DRAWN TO A CLOSE.

Evidence of Witnesses in the Pratt Trial All In.

No New Facts Developed Yesterday—An Expert's Opinion—The Attorneys Summing Up the Case.

Standing room was at a premium in Judge Murphy's court-room yesterday morning when the Pratt trial was resumed, and many who were attracted by curiosity were turned away.

Gray-bearded men and smooth-faced striplings elbowed each other and craned their necks to catch a glimpse of the defendant or to hear the testimony of the witnesses.

When the court was opened the defense recalled E. R. Rickard to the stand to show that Pratt was in such a condition of mind that he was not conscious of what he was doing when he stated in an interview that his wife was a good and pure woman. All that Rickard could say was that Pratt appeared pale and disturbed.

John Lathrop, an Oakland Tribune reporter, was called to testify for the prosecution, and stated "that he had seen the defendant in prison soon after the shooting occurred."

"Did he state substantially to you at that time that his wife was ill and mentally unsound?"

This was objected to on the ground that only his exact words could be offered. The Court sustained the objection.

Mr. Hosmer then proposed to recall the defendant, and an objection was overruled on the ground that he was subject to the same rules as any other witness.

PRATT'S DENIAL.

Pratt then took the stand and was asked if he had not stated to Mr. Lathrop, while in prison, that his wife was sick and mentally unsound. He denied most positively that he had.

"Did you say to Mr. Rickard, after the shooting, that your wife was a virtuous woman?"

"I did not."

Defendant, on cross-examination, stated that his relations with Lathrop were not of a friendly nature because of certain things published by him in the Tribune favorable to Bromwell.

Both Rickard and Lathrop were recalled and reiterated their testimony in regard to the statements made to them by Pratt subsequent to the shooting. Attorney Foote adopted bulldozing tactics with Mr. Lathrop, but desisted on the Judge expressing a hope that there would be no display of feeling in the case.

The next witness to be called for the prosecution was S. C. Strickland, who bore evidence to the fact that he had not seen a pistol in Pratt's possession since the day of the shooting, and who denied that he had ever said that he saw a pistol in Pratt's hands a few days prior to that occurrence.

"Did Pratt say to you just after the shooting that his wife was a pure woman?"

"I could answer both 'yes' and 'no.' Pratt threw himself on my neck and wept bitterly, saying: 'Strickland, my wife is a pure woman.'"

"Did Pratt say to you that he was living with his wife so as to use her in this trial?"

"No, sir. He did say that he was living with her under the advice of his attorney. He said also that when this trial was over he would provide a small amount for her maintenance and leave her."

OVERCOME BY EMOTION.

The witness was then submitted to a cross-examination by Mr. Lloyd, and stated that at the time of the conversation Pratt was laboring under great mental excitement.

"When he had told me his story," continued the witness, "I said to him, 'George, you cannot afford to uphold that woman's conduct any longer.'"

"What did he reply?"

"He sank on the sofa like a dead man, and seemed overcome with emotion."

Dr. Robertson, a nervous specialist, was called, and in reply to a lengthy hypothetical question, in which the case was outlined, gave it as his opinion that a man acting under these circumstances would be in a condition of mind to know right from wrong. He admitted, however, that under a different statement of the case he might see cause to change his opinion.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The defense recalled Daniel Meyer, and he repeated his testimony that Pratt had told him before he had seen his attorneys that Bromwell had debauched his wife.

A recess was then taken until 1:30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

"Proceed with this case, Mr. Foote," said the Judge when court reopened at 1:30 o'clock.

Warren B. English was the first witness on the stand in the afternoon.

"Did you see the defendant in jail?"

"I did."

"How long were you in there?"

"For a couple of hours."

"Did you hear Mr. Lathrop ask Mr. Pratt if he had any statement to make?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did defendant say?"

"He had no statement to make."

"There was a small cell, was it not?"

"It was. There was room but for a few people in there at one time and I could hear all that was said."

"That will do," said Attorney Foote, and turning to the Court, he remarked, "That is our case."

THE PROSECUTION TALKS.

Assistant District Attorney Hosmer then arose to sum up the case for the prosecution. He said in substance: "The defense in this case has set up the plea of insanity. They have endeavored to show to you that at the time the defendant committed the act with which he is charged was not in a condition of mind to form an intent. The court, I think, will tell you that the test of insanity is the knowledge of right and wrong. If it can be shown that the defendant knew the difference between right and wrong it will be your duty to convict him on the charge which has been preferred against him. If, on the contrary, gentlemen, when you have considered well the testimony which has been submitted to you, you are convinced that the defendant was in that condition of mind which would have made it impossible for him to know what was right and what was wrong, it will be your duty to return a verdict of not guilty.

