

SAN JOSE HEARS MORE TESTIMONY.

MRS. CURRAN SECURED SOME TORN LETTERS AND PASTED THEM TOGETHER.

DELMAS ASKS FOR THEM.

COUNSEL SAYS THEY WILL BE PRODUCED IN COURT THIS MORNING.

SAN JOSE, Feb. 14.—In the Barron will case this morning Miss Alice May Dean, daughter of Colonel Dean and niece of Mrs. Barron, testified that she knew Mr. Barron and that he seemed to be rational in 1892.

Attorney A. H. Loughborough's testimony was to the same effect. Miss Marie Yane had visited Mayfield in '92. Saw Edward Barron constantly, and believed him to be rational.

Morris Newton, merchant and husband of Miss Crooks, sister-in-law of Barron's second wife, met Barron in '82. Barron inspected him and said he guessed he'd do for a husband for his sister-in-law. Witness had posted Barron on the financial condition of the Nevada Bank in '87, so he could withdraw his deposit. Had conversed with him about his testamentary intentions. Used to take photos in Mayfield. A very crude photograph was shown to the jury, with Mr. Newton and his whiskers in the foreground, and placed in evidence. Several others, equally bad, were introduced by the proponents. Witness believed Barron sane.

Cross-examined, witness could not tell within five years the last time he saw William or George Barron at Mayfield. In the afternoon Charles H. Fish, president of the bonanza mines, testified that Barron was his predecessor as president of those mines, and that he saw him last in 1893, and spoke to him about his will in 1876.

Miss Johanna Curran, the widow's confidential friend, took the stand amid a murmur of anticipation. Miss Curran, after a biographical sketch of her wanderings, testified that she was engaged by the Barrons in 1882 to work for them in Mayfield at \$35 per month, and remained in their service to the present time. In 1884 she went with Mrs. Barron and George Barron to Santa Barbara. She related some of her conversations with Mr. Barron regarding the children and her care of them. In 1890, when Mrs. Barron was sick in bed, she heard a conversation between Mr. and Mrs. Barron. He took her by the hand and said, "Do not mind what the newspapers say, dear," she replied, "I am grieving for you, that you have suffered all these fears and never told me."

In a conversation about George, Barron said to his wife, referring to George's health, "Eva, you let it alone; Willy has this thing in hand and will attend to it." She never saw any domineering. Mrs. Barron had asked him to go to church with her, and she would not go. Barron was a great novel-reader, and used to talk to her about "My Official Wife" and "Mr. Barnes of New York." Saw him once under the influence of liquor, and that was when he came from the dentist's. He was of sound mind. He had been delirious for two days at Mayfield in August, 1893. In San Francisco Mrs. Barron told witness that McWhinney had admitted the colored woman into the house and told him never to do it again. Never saw the negro woman in the San Francisco house.

"What do you know about Mr. Barron killing flies that William McWhinney testified about?" "Mr. Barron was always anxious to have the flies kept out of the sitting-room. One day he said to me: 'That fellow is too lazy to keep that screen door closed so as to keep the flies out. I take my nap here, and if there is a fly on the place it makes a racket about my head.'"

"Do you not know," asked Delmas, "that Mr. Barron went to Europe in 1886 for his health?" "I don't know as he did. I don't know that he was ill," was the reply.

"Did you not afterward hear that he started for Carlsbad, but was too sick to go there and had to come back?" "I heard that he had an acute attack of Bright's disease of the kidneys. I did not hear that a priest had been sent for while they were in New York. I had sent letters for Mrs. Barron while they were away. They remained in New York several weeks, because of Mr. Barron's illness. Both Mr. and Mrs. Barron received communion in August, 1893. Mass was celebrated in the house. I heard of George Barron being at the Buchanan mine. Mr. Barron was a great mind-reader. He spoke to me of the hardships he endured crossing the Isthmus of Panama. When he landed in San Francisco he had next to nothing. He hired two mules, put his baggage on one, his wife on the other, and walked himself."

