CONSUMPTION.

Science Teaches That It is Both Contagious and Curable.

Dr. Clinton Cushing's Lecture on Tuberculosis.

The Theory of Dr. Koch Endorsed by San Francisco Scientist-Cause. Prevention and Cure.

The second of the present series of Lane lectures in the science of medicine, pop ularly treated, was delivered at the Co Medical College last night by Dr. Clinton Cushing before a large and intelligent audience. His subject was "The Prevention of Consumption," and the theme was handled in language, illustrated by diagrams and charts, which rendered it clearly compre-hensible to the hearers. The substance of Dr. Cushing's remarks was as follows: The time has arrived when our knowledge

of the causes and prevention of consumption should be spread among the people. We know that tuberculosis causes more deaths among human beings and animals than any other disease. Villement, in 1865, claimed that tuberculosis was an infectious and preventive dis

calosis was an infectious and preventive disease. That theory was not generally accepted until the discoveries of Dr. Koch of Berlin.

The term "consumption" should be abolished and the disease called tuberculosis of the lungs. The bacillus of the tubercle may exist in any part of the body. Tuberculosis is produced by rods or spores that affect the corpuscles of the blood. These rods or spores disintegrate or separate, and, like seeds, retain their vitality when apparently dried and become revivified when again brought into contact with the human system. The true purpose of the physician should be as much to prevent disease as to cure it. Jenner discovered the cause and in consequence the prevention of smallpox. So, having found the cause of tuberculosis, we may hope to prevent it. The idea of heredity being a cause of consumption is being abandoned. What is transmitted from parent to offspring is an enfeebled or weak vital system. Careful examination almost always discloses an entire absence of the bacilli of tubercle in the new-born infant. The first cause then, of tuberculous mother, or partaking of tuberculous meats or milk. Boiling milk will not destroy the bacilli. In a

absorption of the milk of a tuberculous mother, or partaking of tuberculous meats or milk, Boiling milk will not destroy the bacilli. In a case known, where at an orphan asylum many children were affected with the disease, on examination the cows that supplied milk to the inmates were found affected with tuberculosis. inmates were found affected with tuberculosis. Their milk was condemned and fed to the swine kept at the institution, and all the swine became infected with the disease. There is no question that tuberculosis exists largely among animals. It is of prime importance, therefore, that we should avoid tuberculous meats. In Germany great attention is paid to the inspection of animals intended for food purposes. In this country there is but little attention paid to this necessary precaution. Cattle, swine, chickens, etc., may all be affected with tuberculosis, and therefore may transmit the disease. In San Francisco we have but one inspector for all our slaughtered animals.

animals.

Dr. Cushing described the care with which
the Hebrews selected their meats for the
slaughter, and the rigid rejection of all such
as were found diseased, and referred to the
remarkable freedom of the Hebrews from consumption.

A second common cause of tuberculosis was explained to be by inhaling vitiated air. But this does not come from breathing the same atmosphere as the consumptive, but from inhaling the dried and powdered sputum of tuberculous patients. Therefore should the expectoration of consumptives upon the floor or upon a handkerchief be avoided, or in any places where the sputum may become dried and disseminated through the air. It is also found that persons of low vitality, or of insufficient nourishment, are more subject to tuberculosis than those of more robust frames.

Now, it may be asked why, if the bacilli of tuberculosis are so generally disseminated through milk, meats and in the atmosphere, consumption is not more generally prevalent? A second common cause of tuberculosis wa

though milk, meats and in the atmosphere, consumption is not more generally prevalent? Observation and experiment have shown that the surroundings and physical condition of the frame are largely the cause of resistance or yielding to the attacks of the bacilli.

The next question is the prevention and cure of the disease. First, destruction of the bacilli from the outside; second, to counteract their influence in the system, and third, to build up the resistant powers of the system by abundant nourishment and observance of hygienic rules. The greatest care should be taken in the treatment of patients and avoidance of indiscriminate expectoration. For this purpose a receptacle should be provided containing corrosive sublimate, and all clothing worn by a patient should be frequently and theroughly boiled. A rigid law should be passed to provide for the enactment of laws for the examination of animals used for food purposes. The lecturer summed up his remarks as follows: First, the only cause of consumption is tubercular bacilli; second, it is contagious and infectious; third, it is not hereditary; fourth, the commonest means of infection are the use of diseased milk is contagious and infectious; third, it is not hereditary; fourth, the commonest means of infection are the use of diseased milk or meats and the inhalation of the dust of dried bacilli; fifth, it is preventive; sixth, the most practical element in its cure is in the enactment and enforcement of laws and the education of the people in what is due to themselves and others in the management of consumption; seventh, that these statements and propositions are not theories, but are endorsed by all whose views are of value; and, eighth, that it is hoped and believed that this blight on our race will be practically obliterated.

believed that this blight on our race will be practically obliterated.