"But the evidence has shown that at the time the act was committed his mind was clear. He admits that on the night previous to the shooting he retired to his bed and slept. That on the following morning he arose, went through the ordinary routine of his daily life, ate his breakfast, took from under his pillow a pistol, came to San Francisco. He remembers distinctly all he did up to and during the time of the shooting. He recalls clearly his meeting with Mr. Meyer and the conversation which took place. Not only does he remember all this, but his testimony shows that he can recall all the little details. Was this the act of a man insane? If when he went into the office to shoot Bromwell he knew he was doing wrong he was not insane, and should be punished. I leave it for your to decide."

KNIGHT'S APPEAL.

When Mr. Hosmer closed Attorney Knight took up the case for the defense and said, in substance: "It will be my lot to present to you, as briefly as possible, the facts and the evidence introduced in support of the theory advanced by the defense in this case. I hold in my hand a copy of the information which was filed against George C. Pratt, and to which he has pleaded 'not guilty.'"

Mr. Knight then read the charge, and argued that had Bromwell died the defendant would, following out the charge, have been a murderer. He then defined what murder was, and explained that in order to convict a human being of that crime it is necessary to show that he was actuated by malice. Proceeding, he showed that a man in defense of life, person or property might resist the encroachments of his fellow-men by force.

"The laws," he continued, "says to the humblest Digger Indian, with but two pieces of redwood bark above his head, that no one has a right to violate the sanctity of his habitation, humble though it be. It says to him, gentlemen of the jury, 'You will kill any one who attempts to enter and steal your property.' Is this all that it says? Shall only life and property be sacred from the hand of the despoiler? Shall honor count for naught, and may a man not do that in defense of his home and his home and his honor which he would do to save his life or property? The law is fair, and, when a man's fame and honor are at stake, will it fail him then? I think not, gentlemen. Nor do I think it will hold him responsible for an act committed while insane."

He then related that he had read of a poor mother who had tenderly put her little children to bed, and had then waited until they were wrapped in sleep to murder the one while the other escaped. He was confident that that poor, demented mother could give as clear account of what she had done as could Pratt, and yet no one would doubt her insanity.

Continuing, he drew a picture of the ruined home of Pratt; of the base betrayal of his confidence by the two men whom he had regarded as his friends; of the terrible confession of his wife; of his thoughts when he looked around him at the ruin in his once happy home, and of the terrible agony he must have endured, closing his defense with a plea to the jury to consider well their own homes and to take to themselves the awful story they had heard. He then left the case in their hands.

At the close of Mr. Knight's speech the Court took a recess until 10 o'clock this morning, when Attorney Pilsbury will close the case for the prosecution, and it will then go to the jury.

JAMES LICK TRUST.

A Voluminous Report Filed by the Sole Referee.

George N. Williams, sole referee, has filed a voluminous report of all the receipts and disbursements in the matter of the James Lick Trust, from December 31, 1884, until September, 1889, ordered in the action between Richard R. Floyd and others vs. Horace Davis and others.

The report states that $1,500,000 is on hand, and earning an average of 5 per cent per year. This includes $535,000, which will be devoted to the California School of Mechanical Arts, but does not include the moneys on deposit in bank, which amount to $100,000. The sum of $661 90 has been expended out of the General Fund and charged against repairs and expenses' account.

The referee is satisfied that all the moneys received and disbursed by the Trustees have been judiciously expended and honestly accounted for. The following conclusions of law are also reported:

That the plaintiffs are entitled to judgment, approving and allowing the receipts and disbursements of money made by them in the matter of the James Lick Trust from December 31, 1884, to September 6, 1889, as set forth in the account of the referee.

That the objections taken by counsel for defendants, the Society of California Pioneers and the California Academy of Sciences, to the payment of certain sums out of the general expenses of said trust should be overruled, viz.: $661 90 for expenses of the President of Board of Trustees to Cleveland, Ohio, for inspection of the mechanism of the great telescope; $849 90 as the aggregate of certain disbursements for the historical bronze statuary, and $1000 for legal services of plaintiffs' attorneys in matters relating to construction of the telescope and observatory.

That there should be allowed and adjudged to Cope & Boyd and Cope, Boyd & Flield their fees in full for all services rendered in this action, including the entry of final judgment, and in the case of Richard S. Floyd et al. vs. Ira P. Rankin et al., down to the entry of the decree in said action in the Superior Court, and for all services rendered as general counsel down to September 6, 1889, over and above all payments made, being $17,132 60.

