AMUSEMENTS.

TIVOLI OPERA HOUSE.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday Evenings, BY UNIVERSAL REQUEST, Gilbert and Sullivan's Latest Sensation

THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD
THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD
Miss Belle There
Miss Louise Manifred
Miss Mamie Taylor
Miss Kate Marchi
Mr. C. M. Pyke
Mr. Arthur Mossmer, etc. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday,
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON,
W. W. Furst and F. La Fontaine's Grand Spec

THEODORA!
The Most Elaborate Production Ever
Attempted at this House.

A Grand Ensemble of Over 150 People on the Stage. N. B.—Owing to the Enormous Expense, 75, 50, 25c, will be charged on THEODORA NIGHTS.

BALDWIN THEATRE.

THIS (MONDAY), SEPTEMBER 23D.
Opening of the Fall and Winter Season.
Appearance of the distinguished actress, FANNY DAVENPORT,

Regular prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1 50. Next Attraction-LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY

NEW BUSH-STREET THEATRE.

HERRMANN MME. HERRMANN

In his marvelous entertainment of MAGIC, MIR; and MYSTERY, including the most wonderful a CREMATION

Wednesday __ MATINEES __ Saturday. USUAL { Evenings.......25c, 50c, 75c, \$1. PRICES. } Matinees.......25c, 50c, 75c

NEW CALIFORNIA THEATRE.

Handsomest Theatre in the World.

MR. AL HAYMAN....Lessee and Proprietor

Mr. HARRY MANN....Manager THIS (MONDAY) NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, CHAS. H. HOYT'S

A BRASS MONKEY

CARNIVAL OF FUN. MUSIC

AND

COMEDY EXTRAVAGANZA Chaming Music!
Graceful Dances!
Jolly Comedians!
Delightful Singing!

A NEW MUSICAL

Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday. Evening Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1. All Reserved

WALLENBOD AND STOCKWELL

This MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23d, BENEFIT BAY CITY WHEELMEN Special Engagement of

McKEE RANKIN

MABEL BERT, E. J. BUCKLEY And the Alcazar Theatre Co., In Mr. Rankin's Emotional Play, entitled

THE RUNAWAY WIFE! Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Next-THE CANUCK.

MECHANICS

FAIR

NOW OPEN

PANORAMA OF THE BATTLES OF VICKSBURG

Corner Mason and Eddy streets.

Open Daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Admission, Adults.

Admission, Children SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE DONAHUE BROAD-GAUGE ROUTE NEW ROUTE TO BARTLETT SPRINGS.

NEW ROUTE TO BARTLETT SPRINGS.

11 Hours from San Francisco.
On MONDAY, September 23d, the New Route to Bartlett Springs will be opened.
Passengers will leave Tiburon Ferry at 7:40 A.M., and arrive in Hopland at 12:10 P. M.
Leave Hopland by stage at 12:45 P. M., and arrive in Lakeport at 4:30 P. M.
Leave Lakeport by Steamer "City of Lakeport" at 4:35 P. M., and arrive at Bartlett Landing, on Clear Lake, at 5:10 P. M.
Leave Bartlett Landing by stage at 5:15 P. M., and arrive at Bartlett Landing by Stage at 5:15 P. M., and arrive at Bartlett Springs at 8:30 P. M.
THROUGH FARE, \$8 00.
H. C. WHITING, PETER J. McGLYNN.
General Manager. Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Crazed by Disgrace. Last evening Mrs. Marion McGregor, who lives on Francisco street, near Vandewater, was arrested by Officer McManus. Sne is the wife of the cook, McGregor, whom the police are in search of for having feloniously assaulted three little girls at North Beach recently. Her husband's crime has evidently upset her reason. The officer was called in because Mrs. McGregor had assaulted Peter Fairburn and his wife, tenants, after they had retired. She also struck the officer in the face. At the City Prison she raved like a maniac.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for CHILDEEN TEETHING. It SOOTHES THE CHILD. SOFTENS THE GUMS, allays all pain, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

K. Meussdorffer's Fall and Winter styles of Dress Hats are now ready, which in beauty of style and quality can not be excelled. Call at 15 Kearny street, corner of Morton, or at Branch Store, 345 Kearny st., cor. Pine st.