In samples of milk he had examined, from one of the largest dairies that supply milk to the city, Dr. Cushing said he had found bacilli, and Dr. McQuesten's experiments had shown that the bacilli existed in most specimens. In the New York dairies it is estimated that 20 per cent of the cows were affected with tuberculosis. The Jewish inspector here had informed the speaker that he rejected one half of the meat offered him for slaughter. Thirty inspectors at least are needed in San Francisco to inspect meats and milk. But these officers should be State officials, that they might inspect the dairies and slaughter-houses outside the city that sup-

and slaughter-houses outside the city that sup-ply us with milk and meat.

The lecture was closely listened to and afforded much information to the audience— information which was both a solace and a

cause of apprehension.

The next lecture of the course will be on the evening of January 3d, by Dr. C. H. Steele, on "Animal Food; Its Preparation."

THE FEDERATED TRADES.

Factory Girls Form a Union-Some New Delegates Seated.

At a meeting of the Council of Federated Trades last night James G. Maguire, who was appointed by the Council to proceed to Sacramento and defend the printers arrested at that place for distributing boycotting circulars against the Sacramento Bee, made his report

against the Sacramento Bee, made his report and sent a bill of \$150 for his services. The letter was placed on file and the bill was referred to the Finance Committee for action. On the recommendation of the Committee on Unions the Council decided to request the Cooks and Waiters' Union to take into that organization the cooks and waiters whom the Union blackballed some time ago.

It was reported that the girls who went out on strike from Levi Strauss' shirt and overall factory on Mission and First streets had decided to form a union, and would meet next Monday evening at Irish-American Hall for that purpose. The action of the girls was indorsed, and the Council decided to render them all the assistance possible. Delegate Condon, who made the report, stated that, in his belief, this is a step that will be soon followed by other girls employed in other factories.

T. C. Haggarty was seated as a Delegate

tories.
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from the Boot and Shoe Makers' White Labor League, vice Thomas J. Hynes; G. H. Langford and George Webb from the Coremakers' Union, vice J. D. Nolan, and D. O'Connell from the Wood-carvers Association, vice William Kropp.

The committee appointed to draft a new constitution and by-laws presented its report. The report was taken up section after section, but its final adoption was laid over until the next meeting.

next meeting.

The following were placed in nomination to be balloted for at the election, to be held next Friday evening: For President. John J. Curry and A. Fuhrman; Vice-President, M. E. Atkins; Recording Secretary, John S. Collins and Henry Kretlow; Financial Secretary, Henry Dundas and Frank C. Hilton; Treasurer, August Schmitz. Nomination for Sergeant-at-Arms was laid over till the next meeting. Nominations were also made for the meeting. Nominations were also made for the Executive Committee, the Organizing Committee and the Eight-Hour Committee. It was decided to hold the election under the Australian system, the Secretary being instructed to attach the seal of the Federation to the ballots as they are passed out to the voters.

Smashed the Furniture.

Yesterday noon William Roderman, a crazy sailor in the Marine Hospital, escaped from that institution. During the absence of the family of Architect P. J. O'Connor of the Fire Department, Roderman entered the house on Department, Roderman entered the house on the corner of Green and Lyon streets, and enjoyed himself right royally. He upset the stove, overturned and broke furniture and smashed lamps. He resumed his smashing operations upstairs, where he was found when the family returned. Mr. O'Connor knocked him into a corner and kept him "covered" with a pistol until Officers Bingle and Colen removed the intruder. Roderman wrecked a house in a similar manner last week on Broadway. He is a native of the Society Islands.

Closing of the Denman School.

The regular semi-annual entertainment con nected with the closing of the Denman School took place yesterday afternoon in Miss Smith's class-room in that school. The room was beautifully decorated for the occasion with flowers and evergreens, and presented a very handsome appearance. A large number of the friends and relatives of the pupils were in at-tendance, and considerable interest was mani-fected in the programme, which consisted of fested in the programme, which consisted of class songs, exercises, recitation and instru-mental duets. The participants in the pro-gramme were mostly selected from Miss Smith's

Death of Louis Sachs.

