WORLD-BEATERS.

Trotting and Pacing Yearlings at Stockton.

Records Broken by Frou Frou, Fausta and Athadon on the Kite Track.

Direct Falls to Lower His Time, but Makes a Wonderful Half Mile—Trials on the Programme for Saturday.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

STOCKTON, Nov. 24.—The gamest performance ever seen on a race track was the world-beating mile made to-day on the Stockton "kite" by the yearling Sidney filly Frou-Frou, driven by Millard Sanders. The little one tied Bell Bird's time of 2:26¼ last Saturday, and to-day she beat the mark with ease, coming to the finish strong and fast, making the last quarter in 35 seconds and the mile in 2:26 flat. She trotted the first quarter in 37 seconds, the second 37½, going to the half-mile pole in 1:14½. Sanders let her out a bit after passing the half and she went the third quarter a second faster in 36½, the watches giving the distance at 1:51. The drive home was a wonderful finish, but no faster than she made on Saturday when she went in 2:26¼. The filly made the last quarter in 35 second, making her mile of 2:26, the fastest in the world for a yearling.

In her 2:27 performance a week ago she went to the half in 1:15. On Saturday when she went her mile in 2:26¼ she went to the half in 1:16. To-day Sanders rated her a little faster on the first half, going the distance in 1:14½ and trotting the second half in 1:11½.

When President Shippee announced that the filly had broken the record there were cheers for Frou Frou and her driver, Sanders, who has kept her working up from 2:41 to win the crown as the fastest yearling in the world. "She beats the railroad," shouted an excited horseman, who had come from Pleasanton to see the great performance.

Fausta, another phenomenal yearling by Sydney, was then driven by Sanders against her world's pacing record of 2:25½. She made her first pacing record last Saturday, after having been started at that gait on the previous Wednesday. She then paced a half in 1:13¼ and made the second half in 1:12¼. To-day, after having paced less than a week and only eight days after she made a trotting record of 2:40, the yearling lowered her record three-quarters of a second, going the mile in 2:24¾. The half was made in 1:13½ and the second half in 1:11¼, the last quarter being paced in 35 seconds, the time made by Frou Frou in her wonderful trotting mile.

Athadon, by Matadon, the level-headed yearling colt owned by G. L. Warlow of Fresno, made a splendid record to-day, trotting the mile in 2:28 flat. It was a square and most creditable performance, and Matt Dwyer, the driver, was congratulated on all sides. He had driven the colt over this track three times in 2:29½, and to-day he was confident of bettering the mark. The colt trotted to the half in 1:14½ and finished the mile in 1:13½. He did not make a skip in the mile and would not break in the crowding on the last quarter. It was announced from the stand that Athadon had made the best yearling stallion record in the world, and was certainly the fastest colt of his age in the world.

Monroe Salisbury's wonderful pacing stallion Direct, by Director, was driven by George Starr against his record of 2:06, and made the mile in 2:07¼. The horse was not ready to go at his best, and Starr did not want to give him the work until Saturday, but Salisbury was afraid of the lateness of the season and wanted the trial made today. The little wonder could have beaten his mark if Starr had not sent him too fast on the first half-mile, which was made in 1:01¼. He was not able to keep up the clip and paced the last two quarters in 0:33 each. His first quarter was made in 0:30¾ and the second 0:30½, making a most wonderful half-mile record. Salisbury says the horse will go again Saturday, and he will be rated slower on the first half to finish the mile in about 2:05.

Starr drove Reavis' mare, Vio B, by Rensselaer Bickford, against her record of 2:13½ and made the mile in 2:14½. Her quarters were 34½, 1:08, 1:42, 2:14½. She made the second quarter in 33¾, the third in 34, and the last in 32½ seconds, a 2:10 gait. She will go again Saturday.

Monbars was not speeded, but Starr gave him a few fast half miles. The colt has not got around in proper shape yet, but may be able to show a fast mile Saturday.

Cupid, by Sydney, was driven by Sanders against his mark of 2:18 and made the mile in 2:20.

Pet Thorne, by Hawthorne, trotted in 2:31.

Abdul, by Grand Moor, went against 2:28 and made 2:31.

The stallion McKinney has been sent home to Los Angeles and Durfee has left with the four-year-old stallion with a record of 2:12½ to the credit of his horse.

A MARYSVILLE TRAGEDY.

Trial of George Maddox for a Murder Committed Last Year.

MARYSVILLE, Nov. 24.—The trial of George W. Maddox, colored, for the murder of George Ball on July 15th of last year, in this city, was begun in the Superior Court this morning. The theory is that Ball was murdered in the rear of the soda factory by Maddox, William J. Ousley and George Collins, all colored, whose wife was afterward killed in Stockton in a row over a woman, and Ousley died in the County Jail here. Ousley confessed the crime, describing how Ball was batted from one side of the stable to the other by Maddox and how Collins stuck a fork in his throat to ease his groans and put straw over his body and then set fire to it.

DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR.