That there should be allowed and adjudged to Nathaniel Holland in full for all legal services as attorney for defendant—the Society of California Pioneers—in this action, including fees in the suit of Floyd et al. vs. Rankin et al., $3000; to S. W. Holladay in full for fees as attorney for defendant—the California Academy of Sciences—in this action, and also in the suit of Floyd et al. vs. Rankin et al., $3000; to John H. Boalt in full for services as attorney for defendant—the California School of Mechanical Arts, John O. Earl and others—in this action, including the suit of Floyd et al. vs. Rankin et al., $2250; to John B. McKoon for all legal services as attorney for defendant—the Regents of the University of California—$1250; all of which should be paid out of the General Fund of the James Lick Trust.

That the relation established under the deed of trust between the defendants, John O. Earl and Ira P. Rankin, and the donors and others interested under said deed, is one of trust.

That John O. Earl and Ira P. Rankin, as such trustees, are entitled to compensation, although the said deed of trust is silent upon the subject of compensation.

That said defendants are entitled to the same compensation provided for an executor by sections 1616 and 1618 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

That such compensation must be paid out of the property which is held in trust by them under the Eleventh Trust so-called, and not out of any other fund or property held in trust under said deed.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The Juvenile Workers to Meet—Papers to Be Read—Two Sessions.

A grand convention of juvenile temperance workers will be held this and to-morrow evening at the Centenary M. E. Church on Bush street, between Gough and Octavia. This is the first convention of the kind ever held in San Francisco.

The exercises this evening will include the reading and discussion of papers on plans and method of work, an address by Mrs. M. E. Richardson, G. S. J. W., and songs by the choir of Western Star Band, No. 135. The papers to be read are as follows: "The Relation of the Church to the Band of Hope," by Rev. John Hannon, D.D.; "A Model Superintendent," by H. N. Rowell; "How to Interest the Parents and Keep the Boys," by H. P. Shedd.

The programme of Friday evening will be very entertaining in character and will include many attractive and novel features. Rev. C. S. Haswell, D.D., the organizer of the Fifteen Templar Band of this State, has promised to be present and will address the children. A vocal solo will be rendered by Miss Esther Higgins of International Lodge, No. 291, I. O. G. T., and recitations and other exercises will be presented by the members of the bands.

The convention is held under the auspices of the Band of Hope Council, an organization composed of the officers of the various Templar Bands of this city. The council meets regularly on the first Thursday evening of each month.

VICISSITUDES OF LIFE.

An Old Portlander's Changes of Fortune Since He Left the Northwest.

Harry French Jr. this morning called a reporter's attention to an article in a Springfield (Mass.) paper, alluding to an ex-Portlander, named Perry C. Johnson, who seventeen or eighteen years ago occupied a clerical position with the Oregon Navigation Company in this city.

In 1872 or 1873 he left for Arizona to engage in a mining enterprise, and while there he one night shot and killed a man. There were no witnesses to the killing, but circumstantial evidence convicted him, and he was sentenced to seven years' confinement in the Territorial Prison.

He was released about two years ago, and took possession of a $35,000 inheritance left him by an uncle in Boston. Gambling and wine soon deprived him of the bulk of his money, and three weeks ago he shot a man in Springfield, Mass., over a game of cards. Johnson's second victim died a day later, and the murderer lies in jail with but $600 remaining of his handsome fortune, which will go to his lawyer.—Portland Telegram, May 3d.

Scarcity of Firecrackers.

According to recent advices from the Orient, there will be a scarcity of firecrackers this year, in consequence of trouble and strikes by those who make the explosives. The supply in the United States is very small, and it is thought that all that can reach this country between now and the 1st of July will not exceed 450,000 boxes. This will be disappointing news to young America, but it will be hailed with delight by those who no longer are fired by the enthusiasm of youthful patriotism, and who, when they hear the din of exploding crackers, express the wish that such "noise-producing things had never been invented."

Officers Can Draw Pistols.

The charge of assault with a deadly weapon against Park Officer D. McNeil was dismissed by Judge Lawler yesterday. McNeil drew a revolver on W. B. Montford, a gripman on a Larkin-street car, when Montford used abusive language to the officer, who would not pay a fare. There had been an understanding with the cable company to allow the park officers to ride free, but the gripman was not aware of the fact. At the worst, McNeil did no more than exhibit his revolver, and could not be convicted of assault.

San Diego's Port.

Collector of the Port Phelps has been notified that the port of San Diego, Cal., has been designated as a port from which imported merchandise may be shipped in bond in transit through the United States to Mexico by such routes and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Ocean View Nationalists.

The Ocean View Nationalist Club has elected the following officers:

Clarence R. Sperry, President; Mrs. Florence M. Sully, Vice-President; Mrs. Julia Hale, Recording Secretary; Colonel G. Thistleton, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Lizzie Joy, Treasurer; Executive Committee—Mrs. Minnie Perry, D. A. Smith, John Taylor, Mrs. Thomas Curry.

