PIRATES LOCATED.

Outcome of an Assault Case.

AN OLD BARGE THEIR LAIR.

A Mail Dock Employe Attacked by the Wharf Rats.

CUSTOM-HOUSE BOAT PURSUED.

A New Portland Steamer—Scheme to Salve the Crown of England—Notes.

What may lead to the arrest and conviction of an organized gang of water-front marauders has grown out of the taking into custody of Albert Brogan on a charge of assaulting Storekeeper Ward of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Early last Tuesday morning Ward was assaulted and robbed by three men near the entrance to the company's dock at First and Brannan streets. The footpads fled after relieving the storekeeper of several pieces of coin and his jewelry, dropped over the Brannan-street bulkhead into a skiff and rowed away for China basin.

Ward gave an alarm on recovering his self-composure. Inspector Macginnis of the Custom-house and two of the dock watchmen made a rush for the boat belonging to the revenue service which is kept at the wharf and started in pursuit. The skiff had a good start. It was pulled by the three vigorous footpads and was headed for the south end of Mission Bay. Macginnis' boat was nearly a quarter of a mile behind, but was fast gaining.

The robbers noticed that they were being overhauled, but nevertheless headed for an old barge about half a mile from the Potrero mud flats, on which was gathered about a half dozen tough-looking customers, who by their actions could be made out to be signaling to the skiff oarsmen to come to their assistance.

The skiff reached the barge, took one of the crowd on board and was about to pull for a landing a short distance away. Macginnis then drew his pistol and fired a shot over the heads of the crowd. In an instant every man but those in the boat plunged into the water and swam like frogs for the shore. The man Brogan had got out of the skiff to make place for a comrade, and when the pistol was fired he had to trust to his swimming abilities to escape.

The pursuers spotted him. They could not gather in all the gang, but they secured Brogan and returned with him to the Mail dock, where Special Officer Anderson took charge of the prisoner and turned him over to the local police.

Yesterday the old barge was examined and afterward towed alongside the nearest wharf. It was nearly filled with water. Its lower compartment is protected by a heavy deck, so it has been decided to pump it out to-day that it may be ascertained whether she is filled up with stolen goods.

For months past a gang of vandals have been stealing boats, stores for ships and all manner of articles from boatmen and vessels at the city wharves. It is thought that Brogan's crowd is the guilty combination.

The schooner Anna has been chartered by the California Iron and Wrecking Company and put in charge of Captain Macguen, formerly of the wrecker San Pedro. To-day the Anna will proceed to Santa Rosa Island with wrecking appliances in tow of the tug Katie O'Neill. The scheme is to save what is possible from the wrecked Crown of England. The Spreckels Brothers are behind the undertaking. The enterprise may and may not pan out several thousand dollars. Captain Whitelaw, the veteran wrecker, does not think any vessel can get close enough to the Crown to work successfully.

The steamer Portland, formerly the famous Haytian Republic, will leave today for Portland in competition with the regular steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. The Portland will carry passengers and freight. Purser McDonell, formerly of the Keweenaw, has been appointed to take charge of the vessel's business department. Mr. McDonell is one of the oldest and best known steamship pursers on the coast. He was at one time in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Purser Richardson of the China has accepted a position as manager of one of the fashionable European hotels of Hong-Kong. The gentleman has been in the Mail Company's service for years and was formerly on the City of New York. J. C. Puckering has been appointed in Mr. Richardson's place. Mr. Puckering is well known in shipping circles. He was recently in the employ of the North American Navigation Company and Panama Railroad Company.

The bark Melrose for Victoria from San Francisco has put back for repairs. She was damaged on November 20 in a collision with the tug Lorne. She will have to discharge 500 tons of coal and have a new rudder set.

The steamer Pomona is detailed to tow the damaged steamer Coos Bay from San Diego to this city.

The steamer Australia will not sail today at 2 o'clock. She leaves to-morrow at that time instead.

DID NOT TAKE THE LEAD.

The Steamer Sikh Leaves the Troublesome Cargo Behind.

