

DRY GOODS.

STYLISH JACKETS AND CAPES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES!

THIS WEEK we offer the following and many other special inducements to an inspection of the NEW SPRING STYLES AND NOVELTIES displayed in our Cloak Department...

LADIES' SPRING CAPES.

LADIES' CAPES, made of Plain All-Wool Broadcloth, Tan, Brown, Navy Blue and Black, braided-trimmed yoke and ruffle, full bow of Moire ribbon, worth \$8.50, will be offered at \$5 each.

LADIES' SPRING JACKETS.

LADIES' JACKETS, in tan, black, navy and Havana cloaking, with slashed collars, trimmed with moire silk, worth \$7.50, will be sold at \$5 each.

CHILDREN'S JACKETS.

CHILDREN'S JACKETS, in tan and navy twilled cheviot, finished with caps over sleeves, worth \$4.50 and \$5.50, will be offered at \$3 and \$3.50 each.

Our new Catalogue is ready and will be sent free to any address.



JOHN MCKEE'S ESTATE.

A Snug Fortune Left Entirely in Personal Property. The inventory and appraisal of the estate of the late John McKee of the Tallant Banking Company was filed with the probate clerk yesterday.

On next Wednesday the new route through to San Luis Obispo via the Southern Pacific will be opened to the public.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Last week was a lively one in Comstock shares. Prices jumped around under heavy sales, and the brokers had about all they could attend to.

Following are the Highest Prices During the Past Week.

Table with columns for Stock, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri, Sat. Lists various stocks and their prices over the week.

MOSQUITO SHORE.

British Efforts to Obtain Control There.

AN INTERESTING HISTORY.

The Puppet Monarchs Set Up - A Favorite Resort of Pirates.

The recent intelligence that the English had landed a military force at Bluefields in Nicaragua has recalled the pretensions of the British Government to exercise a protectorate over that part of the eastern shore of Central America pertaining to Nicaragua and sometimes called the "Mosquito shore."

While discharging the duties of United States Minister to Guatemala from 1861 to 1865, under President Lincoln's administration, I was selected by the Commissioners to act as presiding judge and umpire to the mixed commission that held its sessions in the city of Guatemala in 1862 and 1863 to settle treaty stipulations between Great Britain and Honduras.

The most important matters submitted for the consideration of the umpire for final decision were the rights claimed by British subjects to lands and grants of privileges derived from the so-called "kings or chiefs" of the Mosquito shore, assumed over the Mosquito shore, and some islands in the Bay of Honduras over which the latter State claimed jurisdiction and sovereignty.

The boundary of Mosquito is somewhat vague and indefinite, but it seems to have been generally considered all that shore of Central America extending from Cape Gracias on the north, south as far as San Juan River and thence to the coast of the interior. About the time of the independence of the Central American States from Spain England, always alert to extend its commercial supremacy and find markets for her goods, assumed a sort of protectorate over the Mosquito shore, where English subjects from Jamaica and other West India islands had established intercourse and trade with the natives of the Mosquito country.

Bluefields, situated on the bay of that name, is said to have derived its name from Bluevelt, a noted Dutch pirate, anglicized Bluefields, and became the capital of the Mosquito country, and the main base of the English and other pirates in the early days. It has since become a town, and center for trade and commerce, and as it is not far north of San Juan River, the entrance on the east to the proposed interoceanic canal, has for the reason that it might become that great highway by any nation that held the town and bay of Bluefields and the surrounding country, assumed unusual importance.

In the early part of 1821, De Lussan, one of the fraternity of pirates, writes that Cape Gracias and the country around had been for some time inhabited by Melastars (mutuals), since a Spanish ship from Guatema, from which the pirates also mingling with the women of the Indian descent of the coast, originated that mixed race now called the Mosquito Indians.

At a later, when English planters from Jamaica attempted to establish themselves on this coast, they brought their negro slaves with them, and these contributed to the negro element, as they were constantly coming away from the plantations, and hiding among the native huts and habitations scattered through the densely wooded country of the coast plains.

Many of the buccaners were Englishmen, and some of them were of a more or less intimate with Jamaica, where they often shared their profits with the authorities in return for such assistance as the latter were able to afford; in fact, the buccaners were often partners of Jamaica were often partners of the pirates of the Mosquito shore that harbored their light swift craft in Bluefields Bay and the other secure anchorages along the coast, and in order to outnumber to overtake and plunder the Spanish treasure-ships that left the Isthmus of Darien with the gold and silver of Peru and South America brought across the Isthmus of Darien.

