea is a good one, and I have no doubt your valuable presence will have its beneficial results. I stand prepared to introduce any legislation or resolutions in the Assembly that will be suggested and agreed upon by you, as representing the sentiments of the Anti-Japanese and Korean League, as I firmly believe and contend that your organization represents no less than 50,000 trades-unionists and labor union men.

Should you deem it advisable, I will reintroduce my resolution of last Tuesday, which was declared out of order by the Speaker after reading. I mailed you the San Francisco Call, which printed it in full. I also, on request of the reporter of the Examiner, gave him a copy, but the paper refused to print the same.

I received a Labor party nomination as well as Republican, as you are no doubt aware, and I intend remaining loyal to the wishes of the former, and, outside and apart from this, I am in hearty accord with the position your league has so justly and honorably taken and maintained, and would further add that the same is in every way in full sympathy with my convictions. I applaud the courage and manhood of the league for remaining so loyal and steadfast for the maintenance of the sovereign rights of the great State of California and for the protection of its people from the influx and overflow of this undesirable Japanese horde.

You no doubt noticed that Senator Black's resolution received more courteous treatment at the hands of the Lieutenant Governor and the members of the Senate than my resolution did at the hands of the Speaker. If you see fit you have my permission to give this letter to the press.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails. E. W. Grove's signature on each box. 25c*

ABSTRACTS AS EVIDENCE

Assembly Judiciary Committee Recommends Bill by One Majority

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 11.—By the bare majority of one, the Assembly committee on judiciary decided tonight to recommend the Coghlan abstract bill for passage. This bill specifies conditions under which copies of abstracts of title may be put in evidence, and is designed to prevent complications like those that have arisen as a result of the San Francisco disaster.

A bill drafted by McEnerney to amend the law governing sole corporations received favorable recommendation. The Catholic church is a sole corporation and, owing to the death of Archbishop Montgomery and the illness of Archbishop Riordan, it was deemed wise to ask for legislation that would permit the property of the church to pass into the temporary custody of an agent.

Recommendation was also given the Butler bill to enable grand juries to hire detectives when such expenditure is approved by the court.

Two Senate bills, both by Willis, were recommended. One makes the theft of a bicycle an indictable misdemeanor instead of a felony, and gives the trial judge authority to send the offender either to the county jail or a State penitentiary. The other provides that defendants in lausuits shall contribute $1 to the library funds.

The Transue conditional sale bill fell into disfavor. This measure would compel the recording of all conditional contracts of sale. The object is to prevent dishonest purchasers from reselling property to which they have not acquired title, but the committee decided that there was no necessity for such a law and will advise against the passage of the bill.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days

Pazo Ointment guaranteed to cure any case itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c*

FORCE DREW BACK TO MAIN ISSUE

McGuire and Walsh Cause Him to Withdraw Amendments to Coalinga Bill

WAKE UP IN TIME

CALL HEADQUARTERS, 1007 EIGHTH STREET.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 11.—Twice today the Kings-Fresno boundary fight broke into the proceedings of the Legislature. Drew of Fresno, who, naturally, does not want to see his county lose the rich Coalinga oil district, stole a march on McGuire of Kings in the morning by having three proposed amendments made a special order for Thursday afternoon. Late in the day McGuire came to and complained that the amendments were made simply to delay matters. He asked the Assembly to reconsider its action and vote on the amendments at once.

Drew pleaded for time. He wanted to wait until he could get a couple of maps from Fresno.

In answer to a question by Leeds of Los Angeles the member from Fresno admitted that his proposed amendments would kill the bill. He was proposing that the lines be drawn in the same old way.

McGuire was anxious to get down to the real fight. Phil Walsh of Oakland joined in his request. He had been traveling around with McGuire and there was no chance for sleep while the bill was pending.

"The gentleman admits," said Walsh, "that his object is to emasculate the bill and let it die a peaceful death."

Drew waxed warm as he denied having said any such thing. Walsh replied that unless his usually reliable ears deceived him no other meaning could be taken from the gentleman's words.

The row ended when Drew withdrew his amendments and agreed with McGuire to fight the division question to a finish Thursday afternoon.

