WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY EXCITES MUCH INTEREST

Information Solicited Regarding Method of Procedure.

Associated Press Asks for Full Details of the Recent Successful Experiment by The Call---Description of Apparatus.

The wonderful achievement of The Call in announcing the sighting of the transport Sherman by means of the latest marvel of the nineteenth century—wireless telegraphy—has aroused intense interest throughout the country and has brought forth the following inquiry from the Associated Press:

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.

Paul Cowles, Superintendent Western Division, The Associated Press, San Francisco: Please send in first mail, as requested yesterday, all the data that you can secure concerning the enterprise of The Call and the experience with wireless telegraphy. We would like to know especially the height of the mast supporting the vertical wire at the sending station, also the height and nature of the support of the vertical wire at the receiving station, which I believe was at the Cliff House. Further, the character of the apparatus at the sending station, whether an induction coil was used or not, and if it was, about how many cells and their size were used on these coils.

A. C. THOMAS,
Superintendent Cenral Division.

The expert electricians of The Call who have been conducting the successful experiments have been authorized to make the following statement:

The San Francisco Call, in order to test the practicability of wireless telegraphy, began experiments about seven weeks ago by installing a transmitting apparatus, consisting of a six-inch Tesla oscillator, a coil giving a current of very high frequency, which was placed on the nineteenth floor of the Claus Spreckels building. The height of the trahsmitting instruments from the street level being about 270 feet, and from the flagstaff on top of the dome a vertical wire of sixty feet was suspended to connect with the coil, the ground connection of the coil being made through the water supply system of the building.

The receiving instruments, consisting of a sensitive tube or radio-conductor, which actuates a suitable Morse relay, which in turn works a decoherer and a recording apparatus, were established on Telegraph Hill at a distance in an air line of about a mile and a half from the sending station and at a height of about 180 feet above sea level. A vertical wire about seventy-five feet in length was used at this station. While occasional signals were transmitted over this distance it was soon ascertained that the influence of the high potential wires, trolleys, etc., which form a net work in this vicinity, would militate against the ultimate success of the experiment between these stations. However, sufficient encouragement was given to continue experimenting in a more favorable locality and a site for the sending station was established at Sutro Heights on an elevation of about 130 feet, above which a vertical conductor of seven-nineteen standard cable ninety feet long was suspended from a sprit on top of the flagpole. A receiving station was first established four miles distant along the beach, but with imperfect success. An intermediate receiving station was then installed at a distance of one mile, at which signals were received although shattered.

This latter effect was ascribed to the proximity of a trolley wire, the occasional spark from which during the passing of a car affected the receiving apparatus. The Tesla oscillator used for sending being of a high frequency and giving waves of short length, it was decided to install a Ruhmkorff coil of twelve-inch spark. The receiving station was then changed to a distance of 2000 feet and located in the Cliff House, where with the aid of flag signals the instruments were adjusted until absolute accuracy was attained in the transmission of messages at this distance. The vertical wire of the sending station was at its lowest point fully 100 feet above the receiving station. The apparatus was perfected to such an extent that the aerial wire at the receiving station was entirely dispensed with, and continued accuracy and results were attained.

The receiving instrument was then placed on the yacht Lurline and connected with a wire suspended from the masthead, about seventy feet. A start was made from a point a half-mile off shore, the total distance from sending station being about one mile. Messages were received, and by gradually increasing the distance off shore until eight miles were reached the zone within which perfect messages were obtained was passed, and only signals received, Morse characters losing their intelligibility.

It was then decided to place the transmitting instruments on Lightship No. 70, anchored on San Francisco bar, about nine miles from the receiving station, which latter was then established at the Cliff House. The coil was operated from the dynamos on the lightship, the form of energy being the same as hitherto used and adjusted for an eight-inch spark. Verticle wire on lightship eighty feet, at Cliff House ninety-five feet. A conical capacity was used at both places and found beneficial. Between these stations messages were received, which, although somewhat indistinct, were nevertheless intelligible, the crude apparatus not being quite susceptible to the fine adjustment required for this distance. Improvements in the instruments now being made justify the belief that perfect success will be attained at a much greater distance. During these experiments for The San Francisco Call it has been demonstrated that much erroneous matter has been published on this subject and it has only been by a step by step process that success has been reached. It is proposed to continue the same line of investigation until the various apparatuses used are brought down to the smallest possible compass and highest degree of perfection.