RUSSIAN PEASANT PROPRIETORS.

A Terrible Economic Crisis is Imminent in the Czar's Domain.

USURIOUS RATES OF INTEREST.

Despite Most Generous Harvests Land Decreases in Value and Thousands Are Bankrupted.

Russian agriculture and cereal trade form the subject of a very elaborate report to the Department of State by Charlton H. Way, United States Consul-General at St. Peters It contains much information of statistical value and also affords matter of general interest. He states that the arable lands of Russia in Europe (excluding, of course, Poland and Siberia) cover an immense territory, equal to 450,000 square miles. "The wheat-grower of Kansas and Dakota," says Consul Way, "will see at a glance the area of that fertile territory which, with the cheap labor of Rus sia, will always prove to be a formidable rival, and the merchants of Chicago and New York who imagine by cornering wheat that they will control the markets of the world, can always take into their calculations the product of this country as an effectual check to their operations. Every corner engineered in the United States makes an opportunity for Russia. Not one dollar is added to the import of wealth in America; but, exports from our country being estopped, Russia steps in and gets rid of her surplus at remunerative prices, but still far below the prohibitive values established in Chicago and New York. As long as Russia exists any attempt to force the tablished in Chicago and New York. As long as Russia exists any attempt to force the western nations of Europe to pay artificial prices for American grain can but result in absolute failure. Perhaps if this fact were known corners would become rare and infrequent.

absolute failure. Perhaps if this fact were known corners would become rare and infrequent.

"A pamphlet issued in April last by the statistical department of the Ministry of Domains asserts and proves by tabulated statements that in the growth of cereals, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, millet and other grain the Russian cultivator is subjected to a loss of from one to ten rubles per deciative (2.69 acres) each year, save where he devotes himself entirely to wheat.

"Is there any wonder, then, that the price of land depreciates yearly; that the peasant proprietor finds himself at the end of his bounteous harvest unable to pay his factor, and that his crop, horse and cow must go to the middleman to meet his obligations?

"The peasant proprietor has so many difficulties to contend with that the wonder is he remains a proprietor in any sense of the word. He has, first, his annual payment upon his land (purchased, it is true, for lengthy and easy payments from the Bank Foncier, the representative of the Government); second, he must pay his municipal and imperial taxes, which year by year become more burdensome; third, he has to borrow money in most instances to buy seed, farming implements and food for his family until his crop matures. The last obligation is the hardest, and in its fulfillment he is usually made a bankrupt. He must pay his factor the original debt, with the interest, which may be 20 to 50 per cent per annum, In every district (or what we would call a county) there is a capitalist, who, for usurious rates of interest, will advance everything necessary to support the family. From him alone can the peasant expect the cash necessary to make the crop.

call a county) there is a capitalist, who, for usurious rates of interest, will advance everything necessary to support the family. From him alone can the peasant expect the cash necessary to make the crop.

"The harvest ended, each man brings his grain to market. Hoping to realize a more remunerative price by carrying his produce to a central or larger market, he makes application to travel. Here the factor steps in. In conjunction or in collusion with the local police, obstacles are thrown in his way week after week. Ten, twenty or one hundred are in the same predicament. Finally, with the local station or market glutted with the yield of a county, the factor steps in and agrees to take all the grain in sight for about 25 per cent below its market value. They have no choice, and thus a crop grown at a cost of 25 per cent interest frequently pays 25 per cent additional after its maturity. Such a course means complete, swift, immediate ruin to the agricultural class. Is it any wonder that an economic crisis is imminent in Russia—a crisis additional after its maturity. Such a course means complete, swift, immediate ruin to the agricultural class. Is it any wonder that an economic crisis is imminent in Russia—a crisis so far-reaching that the Government does not dream of its extent or consequences? Sooner or later the 'rural economics' of the Empire must engage the best thought of its statesmen, not to ameliorate or avert, but to treat and cure—to cure radically. It will not be the case of a sick man restored to health, but that system of laws which will protect the minor children who have escaped starvation. At prosent the statesmen of Russia legislate for towns and cities principally. They seem oblivious to the millions of peasants on the brink of ruin; but some day there will be a rude awakening, and Czar, senate, council and ministers will realize that the most industrious and loyal inhabitants of the Empire are no longer on the brink, but have absolutely 'fallen upon the charities of the country.' It is no picture painted for pastime. I simply write facts that are known to every man in Russia. The publication of the condition of the agricultural population.

