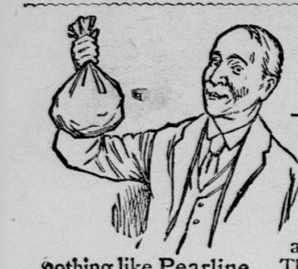
MISCELLANEOUS.



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Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocers send you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 289 JAMES PYLE, New York.

MORNING.

A bed of ashes and a half burned brand
Now marks the spot where last night's campfire sprung
And licked the dark with slender, scarlet tongue,
The sea draws back from shores of yellow sand
Nor speaks lest he wake the sleeping land;
Tall trees grow out of shadows; high among
Their somber boughs one clear, sweet song is sung.
In deep ravineby drooping cedars spanned
All drowned in gloom, a flying pheasant's whir
Rends morning's solemn hush; gray rabbits run
Across the covered glade; then far away,
Upon a hill each expectant fir
Holds open arms in welcome to the sun—
Great, pulsing heart of bold, advancing day.
—Once a Week.

THE LITTLE BLUE CAP.

I was paying a visit to my friends, the Durands. They were a simple, honest couple, who lived near the banks of the river in a tiny house, a mere bird's nest, almost hidden by wistaria and Virginia creeper. Durand's hands bore the marks of honest toil, for he had been a locksmith in his youth and had by industry and economy raised himself steadily until he became the proprietor of a large business and secured a competency for his old age. His wife, a quiet, gentle creature, worshiped her husband, and both of them wore on their faces an expression of serenity, which betokened ease of conscience and a life of peace. Durand was past 60 years of age and his wife must have been 50, yet in spite of their wrinkles and gray hairs, these two treated each other with an affectionate deference which was a pleasure to behold. They were Philemon and Baucis resuscitated.

While we were engaged in conversation just before dinner, Durand rose and opened a drawer to take out some trifle which he wished to show me. While he was turning over the contents of the drawer it chanced that a little cap, such as might have been worn by a doll or an infant, fell to the floor. I picked it up and noticed that it was made of coarse blue linen, with two bits of twine instead of ribbons. As I handed it to him I said gayly:

"Are you preparing a baby-basket, Papa Durand?"

I had no soonerspoken than I regretted it, for I recollected at that moment having heard that the only shadow on my friends' lives was the fact of their union being a childless one. For a minute Durand made no reply, but looked at the little cap affectionately, then as he laid it carefully away again he said in a tone of seriousness:

"That is a souvenir."

Then we all three sat down to dinner and talked of other matters, but as soon as the repast was finished and the little maid of all work had put cigars and liquors upon the table my friend said suddenly:

"How much that baby cap reminds me of!" It was evident that he wanted to explain his remark and I begged him to do so.

It was a great many years ago, he said after a slight pause, for I was about 12 years old. I was working in a large factory and I had a companion of the same age as myself, whom, on account of his ugly features, we nicknamed 'Zizi Monkeyface.' He was a sly, thieving, mischievous urchin, very much given to filching tarts from the pastry cook's counter, but a jolly little chap and full of pluck. He was so lazy that he would have been turned out of the factory had it not been for the indulgence of the overseer, who had been a friend of his father's and who took an interest in the boy for the sake of his dead comrade. Monkeyface was an orphan and the only relative he had ever known was the woman who brought him up, a cousin of his mother's. This woman was a fish-peddler, a brawling, brutal creature, whose affection for her young charge was manifested only by blows. Perhaps if he had known a parent's love he would have been less perverse.

One afternoon the lad took it into his head to run away from the factory and go vagabonding about with a gang of young ruffians like himself. As they were coming slowly home after nightfall they heard, to their astonishment, the cry of an infant. The sound seemed to issue from a long, narrow, dirty alley which opened on the street, and at the other end of which hung a dimly flickering lamp. After a short consultation the street boys ventured into the passage, and some of them peeped behind the door a little bundle of rags which struggled and wailed. He seized hold of it, and the whole party ran into the street, triumphant, stopping under a lamp to examine their capture. It proved to be a baby girl, a few weeks old, wrapped up in a series of dirty cloths; a poor little innocent whom a wretched, perhaps desperate, mother had abandoned to the charity of strangers.

A council was held to decide what should be done with the booty, and the young captors gave free play to their mischievous imaginations. One said to put the baby back where they had found it; another, to hide it in a half-empty prune-box which stood at the grocer's door; a third proposed to climb up to a second-story balcony and leave the youngster there, and how astonished the people would be next day. But Zizi Monkeyface scouted all these ideas and declared that the baby must be given to the gypsies. There was a band of these people near by, who practiced palmistry and fortune-telling, and instances of kidnaping were by no means rare.

Monkeyface's decision was hailed with enthusiasm, and he claimed the right to carry the treasure trove in consideration of his having made the plan.