ACTION OF OTIS ANGERS CHINESE

Peking Government to Protest.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—A Press special from Washington says: Whether General Otis' order excluding the Chinese from entering the Philippines ought to be revoked is a question that is receiving serious consideration.

War Department officials do not intend to make any recommendation until Otis has been heard from. He is presumably competent to decide, but the matter would seem to threaten complications. It is estimated that there are about 52,000 Chinese in the Philippines. Since American occupation Chinese immigration to the islands has been on the increase. Doubtless it was this constant influx which caused Otis to promulgate the order.

The resentment of the Chinese Government probably will be provoked. The Chinese Minister, in a diplomatic way, has notified the State Department that if the Chinese are to be excluded from the Philippines the United States may expect a protest from China. He says his Government could not preserve its self-respect if it were to allow the United States to prohibit the immigration of Chinese citizens to possessions of the United States lying as close to China as the Philippines. While the Minister did not indicate what China would do, there is no doubt that retaliation is contemplated in a restriction of trade conditions.

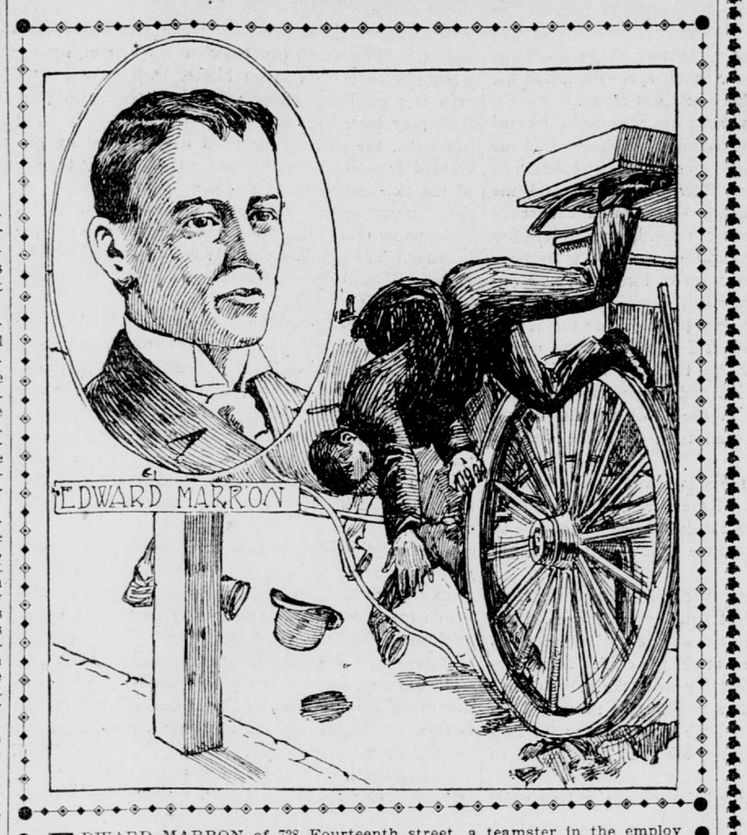
A number of letters have been received at the War Department from English and German merchants in the Philippines who employ Chinese labor, requesting that nothing be done by the United States which will be inimical to this class of labor, as it is the most reliable to be had in the islands. Should the United States see fit to uphold the order issued by Otis, it is not unlikely that the English and Germans would do all in their power to provoke the Chinese Government to retaliatory measures.