PRIMARY MEASURE NEAR DEFEAT

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

the direct primary reformers may have to be plodded along again. The fight made before the sitting Legislature and so nearly won stands to be set at naught, to be shunted upon another Legislature, and that to satisfy the ambition of a few men who have, consciously or unconsciously, played into the hands of the dearest enemies of the movement to wipe out boss control of partisan politics and the machinery of government. It is a responsibility that cannot be dodged, cannot be transferred to the shoulders of members of the Senate collectively or individually. It is a responsibility that must lie with the men who by their votes have incurred it and have made it possible for the redemption of the platform pledges of both Democratic and Republican parties to be deferred for four or more years.

If the thirty-seventh session of the Legislature fails to submit to the people of California a proposition for a constitutional amendment authorizing the next session to enact a direct primary election, the twenty-nine men who voted for the Held-Wright amendment on January 29, and who voted today to reject the Senate amendment to the same proposition, will have to explain their votes today to their constituents.

SOME VOTED HONESTLY

Some of them voted honestly, believing apparently that the Senate would recede from its amendment. Others voted for nonconcurrence with a full knowledge of the risk they were assuming. If the Senate fails to recede some of these men will change their attitude if they get a chance. Some more of them are praying they may not get the chance.

It was not children unwitting of what they did who refused today to concur. They were men, legislators, who knew they had not adopted joint rules, who knew that the amended proposition as it came from the Senate had been fought out and even bitterly in caucus; knew that the Senate had most emphatically declined to submit to any amendment in its own body; must necessarily have known that they accepted nine chances of defeat for the whole amendment to one for their success in their refusal to definitely agree to ride one horse. More than this, the men who led the fight against the Senate proviso knew and definitely that their own scheme to advance the Senatorial candidacy of George C. Pardee, and for that matter any other scheme which contemplated the enactment of an alleged direct primary election law by the present Legislature could not pass the Senate nor receive consideration at the hands of the Senate committee on election and election laws. There was a splendid opportunity for grand stand playing, but if because of these heroics no proposition for a constitutional amendment is submitted these men will be confronted by the necessity of explaining an awkward situation to their several constituencies.

STRAIGHTFORWARD MEASURE

The Held-Wright amendment, as drawn, was a simple straightforward proposition, authorizing a subsequent Legislature to enact direct primary election laws. In the Senate committee on elections and election laws, laymen's fears resulted in the addition of a proviso, which, while it allayed those fears, did more. It made it incumbent upon the Legislature to enact a direct primary election law or ride the existing primary law, singly. It wiped out the possibility of straddling. It provided a plain, unequivocal redemption of the platform pledges and it left no alternative for the dodging of a subsequent Legislature—direct primary or the present primary election was the meat of the proposition. Fear of this proposition, real or feigned, was the peg upon which hung the opposition, which, while it will in no way help the plans of the men responsible for it, may result in preventing the submission of an amendment to be voted on at the next general election.

The opposition to the Held-Wright amendment, based on an alleged fear of the frightful consequences of the proviso, was led by Assemblyman Stetson of Alameda, the sponsor for a bill which provides for the adoption of the Illinois method of amplified delegate conventions in lieu of a direct primary election law. The keynote of this bill and its one section which really provides for a direct nomination is that section providing for the nomination of a candidate for the United States Senate.

It is not necessary to credit Stetson with the authorship of the bill. It had been thrashed out in the Governor's office nearly a month before Pardee quitted office. No real friend of direct primary reform objects to Pardee or any other man offering himself to the people as a candidate for United States Senator or constable. The real friends of direct primary reform do, however, object to the political ambitions of any one man being magnified into an importance of proportions greater than the reform which involves the political freedom of all the people.

The advocates of the Stetson bill, the Leeds bill, the Savage bill and the several other direct and alleged direct primary measures had been told and definitely by the Senate leaders that beyond the submission of a constitutional amendment that would permit of the subsequent enactment of adequate and comprehensive direct primary legislation, the question would not be considered at this session. This definite information was coupled with a full knowledge that it was only by the barest margin and after a long contest that an amended form of the Held-Wright proposition had been permitted to get through the Senate, and that only because of the impetuous Governor and the coercion exercised by a party caucus.