"Something is wrong, radically wrong, where, in the country of Scythians, the ancient granaries of Heroditus; in a country fat and fertile as the deltas of the Nile, the hard-working, industrious, laboring Russian peasant loses moneyevery year despite the most generous harvests—harvests the equal of which have not been seen in a quarter of a century—land decreases in value, and thousands are forced into bankruptey.

"I believe that but for two causes this agri-

creases in value, and thousands are forced into bankruptcy.

"I believe that but for two causes this agricultural crisis would have fallen upon Russia this year, and those two causes are, first, the attempted corners in the United States, which forced the western nations of Europe, after bad harvests, to add to the price of grain in their markets; and second, the decline in the value of the paper ruble (the purchasing medium), while the price of grain remained unchanged, yielding magnificent profits to exporters.

changed, yielding magnificent Grones to deporters.

"It is not a question of quantity. Russia could, with efficient transportation, from the black lands alone (lands requiring no fertilizers) supply and feed the world. It is simply a question of price. Let American speculators put a prohibitive export price upon wheat and the Russian farmer furnishes the needed

the Russian farmer furnishes the needed supply.

"A much greater quantity of cereals is produced in Russia than the most reliable statistics show. It is believed by many economists who have devoted much time and study to the subject that the total yield of the last two crops in Russia was 20 per cent greater than the official returns. In no other way can the enormous increase in exports be explained."

AFLOAT AND ASHORE.

Dead Chinese From Alaska-A Bear and Swan on the Renton.

Among yesterday's arrivals was the schooner W. Renton, Captain Hansen, sixteen and a half days from Kodat, Alaska. On board was a pickled Chinaman. He committed suicide on August 15th at Kodat, a fisherman finding him on that day hanging to the branch of a tree quite dead. It appears that he was partially insane and got an idea that the evil spirits were after him. As his countrymen wished to send him back to China the body was salted down and sent here on the Renton. There were 74 Chinese on the schooner besides the dead one and 43 whites, being the crew of the Kiak Io

land Cannery. There was also a black bear cub about five months old, which is very playful, and a large white swan. The swan was caught on the island and is esteemed a great curiosity, as anything of animal life is seldom seen there. The bear was brought from the interior of the mainland and sold to the cook by natives. Kodat is situated about 300 miles northeast from Kodiak. The Harry Morse left there a little before the Renton and arrived Saturday night. She had besides one hundred Chinese, two dead ones.

The steamer Haytien Republic arrived Saturday from Alaska, bringing 30 negroes, 79 Chinese and 50 whites from the canneries. Captain Hansen of the Renton says that the steamer Gertie Storey may be expected in any time now with a load of salmon.

A sailor of the Harry Morse started the story yesterday that the steam schooner Jeannie had blown up in Alaska. The rumor could not be traced to any reliable source, and as the captain of the Renton says he heard nothing of it the story probably is not true. The Renton and Morse came from the same place.

The ship Kistna has gone up to Port Costa to

The ship Kistna has gone up to Port Costa to The schooner Ida McKay has docked at

PROTECT THE BANANA.

A Demand for the Creation of a New In. fant Industry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ALTA-Sir: I have been a subscriber to your paper for several days past, and while there are many things in it which I can heartily indorse, as, for instance, the views of your telegraph editor on the condition of the Johnstown sufferers, etc., I cannot agree with you on the matter of tariff, and unless your views are modified on that subject I shall, much as I may regret it, be compelled to discontinue your paper and give my support to the Sunday School Union or some other journal more in consonance with my views. I believe in protecting home industries to the fullest extent, and cannot but think that if you will look at the question in its right light you, too, will be compelled to agree with me. In walking the streets of San Francisco it makes me sick at heart to contemplate the loads of bananas, pineapples, cocoanuts and other tropical fruits which find their way to our land, drain our stream of currency, and leave no adequate return. Now, sir, if Congress would put a probligatory tariff upon all imported fruits, it would be the means of stimulating industry, keep all our money at home, give employment to idle labor, stop the tramp nuisance, and do much toward bringing about the millenium. unless your views are modified on that subject the millenium.

nuisance, and do much toward bringing about the millenium.