The Chinese Government has shown more anxiety on the course of this Government toward the Chinese in the Philippines than to those in Porto Rico, Cuba or Hawaii. Their interests are far greater. The Chinaman in the Philippines is different from the Chinaman known in this country. Thousands of them in the Philippines are engaged as peddlers and a large number are merchants. Some of the official reports, including those of Admiral Dewey, have paid high tribute to the work performed by the Chinese.

Naval Constructor Hobson has reported recently on the value of Chinese labor in the reconstruction of the sunken Spanish warships. While Chinese labor is highly thought of by the Americans, the English and Germans in the Philippines the qualities which have won for it good opinions from these sources have provoked the enmity of the native Filipinos. Being shiftless and unreliable the Filipinos have found themselves supplanted to a large extent in the insular industries.

On the other hand, Mr. Williams, former Consul at Manila, who still remains there in a confidential capacity, has written to the State Department that the exclusion of the Chinese from the islands would aid materially in bringing the war to a close. It may be that General Otis issued his order for the exclusion of the Chinese because he holds views similar to those of Mr. Williams.

THROWN FROM A TRUCK AND KILLED INSTANTLY



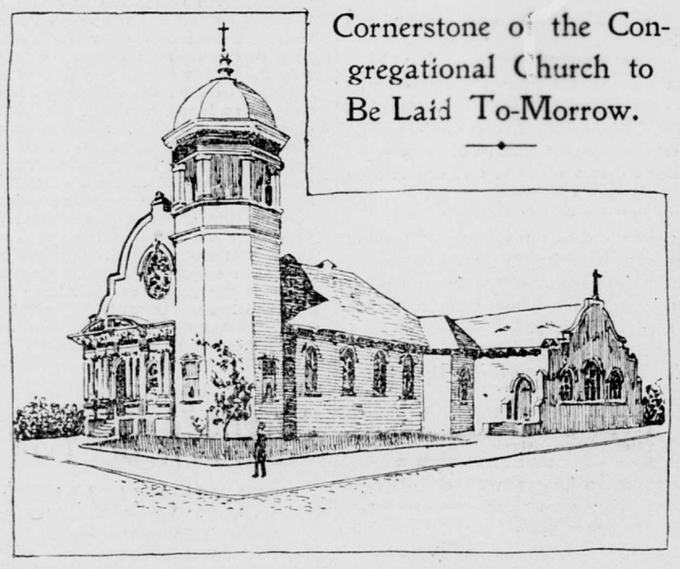
EDWARD MARRON of 728 Fourteenth street, a teamster in the employ of John Lauer, was instantly killed yesterday morning by a fall from the high seat of his truck.

The accident occurred at ten minutes after 7 o'clock on Fourteenth street, near Valencia. One of the wheels of the truck sunk into a chuck hole, the jolt throwing Marron out upon the top of his head, killing him instantly.

Marron was unmarried, a native of San Francisco, 29 years old. He was an industrious young man and highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. The body was taken to the Morgue and an inquest will be held.

HANDSOME EDIFICE FOR RICHMOND CHURCH-GOERS

Cornerstone of the Congregational Church to Be Laid To-Morrow.



THE cornerstone of the Richmond Congregational Church, corner of Seventh avenue and Clement street, will be laid to-morrow afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. The following programme will be carried out:

Invocation, Rev. F. I. Wheat; scripture, Professor R. R. Lloyd; anthem; five-minute addresses by the following ministers: Rev. F. B. Cherington, D. D.; Rev. J. H. Warren, D. D.; Rev. William C. Pond, D. D.; Rev. William Rader, Rev. George C. Adams, D. D.; laying the cornerstone, the pastor, Rev. Philip Coombe; prayer, Rev. S. H. Willey, D. D.; benediction, Rev. J. B. Dickson.