"Do you say George Barron never sent any delicacies to the children?" "He offered to send me something, but I don't know as you would call that a delicacy."

"Well, what was that?" "He offered to send me Dr. Wendle's." "So you do not consider Dr. Wendle a delicacy?" "Not exactly, from what I have heard of him, replied the witness.

"Are you sure that George Barron never sent the children ice or candy?" "He bought candy for them on several occasions."

"Do you not consider candy a delicacy?" "Yes, but he did not bring it when the little boy was ill."

"Did you tell her that she could testify that George Barron was a drunken fellow; that the testimony would not be admitted, but that it would have an impression on the jury?" "I did not tell her that exactly."

"In May or June of this year did you have a conversation with Minnie Byrne at the house at 2321 Sutter street in San Francisco, in which a letter from William McWhinney to the girl was the subject? Did you tell her to tear the letter up and put the pieces in a waste-paper basket where you could get them?"

"I told her," said the witness in some confusion, "that if she did not want me to have the letter she could tear it up and throw it away."

"Did you get another letter from the girl that she wrote to you?" "I did. I think I handed them either to Judge Garber or Judge McKinstry."

"I would like to have those letters," said Delmas.

"I do not have any recollection of receiving those letters, and if I did they are not in my possession at present," said Garber. "Those letters are not in my possession," said Leib.

"Nobody said yet that you did have them," said Delmas.

"I have not got the letters," said Bowden.

"It is now a question of who has got the letters," said the court.

"They all seem to speak up," said Delmas, "except the last attorney to whom the letters were traced. Judge Garber says they are not in his possession. I would like an order from the court to have those letters produced."

I had one of the letters in question in my hands at one time," said Judge McKinstry, "but I do not know who has it now. The letter that is said to have been torn to pieces I do not know anything about."

"If Mrs. Barron has the letters in her possession at the hotel she will bring them here in the morning," said Bowden. With this understanding the trial proceeded.

"Did you not tell Minnie Byrne that if she was asked about the circumstances of the letters she should say that she had forgotten?"

"I did not."

"After Mr. Barron's death and George returned and paid the visit to Mrs. Barron were there orders that he should not be allowed to see her if he called again?"

"I told McWhinney that those were the orders."

"What did you overhear P. J. Sullivan say at his office?"

"He said, 'I don't give a continental for Barron; I have the whiphandle on him, anyhow.'"

"Who was he speaking to?"

"I don't know."

Before the witness retired from the stand she volunteered a statement in regard to the two missing letters. She said perhaps she had given them to Mrs. Barron and she had given them to Judge McKinstry. The witness had seen her give one of the letters to him. This closed the testimony for the day, and the court adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HAVE AN EYE ON THE BIG DITCH. Britishers Interested in the Nicaragua Canal.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Edward Harland, Conservative, asked whether the Government was aware that Morgan's Nicaragua canal bill had passed the United States Senate and was now before the House of Representatives, and whether, in view of the importance of the canal to British ship-owners, the Government would make urgent representations to the Government of the United States against the provisions of the bill detrimental to the interests of British shipping?

Sir Edward also asked whether the Government would consider the propriety of urging upon the Government of the United States the importance of creating a British and American commission to deal with the question of the construction of the canal and its status when built.

Sir Edward Grey, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, replied that it was not usual for the Government to make any representations against bills before foreign legislatures. The Government, he added, considered such a canal as it was proposed to construct through Nicaragua should be under international control, and whatever steps were deemed advisable would be taken by the Government to advance this view. He, however, saw no reason why the United States should not maintain their treaty engagements.

Sir George Baden Powell, Conservative, was questioned regarding the proposed Pacific cables. Sydney Buxton, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial Office, said negotiations relative to the construction of the cable were proceeding, but it would not be to the public interest to enter into a detailed statement of their status.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Messrs. Geary and Bowers of California have made a pretty thorough canvass of the members of the House, calling upon them to sign petitions to the Committee on Rules asking that two days be set aside for the Nicaragua canal bill. They have met unexpected success and the friends of the measure feel much encouraged. Mr. Geary has secured the signatures of 131 Democrats, and Mr. Bowers has done even better, obtaining the names of 61 Republicans, thus making a total of 192, or more than a majority of the entire House.