"Give us the kid," he said. The baby had all this time been screaming piteously, but it stopped suddenly when Monkeyface took hold of it, and while he walked along with an air of triumph it fixed its great blue eyes upon his ugly face and smiled, at the same time stretching its tiny hands out as if to caress him.

"She is laughing!" cried the boy in delight. "See how she looks at me."

Then a new impulse seized him.

"I will not give her away," he said; "I will keep her myself."

His companions protested indignantly, but in vain, for, as they well knew, Zizi Monkeyface had all the end of each arm an argument so strong that it would be useless, as well as unsafe, to oppose his wishes.

When he reached home with his burden the fish-peddler exclaimed, furiously:

"Do you think I have not enough to do to fill your mouth, you lazy imp? Take that brat to the police—quick now!"

Pif, paf! A box on each ear showed the boy that she was in earnest, and he fled from the house.

That night he did not return, and the next morning he was in the factory as soon as it opened, for the first time in his life.

"Mr. George," he said timidly to the overseer, "how much will you pay me if I work hard all day?"

"I have already told you, 20 cents," answered the man in surprise, and Monkeyface worked indefatigably until night.

The overseer, amazed and delighted at the change, paid the boy for his work and even gave him 20 cents in advance, in order to encourage him.

That night Monkeyface was again absent from his home, and his cousin, the fish-peddler, went to the factory the next evening, lay in wait for him and dragged him home in spite of his struggles, administering a thrashing on the way. But it was no use; as soon as the old woman turned her back to cook the soup for dinner the boy slipped out of the house and did not return.

The factory overseer, having been informed of the state of affairs, made up his mind to settle the matter at once by finding out where Monkeyface spent his nights, and for this purpose watched the lad as he left the factory. Mr. George, in company with one of the workmen, followed the wanderer a short distance and observed him enter a bakery and buy a small loaf of bread; next he went into a dairy and came out carrying a bottle of milk, and then turned his steps toward a lonely, deserted quarter near the river. Suddenly his followers saw him plunge into a muddy alley; the place having no lamps was as dark as an oven, but Monkeyface was dimly visible as he stopped before a board fence. The next minute he had scaled it with the agility of the animal that was his namesake and was soon lost to sight.

The two men, determined to discover his hiding place, climbed over the wall and found themselves in a large, vacant lot, surrounded with weeds and rubbish, but of Monkeyface there was not a sign!

At last they espied in the farthest corner a low, wooden shed, which had evidently once served as a fowl-house, and through the crack of which a faint light was shining. They approached it noiselessly and peered through a crack. Great was their astonishment. In the middle of the wretched hut, in which a man would not have been able to stand upright, sat the young runaway, a candle end stuck in the ground beside him; he was gravely pouring milk into a feeding bottle, and in a corner, on a bed of dried leaves, a baby was sleeping wrapped up in an old blanket.

Zizi Monkeyface transformed into a nurse.

"What the deuce are you doing here?" asked the overseer, throwing open the door of the cabin suddenly, and the boy, startled at first by the intrusion, soon recovered himself and answered slowly:

"Haven't I got a right to have a little sister?" Then, after a pause, he added grandly: "I earn 20 cents a day. This is enough for us both and we don't ask any one for anything."

The narrator paused here, smiled softly and added:

"The next day the owner of the factory being informed of the matter raised my pay to 40 cents, just double."

"What?" I cried, "it was you?"

"Ah, I have betrayed myself," said Durand. "Yes, I was the young rascal who was in a fair way to come to the gallows, and thanks to the blue eyes of that little girl, I became a good workman, and afterward settler myself. Now you understand why I keep that little blue cap; she had it on when we found her."

"And what has become of her?" I inquired eagerly.

The old man answered:

"We have never parted": then smiling, he looked at his wife and added, "Have we, my dear?"

She smiled in return, but her eyes were moist as she looked at him, and under her eyelids I saw a tear glistening.

ON THE COMSTOCK.

Weekly Report of Work Done in the Big Mines.

VIRGINIA CITY, Aug. 20.—The following are the official reports of superintendents in the Comstock mines for the week ending August 21:

CON. CAL. & VA.—1100 level—West crosscut from the main north lateral drift 315 feet north from the shaft station has been advanced 30 feet to a total length of 50 in a porphyry and clay formation. 1500 level—From the south drift at point of connection with the old stopes we continue to extract some ore and fillings of average milling value. The incline sinks on the fourth floor 29 feet above the sill floor which was carried up from the end of the crosscut run west 56 feet in from the main south drift 159 feet west from the shaft station we have continued to work upward and to extract ore of fair quality. 1600 level—We have continued prospecting upward from the old sill-floor of the old stopes, from which some ore of fair quality is being extracted, and have been making some repairs in the main south lateral drift. 1650 level—Continued to extract some ore from the drift run east from the winze 3 (down 73 feet) in working upward from that point to extract some ore from the old stopes at the north end of the California ground. In working upward from the drift run north from the bottom of the winze sunk 28 feet in the last locality through the old timbers have extracted enough to make a few tons of milling ore. 1750 level—In east crosscut 1, 3 and 5 from the main south drift, in working upward from the sill-floor, have continued to extract some milling ore. Have continued to extract ore of average milling value in the pillars left in the upraise from the end of the drift run south, 88 feet from the end of the crosscut run west from the end of the southeast drift connected with the ninth-floor openings. From the end of this south drift, 88 feet, in the crosscut run west from the end of southwest drift on east crosscut has been advanced 20 feet in porphyry, clay and quartz of low assay value. Have continued making repairs to the south drift on the 1800 level, during the south end of the drift running south from the crosscut run east from winze 1 sunk from the 1750 level we have continued to extract some ore from the sill floor upward of milling value. From the crosscut run east from the bottom of winze 2, down 45 feet at a point 20 feet east from the winze, a south drift has been advanced 19 feet in a quartz formation, from which a few tons of milling ore has been saved. The west crosscut 2 from the bottom of this winze has been advanced 3 feet; total length 46 feet, the face being in porphyry formation. There has been extracted during the week 992 180-2000 tons of ore, which was shipped to the Morgan mill, the average value of which per ton of sample was $25 67 per ton. The average assay value of all the ore worked at that mill during the week, 980 tons, was $22 34 per ton for battery samples. Bullion shipped to Carson Mint, assay value, $31,649 96.

OPHIR—1465 level—From the south drift 101 feet below the sill floor of the 1465 level, at a point 42 feet in from its mouth, west crosscut 2 is started and has been advanced 16 feet in porphyry and quartz carrying a low assay value.

MEXICAN—On the 1465 level the drift running north from the crosscut run east from the bottom winze sunk 101 feet below the sill floor of the level, near the south boundary of the mine at a point 40 feet east from the winze, has been advanced 6 feet, total length 230 feet. From the north drift, at a point 209 feet in from its mouth a west crosscut was started and has been advanced 12 feet in porphyry and clay.

UNION CON.—900 level—The joint Union Con. and Sierra Nevada west drift has been extended during the week 23 feet, total length west from the joint shaft 2323 feet. The face is in clay and porphyry.

BULLION—The raise from the east crosscut, 320 feet south of the east line on the 1300 level is up 20 feet; top in low-grade quartz. The joint Potosi winze is now 470 feet below the 1500 level; bottom in quartz and porphyry. The southwest drift from the 1800 station of the Ward shaft has a total length of 74 feet; face in hard porphyry.

ALPHA—The joint Exchequer and Alpha south drift from the north line of the Exchequer on the 1800 level of the Ward shaft has a total length of 398 feet; face in porphyry.

EXCHEQUER—The joint Exchequer and Alpha south drift from the north line of the Exchequer on the 1800 level of the Ward shaft has a total length of 398 feet; face in porphyry.

EXCHEQUER—The joint Exchequer and Alpha south drift from the north line of the Exchequer on the 1800 level of the Ward shaft has a total length of 398 feet; face in porphyry.

HALE & NORCROSS—We continue retimbering main shaft above 1100 level. Nine hundred feet make the necessary repairs. 1800 level—During the week advanced the north drift 25 feet; total length, 115 feet. The south drift on this level was advanced 10 feet; total length, 95 feet. The faces of these drifts are in porphyry. These drifts are still being continued outside and east of the ledge.

CHOLLAR—Are repairing the raise from the 450 to the 500 level. Are repairing north drift, 750 level. The east crosscut, 160 feet south of north line, 920 level, is in 25 feet; face in porphyry and streaks of quartz.

POTOSI—The north drift, 120 feet east of the Potosi winze, 1100 level, is our 24 feet. There is three feet of $20 quartz in the face. South drift from east crosscut, 40 feet north of the Potosi winze, 1140 level, is in 20 feet; face in low-grade quartz. Potosi winze is down 471 feet below the 1500 level; bottom in quartz and porphyry. The northwest drift from the 1800 station Ward shaft has a total length of 740 feet; face in hard porphyry. Extracted and sent to the mill during the past week 431 1600-2000 tons of ore from the 930, 1110, 1150 and 1300 levels; milled during the week 432 tons; run in and at mill, 76 200-2000 tons; average battery assay, $24 36; average car sample assays, $25 21; shipped to the Carson mint, 410 pounds of crude bullion.

According to Indian tradition Buddha began his revelations at the age of 35.

PICTURES! FRAMES! AND MIRRORS!

We have Just Received a New Line of SILVER-MOUNTED LEATHER GOODS. Remember, WE ARE LEADERS IN STATIONERY.

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Reliable Goods and Satisfactory Prices. mr11 tf FrMo 6p

FROM THE ORIENT.

Great Britain Trying to Obtain a Foothold in Korea.

Exciting Experience of Shipwrecked Men—A Series of Fatal Disasters—Poaching in Japanese Waters.

By the arrival of the Gaelic from China and Japan we have advices from Hong-Kong to July 28 and from Yokohama to August 6.