PROVISO TO ALLAY FEAR

The proviso added by the Senate is in these terms: "Provided, however, that until the legislature shall enact a direct primary election law under the provisions of this section, the present primary election law shall remain in force and effect."

Stetson, in opposition to concurrence, said the proviso was added to allay an unnecessary fear in the breasts of laymen. The lawyers knew, he said, that the adoption of the constitutional amendment voted for would not repeal the existing primary law. Then he came to the meat of the situation, when he said that if the next Legislature failed to pass a direct primary law the present intermediary law would be a part of the constitution and could be changed, amended or amplified only by the enactment of a direct primary law or another constitutional amendment. Cutten, McConnell, Eshleman and Hewitt also advocated nonconcurrence. Held, Coghlan and Grove Johnson advocated concurrence, pointing out that failure to concur in a proviso that added nothing but subtracted nothing from the existing law, and which put a plain alternative up to the next Legislature, would result in preventing any direct primary progress at the present session.

THIS LAW, OR NOTHING

Stetson asked whether Johnson meant that if the Held-Wright amendment were not passed the people of California would get nothing, and receiving affirmative answer, based on the known attitude of the Senate, declared:

"Then I'm for going to bat on it."

The expressed fear of all the speakers in opposition to concurrence was that in the event the next Legislature failed to act, they could not make the present primary law mandatory in their several communities, though at the same time all but Cutten admitted directly or indirectly that they did not expect to ask for any such mandatory provisions.

Cutten is asking for just such a provision for Humboldt County now, and if he should pass his bill it would be part of the law protected by the Senate proviso. That he has an honest doubt of this is willingly enough conceded; also, that he, with other men, magnified that doubt and, not appreciating the situation, fell into an awkward hole from which it may be extremely difficult to extricate themselves.

The situation in a nutshell is simply this: The Senate will not recede. The Assembly has refused to adopt the joint rules of the last session, and there is no regular way for the appointment of a conference committee. The Senate leaders will not agree to a special conference committee. They are in a position, should they choose, to kill the whole direct primary reform movement, for this session, at least, without accepting any of the responsibility which the Assembly has accomodatatingly taken off their shoulders. That they will not do this is no fault of thirty Assemblymen, who walked into a deadfall.

MAY SAVE THEIR FACES

Without receding, the Senate will give the Assemblymen a chance to get out of a hole and save their faces with the people. When the message of nonconcurrence is transmitted to the Senate tomorrow morning Senator Leavitt, on whom some of the Assemblymen would like to lay the responsibility for their votes today, will move to postpone consideration of the Assembly message for one week. In the meantime the Assembly may, if it choose, adopt the Senate's proposition for joint rules and secure a conference committee. In that conference committee the addition of a word or two that will not change the purport of the amendment can, if the Assembly conferees choose, be agreed upon and the proposition again sent to a vote of both houses.

If the Assembly conferees refuse to accept some such slight change the Held-Wright amendment is dead. Direct primary reformers will be confronted with the task of getting out and passing a new proposition. That this can be done in the limited time that will remain before adjournment without date is more than doubtful.

The Assemblymen who voted for concurrence—Barry, Baxter, Beban, Beckett, Bell, Birdsall, Bishop, Boyle, Butler, Chandler, Coghlan, Cullen, Estudillo, Finney, Hartmann, Held, Johnson of Sacramento, Johnson of San Diego, Jury, Kelly, Ludington, McClellan, McMullin, Percival, Root, Snyder, Spaulding, Strohl, Thompson of San Francisco, Vogel, Walsh, Wilson, Beardslee—33.

The Assemblymen who imperiled the submission of an amendment by voting for nonconcurrence — Berry, Bush, Cogswell, Collister, Cornish, Costar, Cutten, Davis, Eshleman, Fisher, Forbes, Fratessa, Hewitt, John, Kohlman, Leeds, Lemon, McConnell, McGuire, McKeon, Otis, Pyle, Stanton, Stetson, Strobridge, Thompson of Los Angeles, Transue, Weske, Whitmore, Wyatt—30.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 11.—The bill introduced by Assemblyman Henry Thompson of San Francisco to change the law in regard to notices of increase of rent passed the lower house today by a unanimous vote. Under the present law only fifteen days' notice is required. Thompson's bill would make it necessary for landlords to give thirty days' notice.

