THEY DID NOT INDULGE IN A CALHOUN TOAST

One Feature of the Fairmont Dinner Did Not Materialize as Had Been Hoped

Among the Guests Was Presiding Judge Cooper of the Court of Appeals

The Calhoun forces gathered at a dinner last night at the Fairmont hotel to do honor ostensibly to General George H. Harris, general manager of the traction company of Washington, D. C., but really to listen to the prepared remarks of the invited guest regarding the impossibility of the conduit railway system and to discourage the present movement for constructing such a system along the Geary street route.

Aside from the instructive discourses of the speakers, the dinner was planned with a nice precision to accord with the closing of the Calhoun trial.

It had been expected that last night the hundred guests sitting at the banquet table might drink a toast to Calhoun, acquitted of the bribery charge. Owing, however, to the extended remarks of Francis J. Heney in his argument to the jury the case against the trolley magnate was not submitted. In this respect at least the promised sensation of the feast was dismally delayed.

JUDGE COOPER PRESENT

Joseph Redding, a United Railroads attorney, presided as toastmaster. Prominent among those present was Justice Cooper of the appellate court, who occupied a chair close to the guest of honor.

Redding's opening remarks were principally in eulogy of General Harries. He cracked a joke or two and then took his seat to make way for General Harries.

"The wise man said," General Harries remarked, "'seest thou a man who is diligent in his business, he shall stand before kings and not before mean men.' If that be true, then surely I must have been uncommonly diligent, for tonight it is my privilege to stand before monarchs, who have achieved greatness of which every American is proud."

Harries then went on to speak of San Francisco's remarkable recovery with an exploitation of Washington's streets and street railways. He attacked the conduit system in his remarks, saying:

AGAINST CONDUIT SYSTEM

"In one sense, and that only, does the conduit electric method approach the ideal. Everything in its construction is underground except the railheads and the ethousands of manholes and manhole covers. There is no obstruction to surface or aerial traction. Aside from that it is far less desirable than the now common overhead trolley. Should you ask me tonight what is the most efficient and desirable method in the public interest overhead or conduit railway operation, there can be only one reply, 'overhead.'"

Harries stated that his opinions for making this statement were based on simplicity of construction and efficiency in operation. He said that the construction of a conduit system required the removal of all sewers, water mains, gas mains, house connections and ducts that may be near the area to be excavated.

LIST OF GUESTS

Those present at the banquet were:

R. M. Hotaling	George A. Knight
Louis Sloss	Colonel Simpson
Dr. J. Wilson Shiels	Thornwell Mullally
F. P. Deering	George H. Harris
Dr. J. D. Arnold	Joseph D. Redding
Charles Coulisk	Judge J. A. Cooper
A. P. Redding	Horace T. Platt
W. B. Hamilton	A. A. Watkins
Mr. Tucker	James McNab
C. P. Pomeroy	A. C. Kains
Mr. Tobin	William H. Cluff
Mr. Sherman	Andrew G. McCarthy
Dr. Frank K. Ainsworth	W. E. Dargie
Charles N. Black	E. M. Greenway
Virgil Bogue	J. Charles Green
Dr. Rupert Blue	E. J. McCutchen
J. C. Wilson	T. F. Bonnet
Rudolph Herold	William M. Abbott
Wellington Gregg	William H. Metson
George Cameron	Samuel M. Shirtridge
Edward Chambers	E. E. Calvin
Charles Sutro	A. A. Moore
John Martin	H. T. Creswell
Frank Michael	J. D. Grant
Henry T. Scott	Colonel Van Schrader
Homer S. King	William Bradley

CLOSING EXERCISES AT ST. BONIFACE'S

Pupils Will Present Musical and Dramatic Program

The scholastic year will be brought to a close at St. Boniface's school tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, when the pupils will present a musical and dramatic program. The older pupils will produce "The Heart of France," a touching drama, and will also give an exhibition drill.

The following will participate: Fred Schunk, Raymond Bernhard, Joseph Moratli, Peter Wittman, Vivian Marvier, George Murphy, Fred Seramin, Alphonsus Soeffler, Nicholas Erdelatz, Bernard Reichling, Matthew Matulich, Albert Zinkand, Bertie Mibach, Andrew Schunk, William Siche, Herman Schunter, James O'Dea, Frank Shennek, Joseph Garske, Lelie Peck, George Smith, Charles Werner, Emil Charnotsky and Richard Schwarz.