Great Britain's latest move is the scheming to establish a strong naval station in Korea. The Nichi Nichi Shimbun says that an alarming telegram has reached it from Fusan stating that the British naval authorities, with the agreement of the Chinese Government, have applied to the Government of Korea for permission to build a godown at Port Hamilton. The request states that the godown is required for storing coals, provisions, etc., for the use of the British squadron, but we fear that they are scheming to establish a strong naval station, and if our surmise is correct our Government must be very careful in the matter.

WRECK OF A STEAMER.

Exciting Experience of Survivors of a Vessel Which Foundered.

The steamer Queen Margaret, which arrived at Singapore on July 15, brought the captain and chief engineer and a portion of the crew and some passengers of the Penang-owned steamer Milton, who were picked up in an open boat at sea on the 11th inst. They all bore traces of having suffered severe privations. The Milton left Penang at 6 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, July 6, with a full cargo, bound for Langkat. Her Plimsoll mark was well free, and there was nothing to indicate that she was in any way overloaded. Nevertheless she at once began to make water, and by the next morning the captain ordered the boats to be got ready. The deck cargo was jettisoned, which operation made no material decrease in the inrush of water. The captain was down in the hold endeavoring to find the leak, when, hearing a noise on deck, he came up and found that a panic had taken place among the crew and Asiatic passengers and that they had taken all the four ship's boats. Two of the boats, smashed and bottom upward, were being washed about by the side of the ship, and the other two boats, filled with passengers and some of the crew, were pulling away from the ship. They were hailed to come back but took no notice.

Just at this time a Mr. Baringo, his servant and a fireman were seen preparing to jump into the sea after the boats. There was a big sea running, which made such a procedure extremely dangerous. The captain called out to them to desist, but they went over the side, disappeared and were never seen again. Only 11 hands all told remained on the Milton, and they at once set to work throwing all the cargo overboard. This work went on vigorously until about 2 o'clock, when a little outside interest was evinced by the appearance of a large white steamer, not far from the ship, passing to the northward. The ensign, upside down, was hoisted on the foremasthead; and between the masts the signal 'want assistance' was hoisted; distress rockets were fired, but the steamer took no notice and continued her course. An hour later one of the Milton's boats was seen to be making back to the ship, and sure enough she came alongside. The captain at once took command and put all hands, including the passengers, to the work of jettisoning cargo and baling out the water, as the pumps being choked could not be worked. There were two Achinese passengers among those who returned in the boat, and when they saw what was to be done they simply refused to assist and, pulling out their knives, they made for the boat again. Great difficulty was experienced in keeping these two men in order, and it was only after strict measures had been taken that they were subdued.

Seeing that it was impossible to keep the ship afloat, and that she gradually was going down by the head, the captain ordered the people to go one by one into the remaining boat. A bad sea was running, and four hands were kept continually at work baling out the boat. Two Kling passengers lashed together a small stage and went adrift on this. Three Chinese passengers refused to leave the ship, as they contended that the boat was already too full. At 1:30 o'clock on the morning of July 9 the boat put off from the ship, which was then level with the water. Four hours later nothing could be seen of the Milton, and there is no doubt but that she foundered. The captain hoisted blankets for sails, as, owing to the crowding, only two oars could be manipulated in the boat. The two Achinese passengers again became obstreperous, threateningly brandished their knives, and asked that the boat be headed for some place where they desired to land. The captain had to have recourse to his revolver, which tended to bring these recalcitrant men to order. For two whole days these unfortunate people drifted about in the open boat, and the privations which they suffered under a severe tropical sun were most severe. The captain and the chief engineer were the only Europeans among the number, and naturally their lot must have been far harder than those Asiatics, who are at least better able to stand the blazing heat of the sun. Both men are now at the Sailors' Home. Nothing is known of the other boat, and it is feared that she is lost.

LANDSLIDES AND FLOODS.

One Hundred People Killed—A Family's Remarkable Experience.

The other day an immense subsidence occurred in the hills between Araya and Harumori, swollowing up about 160 houses and 100 people. The river Naka was filled up and a lake formed, cutting off the passage to various villages, and rumblings of the ground threatened further disaster any minute. Splits have taken place in the ground in many places in the cultivated land at Ikuno-mura, Katsuura-gun and occasional rumblings are heard, and on the day of the subsidence the village of Tomioka was flooded.

One of the many distressing scenes which occurred in the work of destruction caused by the inundations and landslips in the Ken is described by the Kakkai. A fisherman in Kaitsu-gun named Ichitaro lived with his aged father, his wife and nine-year-old daughter. On the 23d of July huge waves came rolling toward the house and gradually swamped it, the water reaching the roof. As the water began to rise Ichitaro cut a hole in the roof with his sickle and helped his family through. His wife and daughter he placed in boxes and let them drift at the mercy of the waters, and while still assisting his father the house was uplifted, carried against a godown and split in two, separating him from his father. The two halves, however, were both carried against the same tree, enabling father and son to come together again, and the daughter was eventually discovered in an exhausted condition still floating in the box in which she had been placed. The three afterwards remained exposed in the rain for hours and ultimately reached a place of safety, but nothing more was seen of the wife, search being made for the body but without avail.