Louis Sachs, the well-known capitalist, died at his residence, 601 Leavenworth street, vesterday, at the age of seventy years. The date of the funeral has not yet been announced.

London, December 19th.-William Nassau Holesworth, the well-known author, died to-day.

BRUSSELS, December 19th.—Polpe, the Bel-

BRUSSELS, December 19th.—Polpe, the Belgian Socialist leader, is dead.

New York, December 19th.—Edwin H. Sheldon, executor and trustee of the \$20,000,000 estate of William B. Ogden, formerly Mayor of Chicago, died suddenly yesterday in this city. He was prominently connected with several business enterprises in Chicago.

New York, December 19th.—Benjamin Kittredge, the weil-known gun manufacturer, died Thursday night at Peekskill. He was seventy years old.

HYPNOTISM AND CRIME.

The Trial of the Stranglers Takes a Singular Turn.

Paris Judges Refuse to Allow Gabrielle Bompard To Be Mesmerized in Open Court.

Paris, December 19th .- In the Eyraud trial to-day, Dr. Liegeois, head of the medical Faculty of the College of Nancy, and a believer in hypnotism, explained his ideas on the subject and expressed surprise that he had not been allowed to see Mlle. Bompard for the purpose of ascertaining to what degree she was susceptible to hypnotic influence. The prisoner ought to again be put to sleep by esmerism in order to revive her recollection of the facts occurring at the moment of the commission of the crime. According to the indictment, Eyraud has not been able to put Mile. Bombard to sleep, yet she has been amenable to the hypnotic influence of Garanger, having revealed the crime to him while hypnotized. For his (Liegeois') part, if he were the Judge, bearing in mind previous miscarriages of justice, he would rather cut off his hand than pronounce sentence upon Mile. Bom

pard.
When the sensation which this declaration caused had subsided, the Procureur asked by what scientific means it was determined whether hypnotic sleep is real or simulated. Liegeois replied that a subject really put to sleep can bear, without betraying any symptoms of considerations.

sleep can bear, without betraying any symptoms of sensibility to pain, pin-pricks in various portions of the body.

Dr. Brouardel was then called. He said he had little esteem for the theories of hypnotism. Liegeois' statements wanted scientific proof. Brouardel was not in favor of again hypnotizing the prisoner. He did not wish to run the risk of letting the audience hear the revelations that might be surprised out of the accused. Drs. Mollet and Ballet shared his views. They thought the case too complicated views. They thought the case too complicated to have been committed under hypnotic influ-

Mile. Bompard's counsel and the counsel for Eyraud jointly requested that the woman be hypnotized in open court. The Judges, after consultation, refused the request.

Idaho's New Governor.

Boise City, Idaho, December 19th .- Governor Shoup filed his resignation to-day, and Lieutenant-Governor Willey was sworn in as Governor of Idaho, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation. Shoup was elected United States Senator yesterday. Gray of Ada county was to-day elected President of the Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Lieutenant-Governor Willey to the Governor-

ship.
It is stated that the election of Fred T. Dubois as third United States Senator will be sontested when the time arrives for him to take his seat. His opponents allege that his election is void on the ground that such a procedure was a violation of the resolutions of the House and Senate that they proceed to the election of two United States Senators to fill the existing vacancies, and that the voting for a third United States Senator to fill the long term was illegal.

KANSAS CITY, December 19th .- A. J. Morris the well-known packer, returned to-day from an extended visit to Mexico. He says President Diaz has issued a call for a convention of Governors of Mexican States to consider the advisability of the abolition of interstate tariffs. The convention will doubtless recommend abolition. Morris regards this convention as one of the most important events in the history of the Republic. He also says Mexico is very anxious for reciprocity with the United States.

The Condition of the Pacific Mail.

The Condition of the Pacific Mail.

New York, December 19th. — Kiernan's Agency issues the following concerning the strength displayed by Pacinc Mail: Insiders, especially George J. Gould, President, and Russell Sage, say that even without a subsidy, which, however, seems almost certain, the stock is worth considerably more per share on its present showing. The insiders insist that when it sold at 70, four years ago this month, the company did not make anything like the net money it now puts by.

FROM THE ORIENT.

Demonstrations Attending the Opening of the Japanese Diet.

The Russian Legation Attacked by Students.