Arrangements Perfected for the Settlement of Claims of Creditors.

FRESNO, Nov. 24.—At a meeting this evening of the creditors of S. N. Straube, a widely known business man of this city, and a breeder of fine horses, a special committee reported as having found his assets amounting to $130,000 and liabilities amounting to $104,000. They also reported that Straube's uncle, William Ensien of Modesto, had come to his assistance, and plans had been perfected whereby the creditors will be paid dollar for dollar.

The Blanchard Perjury Case.

MODESTO, Nov. 24.—The jury in the Blanchard perjury case was secured this morning. No evidence has yet been introduced except documents from Merced County, which are in charge of County Clerk Elliott of that county. This evening Blanchard was admitted to bail, after having been in jail six months. His bond is $8000.

Railroad Victory.

TUCSON (Ariz.), Nov. 24.—The Railroad Commission has been hearing complaints for two days of outside towns, claiming that the Southern Pacific road was discriminating in favor of Tucson, giving the merchants jobbers' tariff. The Commissioners, after hearing all the testimony, decided in favor of the Southern Pacific Company, and the Tucson jobbers' tariff stands.

An Idaho Fire.

BOISE CITY (Idaho), Nov. 24.—At Blackfoot last night a fire destroyed the United States Land Office, Union Pacific Depot, Pacific Express Office and the Commercial Hotel. The papers and records in the land office were saved. The total loss is $6000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Tried in One Day.

VANCOUVER (Wash.), Nov. 24.—The trial of Isaac Thoas, an Indian of Washougal, indicted for murder in the second degree, began this morning. At 5 o'clock this afternoon the case went to the jury. The jury brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree. A motion for a new trial will be argued tomorrow.

Injured by a Runaway Train.

BLAINE (Wash.), Nov. 24.—At the Royal City logging camp last night a train became detached from a locomotive at the top of the grade, and the cars rushed down the hill, crashing into the rear of the tender, knocking the tender from its trucks and pinning the engineer and two choppers between the cab and tender. The men were seriously cut and bruised.

Glove Contest at Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 24.—W. H. Woods, a member of one of the amateur athletic clubs of San Francisco, boxed here to-night with Henry Rubenstein, the Sacramento Athletic Club bantam champion, for a club medal. Woods weighed 104 pounds and the local man 110 pounds. The contest was spirited, and was won by the Sacramento lad. There was no knockout, but it was fight from the word go.

Acquitted on a Charge of Arson.

VICTORIA (B. C.), Nov. 24.—At the Assize Court, before the Chief Justice, the boy Musgrove, belonging to one of the best families, was tried for arson in setting fire to Spencer's dry-goods store some time back. He was acquitted, malice and intent not being proven.

Railroad Extension.

REDLANDS (Cal.), Nov. 24.—General Manager Wade of the Southern California Railway states in an interview that the East Highland and Mentone belt line will be immediately completed. This connects Highland with Redlands and forms a belt around San Bernardino valley.

Candidate for Circuit Judge.

PORTLAND (Or.), Nov. 24.—It is understood that Hon. Joseph Simon of this city is a candidate for the new Circuit Judgeship of the Ninth Judicial Circuit. It is stated Simon has the support of United States Senator Dolph and Minister Sol Hirsch.

Jewish Wedding.

VICTORIA (B. C.), Nov. 24.—A brilliant Jewish wedding was to-day conducted by Rabbi Philo, after the most strict ritual. The contracting parties were Mr. Salmon of this city and Miss Rosenthal of England.

Anxious Creditors.

VICTORIA (B. C.), Nov. 24.—J. J. McPhenny, a young man about town, is missing, leaving numerous anxious creditors and several checks with no funds to meet them.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Women are now admitted to the Colorado bar.

Nevada, Mo., has a citizen named De Spain.

A Texas cattle king recently sold $220,000 worth of his stock at one sale.

A girl 6 years of age in Albany, Ga., has composed several pieces of music for the piano.

About eight billion pieces of mail matter are distributed by postal clerks in the country yearly.

There is a good opening for women as designers on cotton fabrics, ginghams, prints, carpets and wall papers.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has a passion for attar of roses that costs fifty dollars an ounce, one drop of which is a veritable benediction to the senses.

The last nail that will be driven in the Woman's World's Fair Building is to be made of gold, silver and copper. It will be driven by Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Rub cold tallow from a candle on an inkspot. Allow it to remain twenty-four hours and wash as usual, when the spot will disappear. Properly done this method is sure.

The gem known as hiddenite, and called "the diamond's twin sister," gets its name from William E. Hidden, formerly Edison's right-hand man, who lives in Alexander County, N. C.

Although it is nearly sixty years since Charles Lamb died, the little cottage in which he and his sister resided in Edmunton shows but slight evidence of any external change.

Rev. Mr. Boyd of London, Ontario, once christened a Nova Scotia youngster "Acts of the Apostles." The child was a fifth son, and his four brothers had been respectively named Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.