TACOMA, Nov. 23.—The Northern Pacific steamer Sikh went to sea last night with a full cargo of 3200 tons of freight, five cabin and forty steerage passengers.

The shipment of lead for Yokohama which has been held here since the sailing of the last Pacific liner did not go out on the Sikh, notwithstanding the decision of the Treasury Department that the lead is not contraband of war. Captain Rowley, master of the vessel, refused to risk carrying the lead, and the company's head office at Yokohama sent out orders not to accept the shipment.

HORSEWHIPPED HIM.

Yet All the Parties Go in the Best Society.

WEBSTER, Iowa, Nov. 23.—Mrs. Barney Kelly, 27 years old, and her sister horsewhipped H. H. Heinbaugh, a real estate and insurance man of some prominence, to-day. They gave him an unmerciful lashing.

The whipping was the outgrowth of reports which have been circulated in this city for some time touching the respectability of Mrs. Kelly and her sister. All the parties to the scene have been going in good society. Heinebaugh denies that he has slandered the women.

Those Misplaced Bonds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The hearing of the suit of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, St. Louis, against Russell Sage and the heirs of the late Jay Gould to compel the return of $11,000,000 in bonds of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, was to-day set down for December 7 by Surrogate Fitzgerald.

Heavy-Weights as Sprinters.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Statesman "Black Bill" Fitzgerald and Edward Flanigan of the stockyards, as the clock strikes 12 next Sunday night, will rush wildly over 100 yards of space somewhere in the downtown district to decide a wager. The stake money, $50 a side, is up, and the question now is whether a politician can run 100 yards in a shorter time than a man who is accustomed to chase Texas steers and stockyard odors. Fitzgerald weighs an even 240 pounds and Flanigan boasts of weighing 220.

ASSAILED BY FOOTPADS.

George F. Hill Encounters Two Burly Thieves.

George F. Hill, foreman of THE CALL'S stereotyping department, was attacked by two footpads late last night at the corner of Commercial street and Leidesdorff alley. They demanded his money and threatened to lay violent hands upon him, but he drew his knife and defended himself until Patrolman Furlong came to the rescue.

The footpads were booked for attempt at robbery at the old City Prison. They gave their names as Winfred St. Clair and James J. Riley. The police think they are members of a gang of crooks who recently came from Chicago.

Joaquin Miller

Says Picturesque California, edited by John Muir, is one of the most splendid publications ever issued. It is a work that describes our matchless and magnificent State as none other did.

This grand series is now practically presented to CALL readers; 10 cents and one coupon secures each part. Don't delay. Secure it for yourself. Send it to your friends abroad. CALL Branch Office, 710 Market street. *

The Fire Record.

Mrs. E. R. Manley's lodging-house, 501½ Sixth street, was slightly damaged by fire last night. The blaze was caused by carelessness with matches.

DIED SUDDENLY.

Mary A. Ford, Who Claimed Seal Rock.

She Was Old, Crippled by a Railroad Accident and in Destitute Circumstances.

Death came without warning last night to an old woman who believed that she and her children were the rightful owners of Seal Rock and a large tract of the Outside Lands between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth avenues.

The dead claimant was Mrs. Mary A. Ford, widow of the late Elihu Ford. She had lived for two years in one small room at 503 Jessie street, and relied upon the neighbors for many services. She had relatives, but was practically destitute, and a few months ago was recommended to Mayor Elliott as a deserving person by Val Schmidt, the druggist.

Mrs. Ford was knocked down and injured by a streetcar several months ago. The accident left her a cripple, and she decided to sue the railroad for damages. The company very generously offered to compromise for $50, but notwithstanding her extreme poverty she refused to accept the money. She was 72 years old, but believed that she would live to regain possession of the land, which she thought she had lost by fraud.

Early in the evening she called upon several of her neighbors and hobbled back to her room at 10 o'clock. An hour or two later the occupant of an adjoining room heard her groaning, and upon learning that the old woman was ill sent for a doctor. When the physician arrived Mrs. Ford was dead.