DOCTORS IN THEIR USUAL RUMPUS

Biennial Fight Over Personnel of Medical Board Is On at State Capital

OSTEOPATHS BOB UP

CALL HEADQUARTERS, 1007 EIGHTH STREET.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 11.—Practitioners of the rival healing arts exposed each other's secrets, impeached the integrity of the State Board of Medical Examiners and engaged in the liveliest kind of personal vivisection before the joint Senate and Assembly committee on public health and quarantine at the hearing this afternoon of the bills which propose to effect new reforms in the profession of medicine in California.

The chief discussion centered about the bill introduced by Senator McKee, which provides that the Board of Medical Examiners shall consist of five members elected by the Medical Society of California—two members by the California State Homeopathic Medical Society, two members by the Eclectic Medical Society and one member of the Osteopathic Association.

Dr. George W. Greenwell of San Francisco, who said he was speaking for the eclectics, declared the scheme of representation on the board all wrong. He knew from his own experience, he said, that the board was altogether partisan and had denied him a certificate because the controlling majority was antagonistic to the spirit of the eclectic school.

"Is it not true that you failed to pass the examination of the board and were arrested in San Francisco two years ago for practicing without a license?" asked Attorney Tait of the board.

"This will never do," declared Senator Anderson. "We are not here to indulge in personal abuse, and I must insist emphatically, Mr. Tait, that you will not pursue this line of argument."

Dr. Dudley Tait of San Francisco, Dr. F. M. Pottenger of Los Angeles and Dr. O. D. Hamlin of Oakland upheld the Board of Examiners and argued that the physicians of the State, irrespective of schools, wanted to maintain a high mark of efficiency.

Dr. H. F. Miles of Sacramento, appearing for the osteopaths, opposed many features of the McKee bill in the strictures it placed on osteopaths. He was in favor of having the Governor appoint the Board of Examiners. There was a long discussion on this matter before the meeting adjourned.

Women Flock to Swindler With Their Gold

Captain Emmons Reaps Harvest With Help of Clairvoyant

Wondrous tales of yellow gold and mysterious spirit messages from another world are strangely intermingled in the story of the rise and fall of Captain E. W. Emmons, mining engineer, promoter, smooth talker, and now a prisoner in the city jail. Captain Emmons reached San Francisco yesterday from Chicago in charge of Detective Steve Bunner. He was brought back to face charges of a score of victims who accuse him of having obtained money under false pretenses. In addition an indictment brought by the Grand Jury hangs over his head.

Emmons was traced, located and brought back through the clever work of Detective Bunner. The detective had to go before the Governors of two States and twice appeared in court to contest the claims of Emmons, who opposed extradition.

Side partner of Captain Emmons, ally in his spectacular mining promotions, is Professor Niblo, clairvoyant, palmist, spirit medium and sure prophet of the future, if his own advertisements are to be believed. Niblo advised his clients that the way to riches lay through Emmons' mining schemes, and the captain was ever ready to assist his friends by selling them stock at a dollar a share. After cleaning up $23,000 in San Francisco the professor and the captain winged their way to Chicago, where they had just resumed business when Detective Bunner swooped down on them.

An unsolved feature of the case lies in the name of the president of Emmons' company. It appears on the stock certificates as M. A. Morton. It happens that Emmons' stenographer was a Miss Morton, young and attractive. Miss Morton's present address is not known, but she is supposed to be in Chicago. The police believe that she was the elusive president.

Among the victims of Emmons and Niblo are several women, who were induced to invest their savings in what was pictured to them as surpassing anything described in the Arabian Nights. The first complaints against Emmons were made by Mrs. Abbie McDaniels and Mrs. M. E. Hurst. The former placed her case before the Police Department and the latter consulted the Grand Jury. A flood of complaints followed these two.