The following children will receive medals and diplomas: C. Scholz, Walter Schmeidecke, Stella Mibach, Josephine Spaelti, Dorothea Hurning, Pauline Sermain and Catherine Wong Him.

FAIRALL ATTACHES PROPERTY OF RUEF

Attorney for Former Boss Sues for $4,000

Charles Fairall, the attorney who came from Stockton to the aid of Abe Ruef in the early graft trials, yesterday secured an attachment against the property of the former boss located in Kearny street, 60 feet north of Jackson. Fairall claims that Ruef owes him $4,000 for legal services rendered during the last two years, and has brought suit to recover the amount.

MATCHED FOR FIGHT OF 20 ROUNDS AT SUISUN

Kid George and Beany Hart Sign Articles

[*Special Dispatch to The Call*]

SUISUN, June 19.—Kid George and Benny Hart, both of Sacramento, have been matched to fight 20 rounds before the athletic club of this city July 5. There will be two preliminaries to the event, Young Sullivan and Kid Wallace of Marysville meeting in the first, and Young Deno and Kid Del in the second.

June Van Buskirk, Once an Actress

MAY ONCE MORE REGAIN HER CHILD

Dramatic Quest of Former Actress to Gain Possession of Son

Continued From Page 5

agents discovered her at Zurich and the child was taken from the mother.

Mrs. Wilson subsequently made efforts to secure the child, but without avail. It was taken from New York secretly to Chicago and later to Lamar, Colo. The mother followed to Chicago, but there lost the trail and returned to New York.

Confesses His Perjury

She went to London and engaged as a volunteer nurse in the Royal hospital. Her charity found a quick and unexpected reward. One day as she was ministering to the afflicted in the tuberculosis ward a wan man called to her. She approached his bedside. He said that he had been the Carlton hotel porter who had testified against her at the divorce trial. He confessed on his dying bed that he had perjured himself there, had sold the woman's name for the bribe of her husband. The repentant witness was near death, but a magistrate was called to take the man's statement. That magistrate happened to be Sir William Gilbert, the writer of the books of the merry Gilbert and Sullivan operas.

In that deposition the blot was removed from the actress-nurse's scutcheon. She tried to reopen her divorce proceedings in New York that she might secure the custody of her child, but without avail. Later Felix Isman used the deposition to secure a vindication and a claim for damages against Wilson.

Marries Rich Englishman

With her name cleared, June Van Buskirk could again enter the world. She there met and later married Edward J. Mitchell of Regent park, a wealthy Englishman, according to advices received last evening from London.

February last Wilson died at Atlantic City, N. J. That left Mrs. Mitchell as the natural surviving guardian of the child. A second child had been born to Mrs. Mitchell, but that could not lessen the devotion of the mother for her first born.

The detective agency was put on the trail of the child, and when it was positively located Mrs. Mitchell and her husband came to San Francisco, registering quietly at the St. Francis and taking few about the hotel in their confidences.

Outwitted by Grandmother

Then Attorneys Otto Irving Wise and Richard O'Connor were engaged, and would have brought the mother and son together before the court had not their plan been frustrated by the suspicion of the grandmother.

Heartbroken, the mother started Monday last on her return to England. But the child was located before she reached Denver, and there the mother was intercepted, and, according to a dispatch received from the Colorado city last evening, is now waiting to prove her case.

Neither Wise nor O'Connor would discuss the matter yesterday at any length. "I was engaged," said Wise, "by the Mitchells to look after their claims for the child, and took steps before the court in Oakland, but I am not at liberty to discuss the case further."

"We received word from Denver today," O'Connor admitted, "that the writ of habeas corpus has issued there. I do not desire further to express myself in the matter, beyond stating that Mrs. Mitchell has proved her devotion by the assiduous efforts she has made to locate the little boy."

Accuses the Mother

Mrs. Linda Wilson, the boy's grandmother, leaves this morning for Colorado, to assist her husband, George R. Wilson, in combating Mrs. Mitchell's claim to the child. She was seen at her home in Alameda last evening, and made the following statement:

"The boy has been in our custody ever since he was 7 years old. He was intrusted to us by his father, and we will move heaven and earth to keep him. His mother is morally unfit to have charge of him. She has violated the laws of New York by remarrying, having been forbidden to do so when my son got his decree. We removed the boy from the jurisdiction of the Alameda court, and I am going to Colorado tomorrow to help help my husband fight to retain him."