Among her papers the Coroner found a holographic will in which she bequeathed her alleged claim to the Seal Rock property to her three children. There was also a time-stained deed of trust by which Elihu Ford and Alexander Badlam conveyed the property to a savings institution in consideration of the sum of $2300. The deed was executed in 1872.

It is supposed that Mrs. Ford died of apoplexy. The body was taken to the Morgue.

TWO DOCTORS MURDERED.

They Knew Too Much About a Southern Riot.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 23.—On November 15 Dr. A. Aults of Montgomery was called from his bed to see a patient on the other side of the creek. The next morning the doctor's body was discovered on the rocks fifty feet beneath the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad bridge. His head was terribly crushed and his neck broken.

The Coroner's jury decided that the victim's death resulted from his falling from the bridge. Residents of Montgomery, however, were not satisfied with the verdict, and further investigation strengthens the theory that Dr. Aults was murdered.

This theory is more or less substantiated by the killing of Dr. Davis on Morris Creek on August 9. On that day Dr. Davis, while driving down the creek on the Kenawha County side, was shot from ambush and almost instantly killed.

"Bud" Clendenning, a miner, was arrested and later convicted of the murder, being sentenced to the penitentiary for life. His trial developed a plot among the miners to do away with four or five prominent citizens of Montgomery to prevent damaging testimony in the State's prosecution of the rioters engaged in the Eagle affray on February 28 last. On that occasion Dr. Davis attended a number of the strikers shot in the affray.

A few days before Dr. Davis' murder he had been subpenaed before the Criminal Court of Fayette County to give evidence against the strikers then on trial, and to prevent this he was killed.

On the day previous to the shooting a number of strikers who were dodging officers held a meeting in Johnson's saloon, and it was then the authorities claim was hatched up the plot which has resulted in two murders.

Dr. Aults succeeded Dr. Davis at Montgomery, and his knowledge of the riot and the affairs of his precedessor made him a man to be feared.

CUBAN HOME RULE.

Spain Is Not Yet Prepared to Free the Island.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Standard says that after an angry debate, lasting two weeks, the Conservatives have assented to a truce on the Cuban home-rule bill prepared by Senor Mauri, ex-Colonial Minister, in order to enable Senor Arbasuza, the new Minister for the colonies, to prepare a compromise.

It is expected that the next steamer for Havana will bear the recall of the present Governor of Cuba, who has shown overmuch favor to the home rulers.

It is also expected General Martinez Campos, sometime Captain-General of Cuba, was sent to execute the new policy of reconciliation.

Barn and Horses Burned.

SAN JOSE, Nov. 23.—A barn at 25 Delmas avenue in this city was burned at 5:30 this morning and two valuable work horses were consumed. The barn was occupied by J. P. Murphy as a combined residence and barn. He valued his horses at $500. The barn belonged to Captain Howard of San Francisco. The loss on it is $700; fully insured. The fire is charged to a careless tramp.

TO MAKE SAINTS.

Illegitimate Children Imported.

WORK OF MORMON ELDERS.

Young Waifs for Utah Gathered in Australia.

ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Instructions Sent to the Commissioner of Immigration—Court of Inquiry Called.

The right of Mormon missionaries to bring their impecunious converts into the United States will be tested in this city today. An elder of the church has arrived from the antipodes with two dusky children bound for Utah. W. P. Stradley, the Commissioner of Immigration, received information some time ago that the children were coming with the elder and wired the Secretary of the Treasury for instructions. In reply he received the following communication:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6, 1894.

W. P. Stradley, Commissioner of Immigration, San Francisco—SIR: I inclose herewith for your information copy of a dispatch to the Secretary of State from the Consul at Auckland which is self-explanatory, and have to urge upon you the necessity of keeping a close watch to discover if the children referred to therein arrive at your port.

FRANK H. LANE, Chief Clerk.

The dispatch referred to is the following:

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.—SIR: I have the honor to report that it has come to my notice that there are Mormon missionaries in this country who are endeavoring to adopt illegitimate children and send them in charge of one of their number—a "saint"—to Utah Territory. One such has already gone forward — a little lad of illegitimate origin named Douglas O'Meara.

