

FIFTEEN MILLIONS.

One Estimate of Fair's Dollars.

SMALLER THAN SUPPOSED.

Not to the Children's Interest to Improve.

THE ESTATE MAY GO DOWN.

And the Senator Had Probably Borrowed Money—The Wheat Is Good.

Mrs. Oelrichs and Miss Fair remained at their home on Pine street all day yesterday, denying themselves to visitors. It was stated both by their own and their brother's lawyers that they had paid no attention to the estate and would not do so until they had recovered from the fatigue of the hasty journey across the continent and the strain of attending their father's funeral.

Meanwhile rumor is busy with their inheritance. The estate of the late Senator Fair was guessed to be about \$40,000,000, but people have been busy inquiring into the plausibility of the amount being so large, and though the executors refuse to make any statement on the subject, it is now supposed that the fortune was placed at too high a figure.

Some of the suppositions which have led to this conclusion may be overdrawn, but others undoubtedly have a foundation of fact. Fair's fortune, after his wife had secured her separation and the \$4,000,000 that went along with it, was \$10,000,000. Taking into account losses and the heavy sums he spent on property improvements, it is argued that the late Senator's \$10,000,000 could not have quadrupled before his death.

James Fair held \$5,500,000 worth of South Pacific Coast Railroad bonds, but the railroad has run down in the hands of the Southern Pacific, and the bonds are at most worth sixty cents on the dollar. Heavy financial drains must have come upon the millionaire from his improvements at North Beach, his country ranches, and, above all, from the wheat deal which has left his estate with about 150,000 tons of wheat lying in the warehouses at Fort Costa and elsewhere. He began to buy the wheat more than a year ago, when it was at \$1.20, and despite his efforts the price fell to 85 cents.

Rumor has stated that to buy and carry on all this wheat, the storage bill for which amounts to \$45,000, Fair had to borrow ready money, and that at the time of his decease he owed \$3,000,000 which he had raised with the wheat as security. Sensational reports have also been spread that the vast store of grain had fallen a prey to weevils and rust, which are further corrupting it day by day. The inference drawn from these statements is that it will take the estate half a decade to pay its debts, and that during that time the heirs named in the will will be none the better for their oddity left inheritance.

An old-time associate of the late Senator Fair who was acquainted with his business affairs said last night:

"In my opinion there is a good deal of truth in the rumors that are flying around, though some of them are absurdly exaggerated. I do not think that the estate would be found to exceed fifteen millions. If Mr. Fair had not died when he did, much of his land left in his hands would have become valuable.

"There is that property at North Beach; it will probably not realize half what it would have done had he had it longer. There will be no one to improve it now. As I understand it, the executors have the right to sell property in order to make needed improvements, but they cannot touch the income for that purpose, and it will not be to the interest of the children to devote a cent for improvement. The properties that Senator Fair would probably have some on making more valuable will deteriorate now.

"Whatever the estate may prove to be worth he certainly died a very rich man. If it turns out that he was in that wheat deal, as every one supposes, the speculation of course swallowed a good deal of money, but it is ridiculous to pretend that with wheat piled up in the warehouses it will be necessary to appropriate the income of the estate to pay off any debts that the Senator may have contracted in consequence of the deal. The wheat can always be sold at market value, and the stories about weevils and rust in it are unfounded. There was a great deal of small portion of it some weeks ago, but that was removed, and the wheat there now is good wheat. It is the easiest portion there to realize on, too, and can always be sold to wipe out a debt.

"It has to be proved yet that Mr. Fair owned the wheat. The greater portion of it is stored in the names of the parties who originally placed it there. The Senator may have bought the warehouse receipts from them, however. I think myself that he did, and when the inventory is filed of course we shall know."

MONEY COMING IN.

The Merchants' Association Treasury Account Slowly Increases.

Table with 2 columns: Name of contributor and Amount. Includes entries like 'The street-sweeping fund has been replenished with the following subscriptions: ...' and lists names like 'The Merchants' Association', 'The Chamber of Commerce', etc.

A Public Installation.

Seven Pines Circle, Ladies of the G. A. R., will have a public installation this evening at the Alcazar building. The following officers will be installed: Lizzie Noble, president; Lizzie Sawyer, senior vice-president; Lillian Butler, junior vice-president; Lena Schmitt, chairman; Emma E. Clark, secretary; Kattie Black, conductress; Susie Dunn, guard; Belle Pinkston, secretary.

Fire Department Changes.