The programme of those who favor the measure is to persuade the Rules Committee to bring in a special order under which they will pass the House bill and let it go to the Senate, where it will of course undergo material amendment. This will bring the matter into conference, and it is expected that some kind of a compromise can be arranged and ratified prior to final adjournment.

INJURED BY A BLAST. Powder Exploded by Concussion Endangering the Lives of Nine Men.

ODIS, Ill., Feb. 14.—A tremendous explosion of powder and gas, caused by an over-charged blast, occurred in the coal mine here this afternoon. No one was killed outright, but several were seriously and a number quite badly injured. The most severely wounded are: L. Winegardner, burned about face and body, perhaps fatally. Samuel Smith had burned about the face, will probably lose his eyesight. James Tadler and son, both burned about the face and arms seriously. George Bain, burned and also injured by flying coal. Albert Little, John Luch and John Chambers, almost smothered to death. Ben Boyd was cut and bruised seriously. John Christie, badly burned.

LI HUNG CHANG RESTORED. Japan Has Declined to Formulate the Terms of Peace.

TIENSIN, Feb. 14.—The Emperor has restored to Li Hung Chang the yellow jacket, peacock feather and other honors. He will be summoned immediately to Peking, where he will be given an audience by the Emperor, thence he will proceed to Japan to arrange terms of peace. Viceroy Wang Yen Sao will take temporary charge at P'ai Yang.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard telegraphs that he is informed that Japan declines to formulate terms of peace. She has invited the powers to discover the amount of indemnity China is willing to pay and the territory she is willing to cede.

Independent Knights of Labor. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 14.—A new labor organization, the Independent Order of Knights of Labor, was formed here to-day, with William B. Wilson of Blossburg, Pa., as the general manager workman. It is claimed that the organization starts with a membership of 60,000, embracing glass-workers, brass-workers and miners.

For Miners Only. OUR new process made leather-soled rubber boots; every pair perfect; water-proof; Scotch edge; the brand Woonsocket is the guarantee; always insist to use none other than Woonsocket rubber boots; you get the best.

MINISTER GRAY DIES IN MEXICO.

THE EX-GOVERNOR PASSED AWAY WITHOUT REGAINING CONSCIOUSNESS.

HIS COMPLETE LIFE RECORD.

HE WAS ONCE A CANDIDATE FOR A SEAT IN CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

CITY OF MEXICO (via Laredo), Feb. 14.—Minister Isaac P. Gray died at 7:05 o'clock this evening without regaining consciousness.

Isaac Pusey Gray was born of Quaker parents at Downingtown, Chester County, Pa., October 28, 1828. When he was a child his father moved to Urbana, Ohio, thence to Dayton, and finally settled at New Madison, Ohio. There Isaac Pusey Gray grew up and there he married Miss Elicia Jaqua.

The young couple in 1855 took up their residence at Union City, which although partly located in Ohio, is always spoken of as an Indiana town. Young Gray began life as a dry-goods clerk. At Union

City he became a merchant, and he established a bank there. Then he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and soon acquired a large and lucrative practice.

When the war broke out he was made a captain in the Fourth Indiana Cavalry. In 1863 he was discharged on account of ill health. After his return home he recruited the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Infantry. At the outset of his political career Mr. Gray was a Republican. He ran for Congress as a Republican in 1896, and was defeated by George W. Julian.

Two years later he was elected as a Republican to the State Senate, in which he became the Republican leader. President Grant appointed him Consul to St. Thomas in 1870, but Gray would not accept the place because he disapproved of Grant's policy. In 1872 on the same grounds, he refused a renomination to the State Senate.

Mr. Gray was a delegate at large from Indiana to the Liberal Republican Convention which nominated Greeley. His name was presented to the Democratic State Committee for the office of Congressman at large, but was withdrawn at his request. He refused in 1874 to accept the Democratic nomination for the Attorney-Generalship of Indiana.

