

J. L. STOCKTON

THE OLD WHITE CORNER



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Rain
Coats
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Prices

No others can boast of a better stock of rain coats than we carry. They might claim to have as good, but if they say "better," they are wrong, because we carry the very best line on the market and price them so far below the other fellow that there is no comparison. If you look at our coats you will be our customer.

Sale prices prevail.

EVERY COAT REDUCED

THE SCHMITZ CASE

(Continued from page one.)

his alleged immunity bath, the court has the following to say:

"The ruling in regard to this cross-examination was erroneous, and highly prejudicial to the defendant. The defendant could not have been convicted upon the testimony of Ruef without corroborative evidence, and it was not fair to the defendant to refuse to allow him to investigate the motive of the witness."

Indictment was Defective.

Taking up the question in relation to the validity of the indictment which, perhaps, is the most important portion of the decision, the court absolutely knocks out all contentions made in regard to the validity of the indictment. It not only holds that the indictment is insufficient, upon the ground that it did not show the specific injury threatened was an unlawful injury, but also that the indictment does not state a public offense.

"The judgment and order of conviction are hereby reversed and the trial court is directed to sustain the demurrer to the indictment, and discharge the defendant upon this indictment," are the closing words of the decision, which was written by Presiding Judge Cooper and concurred in by Associate Justices Hall and Kerrigan.

Decision Releases Ruef.

Frank J. Murphy, who was attorney for Ruef during the latter's trial, declares that the plea of guilty entered by Ruef will not in any way affect his rights in regard to taking an appeal, now that the appellate court has decided that the act to which he pleaded was not a criminal offense.

"Under the decision of the supreme court, in the case of People vs. Elphs," says Murphy, "the plea of Ruef is of no consequence, and no sentence can be imposed upon him on that plea. This of course, puts him in the position of an unconvicted person, and he is now entitled to be released on bail."

WASHINGTON ASKS FOR STATE LICENSE

(United Press Leased Wire.) Olympia, Wash., Jan. 9.—State Treasurer Mills will call upon prosecuting attorneys of the several counties of the state to prosecute about 1500 saloon keepers and other sellers of liquor who have failed to secure the \$25 state liquor license required by an act of the last legislature. So far about \$60,000 has been collected from this source, out of about \$100,000.

EVERY MOTHER.

is or should be worried when the little ones have a cough or cold. It may lead to croup or pleurisy or pneumonia—then to something more serious. Ballard's Horehound Syrup will cure the trouble at once and prevent any complication. Sold by D. J. Fry.

RESULTS OF THE CIGARETTE HABIT

The opponent of the cigarette should secure and reproduce in every way the experience of the recruiting officers on the gunboat Wasp, at Newburg. They have not been able to secure recruits because the young men who applied were not fit to make sailors of. Of the first 100 applicants only six were accepted. Of the other ninety-four, almost every one had both a weak heart and flat feet—although if there is any connection between these two disabilities the surgeons have not made it plain. Out of another batch of twenty young men, nineteen were rejected because of weak hearts caused by cigarette smoking.

There is a lesson for every school principal in the city. Nineteen boys out of twenty had weak hearts, and all were cigarette smokers. The fact ought to be driven into the consciousness of schoolboys in those callow years when the cigarette seems alluring and "manly." Most Americans have a pretty healthy contempt for the absinthe-drinking Parisians, who unfit themselves for any useful purpose in the world. But unless we can stop our boys from rotting themselves with cigarettes before they have ripened into manhood, we cannot assume any airs of superior virtue over the Parisians. What a mature man smokes is his own business. If he has a weak heart and still smokes cigarettes, he is a fool; but when a man insists upon his right to be a fool if he chooses, his neighbor cannot well controvert the position. But when a half-grown boy contracts a vice which is almost certain to stunt his physical development and to unfit him for hard or useful work, it is time for elders who maintain any relation to him whatever to try their best to break up the practice.—Brooklyn Eagle.

LOW DOWN BANDIT ROBS POOR CARMEN.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 9.—As a San Pedro street car approached Elysian Park this morning about 1 o'clock it was boarded by a lone robber, who wore a mask. Only the motorman and conductor were on the car. The bandit took what money both had, amounting to only a few dollars, and disappeared in the darkness. He has not been arrested.

Why Suffer From Rheumatism?

Do you know that rheumatic pains can be relieved? If you doubt this just try one application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It will make rest and sleep possible, and that certainly means a great deal to any one afflicted with rheumatism. For sale at Dr. Stone's drug store.

Mrs. Ed N. Edes, of Oakland, who has been visiting in the city for the past two weeks, has returned to her home.

Edward Capper has returned from Dayton, where he has been visiting relatives.

EDUCATED PROFESSOR IS NEARLY STARVING

HE IS MASTER OF SEVERAL LANGUAGES, BUT HAS HARD TIME TO MAKE A LIVING—TOOK TO DOCTORING.