Dissatisfaction in Java Caused by Chinese Settlers-Enormous Death Rate Due to Cholera.

The Occidental and Oriental steamship Belgic arrived yesterday, bringing news from Hongkong to November 23d and from Yoko-hama to December 3d.

The official opening of the Diet took place on the 29th of November. There had apparently been some doubt as to the possibility of holding it on that day, and it was considered necessary that not only the election and nomination of the President and Vice-President of the Lower House, but also all arrangements relating to the organization of the Diet should be completed before the official ceremony. the afternoon of the 27th, however, a definite prospect of putting everything into due order was discerned, and an extra of the Official Ga zette, issued that evening, announced that His Majesty the Emperor would visit the Diet on the 29th, and deliver the first Imperial message over addressed by a Japanese sovereign to a constitutional assembly. The Imperial procession from the palace to the Parliament House and the return was as imposing and impressive as discipline, order, grandeur and display could make it. The approaches to the Parliament House for many squares distant were guarded, and none but those having right to enter the building or to be privileged to enter the guarded enclosure were allowed entrance. Foreign visitors and representatives of the press were of the privileged class. The Emperor's carriage was bright with scarlet and gold. A golden phenix was on its top, and it was drawn by six horses, led by grooms with a rider on one of the middle pair, and preceded by several mounted grooms in gold and velvet. In front of His Majesty sat an aged man, the Court Chamberlain it is to be presumed, with uncovered and bowed head. His Majesty graciously reciprocated the removal of hats and bows by a slight bowing of the Lapanese public offices. sage ever addressed by a Japanese sovereign

His Majesty graciously reciprocated the removal of hats and bows by a slight bowing of the head.

Every house had its lantern and national flag, the Japanese public offices were closed, and in the morning scholars and import merchants walked in procession to the Kencho, preceded by a band, and there saluted the Emperor's photograph. On the old Kencho site various sports took place during the day, innumerable balloons were sent up, and rejoicing was manifested in other forms. A large gathering of native Christians, representatives of the four or five leading Protestant native churches of Yokohama, assembled for a service of thanksgiving and prayer at the Kaigan (Yokohama Union) Church.

The Diet was formally opened with a brief speech from the throne, after which the President of the Upper House, Count Ito, advanced, received the scroll from the Emperor, made ebeisance and withdrew. The whole affair occupied just five minutes. Sovereign, Court and Cabinet immediately left the Chamber, the rest of the audience remaining a few minutes, till the strains of the national anthem, played outside, told of His Majesty's departure for the palace. Brief though it naturally was, the ceremonial was nevertheless dignified and impressive in a high degree.

The President belongs to the Constitutional Radical party and the Vice-President to the Dascikai party. The Liberale made no special effort to elect a candidate, but watched the action of the other parties. The Conservatives voted with the Radicals.

Rejoicings in celebration of the opening of the Diet were general throughout the land.

The only disturbance which took place at the time of the 2pening of the Diet was an attack by Soshi, or students, on the Russian Legation. Madame Schevitch, the wife of the Russian Minister, and the Jadies of the legation were struck by stones thrown by the Soshi, who attempted to force their way into the Legation, but were repelled by the attendants, who retaliated with a shower of tiles. The Soshi were repulsed and some twenty injured. A nu

lourly. The Government has de spatched an engineer to the place to investi-

The partiality of the Japanese for baths is

The partiality of the Japanese for baths is evidenced by some figures given by a native paper. The number of bath houses in Tokio is 1200, the average attendance per day at each being about 700. Estimating the cost to each person for a bath at I sen, the daily recipts in the 1200 bath houses are \$8400. Greater quiet than ever has marked the silk market in Yokohama, owing to the holidays and the low rate of exchange, and on the 26th ult. there was no business doing. The tendency on the part of native dealers is to discontinue sales at low rates, and prices are, for the time being, maintained.

The Choya thus sums up the present state of the political world in Japan: Mr. Mutsu, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, who possesses a keen intellect, has brought to his side the leading members of the Constitutional Liberal party; and Count Gotó, Minister of Communications, who is a crafty politician; diverts the attention of the able members of the new party, while the Daisei Kwai is made the object of Government machinations.

A large fire has occurred at Yokosuka, nearly destroying the town.

Sanitary Bureau returns made on the 26th

A large fire has occurred at Yokosuka, nearly destroying the town.