A Captain's Assault.

Neils Nelson, captain of the coasting schooner John Hancock, was fined $25 yesterday by Judge Shafter for having assaulted a sailor named Charles Brunke over the head with a club on March 29th. The defendant claimed to have acted in self-defense. The money was paid at once.

Buckley's Lost Baggage.

Justice Hebbard has taken under advisement the suit of Dr. C. F. Buckley against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad to recover $299 damages for the loss of baggage and twenty-two birds while en route to this city last fall.

THE DOLL WOMAN.

A Graduate of Rutgers Making Dolls for a Living at 70.

Saved From Want by a Child's Purchase. Gentlewomen Assisted by the Exchange for Woman's Work.

She is a dainty little gentlewoman—"an unappropriated blessing"—70 years old. Once she was rich and lived in swildom and had her maids to serve her and a coachman and a carriage. She graduated at Rutgers and was a winsome belle, gladsome and gracious, and the dispenser of many joy-giving hospitalities.

Lacking the prudent genius of financiering after her parents died one way and another she lost a great deal of money, and one day she realized with keen foreboding that she was almost alone in this big world with very little to keep her from starvation. She was only learned in gracious household ways, which are of little money value in the practical work-a-day world. She finally invested her bit of money in goods, hoping to make a living by "keeping store." She established herself in a quiet street in Brooklyn and for a time her enterprise succeeded, but gradually the large stores grew more attractive and the street less desirable for the better class of people and the little old lady was forgotten, and the problem of getting a living was harder to solve than before.

A LUCKY SALE.

The store began to look seedy and empty, and the store-keeper's courage was almost gone when one day a child came in to buy "the doll in the shoe." It was a rag doll with a group of gay pigmies about it—"the old woman in the shoe"—which a kind friend had made for her window when she first opened the store. She was glad to sell it now, but soon replaced it with another, which was also sold, and so on until the worrying problem of how to earn her bread solved itself in this happy, providential way, and she decided to make rag dolls for a living. Her aged sister sewed the dresses on the machine until she had the "old-fashioned rheumatism" so badly she could do nothing, and a helper had to be hired to do them.

The dolls are very cute and chic, notwithstanding they are made of stout corset jean, stuffed with cotton and dressed in simple wash calico; but the dresses are pretty, and so are the coquettish bonnets made of the same material. A dainty bit of lace at the neck and sleeves and artistic touches here and there add an air of delicacy to the rig, which tells in a subtle yet convincing way that long ago the cheery little gentlewoman delighted in pretty feminilities of exquisite style and of texture dainty and sheer.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR ROUGE ARTISTS.

A society belle of Brooklyn paints the faces of the rag dolls. She has many social demands, but makes time to do this work of love and charity with unvarying faithfulness.

A kind friend took some of the rag beauties to the seaside, and the orders from a fashionable resort kept the workers comparatively comfortable during the summer. The dolls sell for $1 apiece at the home of the worker and a trifle more than that in the different exchanges for women's work where they have found a place. They are in the exchange of the Young Woman's Christian Association and in the Woman's Exchange of Fifth avenue and on Madison avenue, and in the Mutual Benefit and Exchange for Woman's Work on Twenty-third street. The orders from these places support three people and contribute to the support of a fourth one. They do not live in luxury—far from it—but by most exacting economy they manage to eke out a living.

At the Mutual Benefit and Exchange for Woman's Work the aged maiden is affectionately called "the cheery little doll woman," and the name suits her signally well. She has no misgivings, no repinings, and like a true little gentlewoman that she is, never refers to the "days when she was better off." Her only worry—a great one to her—is to get clothes for her rag dolls. This question absorbs her thoughts more than anything else, and she has to buy with exacting judgment and cut her cloth with close economy.

In her sunny personality one forgets how pathetic her life history is. To be making rag dolls in a dismal, sunless, stuffy little store in a forlorn, uninviting by-street in Brooklyn at the age of 70 is a heartrending contrast to the time when she was costly housed in luxurious surroundings not far from the Lorillards some fifty years ago.

UPHILL WORK.

This story is but one of the many pathetic histories of struggles to earn a living told to the philanthropic women at the Mutual Benefit and Exchange for Woman's Work," where the strugglers seem to unbuttoned themselves more freely than anywhere else. Two able, large-hearted women are at the head of this place on Twenty-third street. "Mrs. Dart is a magnificent woman and knows just how to talk to you," said the "cheery little doll woman," and that is the verdict of the visitor who listens to her while tasting around among the delicious-looking jellies and palate-tickling home-made gastronomic delicacies of all sizes, kinds and description.