The Board of Fire Commissioners met last night and accepted the resignations of J. Deegan, hoseman of engine 3; John Gibbons, stoker of engine 1; James McCauley, hoseman of engine 10, and William Wilson, stoker of engine 25. F. McArdle of engine 12 was fired ten days' wages for misconduct. The following were appointed: Simon Herrin, stoker of engine 1; M. O'Connor, stoker of engine 25; James J. O'Connor, hoseman of engine 3, and W. Finnegan, hoseman of engine 10.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The Supreme Court Passes Upon a Napa Election Case.

An interesting point was decided by the Supreme Court in giving its opinion in the case of Stewart vs. Kyser. The case grew out of a contest for the office of Public Administrator of Napa County. The basis of the contest was the allegation that inmates of the Soldiers' Home at Yountville and of the County Infirmary and three students of Napa College had voted illegally.

The superior court of Napa County sustained the official count, declaring that Kyser had received 1671 votes and Stewart 1666. This judgment is affirmed by the Supreme Court. The appellant contended that the old soldiers could not have gained a residence in the precinct in which the home is located because they were there as beneficiaries at the public expense, and that under section 11 of the constitution they were prohibited from gaining such a residence.

The Supreme Court cites the ruling in the case of Budd vs. Holden, and holds that this section does not have the effect which the appellant claims for it.

CROPS OF COIN.

Oregon Farmers Take to Counterfeiting.

"Doc" Davenport, Leader of the Criminals, in Custody—Samples of Backwoods Justice.

"The mountains of Oregon swarm with counterfeiters and robbers," said Secret Service Agent Harris yesterday. "The farmers hidden in the woods and far away from populous towns spend their leisure time manufacturing bogus dollars and cents, which they send by trusted agents to the cities of the coast."

This remarkable statement was made by the veteran detective just after he had read a telegram from one of his assistants informing him that "Doc" Davenport, one of the most notorious counterfeiters in the Westfoot State, was arrested Friday night and that the evidence against him was overwhelming.

"We have been watching Davenport for some time," said Harris, "and now that he is in the toils we feel confident that many of his accomplices will soon be in our hands. Davenport is one of the leaders. He was once a druggist and studied medicine, but during his leisure moments learned the art of counterfeiting. The fruits of his unlawful industry flooded the market in the vicinity of Astoria, Ore. He was apprehended, convicted and served a term of one year in the penitentiary. When he emerged from his enforced retirement he fell in love with and married a widow who owned a valuable property."

"His experience apparently taught him nothing, for he was soon at the head of a gang of counterfeiters, most of whom were farmers and lived near Lebanon. He was connected with the gang in Shasta County, Cal., ten of whom were arrested several months ago and are to be tried by Judge Morrow. They send agents to Puget Sound and this city to dispose of the counterfeit money and to buy supplies."

Justice, according to Agent Harris, has slipped the bandage from his eyes in the county infested by the counterfeiters. Six months ago a notorious maker of bogus coins was captured near Astoria. He had one hundred counterfeit half eagles in a belt about his waist, and the secret service men were confident that his punishment would be sufficient to deter him from any further attempts at crime. He was sentenced to the State and the Marshal who made the arrest was compelled to take his prisoner before a Justice of the Peace. That learned interpreter of the law set the counterfeiters' tails on fire. The Marshal indignantly exclaimed, "that man has committed a crime that is punishable by a long term of imprisonment. You cannot release him on \$25 bail."

"About the same time another member of the gang, who was, like the fugitive, a tiller of the soil was captured with six counterfeit dollars in his possession. There is no doubt in the mind of the Justice in that part of the State and the Marshal who made the arrest was compelled to take his prisoner before a Justice of the Peace. That learned interpreter of the law set the counterfeiters' tails on fire. The Marshal indignantly exclaimed, "that man has committed a crime that is punishable by a long term of imprisonment. You cannot release him on \$25 bail."

"Of course, the prisoner fled. The secret service agent believes that the former counterfeiter is also a robber, as many of those who are now under surveillance are intimate with a gang of thieves and highwaymen who infest the county near Lebanon. The agent who arrested Davenport was himself arrested by a village Hawkshaw, who was training a band of robbers. He thought the Government detective was one of the criminals, and after shadowing him for two weeks took him into custody. The agent, with some difficulty, opened his captor's eyes and was graciously permitted to go unscathed."

SUTRO TO CRISP.

The Mayor-Elect Wires the Speaker, Warning Him of Danger.