ECCLESIASTS ARRIVE FROM THE ANTIPODES

Father Price Searches for Health; Rev. Davis on Visit

Father T. W. Price, administrator of the cathedral at Christ church, New Zealand, arrived from that city yesterday via Tahiti, on the liner Mariposa. Father Price is suffering from an affection of the throat, and is endeavoring to cure it by a trip into California and back to his home via Japan.

The Rev. N. A. Davis, a baptist clergyman, who is closely identified with church work in New Zealand and who has taken a very prominent part in the fight against intemperance, was also a passenger on the Mariposa.

He reports that 13 of the 97 electorates of which New Zealand is composed have voted for temperance. A three-fifths vote is required for the law to go into effect, and though many more than the 13 county divisions have given a majority vote against the sale of liquor at bars, only the number given have been able to muster the larger percentage of votes required.

CALIFORNIANS BID FAREWELL TO NORTH

Members of Promotion Committee Are Cordially Received in Tacoma and Portland

Citizens of Oregon's Metropolis Give Banquet to Visitors From San Francisco

By PAUL SINSHEIMER

[*Special Dispatch to The Call*]

PORTLAND, June 18.—Tacoma and Portland blossomed today with the golden poppy of California. The "wireless special" swept from Seattle southward through the empire of the northwest and it was greeted with generous hospitality by the people of lower Puget sound and the Willamette river valley. The morning was devoted to Tacoma and the late afternoon and evening to Portland. It was nearly midnight when the train left for home. The slogan of a united coast, that was sounded with a true enthusiasm at Seattle, was echoed and emphasized today. There were trolley rides, entertainments of many sorts and the program was concluded tonight with a gala banquet given by the people of Portland.

The special drew into Tacoma early this morning, and at 8:30 o'clock Mayor Linck and a committee of Tacoma businessmen called to escort the delegation through the city. On the committee were Chester Thomas, Alexander Bailee, Major Everett Griggs, John T. Bibb, A. F. Albertson, H. F. Alexander, W. E. Terill, W. S. Dimmock, S. A. Perkins and A. G. Prichard, all young and prosperous citizens who have made the new and thriving city of Tacoma.

TROLLEY RIDE IN TACOMA

In beautifully equipped trolley cars the visitors were taken about the city. The new high school and amphitheater and Defiance park were special objects of interest. Upon returning to the train the Californians were presented with souvenir watch charms and spoons. The latter were the gift of Samuel A. Perkins, the well known editor and banker.

After a warm ride during the afternoon the delegation entered the region of the Columbia river and reached Portland at 4:40. A big committee was at the train resplendent with massive Portland roses. Among those who met the travelers were G. F. Johnson, Thomas Richardson, B. S. Josselyn, T. B. Wilcox, C. S. Jackson, C. S. Chapman and Alma D. Katz.

Cars were in waiting and a quick run was made to Portland heights, the beautiful residence district, from which the Californians were afforded a view over the city, the rivers, the valleys and distant mountains. The party returned direct to the Commercial club, where 250 persons sat down to a banquet.

A few moments after the guests were seated a miniature newspaper called the Rose City Thorn was distributed. It contained humorous fake dispatches from San Francisco and witty thrusts at the members of the San Francisco delegation. One dispatch read: "Jimmy Coffroth is endeavoring to arrange a 45 round match between Editor Crothers and P. Calhoun, the scrap to come off after Pat has settled his engagement with Heney."

ENTHUSIASTIC GREETINGS

The Portland greeting was one of continuous enthusiasm. The California slogan had been amended for the occasion to

"Hand in hand,
For the western land,
Oregon, Washington,
We all stand."

It ended with a long drawn out "California!"

The Portland boosters responded with improvised yells.

The formal program consisted of speeches by Rufus P. Jennings, Frank L. Brown, W. S. Rheem, Owen E. Hotle and Theodore Hardee of California, and Theodore B. Wilcox, J. R. Wetherbee, William McMaster and E. B. Piper of Portland.

Frank L. Brown paid a tribute to Portland for its generosity in San Francisco's hour of need.

Owen Hotle spoke of the necessity of community interest.

When the Californians returned to their train they found that it had been elaborately adorned with the roses for which Portland is world famous.