These workers have no Board of Managers. Boards of managers are excellent personages, but sometimes when they disagree—they disagree. There is no patronage from ladies doubtful which, even when given with the sweetest intention, oftimes pques and wounds the less fortunate gentlewoman who receives it.

There is no initiation fee, which is considerable to a no small weekly. Five dollars is a very large sum for many to pay in who may not be able to sell their consignments for many months, if ever. A certain per cent is taken off the price obtained for the goods sold, which helps to support the good work.

"We have succeeded beyond my wildest dreams of expectation," said Mrs. Dart, "but it is uphill work yet. Our rent is $3000 a year."

Most exaggerated stories of their success get newsed around, and not infrequently letters of this purport come: "Please send me $1000 to pay off the mortgage on our farm. We hear you are charitable women and are willing to help the needy."

"There is room for an exchange on every ten blocks," said one of the women.

MYSTERIOUS BACHELORS.

The Woman's Exchange on Fifth avenue, under the patronage of so many society ladies, perhaps does the most flourishing business of all. Not only ladies patronize it, although luncheers belong mainly to the fair sex, but men come in to buy all sorts of things. Some, of course—the benedicts—are sent on commissions for their wives; but it is no infrequent thing to see bachelors nosing around among the pretty things, who go to buy for their own delight.

A Fifth-avenue bachelor was mousing around there the other day selecting dainty fancy work for his bachelor quarters. He ordered an elegant buffet cloth and several handsome table furnishings in the napery line, besides a dream of extravagant daintiness in the form of a tidy or two. Whether he enjoys these airy feminilities or whether he wishes to impress his good comrades with the idea he is a beau ideal of an old bachelor with his room decorated with love-wrought trophies for his admirers among the fair ones is a mystery. The fact is, however, he brings delight to many feminine hearts unknown to him by his purchasing so many rich, rare and dainty things.

Another frequent buyer is a conundrum. It is an unsettled question whether he is a widower or a bachelor. He buys the most exquisitely hand-painted chinaware he can see there.

There is a most gratifying pleasure in buying in any of these places in the knowledge that some needy gentlewoman is helped whether one buys never so little or never so much.—Dorothy Q. in N. Y. Herald.

HENRY DAY'S CHARGES.

The County Grand Jury Begins an Investigation of them.

The County Grand Jury held a protracted session yesterday afternoon, and devoted the time to an investigation of the charges made by Henry Day, Assistant Druggist of the County Hospital, that Druggist Louis C. Wagner received cheaper goods than contracted for, and also credited for goods never received.

The witnesses examined included the accuser and accused, Secretary Hoesch of the Board of Health, Dr. Keeney, the Health Officer, ex-Superintendent Barger and Superintendent Healy. The latter is positive that but little theft has been committed, and produced for the consideration of the grand jurors a summary of his books, showing the cost of drugs and liquors for the last and the current fiscal years.

According to this, in 1888-89 the cost of drugs was $3354 11, against $3401 55 for eleven months of this year, with a remarkable and long-continued excess of patients, and consequent greater use of drugs. The liquor bill for the last fiscal year under the former Board of Health was $2433 45, against $973 45 for eleven months of the present fiscal year. The Superintendent also stated that these figures showed conclusively that but little stealing could have been done. All the health officials examined expressed the belief that there is little in the charges.

The inquiry will be continued next Wednesday.

Without Clean Hands.

Several months ago, T. J. Brouillard transferred his blacksmith-shop at 3401 Mission street to an employe, William Moore, to avoid the claims of creditors. Moore subsequently took into partnership another employe Samuel Mills, and they refused to return the shop. Their former employer was forced into the Justices' Court and yesterday obtained restitution of the premises through Justice Reimer. In giving his decision, the Justice remarked that neither litigant "came into court with clean hands."

He Advises Payment.

City and County Attorney Flournoy filed an opinion yesterday with the Supervisors, advising them to pay the judgment of $896 recovered against the city by Oswald Krenz. He believes that a reversal cannot be obtained by further litigation, which would moreover be very expensive.

Trotting-Horse Breeders.

A meeting of the Trotting-horse Breeders' Association will be held to-morrow afternoon to canvass and pass on the entries for the races which closed on May 1st. The place of holding the next meeting will also be discussed.

Down Went Dalngerfield.

The suit of Frank E. Dalngerfield against the Southern Pacific Company for $50,000 damages was tried before Judge Hunt and a jury yesterday. On September 24, 1888, plaintiff was assisting in driving a large band of cattle, near the railroad at Rye Patch, Humboldt County, Nev. The absence of a fence along the road permitted the cattle to wander over the track, and in endeavoring to drive them off Daingerfield rode into a well 100 feet in depth and went to the bottom. He had a narrow escape from death, but was very severely injured. The jury brought in a verdict for $7500 damages.