Twelve thousand silk-worms when newly hatched scarcely weigh one-quarter of an ounce, yet in the course of their life, which lasts only about thirty-five days, they will consume between 300 and 400 pounds of leaves.

Hogs are largely used to hunt for truffles in France. As soon as the animal takes the roots of the fungus in his mouth he is dealt a sharp blow across the nose and drops the truffle, when it is bagged by the hunter.

A Gardiner (Me.) pastor who had collected 1400 copper cents during his ministrancy passed them over to a merchant in that city, and was surprised soon after to receive a thousand of them back again in the shape of a wedding fee.

Corals are appearing in great variety in the Paris and London markets, and will be worn this season very generally. Those who have put them away in an odd corner of their jewel case will bring them again into the light of day.

To cure a severe case of colic take a teaspoonful of salt in a pint of water; drink and go to bed. This is one of the speediest remedies known. It will also prove efficacious in reviving a person who seems almost dead from a heavy fall.

Professor Black tells of a singular superstition existing in England which insists that if the youngest daughter of a family marries first her sisters must dance at the wedding without shoes, so as to insure husbands for themselves.

In the Isle of Man an old shoe is always thrown after the bride as well as the groom when leaving their homes, and in the South the oldest person on the plantation, white or black, always throws a shoe after any one starting on a long journey.

Sisters in the Murraysville (Pa.) Presbyterian Church said so many mean things about the Scotch gowns of their pastor's bride, Mrs. Steele, just over from Scotland, whose style they did not like, that Mr. Steele, the pastor, has resigned in righteous anger.

The most eloquent pulpit orator in Canada is Rev. Dr. George Douglass. He is blind and his hands fall helpless in front of him from paralysis, so that he appears half dead. But no one that hears his voice can remain insensible to the charm of his oratory.

Samuel W. Browne, city missionary of Biddeford, Me., believes that salvation should be free. He had been trying for some time to get the city to cut off his salary, but the authorities have steadily refused to do so, and now the parson has sent in his resignation.

There is nothing obscure in the etymology of the Spanish phrase, El Dorado, which means literally "The Gilded," yet to such an extent has it been abused that few know that it originally related to a man and not to a country.

In the Harlain MS., A. D. 530, mention is made of an extraordinary piece of work—the whole Bible contained in an English walnut shell no larger than a hen's egg. "The nut," says the MS., "holdeth the book, and there are as many leaves in it as in the great Bible."

An obstinate case of vomiting (that is, when the vomiting continues simply by convulsive retching after the original cause has ceased) may often be cured by drinking freely of water as hot as can be done. Seasickness in some people is greatly relieved by the same method.

The most unfortunate town in France seems to be Yvetot. Its population of 8000 has decreased greatly since the last census, and almost entirely among the males. There are 300 more maidens than bachelors, 50 more married women than married men and 315 more widows than widowers.

Spiders of several kinds are found in caves. They are uniformly small, weak and of sedentary habits. No webs do they spin, save a few irregular webs sometimes. What they live upon is rather a puzzle, though it is supposed that they catch stray mites and other such small fry.

Jersey City clergymen are fighting the saloons in a practical manner. They have opened a "People's Palace," which is intended to furnish attractive pleasure and entertainment in the way of a free reading-room, library and gymnasium, and billiards and temperance beverages at half cost.

In the public cabinet of antiquities at Vienna there exists the largest collection of coins in the world, numbering over 125,000. The foundation of this collection and the magnificent museums, for which the Austrian capital is distinguished, was laid by the Emperor Rudolph II of Germany.

Kleptomania, whether it develops at a church sociable, through the kitchen window, or behind a revolver, should be given heroic treatment. A mania to possess what belongs to others which is strong enough to make the maniac steal is best cured by solitary confinement behind stone walls and iron doors.

Peace on Earth

Is not the boon vouchsafed to the chronic, nervous invalid. Slight noises startle him, odd and unexpected sensations perplex him. He neither sleeps soundly nor eats heartily, he is almost invariably troubled with dyspepsia. What should he do? Begin and pursue systematically a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. With digestion fortified and food assimilated, strength returns, the nerves grow tranquil and the zest of life returns. A blessed consummation indeed, and not only effectually, but pleasantly wrought by the Bitters. Biliousness, malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaint are also prevented and cured by this sovereign regulating medicine. Try it at once if your nerves are out of order, and if their weakness is perpetuated by the existence of disease. A superb appetizer and promoter of sound repose. 48

JAPAN'S CALAMITY.

Large Districts Devastated by the Earthquake.

Later Accounts Confirm the Tale of Destruction and Increase the Number of Those Who Perished.

"Instead of being exaggerated, the horrors of the earthquake in Japan were understated," said T. B. Ferguson, who came from the Orient a day or two ago.

"It was originally stated that 5000 people perished, while later and, I fear, more correct accounts, place the number whose lives were lost at 12,000. In many districts entire villages were laid in ruins, the majority of the residents perishing. Not less than 50,000 houses were destroyed, and it is impossible yet to estimate with any degree of accuracy the aggregate value of the property devastated.