Sanitary Bureau returns made on the 26th of November by the Sanitary Bureau show that there have been 44,585 cases of cholera and 31,130 deaths therefrom in Japan since the commencement of the outbreak. During the prevalence of the cholera outbreak 4631 native and 8 foreign vessels were examined and 87 disinfected at Hakodate, Nagura, Wadano-Misoki and Shimonoseki.

An Imperial ordinance in the Official Gazette announces that on after January 1st next the rate of interest paid on deposits in the Postoflice Savings Bank will be 2½ per cent per annum.

CHINA.

Settlement of Chinese in Java Said To Be Very Objectionable.

The settlement of too many Chinese in the interior of Java does not find favor with the Government, which lays restriction on their inflow. The Surabaya Courant, in dealing with this subject, says that Chinese introduc the consumption of opium wherever they gain a foothold inland, to the impoverishment of a foothold inland, to the impoverishment of the poorer classes. Chinese money-lending also works untold mischief among the poor, who have to pay such high interest in consequence that run and misery befall almost all of them when once they take to borrowing. The result is growing insecurity and crime among this class of people.

A bill to strengthen the law dealing with armed bands has been passed, the object being to suppress the bands that gather on the Chinese frontier and rush across with smuggled goods.

goods.

A bill to punish stowaways and those who aid them has also been passed, the chief end in view being to punish those who attempt to smuggle Chinese into Australia.

The number of killed by the recent explosion in Anhui is said to reach 800. A Chinaman lighting his pipe while repairing the roof of the powder mill is said to have caused the catastrophe.

Tsang Kwo Chuan, Viceroy at Nanking, died on the 13th inst. He was uncle of the late Marquis Sang and had the reputation of

being an official of unblemshed character—a rarity in China.

There is still some talk of a loan, but nothing definite has been settled. Foreigners are said not to be willing to negotiate a silver loan, owing to the recent great fluctuations in the price of silver.

MATTERS OF THE RAIL

Western Roads Readjusting Pacific Coast

CHICAGO, December 19th.—A meeting of the Chicago and St. Louis lines was held at the office of Chairman Finley of the Western Passenger Association, for the purpose of re-adjusting rates to Pacific Coast points, rendered necessary by the opening of the new Santa Fe route to the West by the way of St. Louis. The new line will be opened on Sun-Louis. The new line will be opened on Sunday. Heretofore the rate to California via St. Louis has been greater than that via Missouri river points. A satisfactory agreement was reached, by which the Santa Fe will be permitted to make the same rates via San Francisco as are in vogue upon the more direct lines by the way of Kansas City and Omaha. The effect will be to lower the existing rate via St. Louis 80 cents per ticket. The agreement, which is a temporary one, will last until a more satisfactory equalization of the existing rates can be made.

COMMENT ON THE COMPACT. NEW YORK, December 19th .- The Commer cial Bulletin, editorially discussing the West-ern railroad agreement, says: It is a serious question whether the Advisory Board possesses any real power whatever. The agreement does not look as strong or as binding as has been expected. The absence of provisions in regard to the control of the different companies causes afeeling of distrust. It seems to be the general impression of Wall street that this agreement will be found not materially stronger than that formed with so much flourish by the railway Presidents some time ago, which seems that formed with so much flourish by the railway Presidents some time ago, which association of "gentlemen" was found to have no power and came to nothing. It is a question whether the new agreement confers upon anybody more power than the old one. It is stipulated, indeed, that any official or employee who may disregard the established rates shall be at once discharged. But discharged by whom? What power could discharge Gould from the Presidency of the Missouri Pacitic, or Huntington from the Presidency of the Southern Pacific? Even the form of agreement is about as frail as it well can be. The compact really insures a term of six months compact really insures a term of six months only. There seems every reason to expect that this expedient for controlling railroad competition will come to the same fruitless issue as all that preceded it.

Major-General Terry's Funeral. New Haven, Conn., December 19th.—The remains of Major-General Terry were placed in their last resting place this afternoon. At 1 o'clock services were held at the home of the deceased for members of the family only. The remains were then transferred to the United Church, and until 2 o'clock the public United Church, and until 2 o'clock the public was allowed to gaze upon the face of deceased. Then the services were held, during which minute guns were fired and the bell in the City Hall was tolled. The remains were interred at the Grove-street Cemetery. The pall-bearers were eight sergeants from the Second Regiment. The honorary bearers were ex-Governors Harrison and Ingersoll, Lieutenant-Governor Mervin, Judge Hollister, Francis Wayland, Henry A. Blake and Arthur D. Osborne.