He left here in charge of Elder Hans Madson of Fairview, Utah. Madson lived here for some time, and left for the United States last April. There is still another elder here named Benjamin Hamblin, who has advertised for healthy children with a view of adoption. He has, so far as I can learn, up to the present, secured two illegitimate children. This Mr. Hamblin is a young man apparently with means. He has lived here a little over a year, and was married about two months before he came. His wife is in Utah, and is apparently without means. In a letter to him she speaks enthusiastically of one of the boys, whose photograph Mr. Hamblin has evidently sent her. She appears to be most anxious to receive the little fellow. I am at a loss to understand why people without some considerable means should come to this remote corner of the globe to pick up illegitimate children, especially so in Mr. Hamblin's case.

I had Elder Hamblin in my office a few days ago. He came in response to a request from the Chief of Police to explain his purpose in securing illegitimate children. His explanation is substantially as follows: He wanted a good healthy child to adopt and send home to keep his wife company. When he advertised he found he could get quite a number, but owing to legal difficulties could not adopt any as was his intention. Since making an effort to legally adopt had failed he had obtained a boy about nine years old, but intends to send another child with the consent of its parents, of course, to his wife to be raised as his own offspring.

Neither the Chief of Police nor myself was satisfied with Elder Hamblin's explanation, although corroborated by Elder Stewart of the same church.

It is difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion why persons so poor as these Mormon elders evidently are should make such efforts to secure illegitimate children, pay their passage, and send them in charge of some member of the Mormon faith to the United States.

Elder Stewart made a statement in the presence of the Chief of Police to the effect that there are Mormon emigrants leaving this colony every few months for the United States, about twenty-five or thirty having left here within the past two years. I remonstrated with him, and told him it was contrary to the laws of the United States to send avowed Mormons there. He denied having paid transportation, but admitted he had converted and advised them to leave here for the United States, and in the next breath defied the power of the Government to prevent their entering the United States as long as they did not avow polygamy. He defiantly informed us he would advise us when he had another batch to forward. JOHN DONNELLY, Consul.

The Commissioner telegraphed the elder's statement concerning the two children to Washington yesterday, and in return was advised that the department could not see its way clear to refusing them a landing, unless it could be shown that they were liable to become public charges. The Commissioner was empowered to summon the special court of inquiry, which sits in such cases, and make a test of the case. The court is composed of United States Attorney Garter, Deputy Surveyor S. J. Ruddell, Chinese Inspectors Hill and Presbury and G. E. Chanping, Special Agent of the treasury. It will meet this afternoon at Mr. Stradley's office.

CHANGES IN RUSSIA.

The New Czar Is Making His Hand Felt Already.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A Berlin dispatch to the Daily News says the report is confirmed from St. Petersburg that Baron Mohrenheim, the Russian Embassador to France, will be recalled and that his place will be filled by Prince Scheremertieff, now Governor of the Caucasus.

Grand Duke Vladimir will succeed Prince Scheremertieff, and Grand Duke Sergius will succeed Grand Duke Vladimir as commander of the St. Petersburg military district.

The office of the Governor of Moscow is at present filled by Grand Duke Sergius. It will be given to Grand Duke Alexander Michaelevitch.

FOREST FIRES RENEWED.

Great Damage Being Done on the Okawa River Bottoms.

PANA, Ill., Nov. 23.—The forest fires which were raging in the bottoms on the Okawa River, southeast of Pana, and were thought to be under control, have again broken out with renewed vigor and are raging fiercer than ever.

Great damage is being done to the crops and meadows and several thousand acres have been burned over. Ten dwellings have been burned and considerable stock damaged. The fire seems beyond control. If the rain does not come soon inestimable damage will be the result.

RELIGIOUS BOXING.

The Fighters Went for Blood Just the Same.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 23.—Three boxing contests took place to-night in the lower part of the episcopal residence, adjoining St. Paul's Cathedral, for the benefit of the St. Paul Athletic Club.

The "friendly bouts" proved to be genuine prize fights in respect to knockouts and blood. In the room, 25 feet square, were assembled 200 people. The ring was not roped off, and as a consequence the fighters were frequently thrown over on the spectators.