"Fully a quarter of a million people were left homeless in a few days, and since the disaster there has been great suffering for the necessaries of life among the unfortunate people. A relief fund was started as soon as the news of the calamity was received, and liberal sums were subscribed by the Mikado, the nobles and rich merchants, but many families are actually in need of sustenance.

"The towns which suffered most severely were Nagoya, Gifu, Ogaki, Ayada, Otanigawa and Shimsatamura. In each of these cities ruined buildings were piled up on top of each other, the temples and all the sacred symbols were destroyed, and thousands of people were buried beneath the debris.

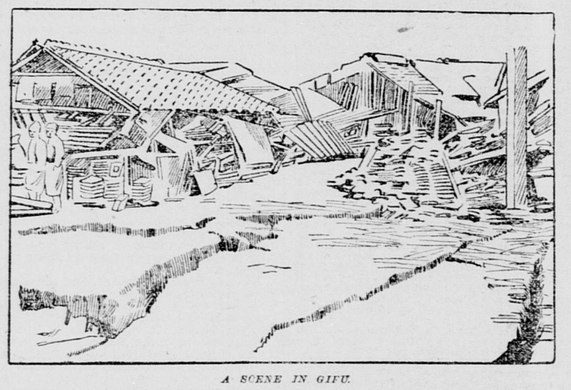
"The shock caused great fissures in the surface of the earth, one being eighty miles in length. Many of the cracks swallowed up houses and people and afterward closed up again. In the Neo Valley there was an immense subsidence of the ground, which sank several hundred feet and caused the total demolishment of ten prosperous settlements.

"Many of the larger rivers overflowed their banks, drowning hundreds of natives, and many who escaped death by the shock or the flood perished in the flames which followed the earthquake. The mountains were bared of their verdure and in one locality a slight eminence covered with trees was propelled into the air by the force and suffered no displacement.

"In some districts thirty miles from the sea salt water and sand were spouted up in solid columns twelve feet in height. The shock continued at intervals during six days, and the people are in mortal terror of its recurrence. Prayers for the cessation of what they believe is the anger of the gods are offered up continually in the temples, but scientific men are expecting a repetition of the earthquake.

"There are now no complete railroads in Japan, and few bridges which have remained intact. In places the steel rails of the tracks have been twisted into knots, and where the road lay between high banks locomotion is impeded by immense bowlders which lie across the track. Many bridges were either shaken to pieces or swept away by the swollen streams."

A WRECK IN HINAZUNA.



A SCENE IN GIFU.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

The Volume of Business Still Ahead of Last Year.

Gain in Bank Clearings—Money and Collections—Groceries and Dry Goods.

Cereals and Dried Fruit.

Trade is very fair, and complaints are no more frequent than usual. There is a good call for money and rates are steady. Collections, if not brisk, cannot be called poor. Local bank clearings last week were $17,808,101, against $14,457,125 for the same week last year, showing that in the volume of business we are keeping steadily ahead of 1890.

THE CEREAL MARKET.

Wheat has been very stiff at a pronounced advance during the week, but yesterday prices declined all over the world. This market was very quiet, as the shippers withdrew for the moment. The harbor is full of ships, and wheat freights are therefore weak, 31s 3d being the last spot rate paid. This plethora of tonnage, and the prohibition of wheat exportation from Russia, have imparted much strength to wheat recently.

Barley is in fair demand and unsettled. Prices see-saw a good deal, advancing today and declining to-morrow. Oats are in ample supply and moderate request.

Rye is quiet and rather easier. Corn advanced several days ago, but fell back somewhat yesterday. Receipts of lots have been very heavy.

Bakers' flour was marked up 30 cents per barrel yesterday, owing to the recent rise in wheat.

GENERAL COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Hay is steady at the fair prices.

Beans still rule unsettled, but a speculative demand sprang up a few days ago, and hardened the market somewhat.

All potatoes from the river district are doing better, as stocks are not so excessive as they have been.

Onions sold up to $1 20 some days ago, but at the close are easier under increased deliveries.

Butter and eggs have both gone down since last review, and are still tending downward, with a dull trade reported. Cheese continues firm at the high prices.

Dried fruits are weak, with a decline in apples, peaches, apricots and nectarines. Prunes are the only steady fruit on the list. In fact, buyers readily purchase prunes where they refuse to consider other fruits.

Nuts are weak, with lower prices for Brazils.