ON THE GALLOWS.

Four Indian Murderers Hanged at Missoula.

French Canadian Pays the Extreme Penalty for a Horribly Brutal Crime. A Colored Man's Doom.

Missoula, Mont., December 19th. - The greatest hanging which ever took place in the Northwest occurred this morning, when La La See, Pierre Paul, Antley and Pascale, four Indian murderers, were hanged at the Court House here. All died game, Pierre Paul and Antley smilingly bidding their friends good-bye. Twenty minutes after the trap sprung all were dead, their necks being broken.

The crimes for which the Indians were

hanged were most cowardly and brutal. Pascale killed a prospector named J. M. Dunn in the spring of 1889, near Damersville. Dunn traded horses with him and when he refused to trade back the Indian shot him, taking the horse and what money he had. Pascale hid discovered months later by another Indian, to whom Pascale admitted the crime. The bones were identified by remnants of the clothing and Pascale was arrested.

Pascale was arrested.

Antley's crime was participation in the murder of three white prospectors, McDonald, Seeley and Thompson, in the fall of 1887, at Wolf creek, near Tobacco Plains. The prospectors were surprised at their campfire by a party of six Kootenai Indians and murdered in cold blood. Two of the Indians were captured seen after and lynched by the people of Damersville. Antley remained at large till last summer.

La La See and Pierre Paul killed two white men, names not known, in August, 1887, and threw the bodies into Jack river, where they were found by a half-breed woman, who was cautioned by the murderers to say nothing about

were found by a half-breed woman, who was cautioned by the murderers to say nothing about the bodies. She notified the authorities and the murderers were arrested last summer. The murders were unprovoked.

The four prisoners were tried and convicted before Judge Marshal at Missoula last fall.

The four Indians protested their innocence before dying. Their bodies will be taken to St. Ignatius Mission for burial. Several proment chiefs were in attendance at the execution, but there was no protesting demonstration on their part or from the members of the tion on their part or from the members of the tribe, as had been anticipated. About one hundred persons were present.

A HORRIBLE CRIME EXPLATED.

Sheriff Webb suddenly died of heart disease at 8:45 this morning. The excitement attending the execution of Remi La Montagne was probably the cause. The death of the Sheriff delayed the execution but a few moments. La Montagne was hanged at 9:26. The crime for Montagne was hanged at 9:26. The crime for which Montagne suffered the extreme penalty of the law was an abominable one. In July, 1888, he went to the house of his brother-in-law, Napoleon Michel, enticed him to the door, shot him twice, cut his throat, slashed his body, dragged him back into the house, and set it on fire. The wounded man dragged himself from the flames, badly scorched, but died after a few weeks. The murderer's sister, Leda, a handsome French-Canadian girl of twenty, the wife of the victim, was arrested for complicity in the crime, but the brother escaped. It came out at the trial that Leda and her brother had been living in incest. She was acquitted, the fact that she was enceinte evidently having influenced the jury. A large reward was offered for the murderer, and he was finally captured. Leda absconded, but was recaptured at Boston and extradited on the charge of arson. At her brother's trial she refused to testify, and was sent to jail for one year. The brother was convicted and hanged as above. A COLORED MURDERER HANGED.

MT. PLEASANT, S. C., December 19th. MT. PLEASANT, S. C., December 19th.—
Adam Mongin, colored, was hanged to-day for
the murder of Simon Jackson, colored.
Montgomert, Ala., December 19th.—
Stepney Ford, a negro, was hanged at Seale
Station to-day, for complicity in the murder of
Columbus Patterson.
SAVANNAH, Ga., December 19th.—Charles
Williams, colored, was hanged at Traders'
Hill to-day for the murder of his wife.

So easy in its action, harmless and effectual n relieving is Simmons Liver Regulator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS. Highest of all in Leavening Power .- U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Yal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTERY PURE

NEWS OF THE COAST.

A Stockholder's Charges Against an Insurance Company.

A Fire Wipes Out a Business Block at Lakeport.

Contracts Let for a Big Beet-Sugar Refinery-Eight Million Feet of Lumber in One Sale.