Passed Sandy Hook.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The White Star steamer Bovic from Liverpool, November 9, which was reported as being four days overdue, has passed in at Sandy Hook.

The Price of Platinum.

"If the price of platinum continues to advance gold will soon be no longer distinguishable as 'the precious metal,'" said Xavier Detarge of New York. "If it continues to advance at the rate it has in the last three years gold will be as cheap in comparison as silver is to gold. We have heard of Black Friday, and the fortunes made in cornering gold; we read every day of the corners made in corn, pork, wheat and other commodities, but if a man could have foreseen the advance and made a corner in platinum he could have made a barrel of money. Since 1891 the price of platinum has increased fivefold and is still climbing. The cause of this tremendous advance is the demand for electrical purposes. Platinum has always been a scarce metal, hence the appreciation in price, for the output of the mines has not kept up with the demand. As electricity is applied to more and more each year, the numberless uses, the demand and the price will increase, as no other metal, so far as discovered, will serve the electrician's purpose half so well, if at all."—New York Tribune.

GOING BACKWARD.

Louisiana Takes First Place in the Matter of Illiteracy.

We mentioned, the other day, that the illiteracy statistics of Louisiana are unfavorable. The more they are studied the worse they appear, and the more clearly they prove the necessity for more and better schools and longer sessions.

As we have noted, the number of illiterates, that is, the population over 10 years of age that cannot read and write, is greater in Louisiana than in any other State in the Union. Of its total population of 1,118,589 only 430,299, or 38.4 per cent, can read and write. Omitting the children the percentage of illiterates to the adult population in the several States are as follows:

Louisiana	45.8
South Carolina	45.0
New Mexico	44.5
Alabama	41.0
Mississippi	40.0
Georgia	39.8
North Carolina	35.7
Virginia	30.2
Florida	27.8
Arkansas	26.6
Tennessee	26.6
Arizona	23.4
Kentucky	21.6

It is not pleasant to see Louisiana at the head of this disgraceful table, and it was never there before. Ten years ago the percentages of illiteracy were:

New Mexico	65.0
South Carolina	55.4
Alabama	50.9
Georgia	49.9
Mississippi	49.5
Louisiana	49.1

From the sixth place Louisiana has retrograded to the first.

But the worst features of these statistics are those in relation to the white population. While we have not pretended that the schools for the negroes have been what they should all be, we have laid claim to having fairly good schools for the whites. And yet the census tells us that in Louisiana alone in the whole Union is illiteracy increasing among the whites. Ten years ago only 18.4 per cent of the white adult population was unable to write; to-day it is 20.1 per cent. It will not do to charge this to the past, as one of our friends proposes. Thousands of white people are growing up in illiteracy to-day. Ten years ago there were 58,951 white illiterate adults in Louisiana; to-day they number 80,939, an increase of 21,988, or 38.8 per cent. Making due allowance for deaths, we allowed during that period 41,638 white children to enter manhood and womanhood without the benefit of education, ignorant and illiterate. During the decade when the white illiterates increased in Louisiana 21,988, they decreased in Mississippi 8693, in Arkansas 5452, in Virginia 9634, in North Carolina 14,310, in Georgia 13,543, in Kentucky 30,646, and in Tennessee 44,148. While all these States were making an improvement Louisiana was dropping further behind.

There is no need of discussing these figures. The Times-Democrat has feared that the census would make this showing, and has warned Louisiana that it was not doing enough for its schools, and that it did not seem to fully realize the importance of education. It is to be hoped that these unpleasant truths, which the census tells us, will have the effect of arousing public sentiment and inducing the State to make better provision for its schools.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A MOUNTAIN LION.

He Takes Possession of a Locomotive Cab in Utah.

Last winter when the snowstorms were so fearful throughout the mountains in Utah and the earth was covered with snow to the depth of five to ten feet and remained hidden so long the wild animals were forced to desperation. The wolves were starved and weak, and what is known as the mountain lion almost perished from starvation. Its great strength failed it, and a man with a knife could soon take the life of an animal that a short time before could hold a powerful ox or horse and make a meal of his flesh.