Raisins continue weak and dull, with ample supplies for all necessities. The New York Commercial Bulletin has the following regarding raisins:

The raisin market is subject to some mental speculation at the present time, and while all the facts brought out go to show that California goods have thus far taken the place of foreign fruit to a greater extent than ever before, there is a diversity of opinion as to the later developments. On one hand it is contended that a great many raisins remain unsold on the coast; that distributors have provided for their probable requirements during the active season, and that Valencias will be coming along sooner or later in more liberal quantities and for what they will bring. In short, the idea is entertained that there will be more than enough fruit to go around, and that the lowest price on record will be reached within thirty days after Christmas. On the other hand, it is agreed that, despite the heavy California crop, there will be no serious burden of supplies after the holidays. To compete with the bagged California fruit at 4 cents per pound on cost, Valencias would have to sell about 3½ cents per pound in bond. That price, it is intended, would not only be discouraging to Spanish packers, but tend to divert more of the fruit to other or European markets, or to distillers, since either outlet would doubtless be more profitable than the American market.

Hops have quieted down and buyers are now disinclined to talk business. There is no decline in prices, however, and dealers hold firmly.

Hides keep steady and a fair trade is reported.

Honey is still in free stock and dull.

Wool is quiet at the old prices.

Beef and mutton are in large supply and weak.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

All brands of candles have been marked down ½ cent per pound.

Common brooms have been marked up 25 cents and extra brooms 50 cents per dozen, owing to the high price of broom corn. The California corn is all cleaned up and Eastern fetches from 4 cents to 7½ cents per pound, according to quality.

Liverpool salt is lower at $22 50 to $25 per ton.

Grocery jobbers report increased activity in their line. Sugar rules firm with a fair demand. Rice shows no particular change and the market is steady. Of coffee the private circular of R. Hochkofler says:

This market has undergone a decided and rather sudden change for the better within the past fortnight, owing partly to the improvement in New York, but more especially due to the depletion of local stocks in first hands and to the extreme scarcity of desirable qualities of all descriptions. Business has been unusually active, about 13,000 bags changing hands at steadily hardening prices, besides considerable trading between jobbers, the latest sales showing an advance over our quotations of November 1st of 1¼c on good unwashed Salvador, 1c on good Costa Rica and ½ to ¾c per pound on medium to inferior Guatemalas. The few remaining parcels of good washed Guatemala were taken early in the month at 20½ to 21¼c. Shipments overland have comprised 105 bags Costa Rica, 780 washed Salvador and 627 Guatemala at full prices. Further business is prevented by the lack of qualities suitable for those markets. The stock in first hands to-day is 5754 bags, viz.: 58 Costa Rica, 2449 Salvador and 3247 Guatemala.

Provisions are only moderately active. Hams and bacon continue weak and barreled provisions for ship trade are also easier.

The canneries report canned fruit quiet at easy prices with large stocks.

A local trade contemporary says of salmon:

The principal feature of interest in this department is the refusal of an offer from Great Britain by the Alaska syndicate for a large quantity of fish, said to be 95 cents for 50,000 cases. The offer has tended to impart additional strength to the market, and it is rumored that the price of red Alaska will be advanced to $1 02½ in a short time. Cheap fish held by outside parties is in limited stock, and orders for this are not readily filled. Receipts of Alaska salmon for the season to November 19th, inclusive, reached 690,849 cases, against 566,486 cases to same date in 1890, and 639,571 cases to November 19, 1889. It is thought that there is only a small quantity yet to be received.

The imports of sugar, coffee, rice and tea at San Francisco by water for the month of October and for the first ten months of the year were as follows, compared with the corresponding period in 1890: Sugar, 29,907,000 pounds, against 284,755,000; coffee, 20,837,000 pounds, against 18,652,000; rice, 40,526,000 pounds, against 39,172,000; tea, 5,754,000 pounds, against 5,194,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tobacco and cigars are less active.

Dry goods exhibit no features worthy of note.

Receipts of coal have again been enormous, footing up for the week 18,120 tons from coast collieries and 43,000 tons from foreign sources. A local circular thus gives the situation:

The arrivals of the week have been excessive and have come to hand at a most inopportune time. Wharfroom and yard-room are both being taxed to their utmost capacity, and consumers are the benefited parties, as concessions are now being made that may not offer themselves for a long time to come. The same parties are making sales at prices for immediate delivery, who are offering a marked advance for the same coals delivered three months hence, which clearly demonstrates that the lowest prices of the year are now ruling. Material losses are being made on all cargoes now arriving unsold, as the lack of yard-room forces sales. A cold snap, accompanied with heavy weather, would materially increase consumption; this is about the time to expect it, and it is longingly looked for by those in the trade. English and Australian coal freights are gradually advancing, hence very little business is being done in futures, as asking prices are higher. By actual computation, more coal has arrived from Australia within the past ten days than can possibly arrive here within the next sixty to seventy days from the same source.

The foreign imports at San Francisco during the first ten months of the year were valued at $44,666,000, against $38,644,000 for the same time in 1890.

HALE & NORCROSS.

New Developments in the Great Mining Suit.

The trial of the case of W. W. Fox against the Hale & Norcross Mining Company is regarded with intense interest by mining men and speculators throughout the State. Many well-known miners were present in court yesterday morning when the trial was resumed, and the number of attorneys in attendance showed how material were the interests at stake. There were but three witnesses examined during the day, E. S. Bridge, Clayton Belknap and Evan Williams. Bridge is a Director and is said to be in the employ of a firm deeply interested in the mine. He testified that he knew very little about its affairs.