These Governors of Jamaica had the project of securing permanent possession of the Mosquito country and founding a colony in behalf of the British crown. As early as 1672, the first Governor of Jamaica, when he was carried to Jamaica for the purpose of placing his country under the protection of the British crown, and Sir Hans Sloane has left an account of "how, having escaped from his keeper, he pulled off the English soldiers, and then, when he climbed to the top of a tree to escape." He was, however, pacified with the promise that he should be taken back to Bluefields, where he could wear the unadorned skin nature had given him without European clothes.

In 1740 Trelawney, Governor of Jamaica, wrote to the Duke of Newcastle, suggesting that the Mosquito Indians be aroused against the Spaniards. He represented that there were about 100 Englishmen in the "Mosquito" country, and that they might be brought together and be re-enslaved by the Mosquito Indians. "With these the Spaniards can be driven out, and an absolute cession from the Mosquito to King of England, and the English crown obtained."

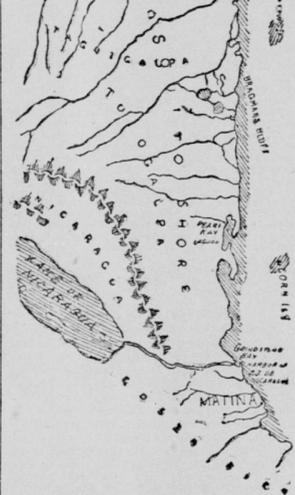
there came such a train that I should have had three or four punchcoons of rum instead of one." Such were some of the early methods of the English to acquire possession of color of possession, or dominion over the Mosquito shore, especially the bay and town of Bluefields.

The Spanish Ambassador in London made complaint that the Mosquito Indians, at the instigation of the English and other American traders, had been driven into the interior Spanish settlements; that it was the constant practice of the Mosquito Indians to make these forays into the territory of the Spaniards for the purpose of capturing prisoners to be sold as slaves to the Jamaica planters. This scandal was reported to Parliament, where a commission was appointed that reported these slaves should be liberated under certain conditions. The constant outrages of the Sambo Mosquitos produced that settled hostility which still exists between them and their pure Indian neighbors.

The treaty of Paris in 1763 and the more recent one of 1783, and the still more stringent one of 1786, all looked to the complete withdrawal of all Englishmen from the Spanish possessions on the American continent and this was regulated by the treaty of Madrid, August 28, 1814.

After this the great Continental wars had withdrawn all attention from the Mosquito shore and it seemed to pass out of official view. However, Roberts and other Jamaica traders kept up some commerce in tortoise shells, deerkins and sometimes a slave. These traders gratified the Mosquito fondness for high-sounding names and gave them papers referring to the names of English noblemen, a "Lord Nelson," "Duke of York," "Admiral Rodney."

McGregor describes one of the Mosquito Kings as a young person who had combined the bad qualities of the European as he found them during a short residence in Jamaica with the vicious propensities of the native.



Map of the Mosquito Coast.

of the Sambo and the caprice of the Indian. He was killed in a drunken brawl in 1824, and succeeded by his brother, George Frederick, who did not get on friendly with the Spaniards to suit the Jamaica king-making traders, and was deposed or dropped out in favor of one quite a different family and tribe, and named "Robert Charles Frederick." He was taken to Belize, British Honduras, and died on the 23rd of April, 1825. A procession was formed and proceeded to the church, when he was placed at the altar, and the English clergyman read the coronation ceremony, and poured consecrated oil upon his head, when his eyes, signifying his approval by running his fingers through his wool, and applying them to his nose. The "King" and his followers were entertained at a coronation dinner when they got stupidly intoxicated, and with shame he said this ended a blasphemy as disgraceful as ever stained civilization or a Christian community.

Another material is a plaid cheviot. The length of a coat for a man of average height - 5 feet 8 inches - is thirty-two inches. The shoulders are wide in the back and narrow in front, and the shoulder seams are cut from the front out away from the point opposite the lowest button of the vest, so as to completely cover up the latter when the coat is buttoned, and they are cut away so as to be nearly as possible the same as the length of the coat. The edges are single-stitched close; the side pockets have flaps to go in or out; the breast pockets are patched on and the sleeves are finished with a vent closed with three buttons.