A MOTHER'S DESPAIR.

Her Little Boy Wrenched From Her in a Court-Room.

The spectacle of a mother frantically clasping her four-year-old son to her breast while three deputies wrenched obstinately at the boy to tear him away was witnessed in Judge Lawler's department yesterday.

The boy shrieked and cried "I want to stay with my mamma!" and the mother fought desperately in resisting the officers of the law. Finally one deputy succeeded in snatching the boy from his mother's arms, and the latter then flung herself on the floor the better to shriek her lamentations over the loss of her offspring.

To make the scene more pitiful it was quite evident that the despairing woman was in an interesting and critical condition. The boy was borne off by his guardians and the mother was taken care of by her friends. The facts of the case are these:

Mrs. Annie E. Clark, the mother of the child, not long since filed a complaint in the Superior Court alleging that she had signed a document under threats of her husband, Charles Henry Clark, giving her boy to John David Reulein and his wife, Katie, for adoption, and asking that the document be annulled.

For nine months after signing the document the child remained with his mother and was supported by her. During a trip to San Jose for four weeks she left him with the Reuleins, paying them for his support during that time. On her return she called for the boy and brought him to her home.

Recently she concluded to move her residence from the neighborhood in which the Reuleins are residing, and they then applied to the Superior Court for a writ of habeas corpus to obtain possession of the child. The case was tried yesterday before Judge Lawler, who granted the Reuleins an order for the possession of the boy.

IN TRANSIT COOLIES.

Secretary Windom's Orders as to Their Disposal on Arrival.

Collector Phelps received yesterday telegraphic instructions from Secretary Windom as to the disposition of the Chinese who are expected to arrive on the steamer China at this port next Saturday.

Secretary Windom instructs the Collector to permit to pass on their way to Mexico all transit Chinese who bought their tickets for Mexico at Hong-Kong prior to the receipt by the Hong-Kong authorities of the notification of the withdrawal of the passing through of transits. All who bought tickets after the receipt of the notification of the withdrawal will be denied the right to land on these shores in transit.

Much confusion is expected to arise out of these orders, as unless the tickets show the date of purchase there will be no way of ascertaining what Chinese are entitled to pass. The attorneys of those detained will, however, undoubtedly take out writs and test the validity of the orders.

What action will be taken concerning the Chinese in transit to British Columbia ports is unknown at present, and probably the question will have to be decided in court.

Chinese Landed on Writs.

Twenty-five Chinese were landed from the steamer Gaelic yesterday on writs of habeas corpus, issued out of the United States District Court. Nearly all the applications were on the grounds of either being merchants or having been born in America.

MRS. ALLEN'S DRESSMAKER.

A San Rafael Woman and Her Husband Sued for Damages.

David T. Herring and his wife, Julia T., are plaintiffs in a suit for $10,000 damages against Henry H. Allen and his wife, Marion.

The complaint sets forth that on April 17th last, in the town of San Rafael, Mrs. Herring was in Allen's house, making dresses. About 10 o'clock in the morning Mrs. Allen, without any cause, struck the dressmaker with her fist and chased her around the hall, cursing her and also threatening to beat her. The latter fled into a room and locked herself in, but at intervals during the night her pursuer tried to break in the door, at the same time cursing and threatening to kill her.

About daybreak the defendant's wife began serious operations upon the panels of the door with a hatchet, and the captive jumped out of the window and was permanently injured and severely bruised by falling twelve feet to the ground. The complaint fails to state any cause for the assault.

AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

Fate Is Against the Struggling "Fifteen-Cent Dude."

Albert E. Cohn was convicted yesterday by Judge Lawler of having lottery tickets in his possession. The young man has become a ticket agent and fell into the hands of Detectives Lean and Handley Tuesday night on Golden Gate avenue.

He was arrested April 30, 1889, for battery and embezzlement, when he was richly attired but had only fifteen cents to his credit, whence he received the name of "the fifteen-cent dude." He wore a flashy chain, but at its end was a buttonhook and a bunch of keys. He was then accused of borrowing money from Leah Bernstein, a young woman who kept a dressmaking place on O'Farrell street, after having promised to marry her. But, it seems, he deserted her. His friends were instrumental in having the girl withdrawn from the prosecution. So he escaped.

A Jury for Kennedy's Trial.