Evan Williams, the Superintendent of the mine, was questioned as to the disposition of the tailings of the mine. Belknap he admitted were kept by the mill to which the ore is sent and in which it is said some of the Directors of the mine are interested. Counsel for the plaintiff submitted a photograph obtained by them in which a laborer was shown at work handling the hot tailings with a bucket attached to the end of a long pole.

The plaintiff then submitted a certified copy of the record of the Carson Mint with a view to showing the quantity of bullion received from the mine. Counsel for the defense objected because the record was not shown to have been certified by the Carson Mint and was not signed by the Superintendent of that Mint.

"But it was signed by the Assistant Superintendent," counsel for the plaintiff retorted.

"There is no such officer."

"Well, the man was head book-keeper."

"How do you know?"

"Well, he said so and took the Superintendent's place when the Superintendent was absent."

The court decided to take the admission of the record under advisement.

For the Little Ones.

At noon to-day Mrs. Phœbe Hearst will make glad 210 little folks, pupils of the Hearst Free Kindergarten School and of the Helping Hand Free Kindergarten at 512 Union street, by treating them at the schoolhouse to a Thanksgiving dinner.

UNHAPPY BROWNS.—Mary J. Brown has sued for a divorce from Joseph V. Brown.

FIELD OF SPORT.

The Olympians Entertain Their Friends.

The Last of the Famous Pelican Club of London—Postponed Coursing—Thanksgiving Pastimes.

The largest gathering of ladies and gentlemen that ever assembled in the gymnasium of the Olympic Club was present last evening at an excellent entertainment provided for "Ladies' Night." The programme was enjoyed by all present. It consisted of the following events:

Horizontal bar, by H. Belau, R. Leando, A. Kelter, J. T. Stack and G. C. Rouse; Ben Bogner, clown.

Dumb-bells, juvenile class, by W. Smith, E. Smith, A. McCarthy, F. Soule, M. Carr, W. N. Hogg, C. Flammer, E. Flammer, C. E. Balzariol, O. Flageman, F. Cellarius, D. Dwyer, W. Leahy, H. McGuiren, O. R. Spalding, A. Bowue, N. Woods, R. Yates, R. Hamilton, D. Cronin.

Wrestling, catch-as-catch-can, by G. J. Wellington and L. S. Adams Jr., Harry Baker and C. E. Wilson.

Club swinging by Professor William Smyth, J. S. Jr. Otto, P. P. Bernhard.

Bronze statues by Charles Hartman and Perham W. Nahl.

Pyramids, juvenile class, by W. Smith, E. Smith, W. N. Hogg, A. McCarthy, N. Wood, R. Hamilton, E. Diggins, F. Phillips, L. Lansburgh, A. Lansburgh, W. Schranz, J. Farrell, W. Durbrow, C. Loring, H. Lowell, J. McCullough, L. Brechemin, assisted by Mr. P. P. Bernhard.

Fencing by W. B. Easton and A. J. Treat, foils; Professor L. Tronchet and Baron Carlo Sobrero, ex-Lieutenant Second Sardinian Guards, rapiers; F. A. Chapuis and Baron Carlo Sobrero, broad-swords.

Lightning baton drill by Nelson Hadley.

Double trapeze by Joseph G. Mansfield and Ben Bogner.

Parallel bars by C. J. Schuster, — Rouse, A. Huber, G. C. Rouse, A. Hoffmann, J. M. Brewer, L. Hinz, George S. Miehling.

Boxing by Fred Britten and P. Boulo, S. Vicini and C. Stutz.

Ladder pyramids by J. W. Brewer, A. Huber, Rouse, G. E. Eckhardt, E. A. Kolb, J. S. J. Otto, Robert R. Russ, George W. Gerhardt, O. Denhard center.

Trampoline, R. Leando, J. T. Stack, J. H. Stack, H. L. Fabry, P. P. Bernard, J. G. Mansfield, Ben Bogner, John Quigley, M. Rixford, P. Boulo.

ON ITS LAST LEGS.

The once famous Pelican Club, says a London (England) exchange, is on its last legs, and in all probability, before these lines are in print, the management of the once celebrated resort for sporting "high rollers" will have passed out of the hands of its present proprietor, Ernest Wells. Originally established some eight years ago in stuffy and cramped quarters in Denman street, the Pelican Club at once became the headquarters of that roughish section of London swelldom which interested itself in the turf, the prize-ring and coursing. A few tolerably decent men, attracted by the glove-fights that were from time to time brought off within its dingy precincts, leavened the lump of aristocratic and plebeian never-do-wells and rascals that for most part made up the large membership.