For evening dress the butterfly bow is by all odds the leader either in white lawn or dimity, or ribbed in black satin. Colored ribbons, fastened with two pearl buttons, for such occasions as morning weddings, are new and decidedly chic. For afternoon street wear a handsome gown in a dark shade, with the neck and cuffs finished with self-stitching and a single pearl button.

Colored shirts in delicate pink and blue shades, in percales and madras, chiefly in the favor, are much favored. The collar will be white and high, the points being bent to taste; the cuffs will be square linked, rather smaller than heretofore, and of the material of the shirt. The crowns of the derbies are being made perceptibly narrower.

Silk hats are more worn to-day than they have ever been in this country, and until the weather becomes unbearably warm they will occupy the place of horsehair hats. The crowns of the derbies are being made perceptibly narrower.

A NEW SOPRANO.

Mme. Carletta Bluetta's Concert in Metropolitan Temple.

A concert of unusual interest will be that of Mme. Carletta Bluetta, which will be given in Metropolitan Temple next Wednesday evening. The lady, who is said to possess a voice of remarkable power, flexibility and compass, is a native Californian who has developed the last five years to a consummate stage with some of the best European masters.

tained permanent possession. During all the negotiations that followed and the strenuous efforts made to that end the Government of Nicaragua has persistently refused to relinquish its right of title to the sovereignty of that territory, including San Juan and all the Mosquito shore, so called.

By this unjustifiable act in time of profound peace by Lord Palmerston, who had secured the belief that Great Britain had secured the control of what was considered the only practical route of water transit between the two oceans, and held the key to the United States trade and commerce, English officers were at once installed in San Juan, a Consul-General appointed to reside there, with the most absolute dictatorial powers, supported by the constant presence of a British war vessel in the harbor. These proceedings were followed shortly after by the attempt to seize the island of Tigre and the Gulf of Fonseca, which was supposed would be at or near the terminus of the Pacific end of the proposed canal.

Honduras had tendered this island to the United States, and E. G. Squiers says he accepted, on the part of the United States, a party to the dispute. As soon as this seizure was known, Mr. Clayton, Secretary of State, sent a dispatch under the date of December 29, 1849, directing Mr. Lawrence, United States Minister to London, to date before the English Government the above transactions and declare that the United States proposed to protect a free route of transit between the seas, with the consent of the States through which it passed.

This brought on the long negotiations which terminated in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which seems to have left the matter in an uncertain and hazy condition. Mexico an American company, acting under a charter from Nicaragua, had established a transit for passengers from San Juan by way of the lakes, which caused San Juan to rapidly fill up with Americans, and the United States, under the authority of the Mosquito-English, and the regulations were chiefly conducted by Americans without protest.

Some further matters were revived between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Dalmat in the autumn of 1855, with regard to limiting the Mosquito district, but were not finally concluded, by reason of the non-exchange within the time specified, and the Mosquito king and Mosquito territory and that the territory of Nicaragua was to be taken by force and against her protest by the power of England remains to be seen.

FASHION FOR MEN.

Material and Style for Business Suits.

What is Chic in Shirts, in Cuffs and Collars—Silk Hats and Derbies the Mode.

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WASH DRESS FABRICS HOUSEFURNISHINGS!

In connection with many other SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS OFFERED THIS WEEK throughout our new Spring stock we quote the following lines of new Wash Dress Fabrics and Housefurnishing Goods at prices that make them

VALUES THAT WILL COMMAND ATTENTION!

At 20 Cents Per Yard. ALL OUR FINE IMPORTED FRENCH SATEENS, lovely colorings, finest weaves, value for 35c. At 15 Cents Per Yard. 210 pieces of AMERICAN SATEENS, heavy cloth, new colors, value for 25c. At 1 1/2 Cents Per Yard. FINE ASSORTMENT WOOL FINISHED TWILLED CHALLIES, dark and light grounds, 32 inches wide, value for 15c. At \$1.75 Each. 2 cases FULL-SIZED HEAVY GRADE MARSEILLES SPREADS, value for \$2.50. At 30 Cents Each. 250 HEAVY GRADE CROCHET BEDSPREADS, 78 inches wide, good styles, value for \$1.25. At \$5.00 Per Pair. 2 cases FINE LAMB'S-WOOL WHITE BLANKETS, 6 pounds weight, slightly soiled, value for \$7.50. At 75 Cents Each. 50 dozen REAL TURKEY RED TABLECLOTHS, full size, value for \$1.25. At 25 Cents Per Yard. 100 pieces UNPLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, Irish manufacture, 56 inches wide, value for 40c.