The mountain of Takaiso, situated at the southern extremity of Oto-mura, Kalbugun, in Tokushima, has been in a state of eruption since the 26th of July, and it has crumbled in and obstructed the course of the Nagakawa at its foot, thus causing the flooding of 160 houses and the drowning of five persons.

TURKS OR RUSSIANS?

Suspicious Characters Who Are Causing the Authorities Much Worry.

Some time ago 11 Turks arrived in Yokohama from Hokkaido who alleged that they had left Tabreez for India in a ship, which having been wrecked in a storm, 14 of them took to a boat and after undergoing many hardships 11 of them were enabled to reach land, after which they again left in a boat and finally reached Hokkaido, whence they came here. As they were in a destitute condition and the authorities refused to render them relief, Mr. Masuda Mankichi, the well-known diver, has taken charge of and is feeding them. The Boyeki Shimbun is raising subscriptions to send them home. On the 3d inst. three more of them, also alleging themselves to be Turks, drifted to Kitami, in Hokkaido, and were brought here by Sagami Maru. They were refused assistance by the police, but as one of them fell down in the street from fever he was obliged to be taken in and treated. The Turks who were being fed by Mr. Masuda Mankichi were now summoned, but they could not understand each other. As the last lot looked more like Russians in physiogomy the Russian Consul was communicated with, but the interpreter of the consulate, who came to the police station, could not make himself understood. They are supposed to be either escaped prisoners from Siberia or refugees from the famine districts.

A GREAT BANKING TRUST.

Evidence That the Japanese Are Not Very Far Behind the Times.

A scheme unprecedented in magnitude in this country is reported to be under contemplation by the Mitsu Bishi Company, "the Vanderbilts of Japan," as the Nichi Nichi Shimbun terms them. The enormous capital of the concern has been distributed in enterprises scattered throughout the length and breadth of the country—in mines, in railways, in banking and every kind of financial undertaking. At a recent meeting, however, the company decided to concentrate the great wealth of the company into one great financial enterprise. They recommend that instead of distributing the company's wealth in so many different enterprises they should withdraw from the mining business and gradually diminish the scale of their undertakings. It is therefore proposed to invest almost the whole capital in the banking business upon the expiration of 1897 of the term of the national banks, establishing branches in all important places in Japan and in various cities abroad—in fact to monopolize as far as possible the banking business of Japan.

SEAL POACHERS.

Their Operations Described by a Japanese Eyewitness.

The Hochi Shimbun contains a circumstantial account of the doings of foreign poachers in the northern seas of Japan. It is given on the authority of one Inouye Chojiro, who is said to have been an eyewitness of what he describes. On the 26th of April, we read, five sailing vessels, of about 150 tons each, entered Atsugashi harbor in Kushiro. They had the appearance of being American schooners, and were evidently on a poaching expedition. Shortly after entering the harbor, a party of armed men with hunting rifles landed, and fired shots to intimidate the people. The schooners seem to have lain in Atsugashi until the 30th of April, when they sailed out to a distance of about 30 miles, and on May 1 launched seven boats, each carrying one hunter and manned by two sailors. The hunters had double-barreled guns, which they loaded with heavy shot. At 7 o'clock in the evening the boats returned to the schooners, each having taken about 30 seals, which they proceeded to salt. These operations were carried on for some 50 days, the boats going to a distance of 15 to 20 miles from the schooners, but not losing sight of them.

Commenting on the above, the Japan Gazette says: "We greatly doubt whether 20,000 seals in all are taken yearly by foreign poachers in Japanese waters."

JAPANESE NOTES.

Activity of Minister Coombs—An Insurance Company Defrauded, Etc.

It is stated that the United States Minister recently asked to be enrolled a member of the Japan Marine Products Society and that his application has been accepted. He is urging the Japanese to exhibit samples of the country's marine industries at the Chicago Exposition.

In Nikawa-gun, Toyama-ken, are three young nuns. One who is 20 years of age became a nun from fear that none would marry her because her father was a drunkard. One is 19 years of age. She shaved her head and became a nun on account of her shame at having been twice married and twice divorced by her husband. The third is 18 years of age. Having fallen ill and being afraid she could not live long with her husband if she married, became a nun.

During the three months ended June 30, 495 persons were cremated in Yokohama and vicinity.

CHINESE ITEMS.

Falling Off in the Tea Crop—Fatal Encounter With Tax Collectors.