Rufus Jennings has accepted on behalf of the delegation an invitation to visit Medford tomorrow. The party will be driven in autos through the rich Rogue river valley and will join the special at Ashland.

UNIDENTIFIED BODY FOUND BY FISHERMAN

Corpse, Probably of Mechanic, in Water Two Weeks

The body of an unidentified man was found early yesterday morning floating off Fort point by Joseph Fereagi, a fisherman, who towed the remains to Fisherman's wharf, where it was taken in charge by the coroner. It is apparent from the dress that the dead man was a mechanic, and Coroner Leland is holding the remains pending instructions as to burial. The dead man had been in the water about two weeks and was very badly decomposed.

The body of Edwin I. French, who was drowned by falling from a yacht while fishing off Sausalito June 5, was recovered early yesterday morning floating off Lime point by Orasta Ferreria, a fisherman. The remains were towed to Mission street wharf and later removed to the coroner's office.

French, in company with two companions, was fishing off the Marin county shore when he lost his balance and fell into the water. The dead man is survived by a widow, who resides at 62 Miramar avenue, this city.

JEAN LOUPY OF OLD PUP RESTAURANT DIES

Was Important Witness Against Ruef in Boodle Cases

Jean Loupy, proprietor of the Pup restaurant at the time of the Schmitz-Ruef administration and one of the most important witnesses in the French restaurant cases, died of pneumonia at the French hospital at 6 p. m. yesterday.

It was at Loupy's restaurant that Ruef met many of his politcal henchmen. When on the witness stand on the memorable June 8, 1907, Loupy testified to Ruef's offer to protect the French restaurant keepers for the sum of $7,000.

Loupy was the one who broached the offer to his fellow restaurant countrymen.

Arraigned on New Complaint

William Corbin, Albert McKinley, Jerry Van Wormer and Rex N. Hamlin were arraigned yesterday on the new complaint charging them with grand larceny in connection with the theft of papers from the office of William J. Burns and against the objections of the defendant's attorneys the cases were continued till today.

DR. COFFEY IS NAMED FOR MISCONDUCT BEFORE JURY

United Railroads Surgeon Demands Apology For "Outrage" in Calhoun Trial

Contiued From Page 6

this valuable privilege that they bought from the board of supervisors; a mere bagatelle, a drop of water in the bucket; something they didn't notice when we think of what they save every year. And when you come to talk about their $8,000,000 investment, when did they put that in? They put in less than $2,000,000 in 1906; $2,000,000 was put into one building in this city by a man in this city prior to 1907, contracted for and the building started and completed as quickly as possible. The United Railroads didn't put any more than that much into the entire system in 1906. Three or four millions more during 1907, and all these millions being put in down here by private individuals into private buildings where they were taking chances that were a thousand to one greater than the chances being taken by the United Railroads. Aye, to repeat it, my soul grows sick when I listen to these eulogies about an idol of the people, because he broke a strike.

But it has been said by Mr. Stanley Moore: "My father didn't say that Mr. Calhoun was held up." "You are mistaken, Mr. Heney." Let us see. What is the trouble? Is this argument beginning to develop the fact that that is the only recourse upon which this jury can fall back and not convict Mr. Calhoun? That they have got to make up their minds that he was held up and let him go, although guilty, on that account, in violation of their oaths? Are they sorry Mr. A. A. Moore said it? It would seem so. Whenever you hear a pig squealing getting under a fence you know it is not quite high enough, it is scraping his back.