Captain Emmons began operations two years ago in Siskiyou County. He entered into negotiations with F. W. Mahler, the owner of the Drummer Boy gold mine, situated eight miles from Yreka. Emmons bonded the property for one year, at the end of which he was to pay $40,000 in cash, erect a ten-stamp mill and work the mine. It was expressly stipulated that no corporation should be formed, but that Mahler should receive 25 per cent of the output of the mine, the remainder to go to Emmons.

As soon as he had control of the property Emmons organized a stock company of 500,000 shares and began to sell stock at $1 a share. To help the scheme along he opened offices in San Francisco and entered into alliance with Professor Niblo, the clairvoyant, who had rooms at 411 Ellis street. Niblo's right name is Clark, but Clark lacks the ring of mystery which Niblo possesses. Niblo advertised his ability to consult the spirits for financial success. He had a large number of clients, mostly women. The spirits invariably advised investment in Captain Emmons' enterprises. From Niblo, the women hurried to the captain and left piles of shining gold for a handsomely engraved certificate.

Emmons' company was made up of dummy directors with the exception of the mysterious M. A. Morton, thought to be the fair typist. He not only failed to pay Mahler the $40,000, but he made no serious attempts to work the mine.

CLAIMS TO BE PROPHET

While money was pouring in upon the captain and the professor the April fire cut short their operations. They fled to Oakland and opened offices, Emmons at 967 Washington street and Niblo at 1229 Broadway. They did a thriving business until complaints began to come in from their clients. When the complaints had become too numerous for comfort the wizards of finance and mysticism packed up their belongings and went to Chicago.

There Emmons secured handsome offices in the American Trust building at Monroe and Clarke streets. Niblo established himself near by and began an advertising campaign calculated to trap all who might read. He declared that he had predicted the San Francisco earthquake, the Russian-Japanese war, the assassination of McKinley, the Bennington disaster and several other events of world-wide interest, including the shooting of Stanford White by Harry Thaw. In connection with his boast that he had predicted the San Francisco fire Niblo published letters purporting to have been written by prominent San Francisco society women thanking him for having giving them ample warning and thus having enabled them to escape. After this modest description of his powers Niblo set forth that he was in a position to give advice on financial subjects. In Chicago, as in San Francisco and in Oakland, he directed his clients to Captain Emmons.

IN TROUBLE ONCE BEFORE

The two had hardly established themselves in Chicago when the Grand Jury and Police Department of San Francisco took action. Detective Bunner located Emmons in Chicago and had him placed under surveillance. Then the Grand Jury voted an indictment and Bunner went on to Chicago. Emmons fought extradition, but his contention was overruled in court.

On the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, brought by Mrs. McDaniels, Emmons' bond was placed at $3000. On a similar charge by Mrs. Hurst his bond was placed at $5000. He had secured $750 from Mrs. McDaniels and a larger sum from Mrs. Hurst. Emmons was unable to furnish bail and was placed in a cell.

Emmons was in trouble in Oakland four years ago as a result of his financial operations, but was able to arrange matters before his case came to trial.

Rheumatism

Is one of the constitutional diseases. It manifests itself in local aches and pains,—inflamed joints and stiff muscles,—but it cannot be cured by local applications. It requires constitutional treatment acting through the blood, and the best is a course of the great medicine

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which has permanently cured thousands of cases.

For testimonials of remarkable cures send for Book on Rheumatism, No. 7. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature Brent Good REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

Beneficial to elderly people who suffer from dryness of mouth and throat. In boxes only.

REPAIR THE BREAK IN COLORADO

Colonel Randolph's Forces Again Defeat River in Battle to Save Vast Area

GREAT COST OF WORK

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CALL.

LOS ALGADONES, Mex., Feb. 11.—The break in the west bank of the Rio Colorado, through which passed the floods that cut gorges sixty feet deep and half a mile wide in the Imperial valley and made an inland sea of the Salton sink, is closed. Colonel Randolph's forces have beaten the river in this latest battle for possession of an empire, and the Colorado is flowing down its old channel to the Gulf as peacefully as if it never had raged wildly across the country, tearing up farms, tossing towns like chips and sweeping away forests of cottonwood and mesquite as a scythe mows grass.