In 1876 Mr. Gray was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket with "Blue Jeans" Williams, who defeated Benjamin Harrison for Governor. Williams died before the expiration of his term, and Gray held the office of Governor for a time.

In the Presidential campaign of 1884 Mr. Gray was the Democratic candidate for Governor and was elected over W. H. Calkins by a majority larger than the one given by Indiana to Cleveland in that year.

As Governor Mr. Gray originated the system of paroling convicts. He urged the adoption of election reform and advocated the increase of the bonds of State and county treasurers as a guard against defalcations, which were then frequent. The State borrowed money during his administration at a lower rate of interest than it had ever before paid.

Indiana supported ex-Governor Gray for the Vice-Presidency in the St. Louis convention in 1888, and four years later he was talked of as a possible Democratic candidate for the Presidency. When Mr. Cleveland's renomination was assured, Mr. Gray's friends advocated his nomination to the Vice-Presidency. After Mr. Cleveland's election the ex-Governor was a candidate for a seat in the cabinet. Then he was given the Mexican mission.

TACOMA'S MOTOR COMPANY SUEDE. The New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company as Trustee Complains.

TACOMA, Feb. 14.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, as trustee, brought suit in equity against the Tacoma Railway and Motor Company and Edna L. Mitchell.

The complaint alleges that in July, 1892, the defendant, for the purpose of securing the payment of the series of first mortgage bonds for \$1,500,000, executed and delivered to plaintiff as first mortgage on its property and equipment in this city, January 1, 1894, default was made in the payment of the interest.

Plaintiff asks that the first mortgage be foreclosed and the property and franchises be sold by a Master in Chancery under the direction of the court, as an entirety, and absolutely without any right of redemption, subject only to the lien of a prior mortgage or deed of trust made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and amounting to \$85,000, principal, with interest thereon. Edna L. Mitchell is named defendant, having received judgment for \$30,000 against the company in a damage suit.

ENJOINED IN BAKERSFIELD. The South Fork Canal Company Will Get No Water at Present.

BAKERSFIELD, Feb. 14.—Suits were commenced this afternoon by thirteen canal companies for the purpose of obtaining a perpetual injunction against what is known as the South Fork or Panama Slough Canal Company, which is sold by the State. This company is not incorporated, and the suits are against the individual owners, among whom are Henry Miller

and the heirs of Charles Lux, the Bloomfield Land Association, the Wible Orchard and Vineyard Company and several other individuals and estates, together with a large number of unknown owners.

The defendant canal is a very valuable water right and claimed to be the best belonging to the Kern River irrigating system.

A provisional injunction to prevent it from taking water has been granted pending adjudication of the suits.

The principal owners in the companies plaintiff are W. B. Carr, J. B. Haggin and Lloyd Tevis, and the canals involved in the litigation are worth several millions of dollars.

FIELD TRIALS AT SALINAS. Clever Work by Well-Trained Dogs at the Derby Finish.

SALINAS, Feb. 14.—No better work was ever seen than the finish of the Derby this morning. Doris and Nimrod were put down in low cover at 10 o'clock. Rod ranged straight away, while Doris quartered her ground well every time. Rod has been doing better than Doris. The morning's heat Rod proved to be Doris's equal, but the bitch has been the same throughout all the trials. Three coverts were found and twelve full points were made in one heat. Nimrod seemed the best maker, but Doris was snappy, fast and true. After they had been down for one hour the judges announced as the winners of the derby: C. Z. Herbert's pointer Doris first, H. G. Edwards' English setter Nimrod second, E. F. Hughes' English setter Silverplate third.

At 11 o'clock were started T. J. Wattson's English setter Sam Weller, handled by Haight, with A. P. Kerckhoff's English setter Murcury, handled by Walters. Both proved exceedingly wide rangers and very fast. They ran down forty minutes but no birds were found.