Advices from Foochow state that on the 9th inst. the export of tea to Europe was 7,750,000 pounds, against 7,000,000 pounds at the same date last year. Settlements for the fortnight were 48,000 chests Congou and 7600 chests Souchong, which showed a great falling off when compared with the figures for the previous fortnight, nothwithstanding a drop in freights to 15s per ton. The second crop of tea, being poor in quality, is said to have attracted but little attention as yet. The first crop of Congou totalled 195,000 chests, being 25,000 chests less than last year. The second crop is expected to show even a greater deficiency.

A correspondent of a northern paper gives an account of a visit which he paid to a Chinaman who has taken a vow to watch his mother's grave for three years. The neighbors had built a hut over the grave, and his friends send him supplies of food. He never leaves the hut for any purpose, never washes, nor shaves nor changes his clothing. As this kind of madness is considered very meritorious by the Chinese the filial son is certain to be comfortably provided for by the authorities when he has finished his vigil.

A serious encounter took place in a village close by Pakling between a lot of teasmugglers and a body of likin runners, ending in a victory to the smugglers, but not before one of the runners had been killed and several others had been dangerously wounded. It is said that there is no desire on the part of the people to evade the legitimate likin tax, but that the exactions of the collectors are so greatly in excess of the tariff rate that they are driven to try to smuggle to avoid a gross injustice.

The Governors of Kiangsu and Chekiang have been in communication with each other with reference to the poisoning of the waters of large areas of certain fish-producing districts in their respective provinces.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

E L Colman, wf & c, Stock
A Bowen, Los Angeles
Rev Wallace & w, Brooklyn
A B Leamon, Santa Rosa
G M Francis & w, Napa
Mrs Cunbat & 2 c, Honol
Miss Lilliland, Honolulu
W G Mills, Stockton
T Sheehan, Sacto
W W Gaskill, Oakland
J B Stanford, U S N
G H Cushing, U S G S
R T Brown, U S G S
A S Penfield U S G S
R H Sanborn, w & c, Chica
T M Lambord, N Y
A B Tate, N Y
Mrs Gleason, N Y
Col W Forsyth, Fresno
Dr W D Greene, st Gaelic
Rev F L Hawks-Pott, w & c, Honolulu
H P McIntosh, U S N
S H Boyd, Sfam
F W Dickins, U S N
Mrs F W Dickins, U S N
W B Peters, Manila
Dr R Kuffer, Germany
R Stern, Germany
F H Hopkins, Fresno
A McDonald, Boston

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

J Lewiston, Portland
J Walsh, Oregon
A Dunning, Reno
R Porter, Fresno
J Martin, Boston
J Spooner, Los Angeles
S Baldwin, Mendota
S Holden, Loomis
J Danson, Loomis
B Wallace, Loomis
O Deardale, Loomis
W Y Bryant, Pacific Grove
F Wilson, Pacific Grove
S Bunhoy, Jil
K Cuhing, Mo
J Woods, Stockton
H Tange, Stockton
S Murchison, Eureka
N Watts, Oregon

PALACE HOTEL.

C D Stinson, Seattle
A Passavant, St Petersbrg
W I Horner & w, Ariz
B T True, Sacto
H Gutsbank, Chicago
W Osterhill, N Y
J R Hoffer, N Y
F Short, Fresno
R B Maude & w, Elgin
Pt A Raleigh, Bath
D F Warnock, N Y
J N Wardle, D C
F Allmout, Cleveland
D B Lyman, Nevada
W T Ellis, Maryville
F McCurley, U S N
T T Bartlett, U S N
F Jaynes, Larkspur
W J Weber, N Y