People will have tropical fruits. This demand should be supplied by home production. As it is at present this infant industry is kept from being born by the outrageously low prices of the imported article. The result is our money is sent away and we are kept in poverty. Now, should Congress grant us a tariff sufficiently high to warrant the accouchement, the tender hands of some political M. D. could bring the tropical fruit infantlinto the world; a new industry would be born which, if delicately nurtured, would greatly increase the volume of our national wealth.

Let me go into further details. To grow these fruits we should need hothouses, with all their et ceteras. To build these we should have to use glass, and lumber, and paint, and nails, and doors, and locks, and hinges—in short, an unlimited variety of building material. This would create a demand for these articles, set in operation the producers thereof, give employment to the man energed thesein

short, an unlimited variety of building material. This would create a demand for these articles, set in operation the producers thereof, give employment to the men engaged therein, increase the rate of wages and make them wealthy. Land would be required to build these hothouses; this would give a boom to the real estate market. Furnaces would be needed to heat them, and the woodchoppers and coalminers would be enriched. Teamsters would find employment in hauling the materials required, and they, too, would profit. Gardeners and assistants would find permanent work, acquire happy homes and large families, and our country be thus benefited. These families, being kept by protection, would of course work for the continuation of the Republican party, and thus a good, pure and unselfish administration of our Government would be assured.

Thus, sir, you see the necessity for a high tariff on tropical fruits. Of course the patriotism of our people would lead them to willingly pay the increased price for the fruit, when they know that the proeperity of the country so largely depends upon the number of bananas they eat.

These are the direct benefits. There are

nanas they eat.

These are the direct benefits. There are others, indirect but not less important, to be considered. considered. I think I hear you say that the increased price would lessen the consumption. Grant this, but the desire for fruit remains and must be gratified. If the banana supply is curtailed, other fruits will take its place. This might give an impetus to the growth of crabapples, and the country would be still further benefited by the birth of another infant and become the progenitor of twins by one operation.

Even the decrease of banana consumption might not be an unmitigated ill, for the reduction of the quantity of peelings on the sidewalks would then reduce the mortality list, increase the number of our population, and so benefit us again.

A Subscriber.

A YOUTHFUL COWBOY.

A Little Negro Claims to Have Been Ab-ducted from El Paso. Jefferson Stevens, a diminutive coffee-colored

negro lad, was taken in charge yesterday by Nathaniel Hunter of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The little fellow tells a remarkable story. He says that several months ago he was sent by his mother, who lives in El Paso, Texas, to perform an errand. On his way home he was abducted by a cowboy, called Joe, who took him out of the State on a cattle train. After crossing the desert the cattle were taken from the train and driven overland to this city. Jefferson was obliged to do cowboy work in herding and driving the band. After reaching this city he eluded his captor and came into town, where he was picked up in the streets by a citizen, who placed him in charge of Mr. Hunter. Jeff says he is ten years old, and has been ten years old for three or four years because he has not had a "birf day" for a long time. He will be sent to the Boys and Girls' Aid Society till his folks in Texas can be communicated with. tells a remarkable story. He says that sev-

Inhuman Chinese.

A worn-out Chinaman struggled up the Clay-street hill last evening, and finally sank upon the sidewalk from exhaustion. With a upon the sidewalk from exhaustion. With a great effort he crawled into a doorway and became unconscious. In this condition he remained till found by Officers McMahan and Tobin. The man was supposed to be very sick or dying. An appeal was made by the officers to the Hop Wo company, to which organization the man belongs, to have them care for their countrymen. The Mongolian officials refused to aid him, and with the greatest of indifference, intimated that the man might as well lie where he was till he died, and then the Coroner would bury him. The Chinaman was removed to the City Receiving Hospital, where he recovered considerably.

The sick man lingered until 1:45 o'clock this morning, without regaining consciousness,

this morning, without regaining consciousness, at which hour he died. The remains were removed to the morgue.

Breaking off Gradually.

Father—Eleanor, now that you have given up young Hopkins, I wish he would stop coming to the house.