Wells, himself a "dead sharp," excluded all birds of prey from the club save those whose depredations on the pockets of the "green" members he could be pretty sure of sharing in, and as the place was industriously puffed by a certain clique of newspaper men, owing to the fact that one Goldberg, better known as "the Shifter," a rare good fellow in his way, was associated with Wells in the enterprise, the Pelican Club was a huge success from the start and soon achieved not only a national but a world-wide reputation as the headquarters of wealthy and fast sporting-men of all grades.

About three years ago the Pelicans moved into their new and gorgeous quarters, and for a time the membership increased and Proprietor Wells prospered exceedingly. For some time past, however, the place has been in bad odor with sporting-men of good repute. A majority of the lords and lordlings, whose names figured on the roll of members, have drifted into the police, the bankruptcy or the divorce court. The worst of the West End money-lenders have played unceasingly on the foolish young men of family that frequented the place. It got a bad name generally and is now, from all one hears, rapidly on the way to the "demnition bow-wows."

"MONKEY" VS. "DUFFER."

Dave Campbell, the champion middleweight pugilist of Portland, Oregon, who was "made a monkey of" by Jack Dempsey, is now trying to arrange a match with Ed Cuff, "a duffer," who received several defeats in this city a few years ago. Campbell and Cuff would like to "do their fighting" in some of the San Francisco clubs.

The Occidental Coursing Club has done a wise thing in postponing its meeting announced to take place at Newark to-morrow. Only a limited number of the dogs that would be entered for the stakes are at present in a condition to run more than one dash.

The Thanksgiving-day sporting events will consist of the following: Olympic Club field day; Acme Athletic Club games, Oakland track; cricket at Klinkenerville and Alameda; singlestick championship lawn tennis tournament at Alameda, and hand-ball at the Howard-street courts.

AN OLD-TIME WIZARD.

Wonderful Exploits of A. C. Hobbs, the "Yankee Lock-Picker."

The story of the late Alfred C. Hobbs' experiences in picking the safety locks used by banks forty years ago is full of interest. His triumphs in the fifties, which resulted in the great improvements of bank locks which exist to-day, caused great excitement at the time, says the New York World, and it was the resolution of lock-makers to stop his iconoclastic career, so disastrous to themselves, that led to his exploit of picking the Herculean lock of the New York City.

The object which Mr. Hobbs had in picking locks was to demonstrate the superiority of the Day & Newell lock, which he was selling, over all others then in use. For this purpose he made his own tools. His first notable feat was opening, at Stamford, Conn., the lock and padlock combination of the Andrews Bank lock, supposed to be invincible. This task he accomplished in twenty-three minutes. For four years he continued his work, when to stop him a reward of $500 was offered to any one who would open within thirty days the Herring safe in the Merchants' Exchange, New York. Hobbs accepted the challenge and picked the lock in less than an hour.

His exploits in London caused a furor. Bramah, the celebrated lock-maker of London, had on exhibition in his window a lock of his own production. He offered 200 guineas to anyone who could open it without the key. Mr. Hobbs studied the lock through the window and then went to his box and procured a few tools. He then went to Bramah's store and asked the clerk to show him the lock which hung in the window. The clerk handed it to him, turned around and as he did so heard a click. He wheeled quickly and to his astonished gaze Mr. Hobbs presented the lock opened. The clerk summoned his employer, who would not acknowledge that the lock had been fairly opened. Hobbs challenged him to a public trial. The challenge was accepted, and before a selected committee Hobbs opened the lock in a few seconds. He was given the 200 guineas.

One day he strolled into the office of Brown, Shipley & Co., bankers, who were supposed to have on their vault doors the most secure lock in all England. Taking advantage of an opportunity he opened the lock while the member of the firm with whom he had been talking stepped out of the room for a moment. When the banker returned and saw the vault door open his surprise was complete. The result was an order for a set of the locks which Hobbs was selling.

Mr. Brown, of the firm mentioned, was the inventor of the lock, and had written an elaborate description, showing how many million combinations it had, the various ways to lock it and only one way to open it. It presented no difficulties to the Yankee genius, however. In fact, before Mr. Brown had recovered from his surprise, Mr. Hobbs locked the vault door, and then turning his back to it again, unlocked it in less than ten minutes.

Insert Your Foot—Brushes Do the Rest.

Chicago was the first city in this country to introduce the electric motor for working a shoe-blacking machine. New York has followed suit, and has now quite a number of these machines working electrically. They are principally in barbers' shops, and are very popular. The machine consists of a circular brush, attached to a flexible shaft, the direction of which is controlled by the bootblack. The foot is placed into the machine, and in a few seconds it is withdrawn, polished to perfection. This result is obtained by the rapid rotation of three brushes, so placed with regard to each other that the whole surface of the shoe can be operated upon expeditiously. The shoe to be shined is placed on a little platform, which slides between the first two brushes, and as the third brush comes into action the polish is developed. The shafts of the three brushes are self-adjusting, so that all sizes of shoes can be treated with equal ease.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

IRENE SAMS SAVED.

An Erring Wife Traced by a Railroad Accident.