Mr. Sutro sent the following telegram to Speaker Crisp last night:

SAN FRANCISCO, January 5, 1895. Hon. Charles F. Crisp, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.—The fate of the Pacific States is in your hands. If the Committee on Rail gives a nod to the Pacific Coast Commission, the people of the Pacific States will be ruined. I have secured the support of the Pacific Coast and its people, and I have secured the support of the United States Government by the Central Pacific Railroad. If you leave that bill to the regular rules of the House we may be able to escape from its evil consequences. The people of California appeal to you for protection. ADOLPH SUTRO, Mayor of San Francisco.

Carnivorous Plants.

That carnivorous plants exist is a very well known fact. Insects which alight on these plants are immediately caught in a net of sticky tentacles, and soon reduced to a pulp and digested. Yes; digestion is the exact process, although it sounds peculiar. There is a few of the larger insects manage to escape and procure a supply of nitrogene, but a leafhopper tells us that in Canada he has found a certain kind of Asclepias, or swallow-wort, which kills insects not for food but apparently out of sheer enmity.

It is a climbing plant, which apparently tries to run over others and similar places. It begins to bloom in August and its perfume attracts clouds of insects of the most varied species. It is a very beautiful plant, and its leaves are in a somewhat mutilated condition, but the more feeble insects invariably succumb. There is no reason for this conduct. Evolutionists tell us that the scent of flowers generally to attract insects in order to insure fertilization, and this makes the plant's action all the more difficult of explanation.—Humboldt Dispatch.

Poisonous mushrooms never grow in the open field, but always in the woods.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold everywhere, and it always cures coughs and colds.

SAMSON NO MORE.

The Big Wrecker Shorn of Strength.

THREE OF HER CREW LOST

Her Bones Strawn Along the Coast for Miles.

STORIES TOLD BY SURVIVORS.

Mate White Sees Not Why They Were Left to Perish—Blames the Lighthouse-Keeper.

The wrecking barge Samson, which broke her moorings and went on the rock-ribbed coast of Point Bonita on Thursday morning last, is now simply matchwood strewn along the coast for miles.

Some of the unbroken bones of the formerly staunch craft lay high and dry upon the sands between that point and Lime Point to the eastward, where they were driven by the fury of the winds and waves on that terrible night.

Asid from that three of her crew are at the bottom of the sea, having been drowned in the easy sight of help had it been given when first called for by the men who knew that they were foredoomed. The names of the men drowned were: George Baker, diver; James Fagan, diver; Louis Johnson, sailor.

Baker was a married man, with a wife and family residing at 517 Seventh street. The others as far as Captain Whitelaw, the owner of the wrecker knows, were unmarried.

All day long Captain Whitelaw spent in the vicinity of the wreck trying to see if it were possible to save anything, but he left in the afternoon a very much discouraged man in company with John Roach, one of the divers who was rescued.

The captain stated that there were three men unaccounted for, and further states that if all had stayed on board the barge they would have been saved. Mate George White and the crew of the boat that was picked up by the tug Reliance are sure that they saw the three men engulfed in the stormy waters within a few feet of them.

White, the mate, and Don Archer, one of the crew, gave a thrilling account of their adventures. "We knew that the storm was coming," said White, "in the forenoon of Wednesday, and expected every moment to see a tug sent out by Captain Whitelaw to tow us in, as the weather indications were surely known in the city."

"As nothing of the kind came, at noon we hoisted signals of distress, which were plainly visible to Brown, the keeper of the lighthouse. We launched a boat, and rowing as near the shore as we could called him and told him of our situation and asked him for heaven's sake to do something for us. He said that he could only give the alarm to the life-saving crew on the other side of the gate by blowing six blasts on his siren. This he did, but there was no response to it during the day."

"The southeaster stiffened and great walls of water dashed over us. Four anchors were out, the largest on the Pacific coast, one alone weighing 9000 pounds. Pretty soon the wind rose to a hurricane, blowing, as I believe, about seventy miles an hour. You could not open your mouth against it without almost becoming inflated. Two pilot boats passed and saw the signals, but of course could render no assistance. As night came on we burned flash lights. The lighthouse keeper blew his blasts, but the sound was wafted in opposite direction from that in which it was desired to go. The keeper might have blown his blasts to the eastward, or Sausalito which is only seven miles away, and start the news to the city, but no, it appears that he preferred to enjoy the rare spectacle of seeing us all drawn before him."