Daughter—He's been here only seven times this week, pa.

Father—Only seven times! How many do you want him to come?

Daughter—Don't be harsh, father. Georgis trying to break off gradually.

THE "SILENT CITY."

Reputable Men Swear That Willoughby's Mirage Is No Hoax.

NEWS FROM THE FAR NORTH.

The Ancon's Cargo Removed and the Hull To Be Blown Up-Alaska's Salmon Pack for the Season.

VICTORIA, B. C., September 22d.—The steamship George W. Elder arrived from Alaska at 10:30 last night. Her cargo consisted of 3000 cases and 1300 barrels of salmon for San Francisco, besides 100 tons of ore from the Sheep Creek mine, to be crushed in San Francisco, and a large quantity from Fort Wrangle for Victoria.

On the down trip the Elder did not call at Loring, the scene of the Ancon disaster, but it was understood that the Al Ki had arrived at the place of the wreck and succeeded in removing the cargo. The hull of the Anton after the cargo and machinery were removed was to be burned to prevent her becoming an obstruction to navigation.

At Glacier bay ice was found thicker and farther out from shore than ever before known-so much so as to impede navigation. The steamer ran into the bay about twentyfive miles and there stuck fast and drifted with the ice for three hours before getting clear. Jee floes were encountered sixty miles

five miles and there stuck fast and drifted with the ice for three hours before getting clear. Joe floes were encountered sixty miles from shore.

The passengers on the steamer were all well, and during the northern trip issued three papers on board. The Elder brought the following news from Juneau:

An artist named Husser, representing a photographing establishment, is now in Alaska investigating the remarkable mirage discovered by Professor Willoughby. At first he took emphatic grounds against the "Silent City." and ridiculed the idea of a mirage among the glaciers. On his way to Sitka three weeks ago, Husser stopped at the Muir glacier and took a number of views. After he left Muir glacier, he informed a local photographer that he had seen a startling mirage while making his views, and that he was accordingly prepared to say that the mirage picture of Professor Willoughby was not a trick, as claimed by San Francisco photographers. In support of the opinion that is gaining ground that Professor Willoughby's "Silent City" is not myth, two reputable gentlemen solemnly declare that they saw the mirage of the city in Glacier bay on July 2d last. From what is learned as to the credibility of these witnesses, they appear to be thoroughly reliable. They made the following statement:

"BARTLETT BAY CANNERY, August 23, 1880.—Robert Christie and George Patterson, in the presence of Luman B. French, Charles R. Lord, R. Willoughby and Miner W. Bruce, make the following statement: On July 2, 1889, while sailing from Main or Glacier bay into what is known as James bay, just south of Willoughby island, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon we suddenly saw rising out against the side of the mountains what appeared to be houses, churches and other large structures. It appeared to be a city of extensive proportions, perhaps fifteen or twenty thousand inhabitants. We watched the apparition for a long time and think it was visiole for an hour or more. We further aver that at the time we had never heard of what is called the "Silent C

fishing is about over, but the cannery will still continue to receive fish from the Indiaus until October 1st. The Chileat Packing Company and Murray's cannery had each packed 12.000 cases up to September 2d. The Pyramid harbor pack is a little below that figure.

The E. A. M. and M. Company in Silver Bow The E. A. M. and M. Company in Silver Bow basin have pushed work during the summer with such energy that they are now nearly ready to start up on the trial run, which will be made in about a week, or as soon as the tramway is in operation and delivers sufficient ore to the mill. The new tunnel on Bear's Nest is now in high-grade ore, and, to all appearances, is penetrating a large body of ore. Five hundred pounds were brought down from the Gould & Curry this week that will be sent below for mill test. The ore is rich, and will probably give satisfactory returns. About 1800 tons of ore were shipped from the Silver Queen on this trip of the Elder. Much of this lot is very high-grade ore, which will bring the average way up. It is certain that machinery will be placed in the Queen next summer.

I. B. Hammond, the contractor on Bear's Nest, has closed down his work and is selling off all his supplies. This means that there will no further operations there until the courts have adjudicated the differences between the purchasers and the sellers, for it is certain that the mine will be thrown into litigation.

LINCOLN AND STANTON.

At the War Department the Night After the Election of 1864.