The trial of James S. Kennedy, ex-cashier of the foreign money order department in the Postoffice, accused of embezzling in March last some $14,000 of the funds belonging to the office, was commenced before Judge Hoffman in the United States District Court yesterday, after the demurrer to the indictment had been overruled. The afternoon was spent in selecting the following jurors to try the case: W. G. Grondall, V. Stom, W. H. Casson, J. Kron, J. P. Hall, G. Jennings, G. H. Luchsinger, C. Mangels, G. W. Dennis, W. J. P. Couch, S. Dinkelspiel and E. Tanniere.

Infested by Fiends.

The residents of the vicinity of Golden Gate avenue and Larkin street are complaining that that neighborhood is infested by gangs of morphine fiends, who loiter around saloons and may be seen wandering about at all hours of the day and night. A few days ago a lady on Golden Gate avenue was confronted, when looking from her bed-room window, with the sight of two of these wrecks injecting morphine into each others' arms.

Interrupted Mail Service.

The railroad mail service officials report that owing to high water and floods there is at present no mail service between Old Mission and Burk in Kootenai County, Idaho. The above two points are on the Cœur d'Alene Branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Laura Galigher's Case.

Mrs. Byron Jackson has been awarded the guardianship of Laura Galigher by Judge Rearden. The ward has an annual income of $1200, and is demented.

SENT HOME.

Trophies of Victory Returned to This City.

A most unusual occurrence is just reported from Missouri. There was nothing startling in the fact that four letters were received the same day, but the interesting feature was that two were from brothers and the other two from a mother and daughter. People often marvel at the strong single testimonial, Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla draws out, but in these instances two in the same family tried it and BOTH received relief. The letters were forwarded to this city, and we herewith present two, and will publish the other two next week. C. K. Lucas writes from the Laclede Building, St. Louis, April 9th:

"Noticing on the labels that you wish the statements of people who are taking Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, I will say that I never used a remedy that acted so nicely upon the stomach and bowels. It is not a purgative, but has a natural action that is materially influencing the indigestion with which I am troubled."

L. C. Lucas also incloses a note in the same letter, which says:

"I also have been taking it, and have to add that for indigestion and the usual accompanying sick headaches I know of no remedy that seems to remove the cause so effectually."

PACIFIC BUSINESS College, 320 POST ST.
Life Scholarship, $75.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS. jel1 eod tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

BE CONVINCED BY PROOF POSITIVE

SEATTLE, Wash., March 25, 1890.
Manufacturers of Great Sierra Kidney and Liver Cure:

GENTLEMEN:—I have been taking your GREAT SIERRA KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE for kidney troubles, and I am so much better I thought I would drop you a line. In fact, I feel that I am cured. I have taken four bottles and am on my fifth now. I can truly say many thanks for your WONDERFUL and GREAT REMEDY. I would recommend it to all that are afflicted with any kidney trouble.

Very thankfully yours,
L. D. HEARNE.

ÆTNA MINERAL WATER

AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

OFFICE:
104, 106 and 108 Drumm Street.
Telephone 536. jy26 eod tf

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE.

The most Powerful Healing Ointment ever Discovered.
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures Sores.
Henry's Carbolic Salve allays Burns.
Henry's Carbolic Salve heals Pimples.
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures Piles:
Henry's Carbolic Salve heals Cuts.
Ask for Henry's—Take No Other.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Price 25 cts., mail prepaid 30 cts.
JOHN F. HENRY & CO., New York.
Write for Illuminated Book.
no8 3y

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

Finest and Cheapest Meat Flavoring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. As Beef Tea, "an invaluable tonic and agreeable stimulant." Annual sale 8,000,000 jars.

Genuine only with fac-simile of Justus von Liebig's signature in blue across label, as above.
Sold by Store-keepers, Grocers and Druggists.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., L'TD, London.
se30 TuSuly

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, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. Purely vegetable. Price 25 cents.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, New York.
ap24 SuTuThWSy tf

L. BERTELING SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN
THE ONLY RELIABLE
427 KEARNY ST.
IF YOU HAVE DEFECTIVE VISION, IT WILL be well to remember that I make a specialty of examining and measuring all imperfections of the eye where glasses are required, and grinding such if necessary. No other establishment can get the same superior facilities as are found here, for the instruments and methods used are my own discoveries and inventions and are far in the lead of any now in use. Satisfaction guaranteed.
427—DO NOT FORGET THE NUMBER—427
de27 eodtf

"IT'S ONLY A COUGH" has brought many to untimely graves. What is a cough? The lungs, throat and bronchial tubes have been attacked by a cold; nature sounds an alarm-bell telling where the diseased lies. Wisdom suggests "TRY Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;" it has cured thousands of persons. As long as you cough there is danger, for the cough is a Danger Signal. Use "Wistar" and be cured. None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS" on wrapper.
de5 2y Su5p TuTh3p

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.