And now for a minute let us consider Mr. Ruef, who went on one occasion to Mr. Spreckels and proposed to him that a general strike be brought about and that together they buy the bond issue of something like $18,000,000 that this city was about to put out. Just think of the infamous character of the man who would make such a proposition as that. But he was the same man who was dining with our idol at his home. He is the same man who was lunching with the general at the Cosmos club. He is the same man who called at Mr. Calhoun's home on August 30, 1906, and again the same night and again the next day, August 31, 1906. He is the same man who was out at Tirey L. Ford's office the last week in May, the week in which Tirey L. Ford got the $50,000 in small bills. He is the same man who handed the same kind of coin exactly to JamesL. Gallagher in the sum of $85,000, which James L. Gallagher distributed among these supervisors for their votes on the trolley matter. He is the same man who was at the United Railroads office on August 23, or about that, of 1906, the same day on which Mr. Tirey L. Ford got $100,000 down there at the mint and changed it into $100 bills and carried it to his office. It is the Ruef who went into Mr. Spreckels office years before, but after Schmitz had become mayor, in fact, about three years, I suppose, after Schmitz had become mayor, and made the proposition that if Mr. Spreckels would get up a syndicate to buy bonds—now, mark you, that wasn't a man used to hiding his character. Why, if Mr. Ruef would talk that way to Mr. Spreckels, whom he hardly knew, whom he had been brought into and introduced by Mr. Sutro, the stock broker, if Mr. Ruef would talk that way to Mr. Spreckels after meeting him only once or twice, how do you suppose he would talk to Tirey L. Ford, at whose office he had been down here, and you already know that Tirey L. Ford had been an attorney general of the state not so long before, and you know that Abraham Ruef had been practicing politics by this evidence for some time, and you know from the evidence in this case that Ford and Ruef were on somewhat intimate terms. If he would talk that way to Spreckels, how would he talk to Ruef?

And that is the same Ruef who was dealing with Tirey L. Ford; that is the same Ruef who paid $85,000 to Jim Gallagher that was turned over to this board of supervisors, and will you, as reasonable men, say that you can not convict until we bring Tirey L. Ford here or Ruef here to tell you what was said between them on that occasion? Will any one of you men say that you honestly have a doubt arising from the evidence in this case that suggests itself to you as reasonable men, that fits all the facts in this case? A doubt as to what actually occurred between Tirey L. Ford and Abraham Ruef, and if between them then between Patrick Calhoun and Abraham Ruef.

Have you stopped to consider what the effect of an acquittal in this case means? Have you stopped to consider the circumstantial evidence in this case, tracing the money into the mint, tracing exactly the same character of money into the hands of Mr. Ruef, tracing Mr. Ruef on at least two occasions to the car barns, proving it even by the people there in the barns themselves, Miss McDermott and Francis, that Ruef was out there a couple of times, although they can not specify the exact dates?

But as to the money passing from Ford to Ruef, here are all these witnesses whose testimony may be of slight importance taken alone, but all these circumstances put together become so strong that it is impossible to break the chain. It is like taking a fagot that you may break over your knee with ease; you take two of them and they are more difficult to break; you take three of them and perhaps you can't break them at all; put a dozen of them together and it is impossible for you to break them; they are far stronger than the bones of your leg. So it is with these facts. Mr. Moore takes one fact at a time, one circumstance at a time, and says, "Why does Mr. Ford going into Mr. Ruef's bathroom up there prove anything? Does that show that these men were guilty of any conspiracy?" No, of course it doesn't, standing alone, but it is one of the fagots, it is one out of many.

Now, Alec Lathan, they say, did not testify that he saw Ruef come out with a bundle. That is true, that is true. But Alec Lathan has been away from here a long time, and if Alec Lathan ever did testify to that we couldn't impeach our own witness by proving it. That is the difference between the defense calling a witness and the prosecution calling a witness. They say we called al lthe witnesses. Yes, we did, right out of their own offices, even; and if a witness told something that we knew was not true we couldn't impeach him, that is to say, if he had testified to something to the contrary at some other time we couldn't prove it to this jury; or if he had made statements to the contrary at some other time we couldn't prove it to this jury because we had called him. It is a peculiar condition of the law, but we have to take it as it is and do the best we can. But the jury know the law and the jury have a right to draw reasonable inferences that may be logically drawn. And the law says that an inference is just as much evidence as the testimony of a witness.

And so here I don't have to bring you a witness who testified that he saw and heard the passing between Ruef and Ford. The law is not so impotent as that. The law says that you shall not presume something against a defendant because he did not call a witness who might have testified to it; the fact that he did not call Mr. Ford does not entitle you to draw, as a matter of law, the presumption—presumption, now, mark you, as a matter of law that Mr. Ford was not called because the testimony would have hurt the defendant; you are not entitled to do that as a matter of presumption of law. But what is a presumption of law. A presumption is something which the law requires you, directs you, insists upon that you must draw, whether you want to or not, whether your reason dictates or not; the law settles it for you and says it is none of your business, this is what you must presume; you must have presumed they would have called Mr. Ford, or his evidence is against them. No, that is not the law, and the law does not say so. But the law does say that you have a right to draw from the conduct which is proven before you any inference which may logically and reasonably be drawn therefrom. And so, if your reason says to you, why, a gentleman of the reputation of General Ford would be only too glad to come on the witness stand and clear up anything that there may be here that arises as an inference from this circumstantial evidence, and if he does not come it is because he can't clear it up; if your reason says that that is the logical and natural inference to draw from his failure to be put upon the stand and testify to you on that subject, then you have the right to draw it. And not only have you the right to draw it, but the law says that that inference so drawn is evidence. And when they say to you that you can not convict a man except on the evidence in the case, that is a part of the evidence to which the law refers—that inference.