The hungry animals after a while discovered that food was to be had along the railroad track, where passengers threw bones and scraps of victuals from passing trains. Often two starving coyotes would engage in deadly combat over a chicken bone that had a short time before been ridden of its last vestige of nourishment by some economical person who did not care to pay 75 cents for a meal. This was the condition of things.

Engineer Gast had charge of engine No. 151, which was known as "the helper," from the fact that it helped trains up the mountain and when at the summit cut off and dropped back down to the bottom ready to help another. One night when business on the road was slack Gast noticed something wrong with the gearing under the tender and remarked to the fireman that they would get off and repair it. When half way down the mountain side he brought the engine to a standstill, and the two men went to work at what proved to be a twenty minutes' job packing a hot box on the tender. The tallow pot was left at the boiler's head.

After completing the repairs the men were mounting the engine again, only to see a huge mountain lion devouring the tallow and holding full possession of the engine cab. It was a cold night and the snow drifting. The men had already remained outside until they were very cold, and the chances of dispossessing Mr. Lion were very meager, as he snapped his teeth and flashed his eyes and fast stored the tallow out of sight. The only consolation the men had was that the tallow would not last long at that rate, and even this thought was not entirely satisfying, as they had no way of determining that one of them would not go the same way at the conclusion of the tallow feast. Finally, after fifteen minutes' further delay the tallow pot was empty, and giving a growl, as much as to say, "I am very thankful, gentlemen, and you ought to be," the animal leaped from the cab and disappeared in the hills.—Detroit Press.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Why a Young Man Was Promoted Over One of the Old Clerks.

A business firm once employed a trained young man whose energy and grasp of affairs soon led the management to promote him over a faithful and trusted employe. The old clerk felt deeply hurt that the young man should be promoted over him, and took occasion to complain of it to the manager. Feeling that this was a case that could not be argued the manager asked the old clerk what was making all the noise in the front of the building. He went forward and returned with the answer that it was a lot of wagons going by. He then asked the clerk what they were loaded with, and again he went out and returned, reporting that they were loaded with wheat. The manager again sent him to ascertain how many there were, and he returned with the answer that there were sixteen. Finally he was sent to see where they were from, and he returned, saying that they were from the city of Lucena. The manager then asked the old clerk to be seated, and sent for the young man and said to him, "Will you see what is the meaning of that rumbling noise in front?" The young man replied: "It is unnecessary, for I have already ascertained that it is caused by sixteen wagons loaded with wheat. Twenty more will pass to-morrow. They belong to Romero & Co. of Lucena, and are on their way to Marchesa, where wheat is bringing $1 25 per bushel, while it costs only $1 at Lucena. The wagons carry 100 bushels each and get 15 cents per bushel for hauling." The young man was then dismissed, and the manager, turning to the old clerk, said: "My friend, you see now why the young man was promoted over you." This illustrates the tendency of our times, for we are rapidly advancing into an age when concentration of energy and grasp of a subject in detail in the shortest possible time are requisite for advancement.—Floyd Davis in Popular Science Monthly.

An Uncomfortable Seat.

A peer well known to society was once traveling by train from the races with a noted sportsman who enjoys an unenviable reputation for meanness. On their return journey Lord B.'s companion dropped his ticket in the carriage, and his Lordship, unperceived, picked it up and put it in his pocket.

On arriving at the station where tickets were collected Mr. D. discovered his loss, and, much concerned, inquired how he could avoid paying the fare a second time.

"Well," said Lord B., "if you don't wish to pay again, get under the seat, and they will not see you."

To his surprise the suggestion was promptly acted upon. On the ticket inspector's arrival his Lordship gave up both tickets.

"You have given me two tickets, sir," said the official, seeing only one passenger.

"Yes," said Lord B. "One belongs to a friend of mine who prefers traveling under the seat." Strand Magazine.

A COTTON MART.

How San Francisco Might Become One.

RESTS WITH THE RAILROAD.

Japan a Buyer of the American Staple.

BUT PURCHASES IN LIVERPOOL.