In the last number of the Century Magazine Messrs. Hay and Nicolay narrate their idea of what happened at the War Department on the evening after the second election of President Lincoln in 1864. As they were not present their report must be a matter of hearsay. I do not know that any of the particulars they relate are deficient in accuracy, though I can testify that, while I was there at that time, I did not observe them.

I was not usually on duty in the War D artment at night, but Mr. Stanton had directed me to come over that evening, and I arrived pretty early, say at 8 o'clock or half past 8. The excitement of the struggle had been intense. In all my experience I have never witnessed any other election that had so much politics in it. All the resources of partisan science, backed by the immense power of the vast and widespread expenditures of the War Department, then about a million a day, had been employed by the astute and reient less statesman at the head of the War Office and he did it with a pertinacity and skill that an ever have been surpassed. Of course, pagreat step had been taken without the knowledge and consent of Mr. Lincoln, himself nolitician of a very fertile and superior order, but the engineer whose hand was never taken off the machine, and whose purpose never relaxed its high-pressure energy, was Mr. Stanton; and his ardent and excitable nature was kept at fever heat to the very last moment of the contest, and afterward.

The President, apparently as serene as summer morning, was in Mr. Stanton's large private room, and no one was with him except the secretary and General Eckert, who can continually with telegrams. The result of the voting was of such a decisive character that the news arrived much earlier than had been expected, and when I went in I learned both from the President and the secretary that the question seemed already to be substantially. partment at night, but Mr. Stanton had di

settled. Each dispatch that was received seemed only to add to the apparent certainty, and by about 9 o'clock there was no longer any doubt. But without waiting for that hour, Mr. Lincoln drew from his breast a thin yellow-covered pamphlet. "Dana," said he to me, "have you ever read anything of Petroleum V. Nasby!" pronouncing Nasby as though the first syllable were spelled with the letter e. "No, sir," said I, "not much; but I know he writes from the Confederate Cross Roads and prints his things in the Tolede Blade."

crisis? Here is the fate of this whole Republic at stake, and here is the man around whom it all centres, on whom it all depends, turning aside from this momentous, this incomparable issue, to read the —— trash of a silly mountebank!"

This fiery speech of the enraged Secretary was interrupted by General Eckert, who had another telegram, which he showed to him, and with which we all went back into Mr. Stanton's own office, in order that the President might see it.

Hardly had he begun to read it, however, when a new occasion of irritation arose. The

dent might see it.

Hardly had he begun to read it, however, when a new occasion of irritation arose. The messenger brought in a card and handed it to the President, who said at once as he passed the card over to the Secretary: "Show him in!" Stanton read it and, turning to me, exclaimed in a low voice. "God in heaven; it is Whitelaw Reid!" I understood the point of this explosion at once. Mr. Reid, who was then the correspondent of the Cincinnati Guzette and a great friend of Secretary Chase in Washington, was not liked by the Secretary of War. This dislike had gone so far that the doorkeepers at the War Department had received directions that Mr. Reid was not to be admitted. But when he sent his card in to the President they could not refuse it. Mr. Reid came in and was greeted by Mr. Lincoln, but not by the secretary. His purpose was merely to obtain from headquarters and from the highest authority the assurance that the election had certainly gone in favor of Lincoln; and after expressions of thanks and congratulations he withdrew. Just then Judge David C. Carter came in with two or three other gentlemen, among them Mr. Fox of the Navy Department, and the reading of Petroleum V. Nasby from the Confederate Cross Roads was not recorded in any annals of the time that I have seen; and yet they appear to me interesting and characteristic enough not to be forgotten.

THE LOGAN MURDERER.

Reasons for the Belief That a Mantag

Was the Assassin,
"I believe that the ALTA's theory as to who killed Captain Duncan Logan two weeks ago is about as well-founded as any so far advanced," said a policeman, yesterday, who is specially detailed to hunt for the assassin. "The description given for us to work on is almost identical with the appearance of Louis Silverstein, who was sent to the insane asylum at Agnews on Saturday. The clothing, rough red beard, and rough appearance generally, makes, at the very least, a striking coincidence in the descriptions of the two, the murderer and the maniac."

Inquiry in the vicinity of Powell street and

and the maniac."

