

CONSUMPTION.

Science Teaches That It Is Both Contagious and Curable.

Dr. Clinton Cushing's Lecture on Tuberculosis.

The Theory of Dr. Koch Endorsed by a San Francisco Scientist—Cause, Prevention and Cure.

The second of the present series of Lane lectures in the science of medicine, popularly treated, was delivered at the Cooper 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 comprehensible 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. Villemin, in 1865, claimed that tuberculosis was an infectious and preventive disease. That theory was not generally accepted until the discovery 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, regain their vitality when apparently dried and become revived 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 are enabled to prevent it.

The idea of hereditary 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 tuberculosis is the 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 of the cows that supplied the milk the 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 the disease may be transmitted to man. In San Francisco we have but one inspector for all our slaughtered animals.

Dr. Cushing described the care with which the Hebrews selected their meats for the slaughter, and the rigid rules that were followed in the selection, 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 consumer, 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 place where the sputum may become dried and disseminated through the air. It is also found that persons of low vitality, or 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? 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 exposure to the air, 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 exposure. For this purpose a receptacle should be provided containing corrosive sublimate, and all clothing worn by a patient should be frequently and thoroughly 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 or meat, and the use of the dust or dried bacilli; fifth, it is 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; sixth, 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 light on our race will be practically obliterated.

In samples of milk he had examined, from one of the largest dairies in the city, he found bacilli, and 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 infected 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 and slaughter-house inspectors, and the city that supply 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 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 who 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 Monday evening an Irish-American Hall for that purpose. The action of the girls was endorsed, 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

from the Boot and Shoe Makers' White Labor League, Vice Thomas J. Hyman, G. H. Lang, Ford and George Webb from the Corkmakers' 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-law presented its report. The report was taken up section after section, but its final adoption was laid over until the 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. E. Hyman; Vice-President, M. E. Akins; 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 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 Rodeman, 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, Rodeman entered the house on the corner of Green and Lyon streets, and destroyed 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 Officer Bingle and Cohen removed the intruder. Rodeman 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 connected 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 attendance, and considerable interest was manifested in the programme, which consisted of class songs, exercises, recitation and instrumental duets. The participants in the programme were mostly selected from Miss Smith's class.

Death of Louis Sachs.

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

The Death Record.

LONDON, December 19th.—William Nassau Holsworth, the well-known author, died to-day.

RUSSELL, 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 well-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 Bonpard 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. Bonpard for the purpose of ascertaining to what degree she was susceptible to hypnotic influence. The prisoner ought to again be put to sleep by mesmerism 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 Mlle. Bonpard 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 Mlle. Bonpard.

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 he would again put to sleep a 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 warranted scientific proof. Brouardel replied that he would again put to sleep a 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 to have been committed under hypnotic influence.

Mlle. Bonpard'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 Wiley 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 Wiley to the Governorship.

It is stated that the election of Fred T. Dubois as third United States Senator will be contested when the time arrives for him to take his seat. His opponents allege that his election is void on the ground that such a proceeding was violation of the constitution of the House and Senate that they proceeded 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 third term was illegal.

An Important Convention in Mexico. 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.

NEW YORK, December 19th.—Kiernan's Agency issues the following concerning the strength displayed by Pacific Mail: Insiders, especially George J. Gould, President, and Russell Sage, say that even without 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 Yokohama 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. By the afternoon of the 27th, however, a definite prospect of putting everything into due order was discerned, and an extra of the Official Gazette, issued that evening, announced that His Majesty the Emperor would visit the Diet on the 29th, and deliver the first Imperial message ever addressed by a Japanese sovereign to a constitutional assembly. The Imperial procession from the palace to the Parliament House and the return was an 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 phoenix was on its top, and it was drawn by six horses, led by grooms in rich robes 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 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 then saluted the Emperor's photograph placed during the day, and various sports took place during the day, 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 a speech 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 the high degree.

The President belongs to the Constitutional Radical party and the Vice-President to the Daisenkai party. The Liberals 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 opening of the Diet was an attack by Soshi, or students, on the Russian Legation. A number of Soshi, the wife of the Russian Minister, and the ladies 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 number of the Soshi of the legation were also hurt. All the windows in the building were smashed. The cause of the attack is said to be the fact that the Emperor bowed to the ladies of the Legation in passing.

Kumblings have been heard at the Gin district, in Kuma-nu, Yamaguchi, Ibari district, in the 1200 bath houses at \$4000. One being recorded on the 17th of November and the morning of the following day. Since then the rumbling has been observed almost hourly. The Government has dispatched an engineer to the place to investigate.

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 1 sen, the daily receipts in the 1200 bath houses are \$4000.

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 accumulate at low rates, and prices are, for the time being, maintained.

The Chogo thus sums up the present state of the political world in Japan: Mr. Matsun, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, who possesses a keen intellect, has brought to his side the leading members of the Constitutional Liberal party, and the Minister of Communications, who is a crafty politician, diverts the attention of the able members of the new party, while the Daiiei 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 of November by the Sanitary Bureau show that there have been 44,585 cases of cholera and 31,130 deaths throughout 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-Misaki and Shimomoseki.

An Imperial ordinance in the Official Gazette announces that on after January 1st next the rate of interest paid on deposits in the Post-office Savings Bank will be 2½ per cent 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 introduce the consumption of opium wherever they gain 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 they 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.

A bill to punish stayaways 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 at 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 unblemished 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 Passenger Rates.

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 readjusting 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 Sunday. Hereafter 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 Missouri 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 Commercial Bulletin, editorially discussing the Western railroad agreement, says: It is a serious question whether the Advisory Board possesses real power whatever. The agreement does not look as strong or as binding as has been expected. The absence of provisions in respect to the control of the different companies causes a feeling of distrust. It seems to be the general impression of Wall street that this agreement will be found not materially stronger than the present status quo, which associates Presidents some time ago, which associated "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 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 Pacific, 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 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 was allowed to gaze upon the face of deceased. Then the services were held, during which the matter was published, showed the loss to the stockholders, but if further considered 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 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 severe losses at the time of the Seattle, Spokane and Ellensburg fires.

A BIG BLAZE AT LAKEPORT.

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 losses and the insurance:

M. B. Yocum, saloon, loss \$1600, insured for \$1400; E. B. Koser, barber shop, loss \$800, insured for \$300; E. Hixon, grocery and notion store, loss \$3500, insured for \$1000; 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. Bigg, jewelry and confectionery, in the frame building adjoining the brick, insured 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 parties, as all they had was in their business. They 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' 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 had sent 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. 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 at liberty.

Navy Yard Matters.

VALLEJO, December 19th.—Paymaster H. G. Colby has been detached from the Yard 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 quartermaster and W. W. Vanderbilt, his predecessor, leading man.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Highest of All in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

ROYAL Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY 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 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 defrauding 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 defrauding 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 would forfeit their holdings, and when the forfeit should occur the directors would be in a position to buy in the stock; that the affairs of the corporation did not warrant a cash 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 considered 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 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.

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