HUNTER ATTACKED BY WOUNDED DEER

Nearly Killed by Animal's Hoofs.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SAN RAFAEL, Aug. 25.—John Enos, a contractor at present engaged in cutting timber on the headwaters of the Lagunitas, came near losing his life yesterday in an encounter with a wounded deer. Two faithful hounds saved him from death, but his condition is still serious. Enos left his camp early in the morning for a hunt in Carson Canyon, taking with him two dogs. In the early part of the afternoon the dogs jumped a large buck, which, in fleeing from them, made directly for the stand upon which Enos was waiting. As the animal approached he fired two shots. The first was without effect, but the second struck the animal in the side, slightly wounding him. The shot stopped him for a moment, and then seeing Enos but a short distance away the infuriated beast made a dash for him.

Rearing upon his hind legs the deer pawed the unfortunate hunter, forcing him to the ground. At this moment Enos' dogs came up and attacked the buck on the hind quarters, thus drawing him away from their prostrate master. While the dogs were worrying the deer Enos struggled to his feet, and drawing a large hunting knife stabbed the animal in the neck. In spite of this the deer continued to fight the dogs until at last the loss of blood forced him to the ground, where the dogs soon dispatched him.

Enos managed to reach the woodchoppers' camp an hour later in an exhausted condition. He was taken to his cabin and put to bed, where he has remained, being unable to get up. The sharp hoofs of the deer lacerated his flesh and completely tore the clothing from the upper part of his body. It will be several weeks before he will be able to move around.

Enos has led a life full of adventure. He claims to have faced armed men of all nationalities in his day, but never remembers to have had so narrow an escape from death before. He describes the attack of the infuriated beast with a shudder, and says he will carry a vivid remembrance of the experience to the grave.

Argues for Venezuela.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The sittings of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission were resumed to-day. Professor John R. Soley, continuing his argument in behalf of Venezuela's case, said that while evidence of British sovereignty was absent proofs existed of Venezuela's control. He devoted much of his time to an interpretation of the agreement of 1850.

Major Harrison Better.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—A cable dispatch received at the War Department today from Major General Wood says Major Russell B. Harrison, who is ill at Santiago of yellow fever, appears to be out of danger.

The Big Raft in Port.

The big lumber raft from the Columbia River was towed in early this morning by the tugs Relief and Rescue, and is now off Meiggs wharf.

Home Again.—Get the Wasp's souvenir of the California Volunteers' return. sale at all newsdealers, 25 cents.

FOUND A NEW CHAIN OF LAKES

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 25.—W. Levy, who returned here last night from the unexplored northwest to the northward of the Upper Liard, tells a story of the finding of a new chain of lakes and a new river in the great belt of land which mapmakers mark "unexplored."

In company with two companions he started in February of last year into the district at the headwaters of the Liard River. Their journey led them through a region which is not traversed by any regular trail, and they were obliged to select a route for themselves through a district where few white men had been. Following up the tributary stream of the Upper Liard they prospected every likely sandbar with the same result—plenty of colors, but nothing to warrant serious work being undertaken. Reaching the Pelly Mountains they pitched their tents for the winter, and with the opening of spring started in a southwesterly direction for Teslin Lake. Then it was that they made the discovery of the lakes and connecting river.

They were mushing through the wilderness, heading across toward Teslin, when they came upon a lake about twenty-five miles in length. They built a boat and launched it on the chain of inland waters, which fed a turbulent stream, a tributary of Teslin Lake, as they afterward found. Down this river, swollen by the spring floods to a roaring torrent, they sailed, and for some time floated along in uneventful progress. Rounding a curve in the river one morning, however, they found themselves suddenly launched out of the peaceful waters in which they had been gliding into a series of rocky rapids, marked off at intervals by three waterfalls eight or ten feet in height. The loaded boat was helplessly trapped in the swirl of waters, and knowing that to attempt to make land would only increase the probabilities of disaster the three men devoted their energies to keeping their craft in the center of the stream.

The first cataract was negotiated with comparative safety, a little water being shipped in making the leap. At the next fall the boat almost filled with water, and as the next leap was made she capsized with the weight of water in her. The men swam for their lives, but the treacherous undertow dragged them down so persistently that they were not able to make land until they had been carried over a quarter of a mile. The upturned boat was rescued, and it seemed, providentially, a sack of flour had caught by a nail and held under a thwart of the boat, and this alone saved them from starvation.