Bandholt, Mrs Louise
Barnett, T W
Barrett, N J
Bartlett, A E
Barraclough, Mrs Jno T
Barringer, C P
Eastheim, J
Batelcleider, Mrs M A
Bautis, S L
Baxter, Walter
Bear, Frank
Beauclerk, H C
Becker & Co (Lithographers)
Becker, Eliza
Beddina, A B
Bemiss, Dr H
Bennett, Mrs G
Benulson, W E
Bensley, Edward
Benzon, Miss Emma
Benton, Col
Berman, Mr (Vallejo Terrace)
Bernstein, Mrs Hallie
Berry, D Tracy
Berryhill, Miss Rose
Bertrand, Miss Bell
Bessey, Eva J
Betbke, Geo
Biber, Geo Victor
Bishop, J E
Bishop, P A
Bjoknund, Conrad
Blake, Dr Jas
Blake, Miss Maud
Blanchard, R E
Cadow, W W
Cahill, Mrs G H
Cabeany, John
Campbell, Brig
Campbell, Mrs Eveline
Campbell, Miss
Campbell, Mrs Jessie
Campbell, Make 2
Carey, Ed
Carleton, Mrs A
Carr, Arthur
Carr, Edward Statter
Carter, J E
Carter, W R
Carteer, Bernard
Casey, James
Cash, D H
Castle, Mrs F A
Chandler, G
Chapman, Dr
Charney, Miss Henrietta
Chauncy, Mrs F
Chesney, Mary
Chester, Leo
Clark, Miss (Larkin st)
Clarke, Capt F F
Cleary, M
Clemson, Miss Birdie
Clifton, Miss Belle
Clubb, Geo M
Cobb, C
Cody, Miss M
Coffee, Miss Kate
Cogsay, John
Coil, Miss Irene
Colomy, L 2
Cohen, Miss Sybil
Dammark, Miss A
Davidson, G G
Davidson, James
Davison, M A
Davis, Mrs (702 Taylor)
Davis, Mrs A E
Davis, Mrs Emma
Davis, Mrs L
Davis, S G
Day, M
Day, Mrs W
Dayswell Tool Works
Dayton, Miss Bin
Dean, J L
Dean, Evans, Fernanda
De Bergestum, Baron
Decheul, Mrs S Broderick
Deegan, Thomas H
Demmler, Mrs Duffsky
Della Cosa, A
Delfie, Dr Sarah
Delissor, Mrs Amelia
Demangeon, Mrs Eugenie
Dempsey, Miss Johannah
Eberle, Miss Julia
Edwards, Mrs M E
Edgar, Wm M
Ellinger, Bernard
Egan, Charles
Egan, Miss Rose
Egers, Miss Emma
Elkema, John
Elliott, Mrs G
Ellis, Mrs (10 Ellen st)
Elsea & Neal Co
Fabrice, Con
Faggano, Miss
Fehe, Mrs Hannah
Fairo, John
Farrell, Thomas
Farley, James T
Faylor, Jeray N
Fenlon, Mrs Sarah M
Fellows, Mrs F M
Ferand, Meunier
Fischer, Albert
Fischer, Alois
Fisher, Rev N
Fisher, Mrs Mary
Fitzmaurice, Mrs K V
Fitzsimons, Miss Mamie
Fleming, Miss Clara
Flynn, Miss K
Flood, E O
Florence, Marshall
Foho, Miss Josephine
Gadberg, S D
Galvin, M
Galos, L
Ganey, Miss Catherine
Gardiner, J Geo
Gardner, W
Garner, Frank
Garland, Norval H
Gates, J G
Gaudin, J L
Gerhart, J W
Geisler, Charles
Georgdibsass, Martin Andress
Germania Pharmaceuttical
Gernheve, John
Geuye, Mrs Lizzie
Geyer, Dr E H
Gibbs, Gale
Gifford
Gilman, G B
Gilmore, Aunie
Gimble, Jos
Gilliland, William I
Gillett, A M
Haarsmann Bros
Hazke, Julius
Hacke, Capt Alice
Haffell, Marl
Hagnell, J L
Hall, W
Hall, Miss Elizabeth H
Hall, Miss Annie H
Hall, H D
Hamilton, Miss Jennie
Hanson,
Hansen, Miss Freda
Hansen, L J
Hansen, Mrs P
Harkness, R D
Handel, J
Harrinan, Dr J A
Harris, H
Harris, Louis J
Harrison, Joseph M
Harrison & Co
Harrison, T G
Hart, H P
Harty, Mrs
Harvey, George
Hastings Truss Co, The
Haussmann, Miss Caroline
Havens, Alice E
Hawley, Jno C
Hawkins, John J
Haymore, Mrs Maggie
Hayes, Thomas
Helmandorf, Miss
Holton, Mrs E
Henry, Willie
Henshaw, Arthur
Hemme, Gustave
Hendsch, Mrs W F
Hersey, Mrs
Herndan, Oswald
Herrick, Mrs Wm
Hess, Louise
Hesselmann, Wilh
Higgins, Miss Estelle M 2
Ingraham, Mrs Ida
Jackson, Col Jeff 2
Jacobs, Jesse
Jarratt, W E
Jarvis, Ida
Jeffers, Mrs H
Jessen, Miss Gussie
Johansen, Dr Ernest
Johnson, Oscar
Johnson, C P
Johnson, Miss Edith B
Johnson, Della
Johnson, Portland
Johnson, Miss Leanna
Joiner, J J
Kane, Frank E
Kar, Miss Tess
Karsten, Miss Julia
Keelly, Mrs S
Keith, Mabel
Kellogg, Mrs E D