J. M. Kilgarriff's English setter Sirius, handled by Allender, with C. A. Haight's pointer Honest John, handled by his owner, were the next pair. Sirius had the best of it, excelling in range and pace and making three points to John's two. The latter missed many good opportunities. Howard Vernon's pointer Glenbrigh, handled by Allender, with W. G. Kerckhoff's English setter, Betsy Mark, winner of last year's derby, handled by Walters, were the third pair.

Glenbrigh proved very fast and a wide ranger, working his ground well, locating three coverts and numerous singles, but not so good as Betsy on scattered birds. Betsy was so very fast and under good control. Glenbrigh broke in last, Betsy pointed several times stanchly for one hour and a half. Sam Weller and Mercury were put down again at 3 o'clock. Sam worked near the salt ponds, but Mercury had the best of the heat, Sam running over birds. They were down one hour. All ages will be finished to-morrow. Amateur stakes will be run Saturday.

SANTA CRUZ WAKING UP. Citizens Enthusiastic Over the Proposed Road to This City.

SANTA CRUZ, Feb. 14.—For years the project of a coast road from Santa Cruz to San Francisco via Pescadero and Half-Moon Bay has been a dream. It was made a reality several years ago and the matter rested. Interest was revived to-day by a gentleman interviewing citizens as to what Santa Cruz would do toward the road. He said that a capitalist and railroad-builder was anxious to construct the road. The citizens who were seen were enthusiastic over the project and will soon hold a meeting to hear what the capitalists has to submit.

PLEASURE AND PROFIT. Greatly Increased Attendance at the Pure Food Exhibition.

As the last week of the Pure Food Exhibition draws to a close the number of visitors at the pavilion is vastly increased. At the beginning the aim and scope of the enterprise was but imperfectly understood, and there was a noticeable absence of the conservative element in the crowd. It is now, however, that the public, as always is the case with San Francisco people, who are quick to recognize merit and are liberal toward all meritorious enterprises. The exhibition has taught many valuable lessons to the visitors. What with the instructive lectures of Miss Ewing and Mrs. Lincoln, the band concerts, living pictures, the many elegantly fitted booths where all the different processes of cooking and preparing foods are term and illustrated, one can hardly pass an evening with profit and pleasure.

Last evening an Eastern visitor remarked that he was one of the few who had seen the exhibition in the Palace Hotel. It is conceded by traveling people of all nations that this is the most complete hotel in the world. Every modern convenience planned for the comfort and health of the guest is to be found here. It is justly termed the "Palace of the West" in America. Its chefs are the most noted in the world for their complete knowledge of their art, and are the most skillful and serving of pure foods daily for the pleasure of the guests. But we cannot all live at the Palace, therefore we must have the pure food exhibition.

The management has decided to give one-fourth of the evening receipts for this week to the San Francisco orphan asylums. An important lesson learned from this exhibition is that the public should be more particular in their purchases. The exhibitors are urged to be more particular in their purchases. The exhibitors are urged to be more particular in their purchases.

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BAKERSFIELD'S BIG CREAMERY.

HOW ILLINOIS MEN WILL DEVELOP DAIRYING IN FERTILE KERN VALLEY.

MEANS MUCH TO FARMERS.

RESULT OF AN EXPERT'S DISCOVERY OF THE RICHNESS OF THE MILK.

The news received by THE CALL yesterday from Elgin, Ill., that noted capitalists of that place had decided to start a large creamery establishment in Kern County, near Bakersfield, has been confirmed by representatives of the Kern County Land Company, from which some land has already been purchased and negotiations are pending for the sale of a great deal more. When the scheme has been put in operation and the projectors are taking steps to get the creamery in working order as soon as possible—it is probable that California's butter will be known throughout the United States as of the highest grade. It will rank in households alongside of California fruit and will bring great revenues into the State, as the manufacturers intend to supply the whole country with their products. The way in which the new industry was brought about shows how many possible resources are lying dormant in this State for want of persons of experience to develop them.