(United Press Leased Wire.) Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 9.—Pathetic was the story told to Justice Arnston today on complaint of the state board by Dr. Theodore Ralphs, arrested for practicing medicine without a license.

In broken English the aged physician told a pitiful tale of a healthy man broken down by over study and subject to attacks of epilepsy. He had studied for years at Leipzig, Berlin and Bonn. For three years he

held a chair in the University of Illinois, where he was an instructor in chemistry. He is recognized throughout the world as an authority on German and Spanish. One day while at work he was stricken and forced to resign from the faculty and seek seclusion. Partially mastering his complaint, he came to Tacoma, and at intervals has practiced medicine to earn a scanty living, caring for only the simpler cases. He was released without bail.

EXPLOSION IN A FIRE DEPARTMENT

WRECKED BY BURSTING OF A STEAM GENERATOR—FIREMAN HAS A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

(United Press Leased Wire.) Pasadena, Cal., Jan. 9.—An explosion of a steam generator in the Villa street fire house today wrecked the generating plant, blew out the gratings, the entrance and wall and pillar supports and broke every window in the house.

The horses in their stalls on the floor above were thrown by the explosion, and the firemen narrowly escaped with their lives. One of the

firemen had left the generator a moment before it blew up, and had just gotten into safety when the explosion wrecked the fire house.

A heavy oak grating, weighing half a ton and situated 50 feet from the steam boilers of the generating machine, was blown up 25 feet and in its descent jammed into the exit, blocking the apparatus and putting the department practically out of commission. The debris will be cleared by night.

SECOND HOMESTEAD BILL IS INTRODUCED

Washington, Jan. 9.—The senate committee on public lands has authorized a favorable report on the "second homestead" bill, which is a step interesting every state where public lands are located.

The bill permits a homesteader, who makes an unsatisfactory location, through a mistake, to make another entry, providing he has not relinquished his claim.

DIRECT LEGISLATION AND THE RECALL

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Vallejo, Cal., Jan. 9.—A resolution calling upon the next legislature to submit to the voters of California a proposition for an amendment to the constitution, providing for the initiative and referendum was adopted today at the convention of the State Federation of Labor.

Another resolution providing for a direct primary law created a great

deal of discussion when it was offered. Action on this question was delayed. The delegates voted in favor of recalling unfaithful office holders, in adopting a resolution providing for it.

The question of woman suffrage was brought before the convention by Maud Younger, a Socialist, who asked the delegates to adopt a resolution advocating a bill for woman suffrage.

CANADIAN PACIFIC GETS INTO CHICAGO

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 9.—It is reported in financial circles today that the Canadian Pacific railroad has completed plans to take over the Chicago & Great Western Railroad

which went into the hands of a receiver yesterday.

If the plan is carried out the Canadian Pacific will enter Chicago from the east over the Pere Marquette road and leave for St. Paul over the tracks of the Great Western, and then to the coast over the Soo line.

HEINZE WAS GAME IN BANK STRUGGLE

(United Press Leased Wire.)

New York, Jan. 9.—Unable to meet payments due on his stock in the institution today, P. Augustus Heinze lost control of the Mercantile National Bank, the conduct of which, as its president, had brought about his arraignment in the United States circuit court earlier in the day on charges of over-certification.

One year ago Heinze bought a controlling interest from the Goulds, with whom he pledged his holdings as security for his promise to pay for

them in full within one year. This loan of \$1,200,000 was due today to Edwin Gould and William Nelson Cromwell, who was a member of the Gould party in the bank before the Mercantile was added to the Heinze-Morse-Thomas chain of financial houses. Up to the last moment allowed him, Heinze struggled to meet his obligations.

The Heinze stock in the Mercantile National Bank has been acquired by Mr. Gould in a satisfactory arrangement. Heinze was given every possible chance to pay for the stock.

SENSATIONS IN THE TALBOT DIVORCE CASE

San Francisco, Jan. 9.—F. C. Talbot again took the witness stand this morning in the trial of his millionaire brother's suit for divorce and was severely cross-examined, but, like other witnesses for the plaintiff, staunchly refused to contradict his former testimony. He repeated

several times that Mrs. Talbot had complained to him that her husband was a "brute" and a "fend."

Talbot testified that on Memorial Day, 1903, the defendant accompanied the witness and his wife to the beach, where she became intoxicated.

OLDEST EMPLOYE OF WELLS FARGO COMPANY.

(United Press Leased Wire.) Pasadena, Cal., Jan. 9.—The oldest employe of the Wells-Fargo Express Company will be buried in this city this afternoon, and, with his passing there closed the career of one of the picturesque types of brave frontiersmen. The deceased was Hiram R. Smith, and he was one of the best known of the pioneers in the express business in the West. For over half a century he had been in the employ of the Wells-Fargo Company.

RUTH BRYAN TO GET A DIVORCE

(United Press Leased Wire.) Omaha, Neb., Jan. 9.—Mrs. Ruth Bryan-Leavitt, daughter of William Jennings Bryan, announces in a letter to a friend that her separation from her husband is final. The former love affairs of her husband are said to be at the bottom of the trouble that led to the separation.