Kelly, J Harrison
Kelly, James H
Kelly, J H
Kendall, Miss Flora
Kennedy, Miss Mary
Keyes, Geo W
Kiernan, Miss Kate
Kilburn, Sarah
King, Miss Lillie
King, W H
Kingsley, C
Kirchner, Theodor
Kisox, Miss Lerma
Lal y, H T
Lamb, Thos B
Lane, C H
Lane, Geo W
Larsen, Jno
Larkin, Alfred
Larose, Mrs Alice
Lap, H
Laubscher, Mrs
Land, Mrs Edith
Laughan, Mrs M R
Lee Kong Chew & Co
Leibnger, J S
Leiliey, W T
Lepiez, Gustave
Leroy, M J
Le Vins, Miss Emma
Levy, Ben K
Lewis, Frank J
Lewis, Mrs Josie
Louis, Jno
Lincoln, Mrs C H
Macalay, Miss Allie
Mandrew, Jas
McCloud, Miss Annie
McCormack & Quinne
McCabe, Miss Bella
McCormick, Miss Celia
McCres, Wm
McCombs, W m
McDonald, Miss Lizzie
McDonald, P
McDonald, Mrs Rode
McDonald, Wm
McEvoy, Peter
McGreavey, J
McGettigan, P
McGlinn, Patrick
McHale, M F
Machias, Geo L
Mack, Mrs Wm
Magnusan, Miss Caroline
Mabe, J
Maitland, Robt W
Martens, Kurd
Markewitz, Miss A
Marcus & Lowy
Maroll, Fred
Marnell, Mrs Julia
Marien, Miss Margaret
Maddi, Miss Lida
Matthews, Mrs
Mathews, R E
Mather, Miss Georgie
Mark, Andrew
Maurer, Mrs J L
Mauchli, T
Maura, Mrs Eva
Maynard, Dr H M
Maymen, Miss Edith
Mead, Prof
Melvin, Jno
Meilin, Miss Carrie
Mendelsohn, D
Mentz, J W
Metcalf, J C & Co
Merchant, Miss Elsie
Mette, Mrs F J
Mayer, Adolph
Meier, Mrs Cora
Meier, Ed
Myers, Frank
Nathan, Mrs
Nelson, Miss Mathilda
Nelson,
Neilson, V
Nestrath, Mrs M
Neuman, Geo
Nichols, Wm K
Bowen, J
Bowers, A W
Bowles, Robt J
Boyden, Miss Pearl
Boyle, Miss Genevieve
Braden, Mrs Clara
Bradley, B F
Bradshaw, John
Brandt, M G
Brander, Alik
Breedlove, Ira W
Bremer, Wilhelm
Bressie, Johney
Breusch, Gustav
Bridge, I W L
Briggs, H H
Britt, Miss Mathe
Brosson, Charles
Brooks, Eddie
Browner, James
Brown, Miss Alice M
Brown, Frank B
Brown, Mrs G B
Brown, H S
Bruce, Talbot
Bucknam, M M
Burger, Miss Katie
Burke, J A
Burke, Michael
Burns, Miss A M
Burns, Charles
Burns, E M
Burns, Miss Mary
Butler, Miss Addie
Butler, Miss M
Butterfield, Fred
Colby, Ernest
Columbus, A
Collyer, Thomas
Collins, John
Colins, Miss Mary
Connolly, Miss Cecelia
Conner, Wesley
Cooks Drygoods House
Cook, Miss Lilian
Cooper, Miss Blanche
Cooley, Mrs M J
Copithorne, J L
Copple, H E
Corr, A W
Cosgrove, Mrs (1227 21st)
Cost, Mrs Aug
Courtney, Miss Mary
Cover, Mrs Mary E
Craig, Dr J S
Crane, Lauren C
Creighton, Jerry M
Creswell, Mrs Serena
Cooley, Dr E
Cruickshank, Mrs J
Crix, John Monday
Cuisack, Mrs (71 Natoma)
Cupar, Mrs Anita
Cummings, Miss (725 Geary)
Cummings, Mrs Dr J M
Curnow, Ed
Curtis, Jas
Curtis, Mrs A E
Curtise, Miss Malinda
Curtis, Mrs Richard
Cushing, L 2
Cushman, Mrs M S
De Moy, Mrs Ella
Deuelie, Ed L
Deuster, S
Devitt, Mrs Annie
Dickinson, J J
Dluklage, H
Dix, S A
Dobbins, G R
Dollard Bros
Donley, Mrs W H
Dorenbus, Frank
Dorr, Ludwig
Dowblenoska, Vincent
Downs, Mrs E E
Dreger, George
Driscoll, Pat
Drohan, John E
Duffy, Miss Maggie
Dunmade Mary (52 Silver)
Dunmire, S S
Durand, M E
Dutiel, Mrs Ella
Duval, Adele
Elleson & Co
Elton, Mrs (Gen D)
Emerling, D L
Enyart, L
Eppinzer, Miss Helen
Erickson, Stephen
Erlandson, E A
Erupo, Joseph
Espinosa, Miss Frankie
Estes, Miss Bessie M
Foard, Miss T
Foster, Frank
Foster, Miss Hattie N
Foster, W
Foltz, Johannie
Foultz, Carrie
Francis Furniture Co, The
Franklin, F
Franklin, Mrs O J
Fraser, Dr E S
Fraser, Master John
Freeman, Alonzo
Freeman, May
Fredericks, Mrs Emma
Fread, Mr
Fredrickson, Miss Clara
Fredson, George
Friedberg, Mrs Charles
Frost & Lee
Fuchs, Mrs T
Fyfe, Mrs Mac
Gilson, Miss Nellie L
Gilstrap, Dr