SILENCES STANLEY MOORE

In effectively silencing the interruptions of Stanley Moore by the accusation that the younger attorney had carried from the office of Patrick Calhoun in the Balboa building papers stolen from the office of William J. Burns, Assistant District Attorney Heney last evening brought out quickly and forcefully one of the strongest points to show the guilty conscience of the defendant, Patrick Calhoun. Save for a minor discussion with counsel for the defense and a parting sally with J. J. Barrett over his fight for the office of district attorney, Heney confined himself closely to his argument and the facts of the case. The nub of his exposition of the case against the trolley magnate came during the evening session, when he produced two large graphic charts, showing in red and black figures, by comparison, the methods of business followed by the United Railroads in handling the legitimate sums of money secured from the United States mint and the mysterious handling of the $200,000 in currency taken from the mint and alleged by the prosecution to have been given Ruef and the supervisors as the bribe to effect the passage of the overhead trolley matter.

REVIEWS ACT OF SCHMITZ

He first reviewed the act of former Mayor Schmitz in granting after the fire the temporary trolley permit as a subtle act to get the people accustomed to the trolleys.

"Schmitz knew human nature," said Heney, "and, when the cars would be running, he knew that it was human nature for the people to want them to continue. Most of the people gave way then, content to let the trolleys stand. But not all the people did. Rudolph Spreckels has been fighting for three years and has put up $138,000 because he would not be content. I don't know that Calhoun ever knew there was a man like Rudolph Spreckels in the world who would fight for a principle. Rudolph Spreckels is making the same kind of a fight that Washington made, and is denounced just as Washington was denounced. But Spreckels in time will come to be recognized as the man who was willing to spend what is called a fortune for the purpose of enforcing the law equally against the Calhouns as against the Mike Coffeys."

Heney also paid a tribute to James D. Phelan as a man who inherited his money, but was one of the few worthy to have control of what he inherited.

He sketched the origin of the graft prosecution, saying that in its incipiency the plan was to destroy the crooked administration of Ruef. He told how Spreckels had met him in Fillmore street and had urged him to go in to the prosecution, and of his own reluctance.

Then Heney turned suddenly to the question of the efforts of Abbott and others to bribe the employes of Special Agent William J. Burns.

"They can't even make Burns out as bad as they admit Abbott was," Heney pointed out.

EXPOSES DUBIOUS TRANSACTION

From that Heney went to the exposition of the facts involved in the transfer of money from the United States mint to Ford, and presumably from Ford to Abe Ruef, and, as has been proven, from Ruef to Gallagher. Heney showed the contrast between the legitimate transactions of the United Railroads during the weeks immediately following the fire and the dubious transaction involving the $200,000 which was paid in currency to Ford and was not charged on the books of the company.

There was the nub of the grafting shown in Heney's argument. The story of the visits of Ruef to Tirey L. Ford; of Ford to the mint; of the shirt box with the bundles of currency, as Heney asserted; of the payment to the supervisors of their bribes in the same small currency that was given to Ford at the mint. "And Ford did not appear to vindicate his reputation," said Heney.

Heney declared that the strongest proof of guilt was in the absence of the cash books of the company in the east, where they had been taken after the grand jury had started its investigation in municipal corruption.

The attorneys for the defense objected when Heney said that Abbott, Miss McDermott, Willcut, Starr and others refused to testify before the grand jury on the ground that they might incriminate themselves. O'Gara corrected Heney on the details of the matter and Heney argued that as they had refused to testify on advice of counsel, Abbott, the proof of guilt of the corporation was even stronger.

At the close Heney and Barrett clashed over Heney's reference to his fight for district attorney.