"When the cables began to part in the darkness of that night we felt that our time was near and that it was time to do something. We determined to launch the boats. Baker was to man one and I was to have charge of the other. We got off the small boat with Baker and Fagan in it. I was holding the painter as another man was about to get in when a huge breaker tore it from my grasp and took the boat with it. I never saw the boat or men again."

"We then got off the larger boat with a number of men in it. Old Jim Hawkins, the cook, wanted to go along with us, too. A wave took him overboard, and Don Archer tied a line about his body and swam to his rescue. He succeeded in getting the cook into the boat, but just as he did so a billow lifted the little craft back on the deck of the barge and stove her bows. This made repairing necessary, which was quickly accomplished, and the boat was again launched with myself and seven men."

"Whom did you leave on board?" was asked of the mate. "There was Captain Harmon, Charley Thompson, Jack Roach and Louis Johnson, all of whom were saved except the last named."

"After we got off in our boat he suddenly became crazed, and yelling, 'For God's sake, save us,' jumped into the sea and was lost. We could not do anything in the world for him in that weather if he had tried ever so hard."

"All this was about 4 o'clock, and the tug Reliance with the life-saving boat in tow was lying under Lime Point. They picked us up all right, as has already been published."

White did not seem to think much of the bravery of the life-saving crew, and asserted that Captain Whitelaw ought to have known enough to have sent off a tug to their rescue without even being notified. The scene of the wreck was visited by hundreds of people from Sausalito and vicinity during the day.

Captain Whitelaw says that his loss is considerably over \$30,000, and that his insurance is just \$13,000. The tri-colored banner of the French republic was a conspicuous ornament with a profusion of stars and stripes. The orchestra, seated on the platform, was composed of a band of ten musicians. The dancing continued until 12 o'clock, when refreshments were served in the banquet chamber.

Slade and His Company.

S. E. Slade has once more applied to the Superior Court to dissolve the partnership known as the Slade Lumber Company. He charges that his partners and directors, E. K. Wood, Frederick J. Wood and C. A. Thayer, defendants in the action, conspired to freeze him out of the business. He seeks an accounting and the appointment of a receiver.

Fourth week and overwhelming success of the "Wolves of New York" at Stockwell's. A record-breaker.

PEOPLE'S PARTY MEETING.

A Welcome Given to their Two Assembliesmen.

A well attended meeting of the County Committee of the People's party was held at Mozart Hall last evening, with A. B. Knauss acting as temporary chairman. As J. L. Barker of Santa Barbara and Calvin Ewing, the only Assemblymen elected by the party, were present it was

decided to postpone business and turn the meeting into a sort of reception and love feast. Both of the representatives made speeches, which they promised to fulfill all the pledges made to the party in so far as it was in their power. Mr. Ewing said especially that there would be no strings on him while in Sacramento. Speeches were also made by Thomas V. Cator, J. M. Sell Chase, president of the People's Party Alliance; Judge A. W. Thompson, Burnett G. Haskell and others.

Dr. Griswold read a set of resolutions in which it was set forth that although the People's party cast over 60,000 votes in the State they only elected two Assemblymen. This was held up as a glaring wrong, and it was resolved that the people be called upon to pass such laws as would secure to each political party equal rights in elections.

The speech of the evening was that of Lawrence Gronlund, the great socialist orator. He declared that he was a great supporter of the People's party, and he believed that if it should adopt the programme of the socialists they would, as a third party, become as great as did the Republican organization as a third party. The speaker referred to the Government control of railroads and telegraphs, Government banking, and public work for the unemployed. He felt assured that a great wave was coming that would change the social and political aspect of the world. Capital had had its day, and had done much to bring about this change.

It was announced that within a few days Gronlund would speak in Metropolitan Hall. The German Mannerhook, consisting of 100 male voices, have volunteered to sing on the occasion.

TO WRITE A BOOK.

The Intention of a Young Globe-Trotter.

The King Wept Because He Had No More Lands to Conquer, the Lad Because He Has No More to See.

Richard Vincent, the young globe-trotter, who has visited most of the civilized and half of the barbarous nations of the world, and who has been written up in the American, English and Indian papers under the name of Louis Morningstar, is in the city again, and now proposes to write a book, because, as he says, "I have been everywhere and seen everything, and there is nothing else for me to do."