Frank G. Drum, cashier for Haggin & Tevis, told yesterday how the Eastern capitalists became so eager to invest their money in the new creamery proposition. He said: "The advertising matter sent throughout the Eastern States by the Kern County Land Company caught the eye of A. W. Hutchins, secretary of the Elgin Board of Trade. Mr. Hutchins had been overworked for some time and needed a rest from his duties. He decided to come to California to see if the representations of the land company were true. He reached Bakersfield in the latter part of November, unknown to any one. He took trips into the country and, without giving the slightest hint as to his purpose, he commenced to take samples of milk from cows of farmers, no matter whether they were well fed or half starved. He then subjected the milk to careful tests. The result astonished him, but he kept up his quiet investigation for ten days or two weeks.

"Hutchins could hardly believe his own tests, as they showed the alfalfa-fed cows in the fall and early winter, gave an abundance of milk, which produced a much greater per cent than the carefully cared for cows at Elgin, Ill. He made himself known to William S. Tevis, the vice-president of the Kern County Land Company, who has charge of the office at Bakersfield. He stated he had made discoveries which astounded him, even though he had made the investigation without the assistance of any one who would try to represent the matter in its brightest light, but he had really made it under unfavorable circumstances. Mr. Hutchins was then given all the data he required and was furnished with all the facilities he desired to make further investigations. He learned how much milk good cows could give during a season, and also how much alfalfa could be grown to an acre and how many crops could be cut during the year. He found that while the cream from the cows at Elgin, Ill., gave 3 to 3 1/2 per cent of butter, that of the alfalfa-fed cows of Kern County gave from 4 to 5 1/2 per cent. In other words, from 20 to 40 per cent more butter can be obtained from milk given by the California cows than by the best-cared-for cows of the Western or Eastern States, including those of Elgin, which place has the name of producing the best butter in the Western States.

"The result was that Hutchins became so enthusiastic that he sent to Elgin his resignation as secretary of the Board of Trade of that city and also that as secretary of the Butter-makers' Association there, and declared he would start a creamery near Bakersfield if he had to do it alone. He made a report back to his fellow capitalists at Elgin. They could hardly credit the truth of his figures and facts; so when he returned to Elgin, about the first of the year, they sent out two experts, who were as cool-headed as the gold he would be found. They came to Bakersfield about three weeks ago and made a careful investigation. The result was that they not only verified the report made by Hutchins, but became so enthusiastic that they went further than he did. They immediately bought two farms of alfalfa land of the Kern County Land Company, forty acres each I believe, and started back to Elgin to dispose of their interests there and to bring their families out to this State.

"It is easy to realize how the rest of the butter-makers have been affected by the action of their three experts, and how it is possible they have formed a big stock company of \$600,000 capital. Still, we have had no official notification from our representatives in the East further than a large number had decided to move out to California and to buy lands about Bakersfield for the purpose of entering upon the making of butter. S. W. Ferguson, our agent, left this city three or four days ago, and has just about reached Elgin. He will negotiate with the butter-makers, and it is believed a whole colony almost will come to this State.

"These men at Elgin will not be trying an experiment in this creamery proposition. They fully understand the business, and are satisfied they have found a better place for their purpose than Illinois. So far as we know here Haggin & Tevis have not been asked to take any stock in the new concern. The Elgin men have secured a great name for their butter, and they will surely do the same in Kern County. They carry on their business on an intelligent business basis.

"We have been told by the men who were out here that they will ship the majority of their butter East. The new San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad will be of great benefit to the new enterprise, and it undoubtedly has been a great incentive in causing the Eastern men to come out here."

BENEFIT FOR THEM ALL. KERN FARMERS WILL HAVE SEVERAL CREAMERIES TO SUPPLY.

BAKERSFIELD, Feb. 14.—Some time since it was decided by prominent landowners in this section to undertake the establishment of a creamery on a large scale, primarily for the purpose of affording new settlers an opportunity for deriving an immediate and satisfactory income from their lands or a portion of their holdings

while waiting for trees and vines to mature.

As a consequence, negotiations are now in progress and approaching consummation, by which between \$400,000 and \$500,000 is to be invested in the establishment of an extensive creamery which it is intended shall be without a superior on the coast.