CURTAIN DEPARTMENT!

We have opened large lots NEW CURTAINS, PORTIERES and TABLECOVERS this week, some of which are remarkable values. For instance: At 45 Cents Each. 4-4 FRINGED CHENILLE COVERS at 45c, 6-4 CHENILLE COVERS at 75c, 8-4 CHENILLE COVERS at \$2.50 each, value for double. At \$2.50 Pair. CHENILLE PORTIERES, double dade, heavy fringes, good assortment, value for \$3.75. At 85 Cents Pair. NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, 3 yards long, good quality, from 85c to \$1; 3 1/2 yards long from \$1.10 up to \$5 a yard, excellent values.

LEADERS!

36-INCH SHEETING, unbleached or white, at 5c a yard; 7-4 HEAVY BLEACHED SHEETING at 14c a yard; 10-4 UNBLEACHED SHEETING at 15c a yard; PILLLOW-CASES, made nicely, 8 1/2c, 12 1/2c to 37 1/2c each; SHEETS, 37 1/2c, 45c, 50c each. At 5 Cents a Yard. BEST GRADE INDIGO PRINTS, Merrimack goods, 7 1/2c to 8 1/2c.



WANT THEIR PAY.

Supply Contractors Are Cautious.

The Supervisors Will Ask City Officials to Withhold June Warrants for Thirty Days. A number of contractors who are furnishing the municipal institutions with supplies held a conference with the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors yesterday in order to obtain some assurance that their bills would be paid. Among them were F. J. Parsons, J. Ebbetts, Robert Haight, C. L. Foster and Leon Guggenheim.

The contractors informed the committee that they had reason to believe that their bills would not be paid, as the Supervisors would have to pay thirteen months' salaries this year under a decision of the Supreme Court, which allowed one year's salaries to be paid out of next year's revenues. This, however, could not be done with demands for supplies.

Auditor Broderick stated that it appeared as if the contractors wanted their money before the goods were supplied, and intimated that they were threatening to withhold their bills had been in more than a few days, and that they were endeavoring to run the city government.

The Auditor mentioned a case where fifty-four tons of coal had been sent to the City and County Hospital since the middle of March, which could not be possibly used in one month. He said he was going to protect the city by holding back sufficient money so that all the money would not be eaten up before the expiration of the fiscal year.

The committee informed the contractors that it was not responsible for what had been done in previous years; that thus far the contractors had all been paid during the present fiscal year, and that there was money in sight sufficient to meet all city obligations.

Subsequently the committee agreed that if the contractors persisted in refusing to supply public institutions with the usual supplies according to their contracts it would purchase supplies in the open market, as there was money on hand to pay the bills.

In view of the fact that the Supervisors wish to avoid paying thirteen months' salaries in one year, the finance committee have notified the heads of every municipal department to meet the board in a conference on next Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The object of the conference is to have the various city officials endeavor to induce their deputies and clerks to hold back their June warrants for 1894 until the end of July, when new taxes will come in under their next levy. By this means \$135,000 which otherwise would have to be paid out of the treasury would be saved with which to liquidate other obligations of the city government. The June salary warrants for 1893 were paid out of this year's funds, under a decision of the Supreme Court. If the June salaries for 1894 were also paid out of the present levy it would make thirteen months' salaries payable in one year.

FREDERICKS' PLAINT.

Prison Officials Fear He Will Attempt to Commit Suicide. The murderer Frederick since his conviction has drifted into poetry, but as a poet he is a signal failure. He seems to

THE CITY'S MORTALITY.

According to the Health Office report there were 112 deaths during the week against 105 for the corresponding period last year. The principal causes of death were as follows: Apoplexy 3, bronchitis 5, casualties 3, heart disease 4, suicides 3, infantile 6, old age 3, consumption 24, pneumonia 8.