Inquiry in the vicinity of Powell street and Broadway developed the fact that before Silverstein was sent to the asylum he used to spend considerable of his time in that neighborhood, and also around Green and Stockten streets. He was a plumber by trade, but did not always attend to business. His mother states that Louis had been rather peculiar for some time previous to his leaving the city, a year and a half ago. At that time he suddenly disappeared from her sight, and she did not see him again till last Monday. His peculiar actions were first noticed a short time after he was married. After his wife secured a divorce they became more marked. During his absence, about six months ago, he sent to his mother a letter which shocked her exceedingly, but the letter was such as only an insane person would write. She showed it to the police, but they told her not to pay any attention to it.

That he was in the city at the time Captain

tion to it.

That he was in the city at the time Captain Logan was murdered, is a fact almost beyond a doubt. He stayed on the water front, subsisting on such fruit and vegetables as he could get, and slept in the hay at nights. Why the police have paid so little attention to this man is only known to themselves.

A "Gang" Fight Stopped.

Thomas McKenna, an ex-convict, was ar rested last night for vagrancy and carrying concealed weapons. The police say that in the arrest of McKenna they put a stop to a "gang" fight which was to have taken place between the McKenna and Shay factions. Acbetween the McKenna and Shay factions. According to the statements of Police Sergeant Coles it appears that the two factions quarrelled yesterday afternoon in Campbell's stable, on Harrison street, near Eighth, and agreed to fight it out in a lot on Bryant. The police got wind of the affair and appeared on the scene in time to prevent it. An effort was made by the police to capture more of the gang, but all, with the exception of McKenna, escaped. McKenna bears a hard reputation. having served twenty-five years in San Quentin for robbery.

Cable to Tillamook Bock.

The contracts for the telegraph line from Fillamook rock to Fort Stevens have been le The shore line has been awarded to the Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company of San Francisco, for \$95 per mile. The cable will be supplied by John M. Cline of San Francisco, for 16½ cents per foot, delivered at Astoria. The cable will be laid by the Manzanita, and the Government is going to get a cheap line. One person bid very low for the shore line and high for the cable, and another low for the cable and high for the shore line, and Major Handbury took the cheap bids on each, to the disgust of both contractors. The line will be completed in about sixty days. The shore line has been awarded to the Su:

Assaulted with a Razor.

John Negro was booked last night on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. An charge of assault with a deadly weapon. An Italian named Michael Frabriteio was in a saloon on Pacific street, near the corner of Dupont, when Negro entered and wanted change for \$10. Frabriteio counted out the change, when Negro attempted to seize it, an in the attempt made an attack on Frabriteio cutting him over the right eye. When Negrous arrested no razor was found on him, but search discovered it under some cigar boxed in the rear of the saloon.

— The fashion of women wearing the single eyeglass has been started in London. It shiefly affected by theatrical people.

VIVA ROMA CAPITALE.

Italian Citizens Celebrate the Surrender of Rome.

THE PROCESSION OF SOCIETIES.

Picnic at Badger's Park-Oration and Games. Music and Fireworks at Night. The Return.

Italian citizens yesterday celebrated a very important event in their national history—the entry of King Victor Emanuel and his troops into Rome. This occurred on September 20, 1870. The Franco-German war was raging and all Europe was looking on in fear. The French soldners had been withdrawn from Italy and King Victor Emanuel, with his son, Prince Humbert, was not only beating off Austria, but bringing the refractory Italian States to submission. On September 12th the government troops won the battle of Viterloo, and on the 20th marched into tle of Viterloo, and on the 20th marched into Rome, which had surrendered after a brief resistance. This marked the downfall of the Papal power in Italy. The taking of Rome was notified to the European powers on October 18th. In the following December the Italian Parliament, sitting in Florence, declared Rome the capital of Italy.

On May 13, 1871. the Parliament, still at Florence, passed the Papal Guarantees act. This provided that the Pope was to remain in Rome and retain possession of the Vatican, the Lateran and the Castel Gandolfo. His person was declared sacred and inviolable; he was allowed sovereign honors and a sum of \$200.500 a year.

was allowed sovereign honors and a sun of \$622,500 a year.
On July 2d Victor Emanuel made a solemn entry into Rome and took up his residence in the Quirinal. The Italian Farliament first sat at Rome on November 27, 1871.