Another of those old, old stories of a wife's weakness and the wrecking of a happy home was yesterday brought to the surface of the whirlpool of life in the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. That organization, at the request of the Odd Fellows, has forwarded to Philadelphia, Mo., little Irene Sams, in order that she may be removed from the life of a house of ill-fame, where her mother, the faithless wife, is now and has for some time been living.

The story commences in the small town of Philadelphia, Mo., where William Y. Sams, a well-to-do merchant, resided in a happy home with his wife, Ollie, and two beautiful little girls, Dedima and Irene. Everything the wife desired was supplied by an adoring husband. There life was one of unalloyed happiness until the arrival in the town of one of those "nee'r do weels," those "knights of the free lance," those birds of prey that live upon the passions of their weaker fellow-men.

His name, or so he said, was James Benjamin. Of good address and with a prepossessing appearance he made, just how or where is not known, the acquaintance of Mrs. Sams. The acquaintance proved pleasant to both, and the result was one those illicit loves, which in days gone by has caused blood and death to follow.

The liaison became the talk of the small town, and resulted in Benjamin being forced to leave the town during the month of March, but Ollie Sams being unable to break the bonds of sin with which she had fettered herself fled with him to the City of Mexico, and took both of her children with her. Sams was heart-broken and mourned them as dead, as he could find no trace of them.

A short time passed and there was a railroad accident, and Sams saw the name of Ollie Benjamin in the list of those who were seriously injured. He believed it was the wife who had so basely deserted him, but his affection was so great that he forgave her, and he hastened as fast as steam could take him to the scene.

He tried to regain the love he had lost, but failed, and then decided to attempt to secure possession of the two children. Ollie objected strenuously, and on his threatening to take legal steps to that end finally consented to let him have the eldest.

After that the woman drifted around the country with Benjamin, and finally came to San Francisco.

About a month ago she was sentenced to thirty days in the County Jail for keeping her daughter Irene in a disreputable house. The husband heard of her whereabouts and the above-mentioned case, and made application to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children for the child's return through the Odd Fellows, of which he is a member, and succeeded.

The mother put in an appearance soon after the child had been sent away, and threatened to follow and secure possession of her by any means she could.

One of the missionaries of the Seamen's Mission in England has, during this year, visited 3000 vessels and read the Scriptures in English, Danish and Norwegian. He has distributed 2900 New Testaments and 700 gospels to English and foreign seamen and emigrants.

OBITUARY.

"OWEN MEREDITH."

Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton, Earl of Lytton, British Embassador to France, who, as a novelist, wrote over the nom de plume of "Owen Meredith," died in Paris yesterday from heart disease. He was a poet and diplomatist, and the only son of the great novelist, poet, dramatist, orator and statesman. He filled many places of trust under the English Government, but is best known in this country as an author and poet under the name of "Owen Meredith." Lord Lytton's first work was published when he was 24, and was at once warmly welcomed by the critics. It proved quite independently his inheritance of great literary genius, for it appeared under a pseudonym. This was in 1855, the work being entitled, "Clytemnestra, the Earl's Return, the Artist and Other Poems," by "Owen Meredith." Another work appeared from his hand in 1859, called "The Wanderer: a Collection of Poems in Many Lands," evidencing a singularly graceful fancy and a surprising facility of versification. This was followed in 1860 by a novel in spirited verse called "Lucile," which was afterward republished in quarto in 1868, with illustrations by Du Maurier. In 1861 he produced anonymously, in conjunction with the Hon. Julian Fane, "Tannhauser, or the Battle of the Bards," his friend writing under the nom de plume of "Neville Temple," himself under that of "Edward Trevor." Ten years later, in 1871, the Hon. Robert Lytton wrote "Julian Fane, a Memoir," in which the friendship of the two was lovingly commemorated by the survivor. Meanwhile, in the same year in which "Tannhauser" had appeared, Owen Meredith, as the fruit of his residence in Belgrade, published, under the title of "Serbski Pesme," a collection of the national songs of Servia. A prose romance followed in 1863, under the name of "The Ring of Amasis," purporting to be edited from the papers of a German physician. In 1867 there were published, in two volumes, the "Poetical Works of Owen Meredith," and in the following year, also in two volumes, there appeared, with the portrait of the author, his "Chronicles and Characters." This work was followed, in 1869, by "Orval, or the Fool of Time," a dramatic poem paraphrased from the Polish, being in fact founded upon the "Infernal comedy" of Count N. A. Z. Krasinski. "Nouveaux Contes de Fées," a volume comprising, among other imitations and paraphrases in verse, several from Greek, Latin, Italian and Danish literature. In 1874, Lord Lytton published in two volumes his "Fables in Song," and, also in two volumes, the "Speeches of Edward Lord Lytton, with some of His Political Writings, Hitherto Unpublished, and a Prefatory Memoir by His Son."

Lord Lytton had long been suffering from inflammation of the bladder. A few moments before his death he was suddenly seized with an attack of low spirits, and asked his valet for some medicine. While preparing the medicine, the valet he