PORTLAND, December 19th,-On December 8th Charles R. Barnett, a citizen of Kentucky, filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court, asking for the appointment of a receiver for the Northwest Fire and Marine Insurance Company. The corporation was incorporated under the laws of Oregon, with the principal office in this city. Ten days were given the omce in this city. Ten days were given the insurance company to answer the petition. The case was called in court to-day. In the petition Barnett alleges that he is the owner of 125 shares of the original capital stock; that the Board of Directors has maintained and kept false accounts and statements, for the purpose of deceiving, misleading and deluding the stockholders, and for the purpose of misleading the State officers whose duty it is to look after the affairs of all insurance companies in the State and for the further purpose of misleading the State officers whose duty it is to look after the affairs of all insurance companies in the State and for the further purpose of deluding the public generally. The petition further alleges that on October 20, 1890, the directors levied an assessment of 50 per cent on the subscribed stock, giving fourteen days only to pay the same, well knowing that owing to the financial stringency the holders must forfeit their holdings, and when the forfeit should occur the directors would be given an opportunity to buy in the stock; that the affairs of the corporation did not warrant stock action save for the aggrandizement of the personal interests of the directors. The petition further sets forth that the business of the corporation can now be wound up with but slight loss to the stockholders, but if further conducted as at present will result in loss to the shareholders and will, continue a menace to the public doing business with the corporation. Secretary of State McBride examined the company's books November 29th last, and his examination as published showed the total assets of the company to be \$264.823 88 and labilities \$113.482 78. Upon this showing

examination as published showed the total assets of the company to be \$264,823 88 and liabilities \$113,482 78. Upon this showing the directors of the company asked that the petition be denied and that the company be allowed to continue business. Judge Deady took the matter under advisement, saying he would render a decision on Monday next.

The company has risks throughout the Northwest valued at about \$19,000,000. The company sustained sayers losses at the time of the

pany sustained severe losses at the time of the Seattle, Spokane and Ellensburg fires.

A BIG BLAZE AT LAKEPORT.

Twenty-five Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.

LAKEPORT, December 19th.—Lakeport has again been visited by a disastrous fire. About 11:30 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the Levy brick block, on the southeast corner of Third and Main streets, and in two hours the whole block of five business houses was a total loss, nothing whatever being saved.

Following are the losers and the insurance: M. B. Yocum, saloon, loss \$1600, insured for \$1100; F. B. Keser. barber shop, loss \$800. insured for \$300; W. E. Hixson, grocery and notion store, loss \$3500, insured for \$1600; John R. Cook, Lakeport Democrat, loss \$3000, insurance unknown; Miss C. E. Chapman, millinery, loss \$2000, insurance \$700; J. F. Edmunds, saddlery, loss \$4500, insurance \$1500. A. Biggi, jewelry and confectionery, in the frame building adjoining the brick, saved nearly all of his stock, but the building had to be torn down to save the other property. His loss is \$1000; insurance unknown. This fire is especially disastrous to these Following are the losers and the insurance

This fire is especially disastrous to these parties, as all they had was in their business. They all lost their books except Edmunds, who had a safe. Levy's loss on building is \$6500; insurance \$3500.

Christmas at Grass Valley.

GRASS VALLEY, December 19th .- The Christmas holidays were to-day inaugurated by the pupils of the public schools. Each carried to the school-house a donation for the poor and sick, the gifts to be distributed by the Ladies sick, the gitts to be distributed by the Ladies' Relief Society. Sticks of wood and paper bags filled with potatoes, the size according to the strength of the pupil, were the principal gifts. The business men of the town fell into line and soon wagons loaded with provisions were on their way to the High School building. Commercial tourists and other visitors to the place, joined in and swelled the gift-bearing procession. A brass band contributed music and assisted in making the enthusiasm very great. cession. A brass band contributed music and assisted in making the enthusiasm very great. The Ladies' Relief Society say this is the best donation day they have yet had. This custom has been observed here for the past eight years, and every year there has been an increase of donations. Mr. Kidder of the railroad sent the society a carload of cordwood and several citizens contributed money. Everybody turned out to see and help the children.

A Murderer at Large. CLOVERDALE, December 19th .- Worth, the murderer of Ardell, has made good his escape. He was out on bail of \$3000 for assault to commit murder. After Ardell died a warrant was issued for his arrest on the charge of murder. He has eluded the officers. Many thought he would appear at the preliminary examination, which was set for to-day. The Justice has declared the bonds forfeited. Worth has not been seen since December 4th.