ON THE 15TH OF MAY, 1890, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., at the office of James W. Oates in Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, Cal., I will sell under an order of the Superior Court of said Sonoma County, at private sale to the highest bidder for cash, all the property of the estate of ERNEST A. SEEGELKEN, deceased, the stock of family groceries, furniture and fixtures and the stock of liquors, bar-furniture and fixtures in the store and saloon occupied by deceased on Fourth street, in said city of Santa Rosa. The grocery and saloon are in adjoining rooms in the same building, and constitute one business, which is well established and profitable, and the location advantageous. Will be sold all together.

I am the owner of the building and will give satisfactory lease.

Full particulars can be had from Messrs. HENCKEN & SCHRODER, 208 Front st., San Francisco.
REBECCA JOOST,
Administratrix estate of E. A. SEEGELKEN, deceased. my6 7t

BROU'S INJECTION
A PERMANENT CURE
Of the most obstinate cases in from 3 to 6 days; guaranteed not to produce Stricture; no sickening doses; and no inconvenience or loss of time. Recommended by physicians and sold by druggists everywhere. J. Ferré (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, Paris. mr20 Th 1y

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous, debilitated, or nervous. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.
ap8 d&wy 1y

APPLICATION FOR PARDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE GOVERNOR of California will be asked to pardon WILLIAM OBERST, now serving a term of 7 years in the State Prison under conviction of manslaughter. ap19 30t

DRY GOODS.

KENNEDY'S

OUR GREAT SPRING SALE —OF— SILKS AND DRESS GOODS!

Our Spring Sale of Latest Novelties in Silks and Dress Goods, as advertised in "Chronicle" last week, caused quite a sensation, the amount of sales far exceeding our expectations. Taking into consideration the general depressed state of trade it is very gratifying indeed. We shall continue it this week, with a few extra attractions, and again advise every lady intending to purchase a new dress to call and examine the liberal inducements we offer.

Silks! Silks!

3---BARGAINS---3

35 pieces PLAIN COLORED REAL INDIA DRESS SILKS, 22 inches wide, at only **50c PER YARD.**

You will find the assortment of colorings complete, including White, Cream and Black.

50 pieces BLACK SURAH SILKS, at only **50c PER YARD.**

61 pieces COLORED SURAH SILKS, all new desirable shades, at **50c PER YARD.**

These are the regular 75c quality goods and sold all over at that figure.

32 pieces PLAID SILKS in a full line of new colorings, **75c PER YARD.** Worth $1 25.

29 pieces STRIPED SILKS, in a full line of new effects, **$1 00 PER YARD.** Worth $1 50.

44 pieces SCOTCH TARLTAN SILKS, in all the clans, at **$1 50 PER YARD.** Worth $2 50.

WASH FABRICS at the Lowest Prices ever known for equal goods.
REMNANTS and SHORT LENGTHS at about one-half regular prices.
PARASOLS in every variety of style and material to suit the wants of all.

Mail orders promptly attended to. Goods forwarded C. O. D. or on receipt of remittances by express or mail. Samples free on application.

Black Dress Goods!

3---GREAT OFFERS---3

40 pieces 38-inch IRON-FRAME ALPACA, worth 60c, at **35c PER YARD.**

58 pieces 44-inch RICH LUSTER ENGLISH IRON-FRAME ALPACA, worth $1 25, at **75c PER YARD.**

35 pieces 46-inch ALL-WOOL HENRIETTA, fine goods, our regular $1 quality, at **75c PER YARD.**

COLORED DRESS GOODS!

5—Great Bargains—5

115 pieces 40-inch ALL-WOOL MONTROSE STRIPES, reduced from 60c to **25c PER YARD.**

90 pieces 40-in ALL-WOOL CHECKED AND STRIPED SUITINGS, regular 60c value, this week **35c PER YARD.**

134 pieces 42-inch ALL-WOOL PECORDI TWILLS, never retailed for less than 75c, our price **50c PER YARD.**

140 pieces 46-inch SILK-FINISH CHECK MOHAIR, reduced from $1 25 to **75c PER YARD.**

131 pieces 46-inch ALL-PURE WOOL, SILK and SATIN FINISH FRENCH HENRIETTA CLOTH worth $1 50 **AT $1 00 PER YARD.**

PHILIP KENNEDY & CO.,

Southwest Corner of Market and Fifth Streets.
my4 SuTh

MISCELLANEOUS.

None Genuine without our Horseshoe Trade Mark.

SPOT CASH Price List.

Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid Button Boots, heel or spring heel	$2 50
Ladies' Fine French Kid Button Boots	3 00
Ladies' Extra Fine French Kid Button Boots, Satin finish. The same quality sold all over for $5.	3 50
Ladies' Fine French Kid Button Boots, patent-leather tip	3 50