All their outfits were lost, but the daring fellows counted themselves lucky that the boat did not capsize at the first cataract, in which case they would undoubtedly have been lost. They lived for two months on the bag of flour, doling it out sparingly, and on reaching Teslin one of them secured a boat and proceeded alone toward Dawson, while Levy and the third made for home.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Many a woman throws away the flower of her youth—her beauty, her amiability and her capacity for wifehood and motherhood—without realizing it. There is no sadder sight than that of a young woman who has for years been bearing up bravely and silently under physical tortures that would drive a man to the mad-house.

Thousands of women suffer in this way and ask neither aid nor sympathy. They realize that they are the victims of weakness and disease of the distinctly womanly organism. They do not consult a physician because of the well-founded fear that he will insist upon disgusting "examinations" and "local treatment." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription does away with all necessity for these ordeals. It cures in the privacy of the home. It restores health and strength and vigor to the delicate organs concerned in wifehood and motherhood. It tones, invigorates and builds up the nerves and transforms nervous, overwrought, sickly invalids into healthy, happy wives and mothers. Dr. Pierce is an eminent and skillful specialist who has been for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. He will answer, without charge, all letters from ailing women. The "Favorite Prescription" is for sale by all good dealers.

"I suffered from womb trouble for about twelve years," writes Mrs. Harry Pomeroy, of Box 258, Monona, Clayton Co., Iowa. "I doctored with six different physicians, but found only temporary relief. I then used six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and three of 'Pleasant Pellets.' I am a new woman. I hope and pray that this will induce other poor sufferers to use Dr. Pierce's medicines and be cured."

ARTISANS OF THE SHERMAN AS SEEN BY CHARLES C. COONLEY.

Mr. Coonley, a daring member of the regiment, prepared the above sketches on the transport. On arriving here he awaited his opportunity, rushed the guards and tossed the roll aboard The Call tug. It struck on the boat's rail and bounded overboard. It was a small matter to haul the little roll aboard, however, and it is now published, even though the guards were attending strictly to duty.

THE EMPORIUM. THE EMPORIUM.

The Big Store will be closed this evening.

Saturday Only.

Remnants Colored Dress Goods.
One-Quarter Off Marked Price.

For this day only we offer our entire line of Colored Dress Goods Remnants, consisting of the short ends of late summer shipments and many of the new fall fabrics that have been already cut down. The lengths vary from 1½ to 6 yards each, and are suitable for waists, skirts and children's dresses.

One-Quarter Off the Marked Price.

For Saturday Only
Boys' $6 and $7 Suits for $4.95.
Boys' $6 and $7 all-wool Long Pants Suits, four different styles, blue cheviots and new mixtures in gray and brown, all-wool materials that will give satisfactory wear, stylishly cut and a perfect fit guaranteed—on special sale for this day only at.....$4.95

For Saturday Only.
Men's $3.00 Pants $1.95. All-wool $2.50 and $3 Pants, fashionable patterns, make and sewing guaranteed, fit perfect, an excellent value at the regular price—on special sale this day only.....$1.95

For Saturday Only.
Net Neck Scarfs 38c. A lot of fashionable Net Neck Scarfs, just received from New York, 2 yards long by 8 inches wide. Point d'Esprit and plain net effects with fluted ends—also plain net with wide Oriental Lace ends, they tie up very prettily, regular price 50c each—for this day only.....38c

For Saturday Only.
Balbriggan Underwear 40c—Men's. Men's Fancy Striped, Four-thread Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, form-fitting, double sewn—on special sale for this day only, per garment.....40c

For Saturday Only.
Men's $2.50 Shoes $1.83.

These handsome easy fitting Vici Kid Lace Shoes, chocolate color, new coin toes with tips, light weight, sewed soles, sold regularly for $2.50 pair, all sizes—on special sale for this day only at.....$1.83

For Saturday Only.
Acetyline Lamps $2.73.