Sequel of a Drunken Frolic. NAPA, December 19th .- Clint Owen, George Weeden and H. C. Israel, who are charged with robbing J. W. Harlan, deny the charge and say that Harlan was in the saloon, that all of them were dancing and having a merry time generally, and the old man exhibited one dollar to the bartender, which they assert was all he had. Harlan insists that he was robbed of \$40. The defendants have given bail and are

Navy Yard Matters VALLEJO, December 19th.—Paymaster H. G. Colby has been detached from the Yard

at liberty.

and ordered east for new duty.

Artemus Webster of San Francisco became foreman ship-fitter on the Navy Yard to-day. He immediately appointed Jonathan Bond quarterman and W. W. Vanderbilt, his predecessor, leading man.

A Wounded Footpad's Death,

A Wounded Footpad's Death.

BAKERSFIELD, December 19th.—The man who was shot by County Treasurer F. A. Baker, when attacked Wednesday night, died at 12 o'clock last night. He refused to give any account of the affair or himself, except to say that his proper name was James Murry. He was twenty-six years old, a native of Ireland and had a sister in Chicago.

Suing for Damages. PORTLAND, December 19th. - John Ryan, Dockmaster of the Union Pacific Railway, who

was arrested recently, charged with embezzle ment, and who was discharged at his prelimi ment, and who was discharged at his prelimi-nary examination, to-day brought suit against the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company for \$20,300 damages.

Walked Barefoot in the Snow. YREKA, December 19th.—Constable Mc-Geehin of Mott brought to the County Jail

this evening a man, sixty years old, whom he found walking barefoot in the snow. He talks very incoherently, and is supposed to have escaped from the Stockton asylum.

A Big Sale of Lumber. TACOMA, December 19th.-What is believed

to be the largest sale of lumber ever made in one order was made here yesterday, the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company selling to the Northern Pacific 8,250,000 feet. Markham Not in Danger.

PASADENA, December 19th. — There is no noticeable change in Colonel Markham's condition. His physicians say there is no cause for alarm.

Death of a Centenarian. GILROY, December 19th .- Mrs. Julia Kane died near here yesterday, aged one hundred and one years.

Five Workmen Drowned. HALIFAX, December 19th .- A large gang of

men were engaged in unloading coal from a steamer lying beside South wharf to-night when, without warning, a large section of the wharf caved in. A great mass of coal went what caved in. A great mass of coal went under water, carrying a number of workmen with it. Nicholas Baldwin, John Kelly, Henry Powers, Henry Wise (colored) and John Brown (colored) are known to have been drowned, and it is feared one or two others

A HOLIDAY PRESENT

A HOLIDAY PRESENT
Should be one of M. Meussdorffer's fine hats. It is the most acceptable to a gentleman. M. Meussdorffer's stock is the most complete and assortment the best, in his elegant stere, at No. 113 Montgomery street, opposite the Occidental Hotel. MISCELLANEOUS.

Cuticura Remedies The Createst Skin Cures, Blood Puriflers, and Humor Remedies of

Modern Times.

I have used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and find that there is nothing equal to them in the removal and cure of acne, pimples, etc. Some time since, my brother was troubled with a ringworm of a very malignant type, and the caustics that were applied had little or no effect; at times, in fact, aggravating it. One set of the CUTICURA REMEDIES completely removed it. A friend of mine was troubled with a running ear and an ulcer in hissealn that supposed. continually. Physicians and their remedies provuseless. At last, his father, after spending seve hundred dollars in trying to cure his son, tr Curicura REMEDIES, and before ten dollars we spent for them my friend was completely curand, with the exception of a small scar in his seal one would never know of his having had such a sein his head. His hearing is perfectly sound, at his ear is as good as its companion to do. nning ear and an ulcer in his scalp that s

WILL C. MAXWELL, Woodland, Cal. A Disfigured Skin

I swallowed more medicine for my disease of the skin than I would again for a thousand dollars. My face and body were so disfigured by the eruption that I was ashamed to be seen in public places. I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and now my skin and face are as clear as even before I was affected with the disagreeable disease. Many of my friends who suffered with blood troubles, to whom I recommended them, are thankful to me.

L. A. GREINER, Veterinary Surgeon, 471 S. Meridan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skir. purifier, and greatest of humor remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause, while Cuticura. the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soar, an exquisite skin beautifier, clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair. Thus the Cuticura Remedies cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, pimply, and blotchy skin, scalp, and blood diseases, when the best physicians fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPORATION. Boston, Mass. 27 Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations. and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by Cuticura Soap. Absolutely pure.



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