AMERICAN FAMILY MURDERED BY YAQUIS.

(United Press Leased Wire.) Empalme, Sonora, Mex., Jan. 9.—An American family of five members and ten Mexicans were killed Tuesday night by a band of Yaqui Indians, 40 miles from here. Soldiers are now pursuing the murderers.

GETTING A JURY FOR GILLESPIE CASE.

(United Press Leased Wire.) Spokane, Wash., Jan. 9.—The attorneys engaged in the trial of Gertrude Griffin to Riverville for the murder of C. D. Gillespie at Lind in June last, are still struggling with the work of securing a jury. Gillespie's body was found in a lodging-house which had been fired to cover up the crime.

THE PRUSSIANIZATION OF POLAND

Apparently intimidated by the opposition which its original proposition instantaneously provoked, the Prussian Government has modified its plan for the Prussianization of Poland through the elimination of the native land owners. It asked, in the first instance, for an appropriation of \$100,000,000 to be expended for this purpose, but it has now signified its readiness to be satisfied with no more than \$66,000,000. As the Conservatives, who control the Diet by a large majority, thanks to the flagrant inequity of an electoral system which practically disfranchises the masses of the population through the inordinate representation accorded to the land owners, have announced their willingness to accept the principle of expropriation when its application is thus restricted, another effort to Prussianize Poland by main force will presently be made.

One would like to think that it will prove as much of a failure as every such previous attempt. Anything more flagrantly, more unrighteously, more tyrannically oppressive is with difficulty imaginable. To use the power of the Government to dispossess the Poles of their lands and of their homes in order that Prussians may be settled there is an infamous outrage more worthy of the Dark Ages than of the nineteenth century. It is strange that so intelligent a man and so generally enlightened a ruler as the King of Prussia, better known as the German Kaiser, should assent to so reactionary and violent a course. It is not by such means as these that Poland can be placated and its people reconciled to the political conditions under which, perforce, they live. This mode of procedure recalls his acts of whom Tacitus, the Roman historian, wrote that he "made a solitude and called it peace."

Its treatment of Poland has from the beginning been a black blot on Prussia's history. It has never sought to propitiate the Poles by treating them with kindness or even with common justice. From the partition of Poland in the days of Frederick the Great down to the present time the Poles have been ruled by Prussia with the utmost severity. Russia itself has not in this respect been a greater offender against humanity and justice, and it is strong-

ly suspected by the best observers of European politics that when the Kaiser visited the Czar on his yacht a few months ago the desirability of keeping the Poles in subjection was the point upon which he laid the greatest stress. At any rate, the Russian Government, which had previously shown signs of relaxing the rigor of its Polish rule, presently assumed a contrary attitude.

But the Poles have shown themselves inspired by a sentiment of nationality which defies extirpation, and the Prussianization of their country has not been accomplished yet.—Philadelphia Enquirer.

GREATEST PORT IN THE WORLD

The port of New York is the greatest in the world. More than twice as many vessels clear the port of London, to be sure—one every fourteen minutes, as against one every half hour for New York—but the average cargo value is only \$47,342, whereas that of New York is \$92,307. In point of tonnage New York exceeds London by 1,000,000. This is due to a difference in the character of the ports that must be borne in mind in comparing them. London is England's only commercial center, and aside from Liverpool its only great place of export and import. It has, too, practically a monopoly on the coastwise trade of the kingdom, for practically all manufactured articles come to London either for export or for distribution to other parts of the kingdom. Cotton goods are shipped by water from Birmingham to London; from London they are shipped by water to other parts of England, Ireland and Scotland or to foreign ports.

On the other hand, New York is not the commercial center of America. When the manufacturer of shoes in Boston sends his goods to Baltimore he either sends them by rail or by vessel direct, without entering New York. If he wants to send his goods to France or Germany he sends them from the port of Boston. That is, the chief ports of the Atlantic coast, New Orleans, Charleston, Mobile, Norfolk, Philadelphia and Boston, engage a coastwise and foreign trade in entire independence of New York. Less than 28 per cent of New York's tonnage is represented in coastwise trade, whereas fully 50 per cent of London's is coastwise. In other words, of London's commerce, amounting to \$1,370,000,000 annually, only \$685,000,000 represents foreign trade, whereas of New York's \$1,200,000,000 annual commerce, \$864,000,000 represents foreign trade, or an actual excess over London of \$179,000,000.

To accommodate this enormous trade New York has 404 miles of improved water frontage; that is, 404 miles of docks. This is half the distance between New York and Chicago. London has less than 200 miles of similar water frontage; Liverpool has less than 100 miles, while Rotterdam and Havre have each less than Liverpool. Practically all the available water frontage of these foreign ports has been absorbed by their docks, while New York has improved only a little more than one-half of its available shore line.—Broadway Magazine.



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