Adjournment was taken till 9 this morning.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

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REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Manila Itch

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Symptom—A fine rash or series of pimples resembling poison oak, discharging watery fluid. Very contagious. CALAYAN SALVE will positively eradicate all traces or money refunded. Send $1.00 to

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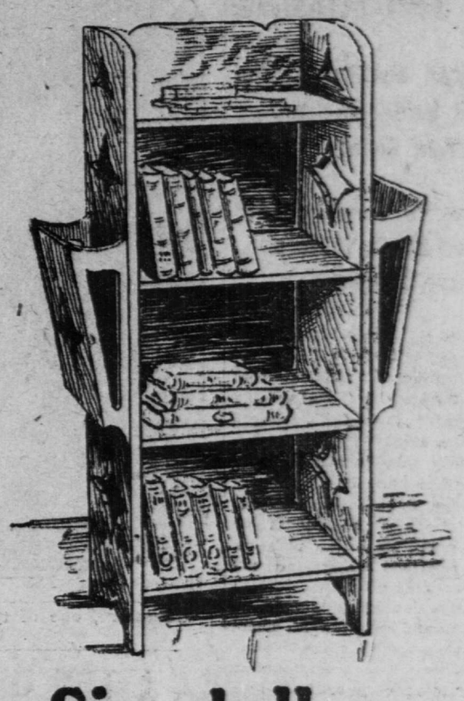

Six dollars

Here it is! The magazine stand you've been looking for—and at a reasonable price.

Trouble with most of them is the price. They usually are priced from ten to fifteen dollars.

Made of solid oak, in weathered finish; 40 inches high, 23 inches extreme width; four deep book shelves; pockets at the sides for magazines and periodicals.

It is part of a new shipment that gives us a splendid assortment of low priced magazine stands.

Others $5.00, $2.50—little enough?

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Satisfied customers come again and tell their friends.

That's why half the homes in San Francisco are using Richmond Ranges.

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Nature's Remedies—Tea and Herb Sanitarium

DR. CHOW JUYAN

760 Clay St. Phone China 56

William D. Wilcox, 1639 Scott St., S. F., writes: "I have treated with Dr. Chow Juyan, and have taken his herbal remedies for a complication of ailments, chiefly kidney troubles, and after a short time he has entirely cured me."

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITIONS AND AFFAIRS OF THE

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON Insurance Company

OF PROVIDENCE, IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, on the 31st day of December, A. D., 1908, and for the year ending on that day. Published pursuant to the provisions of Section 611 of the Political Code and compiled from the annual statement filed with the Insurance Commissioner of the State of California.

CAPITAL.

Amount of Capital Stock, paid up in cash	$500,000.00

ASSETS.

Cash Market Value of all Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company	$2,470,878.00
Cash in Company's Office	972.72
Cash in Banks	152,426.13
Interest and Rents due and accrued	12,547.42
Premiums in due course of Collection	335,527.58
Bills receivable, not matured, taken for Fire and Marine Risks	22,397.41
Total Assets	$2,994,749.26

LIABILITIES

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$65,248.46
Losses in process of Adjustment or in Suspense	189,539.69
Losses resisted, including expenses	23,338.00
Gross premiums on Fire Risks running one year or less, $1,414,133.35; reinsurance 50 per cent	707,066.67
Gross premiums on Fire Risks running more than one year, $1,752,078.43; reinsurance pro rata	936,964.50
Gross Premiums on Inland Navigation Risks, $146,808.21; reinsurance 50 per cent	72,904.10
Gross premiums on Marine Risks, $90,529.61; reinsurance 50 per cent	47,482.06
Taxes due or accrued	48,000.00
All other Liabilities	644.85
Total Liabilities	$2,091,188.42

INCOME.

Net cash actually received for Fire Premiums	$2,005,529.85
Net cash actually received for Marine Premiums	409,584.91
Received from interest and dividends on Bonds, Stocks, Loans and from all other sources	99,437.32
Income from all other sources	4,533.28
Total Income	$2,519,085.36

EXPENDITURES

Net amount paid for Fire Losses	$1,137,942.29
Net amount paid for Marine Losses	304,843.82
Dividends to Stockholders	37,500.00
Paid or allowed for Commission or Brokerage	492,550.13
Paid for Salaries, Fees and other charges for officers, clerks, etc.	186,631.50
Paid for State, National and Local taxes	67,336.92
Expenses of adjustment and settlement of losses	22,516.16
All other expenditures	119,697.21
Total Expenditures	$2,369,018.03