Young Vincent tells some tall stories of shooting tigers and coolies in India, but the main questions arising in the case were fully and elaborately argued by counsel and were carefully considered in the opinion of the court which was originally filed. It was held: First, that section 490 of the Civil Code is still in force; second, that it confers stop-over privileges upon the holders of the tickets hereinafter provided for; and third, that the defendant is subject to its provisions.

The opinion says: "As to these points our views remain unchanged, and nothing further need be said concerning them." The rehearing was ordered with special reference to a question which had not been discussed at the oral argument, and had been but slightly considered in the opinion of the court. This question briefly stated is: In purchasing a ticket in terms and in fact give him the alternative right to go to Oakland or Alameda, become thereby entitled to go to Oakland, stop off there, and afterward resume his journey to Alameda?"

The opinion goes on to say that when this question is considered in the light of the principles established by the former decision and with reference to the facts stated in that opinion and other facts appearing in the record it is of comparatively easy solution.

"The defendant had a ferry and railroad line, which it was operating between the city of Market street in San Francisco and the city of Alameda, and which passed through the city of Oakland, where there was a station at which passengers were accustomed to enter and leave its cars."

The fact that defendant had another more direct line of road and ferry between the same termini did not relieve it of its statutory obligation to fix, either alone or in conjunction with the Railroad Commission, a regular passenger rate by the route. The right to operate the road and the obligation to fix such regular rate are correlative. It had, in fact, complied with that duty, and the regular rate fixed, and this was well known, not only to the plaintiff but to the public generally. Such being the case the plaintiff, desiring to go from San Francisco to Alameda via Oakland, where he had a business, demanded the ticket which it was the duty of the defendant to furnish. He received a ticket in the form set out in our original opinion, which was the only ticket the defendant was authorized to issue to passengers desiring to go by either of two routes to Oakland or either of two other routes to Alameda. But the fact that the ticket gave the plaintiff his choice of these various routes is not sufficient to justify the defendant in making it more effective as a ticket from San Francisco to Alameda via Oakland. What he wanted was a ticket of that particular kind, with all the lawful privileges attached to it, and which gave him the power of the defendant to deprive him of such privileges by offering him other privileges in exchange."

"The conclusions which the railroad defendant derives from the holding does not involve the consequences set forth by the counsel for the corporation," says the opinion. "The railroad is not prohibited from issuing tickets without stop-over privileges, and it is not prohibited from not involving the consequences set forth by the counsel for the corporation," says the opinion. "The railroad is not prohibited from issuing tickets without stop-over privileges, and it is not prohibited from not involving the consequences set forth by the counsel for the corporation," says the opinion.

The opinion is signed by Chief Justice Hennessy, Justices Garrigue, Fitzgerald, Harris, De Haven and Van Fleet concurring. A dissenting opinion is written by Justice McFarland, who concludes: "This action is not for refusing respondent the kind of ticket he wanted, but for refusing to do something for which the ticket he received did not provide. In my opinion the judgment can be affirmed only upon the theory that if respondent had paid the proper fare he could ride, and get off and get on again as often as pleased upon any sort of ticket, or without any ticket at all."

A FORGER CAUGHT.

A clever forger was arrested last night in a saloon on the water front by Policeman O'Malley while he was trying to pass a forged check for \$15 on the saloon-keeper. The check was drawn on the Bank of California, and payable to J. H. St. Clair, cashier, and signed William E. Fuller. When searched two similar checks for \$10 each were found in his pockets.

The man gave the name of Alfred Johnston, but when taken to the Central police station he was identified by Detective E. J. Gibson as Joseph H. Murray, a forger he had been trying to locate for the past three weeks. Three days before Thanksgiving day Murray passed a forged check for \$98 on P. Flanagan, a dry-goods merchant on Sixth and Howard streets. About the middle of December he also passed a forged check for \$25 on H. Levy, who has a boot and shoe store on Sixth street, near Market. He may have passed other checks, but these were the only two reported to the police.

When questioned by Gibson, Murray did not deny his identity and admitted he was the man the detective had been looking for. He was booked on two charges of forgery.

Murray was sent to San Quentin for nine years for forgery in Alameda County and only got his liberty last September.

Fractured His Skull.

August Robert, a laborer who lives at 53 Shipley street, fell from a ladder yesterday afternoon and fractured his skull. He was removed to the French Hospital, where he died last night.

Passed a Worthless Check.

Andrew Johnson, a rounder for whom the police have been looking for several weeks, was arrested last night for passing a forged check on an East-street clothing store. Two other checks of the same

ROBINSON WINS.