Early Sunday evening the engineers predicted that the Clarke dam would overtop the flood by Tuesday if no accidents should happen. Several trainloads of rock came in during the evening. The night shift worked swiftly at unloading, and before midnight Engineer C. K. Clarke, in direct charge of the work at the break, reported to General Manager Cory that the rock was above water from bank to bank and the river was turned back to its bed.

This morning the Clarke dam showed an unbroken crest above the water level. Water was coming through at several points near the top, but the quantity going down the new channel was insignificant and the level of water below the dam had subsided eighteen inches during the night, leaving a head of 12 feet and 9 inches. During the day large quantities of heavy rock were placed to extend evenly the apron and base of the dam, and trainloads of gravel and clay were dumped to plug up the interstices between the large rocks.

Nothing but a sudden and extraordinary flood could endanger the dam or re-establish a flood toward Salton, and there were no indications of a rise anywhere along the line.

In order to supply the farmers of Imperial valley with water the cement headgate at the intake was opened this morning and there was a considerable flow in the canal. The engineers pronounced the break closed at 6 o'clock tonight, and having been successful in the accomplishment of a task that others had declared impossible. Colonel Randolph left for Tucson. It has cost $325,000 to turn the Colorado back into its old channel, and the levees will run the total expense up to half a million.

LOVE FOR WIDOW LEADS TO JAIL

Trusted Secretary of Los Angeles Concern Steals Funds to Press His Suit

CAUGHT IN OAKLAND

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 11.—Love for a woman for whom he desired to do more than was possible on his comparatively small salary caused the downfall of F. J. Taylor, now in the Oakland jail awaiting the arrival of a Los Angeles detective, who has gone to bring him back to this city to answer to several charges of forgery and obtaining money by false pretenses. Taylor was secretary of the American Novelty Manufacturing Company and was implicitly trusted by the officers of the concern; in fact, he had virtual control of the business.

When suspicion was first directed toward him it was supposed that he had been careless in his methods of bookkeeping, but when an investigation was begun Taylor fled and subsequently it was discovered that he had defrauded the company out of between $8000 and $10,000. In their investigations the detectives discovered that Taylor had fallen in love with a wealthy widow, to whom he represented that he owned a half-interest in the company, and that upon her he lavished practically all the money that he secured by his forgeries.

According to the complaints, Taylor has been systematically robbing the company of a large sum every month. No one but a trusted man could have worked the game as he did. It is alleged that he had "fake" billheads printed, that he filled in bills for large amounts of goods, presented these to the company before himself as secretary and as secretary signed checks in payment of them. These checks were countersigned by President Obear and turned back to Taylor for forwarding to the company from which they were supposed to have come. Taylor then indorsed the checks and collected the money himself. To do this he had to become a forger.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PACKING, GASKETS, Leather Fillet, Rubber Belting, Hose, Vitrified Sewer Pipe, Cast-iron Pipe, Window Glass, Pulleys, Wheelbarrows, Lawn Mowers, Steel Springs, Machinists' Taps, Augers, Blacksmiths' Tools, Pouring Ladles, Hammers, Shovel Handles, Staples, Screw Hooks, Shelf Brackets, Padlocks, Mops, Sandpaper Disks, Steam Whistles, Wire Rope and Attachments, Wire Lanterns, Cotton Duck, Sash Cord, Twine, Tape, Soap, Prussiate of Potash, Litharge, etc. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 a. m., February 23, 1907, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above mentioned articles. Blanks and general information relating to this Circular (No. 351) may be obtained from this office or offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 1036 North Point st., San Francisco, Cal., and 410 Chamber of Commerce building, Tacoma, Wash.—D. W. Ross, General Purchasing Officer.

PROPOSALS for subsistence supplies—Office Purchasing Commissary, San Francisco, Cal., February 11, 1907—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering of such quantities of subsistence supplies, delivered at such wharf or wharves, or such warehouses in San Francisco, Cal., as per circular to be seen at this office, will be received here until 11 o'clock a. m., Thursday, February 21, 1907, and opened immediately thereafter in the presence of bidders. Specifications, general instructions to bidders and blank forms of proposals will be furnished to established dealers on application to C. R. KRAUTHOFF, Major, Commissary.