	Fire.	Marine.
Losses incurred during the year	$1,188,041.27	$318,724.58

RISKS AND PROMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
Net amount of Risks written during the year	$248,258,903	$2,817,965.15
Net amount of Risks expired during the year	230,313,923	2,680,894.74
Net amount in force December 31, 1908.	286,025,454	3,166,211.78

	Marine Risks.	Premiums.
Net amount of Risks written during the year	$127,353,131	$649,870.09
Net amount of Risks expired during the year	124,209,291	656,953.74
Net amount in force December 31, 1908.	5,892,975	236,337.82

J. B. BRANCH, President.
A. G. BEALS, Secretary.
GEORGE H. BIXBY, Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of January, 1909. FRED S. ALDRICH, Notary Public.

J. F. D. CURTIS, Manager
Pacific Coast Department
1014-16 Merchants' Exchange
San Francisco, Cal.

WEEKLY CALL, $1 PER WEEK

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITIONS AND AFFAIRS OF THE

EQUITABLE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PROVIDENCE, IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, on the 31st day of December, A. D., 1908, and for the year ending on that day. Published pursuant to the Provisions of Section 611 of the Political Code and compiled from the annual statement filed with the Insurance Commissioner of the State of California.

CAPITAL

Amount of Capital Stock, paid up in Cash	$400,000.00

ASSETS

Real Estate owned by Company	$110,000.00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	149,400.00
Cash Market Value of all Stocks and Bonds owned by Company	814,468.00
Amount of Loans secured by pledge of Bonds, Stocks and other marketable securities as collateral	1,000.00
Cash in Company's Office	102.53
Cash in Banks	40,951.74
Interest due and accrued on Bonds	5,500.84
Premiums in due Course of Collection	157,128.58
Bills receivable, not Matured, taken for Fire and Marine Risks	1,632.50
Rents due and accrued	654.17
Total Assets	$1,280,834.36

LIABILITIES

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$6,201.30
Losses in process of Adjustment or in Suspense	51,773.90
Losses resisted, including expenses	2,980.58
Gross premiums on Fire Risks running one year or less, $643,804.43; reinsurance, 50 per cent	321,902.22
Gross premiums on Fire Risks, running more than one year, $709,353.72; reinsurance pro rata	384,374.48
Gross premiums on Marine Risks, reinsurance 50 and 100 per cent	12,419.33
Taxes due or accrued	5,000.00
Commission and Brokerage due or to become due	12,000.00
Total Liabilities	$796,651.81

INCOME

Net cash actually received for Fire premiums	$899,845.49
Net cash actually received for Marine premiums	29,626.00
Received for interest on Mortgages	7,108.17
Received from interest and dividends on Bonds, Stocks, Loans, and from all other sources	33,910.65
Received for Rents	10,383.35
Income from all other sources	3,959.07
Total Income	$984,831.63

EXPENDITURES

Net amount paid for Fire Losses (including $60,474.03, losses of previous years)	$515,158.64
Net amount paid for Marine Losses	23,396.93
Dividends to Stockholders	10,000.00
Paid or allowed for Commission or Brokerage	200,831.73
Paid for Salaries, Fees, and other charges for officers, clerks, etc.	89,087.68
Paid for State, National and Local taxes	27,660.33
Expenses of adjustment and settlement of losses	6,622.29
All other expenditures	66,659.38
Total Expenditures	$939,416.98

	Fire	Marine
Losses incurred during the year	$501,597.95	$27,226.93

RISKS AND PREMIUMS

	Fire Risks	Premiums
Net amount of Risks written during the year	$91,423,613	$1,144,561.00
Net amount of Risks expired during the year	78,087,312	993,279.00
Net amount in force December 31, 1908	115,559,928	1,353,158.00

	Marine Risks	Premiums
Net amount of Risks written during the year	$23,919,676	$33,018.75
Net amount of Risks expired during the year	21,875,862	21,458.34
Net amount in force December 31, 1908	25,391,471	23,920.78

FRED W. ARNOLD, President.
SAM'L G. HOWE, Secretary.
FRED W. ARNOLD, Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of January, 1909.

STEPHEN C. MILLER, Notary Public, Providence, R. I.

J. F. D. CURTIS, Manager
Pacific Coast Department
1014-16 Merchants' Exchange
San Francisco, Cal.

—Everything Comes to Him Who—
—USES CALL WANT ADS—