The Railroad Has No Case, Says the Court.

STOP-OVERS MUST BE GIVEN.

Opinion After a Rehearing Affirmed.

BUT ONE DISSENTING JUSTICE.

Passengers Between San Francisco and Alameda May Stop Over in Oakland on a Single Fare.

A passenger going from the city to Alameda, by way of Oakland, is entitled to stop-over privileges in Oakland, and to proceed thence to his destination without the payment of additional fare. The converse holds good for the passenger coming from Alameda to this city by way of Oakland.

W. H. Robinson has gained his great fight against the Southern Pacific Company. The fight for stop-over privileges at Oakland on tickets to or from Alameda is ended. The Supreme Court some time ago found for Robinson. The railroad company asked for a rehearing. It was granted, and the opinion of the Supreme Court after this rehearing was given yesterday. It is a complete victory for Robinson.

The main questions arising in the case were fully and elaborately argued by counsel and were carefully considered in the opinion of the court which was originally filed. It was held: First, that section 490 of the Civil Code is still in force; second, that it confers stop-over privileges upon the holders of the tickets hereinafter provided for; and third, that the defendant is subject to its provisions.

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OFFICERS INSTALLED.

Odd Fellows Give a Ball After the Ceremonies.

The Franco-American Lodge of Odd Fellows No. 207 installed their newly elected officers last night in Odd Fellows' Hall. The imposing ceremonies were carried out in strict accordance with the beautiful rites of the order. The exercises were largely attended by members of the society. After the installation had been concluded a grand ball was held in the main hall.

The first check when the invited guests began to arrive, and a half-hour later not only was the ballroom's capacity completely exhausted, but the galleries as well were filled with spectators taking a passive part as regards the dance.

The first number was a grand march, relapsing into a quadrille. There were so many charming ladies and escorts upon the floor when the music struck up that at one time it seemed as if something would have to give way to that dancing might proceed, but after considerable economizing of space the ball proceeded.

The decorations about the reception hall did not detract from the beautiful scene seen on the floor. The tri-colored banner of the French republic was a conspicuous ornament with a profusion of stars and stripes. The orchestra, seated on the platform, was composed of a band of ten musicians. The dancing continued until 12 o'clock, when refreshments were served in the banquet chamber.

Slade and His Company.

S. E. Slade has once more applied to the Superior Court to dissolve the partnership known as the Slade Lumber Company. He charges that his partners and directors, E. K. Wood, Frederick J. Wood and C. A. Thayer, defendants in the action, conspired to freeze him out of the business. He seeks an accounting and the appointment of a receiver.

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STILL AT LARGE.

The Ontario Bank-Robbers Have Not Been Caught.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 5.—Fred B. Stamm, the cashier and secretary of the Ontario State Bank, who was held up yesterday morning, was at police headquarters this morning for the purpose of identifying the two men, Edward Steadman and Frank Conway, who were arrested last night as being the robbers of the bank. He said the two men were not the ones who did the job.

"While they resemble in some particulars the men," said Mr. Stamm, "they are not the parties who assaulted me. I shall never forget the face of the one who first told me to hold up my hands. Steadman is about his height, but I think he is a little too full in the face. Then again, his whiskers are not long enough."

Steadman to-day acknowledged that he had five years yet to serve in San Quentin prison, from which place he escaped four years ago, and also that he had seven years to serve in Joliet prison, Ill., from which he escaped after leaving San Quentin. He was sent to both places on burglary charges.

The amount the robbers secured from the Ontario Bank is \$4875. Advice from Ontario state that a Mexican to-day saw a rig in which were two men turn into a canyon between Rincon and South Riverside. The buggy was found near the point where the men left the road and the horse was found near Olive.

The posse returned to Ontario to-night for fresh horses and bloodhounds and are in pursuit.

JOLLY HAY MEN.

Conviviality Round the Social Board.

Bright Sentiments and Humorous Toasts Cause the Merry Hours to Fly.

The San Francisco Hay Association gave an elaborate banquet at Maison Riche last evening, at which seventy members and guests sat down.

The tables were arranged in the form of a square and handsomely ornamented with all the fruits of the season, presenting a most beautiful effect. President George P. Morrow presided and acted as toastmaster in his usual masterly manner. Secretary James Magner was at his elbow and contributed to the flow of wit.

An elaborate menu was discussed, and choice wines and champagne imparted a glow to the hearts of the guests. Speeches bearing upon the interests of the association