Reduced Rates Would Change All This and Divert the Orient's Trade to This City.

A sufficient reduction in railroad rates would make San Francisco one of the great cotton marts of the world, the distributing point for the Oriental trade, and would turn the balance of trade, which is now largely in favor of the Mikado's realm, to the advantage of America.

There are two great American commodities for which a demand exists in Japan. These are silver bullion and cotton. Japan is supplied with both from England. Liverpool ships the cotton and London as the world's financial center is the regulator and source of supply of the white metal.

Japan buys $14,000,000 worth of American cotton yearly. The purchase directly from the United States is insignificant. The average value of the annual exports from the United States to Japan is $3,000,000. The imports from Japan to this country average about $17,000,000 a year. The value of the English imports from Japan is scarcely $3,000,000. The balance of trade between England and Japan is largely in favor of England, and England receives this advantage upon American products, which she buys and sells to the Orient. England acts as the middle-man and takes the toll of profit.

The rate on cotton from Texan points via the Sunset route and thence by steamer to Yokohama is $26 a ton.

In speaking of the possible shipment of cotton by this route a Southern Pacific official said yesterday: "We have considered for some time plans by which the trade could be diverted from Liverpool to this city, but there are great difficulties in the way. Liverpool is the great cotton market of the world. Its trade has been established and it has all the advantages attached to this fact. We have a haul of over 2000 miles by rail, which necessarily is much more expensive than by sea. Cotton from tidewater points in Texas and Louisiana can be shipped in sailing vessels to Liverpool very cheaply. From there to Yokohama, by way of the Suez canal, the carriage is likewise all by sea. There is another disadvantage. When the cotton reaches San Francisco it has to be transhipped by steamer, as no cargo-laden sailing vessels come to San Francisco from Japan. The rate of $26 a ton leaves but a slight margin of profit on the combined rail and steamer carriage of cotton. Last season we did ship several hundred bales of cotton in this way, and I am informed that a few shipments of American cotton were made over the Canadian Pacific Railroad and its connecting steamship line."

A well-informed railway man declared yesterday that with its advantage of controlling both the rail line and the steamship line the Southern Pacific ought to see its way clear to make a lower rate. He asserted that a reduction of $5 a ton could be made without operating at a loss, but whether this would be sufficient to meet the rate by the route from gulf tidewater to Liverpool and thence via Suez to Yokohama he could not say, as the data does not seem to be obtainable in this city upon which to make an estimate. It is believed, however, that such a reduction would be sufficient to divert a large portion of the Orient's trade in cotton directly to the United States.

In the shipments of cotton to Japan via San Francisco the railroad takes two-thirds of the tolls on freight, allowing the other third to the steamship line.

Another project which the silver men have in view if successful would prove of great advantage to this city. The aim is to make New York instead of London the storehouse for the silver of the world and to have its price regulated in the American instead of the English metropolis. Should such a plan succeed San Francisco, as the nearest port on American soil, would be the point from which the Orient would then receive its entire supply of bullion, and this city would then become, next to New York, the greatest silver market in the world.

It is urged by those who have made a study of these subjects that if this city could be made the point from which all or nearly all of the exports of silver and cotton were shipped to Japan and the East the entire trade of the Orient would then center here, thereby vastly increasing the commerce and the business importance of San Francisco.

There are many things which the Southern Pacific has done to injure San Francisco. It sought to divert the grain trade to Texan tidewater, competing with the sailing craft which frequent this port. The opportunity is now offered to draw the line of competition against the sailing craft on the other side of the continent and to seek San Francisco's benefit, while benefiting the company by making this the export point for cotton destined for the Orient.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BE THERE

THIS MORNING AT IX O'CLOCK

You've been listening to pages of talk from the "other fellers," now——

HEAR ME

When I've sold $15,000 worth of my Clothing I'm going to stop the sale and take off every one of those DISSOLUTION SALE PRICE tags. So I'll give you warning that you'd better come TO-DAY.

DISSOLUTION SALE
LATEST STYLES
CLOTHING
AT BARE COST
OF THE CLOTH.

LYONS

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