It is expected that within a very short time parties will arrive and proceed to carry out the details of the plan agreed upon, and it will not be long before the choice products of the vast alfalfa fields of Kern County will be put on the San Francisco market in the way of gilt-edged butter and choice cheese. Only dairy products of high class will be turned out, and all the processes will be under the supervision of experts of many years' experience.

Great good is expected to follow the establishment of this, the pioneer creamery of Kern County, and it is not expected that the promoters of the enterprise will rest content with a single establishment, but others will be started at sufficient intervals to benefit the farmers of the entire valley.

NO MONEY FOR THE SOLDIERS

O'DAY ATTACKS THE RAILROAD COMPANY'S REVENUES.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 14.—A suspension of the rules was had to carry through the bill appropriating \$142,235 to pay the wages of the National Guard. The bill had passed the Senate after being approved by the Judiciary Committee of that body. Brusie, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, objected to hurried action, stating that there was a bill of similar purport in his committee that had not been passed on, and he advised that more time be taken. Devine of San Francisco claimed that every item of the bill had been gone over already by the Committee on Ways and Means, of which he was a member, General

Mrs. Jacobson's Body Found.

BRENTWOOD, Feb. 14.—The body of Mrs. J. Jacobson, who was drowned while trying to cross the creek Tuesday, was recovered yesterday about 100 yards below the crossing. The baby's body has not yet been recovered. Coroner Curry of Martinez is holding an inquest on the body found. The creek is falling rapidly at present.

W. & J. SLOANE & CO. Special Sale CONTINUING UNTIL MARCH 1. BARGAINS IN CARPETS!

5000 yards BIGELOW AXMINSTER, SAVONNERIE AXMINSTER, GOBELIN AXMINSTER, worth \$1 75..... for \$1.35 yard, sewed and laid 5000 yards BOY BRUSSELS, worth \$1 10 to \$1 35..... for 90c yard, sewed and laid 5000 yards TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, best quality made, choice design worth 85c..... for 75c yard, sewed and laid 5000 yards second quality TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, worth 75c..... for 65c yard, sewed and laid 5000 yards third quality TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, worth 65c..... for 55c yard, sewed and laid 5000 yards best quality ALL-WOOL EX-SUPER, worth 75c..... for 65c yard, sewed and laid Remnant lengths WILTON, AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE and BODY BRUSSELS, from 10 to 20 yards in each..... at half price

Rug Department. 50c yard, actual yardage contained in rugs. RUGS FROM JAPAN—Just received, ex S.S. Peru, an immense invoice.

Regular Price. Reduced Price. 2 feet 6 inches by 5 feet.....\$1.90 \$1.00 3 feet by 5 feet.....2.75 1.25 6 feet by 9 feet.....8.10 5.40 7 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 6 inches.....11.80 7.87 9 feet by 12 feet.....16.20 10.80 100 GENUINE PERSIAN DAGHESTANS, regular price \$12 and \$15, we get the entire lot at.....\$7.50 each 100 MADE-UP OAK BEDROOM RUGS, assorted sizes, in Axminster, Moquette, Veil and Brussels.....50c per yard, actual yardage contained in rug

Our Prices on ORIENTAL CARPETS are the lowest ever quoted in San Francisco.

The Nairn Linoleum. PERFECT WATERPROOF FLOOR COVERING. ARTISTIC! SANITARY! DURABLE!

Regular Price. Reduced Price. 1500 square yards.....\$0.65 \$0.50 laid 2500 square yards......75 .65 laid 5000 square yards......90 .80 laid 5000 square yards.....1.00 .90 laid THE LATTER THE BEST QUALITY MADE.

Art Squares. English Kensington Art Carpets.

Regular Price. Reduced Price. 2 1/2 yards by 3 yards.....\$9.37 \$7.50 3 yards by 3 yards.....11.25 9.00 3 yards by 3 1/2 yards.....13.12 10.50 3 yards by 4 yards.....16.00 12.00 We offer