The celebration yesterday was participated in by Italian organizations and societies from various parts of the State. It was held under the auspices of the Mutual Aid Society of the Italian Bersaglieri, of which A. Nardini is President and V. Quilici Captain. The celebration took place at Badger's Park, Oakland, the attendance being one of the largest ever seen there.

the attendance being one of the largest ever seen there.

There was a procession in this city to the ferries, consisting of the following societies, in the order given: Band, Ussari di San Jose, Captain E. G. Ziero; Compagnia Alpini, Captain S. Giovannini: President of the Day G. Lecca; Italian Consul: Orator of the Day A. A. Nobile; Italian Chamber of Commerce, President G. Onesti; Executive Committees of the Mutual Aid Societies of Santa Cruz. San Jose, St. Helena and Oakland; Executive Committees of the Mutual Benefit Society. President J. C. Sala; Mutual Aid Society of the Garibaldi Company, President P. C. Rossi; Societa dei Carreggiatori. President G. Figone; Societa dei Giardinieri e Rancieri, President F. Cafferata; Societa Operaia Italiana, President A. Motroni; Mutual Aid Society of the Compagnia Cacciatori Alpini, President F. G. Piccareli; Lega dei Mille, President F. N. Belgrano. After these came the representatives of the Italian Colony, President G. Calegaris; the Loggia Colombo, President G. Calegaris; the Loggia Colombo, President G. Calegaris; the Loggia Colombo, President F. N. Belgrano. After these came the representatives of the Bersaglieri Company, President F. Zeiro.

This was the first division. The second division was also preceded by a band and consisted of the Compagnia Garbaldina, Captain F. Lucchetti; Sodalizio Veterani Italiani, President, B. Ertola; Compagnia Bersiglieri Italiani, Captain V. Quillici.

The procession started at 10 o'clock in the morning from the hall at 625 Broadway, in the order given above, and marched down Broadway to Stockton, Filbert, Powell, Montgomery avenue, Kearny, and down California street to the ferry, where it embarked for Oakland. At the park a very enjoyable day was spent. There was an oration, dealing with the exciting events of 1870, by A. A. Nobile, races for all sorts and conditions of people, and gate prizes, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon there was a lottery-drawing, in which there were thirty-oac prizes, the first prize being \$150. On returnin

tery-drawing, in which there were thirty-one prizes, the first prize being \$150. On returning to the city at 6 o'clock, the procession reformed at the ferries, and to the music of the band and the firing of rockets and other fireworks marched up to the hall, where it disbanded. The Executive Committee, to whom is due the credit of the success of the day, was composed of G. Bini, C. Favilla, A. Mancini, F. Calegari, M. Scatena, P. Antonelli and G. Gaspari. There were five other committees.

A Poor Swimming Exhibition A large crowd assembled at the Cliff House yesterday, to witness the swimming exhibition or which one Williams was announced. A rope was stretched from the Cliff to the Seal Rocks, and Williams was hauled out on a swinging plank. He then got down into the water, and swam about half way to the shore and back. It was too tame an exhibition to suit the crowd, who hissed heartly.

AROUND THE CITY.

Gold Pens Repaired. H. D. Pearce, 402 Mont. st. 4 The Supervisors will meet this evening.

Money to loan you on your plane, without re-oval, at Uncle Harris', 15 Grant avenue. There was an immense crowd at the Park yester-day, attracted by the fine weather.

A fire occurred yesterday at 2 o'clock in the basement of 23 Grant avenue. It caught in a pile of rubbish among the glassware owned by N. Dohrman. The damage amounted to \$250. Cause unknown.

A witness who had given his evidence in Awitness who had given his evidence in such a manner as to convince every one in Court of his perjury, said, at last, on bein cautioned by the Judge: "Mylord, you may be lieve me or not, but I have not stated a wort that is false, for I have been wedded to truth from my infancy."
"Yes, sir," replied Maule, "but the question is, "how long have you been a widower?"

Visitors to our city troubled with defective sight, busult C. Muller, the expert optician, 135 Montomery, near Bush.

MISCELLANEOUS. Fine Table