Solar Acetyline Gas Lamps, a miniature searchlight, throws a brilliant light for 150 feet, will not jar or blow out, burns four hours, regularly $3.50 each—special this day only.....$2.73

For Saturday Only.
Drapery Silk 58c. About 250 yards of 30-inch Drapery Silks, prettily embroidered with gold thread, in six colorings, pink, light blue, blue, nile green, cream and rose, regularly $1 a yard, on special sale for this day only at.....68c

For Saturday Only.
Brush and Comb 16c. A good solid back Hair Brush, large size, mixed bristles, and a Scotch horn Dressing Comb, 7 inches long, the two on special sale for this day only at the incredibly low price of....16c

For Saturday Only.
50c Belt Buckles 23c. The big store offers to-day 250 Belt Buckles, the newest designs, in oxidized, gilt and enameled effects, suitable and very stylish for crushed Belts, regularly 35c and 50c each, for.....23c

For Saturday Only.
Utica Bicycles $20.85. Another chance is offered you to-day to buy a first-class wheel $15 or $20 less than the regular prices for

first-class wheels. The Utica is a wheel that in point of construction, material and finish cannot be excelled by any $35 or $40 bicycle on the market. Before leaving the factory each wheel is carefully inspected and tested in every part, and the purchaser is further protected by a guarantee to make good at any time up to January 1, 1900, any imperfection or defect in material or manufacture, not caused by misuse or neglect. 22 and 24 inch frames, men's models, maroon or black, striped or ornamental, on sale to-day only at.....$20.85

For Saturday Only.
Set of Tumblers 21c.

Crystal thin blown Water Tumblers, with frosted engraved bands, regularly 58c a dozen, for this day only, set of 6.....21c

For Saturday Only.
Boys' Cloth Caps 17c.

Boys' Blue Cloth Yacht Caps, silk lined, all sizes, regularly 25c each, on special sale this day only at...17c

No concert this evening.

THE EMPORIUM and Golden Rule Bazaar.
CALIFORNIA'S LARGEST—AMERICA'S GRANDEST STORE.

The Clown Juggler from 10 to 12 a.m. & 2 to 5 p.m.

SURVIVORS OF A WRECK.

Special Cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1899, by James Gordon Bennett.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Aug. 25.—The German steamer Erna, from New York, which arrived here to-day, brought from Inagua three of the fourteen passengers and six of the crew of the sloop Ruth, which left here for Turks Island during the recent hurricane. The sloop capsized in a storm and the passengers and members of the crew brought here by the Erna were rescued by a schooner. All others on the Ruth were drowned.

Fishing Limits on the Sound.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Treasury Department has advised the American customs officials on Puget Sound that fishermen who find themselves in over five fathoms of water at high tide for a distance of seven miles from the eastern shore of Point Roberts toward Blaine are almost certain to be fishing in American waters.

Constitution Is Too Old.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Navy Department does not look with favor upon the suggestion to have the historic warship Constitution take part in the Dewey demonstration at New York. It is stated that the venerable craft is not in a condition to undergo such service, and that she is far too valuable as a relic to subject her to the risks of a trip to Boston.

WANTED GLORY AND WON EXPERIENCE IN THE WAR

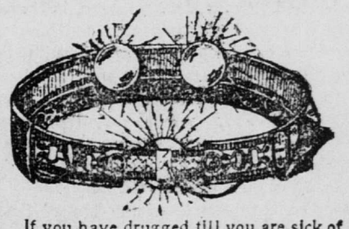
ABOUT a year ago the 15-year-old son of Dr. W. J. Schildge of 254 Warren street, Brooklyn, New York, suddenly disappeared without leaving a trace of his whereabouts behind him. His parents searched for him diligently, but all efforts were in vain. One day, however, they received word from friends residing in Philadelphia, who had heard of the boy's disappearance, that a young chap enlisted in the army under the name of Herman L. Smith, whose extreme youth had been commented upon by the press. This, together with the fact that the christian name corresponded with that of Schildge, convinced the parents that their son enlisted with the Pennsylvania volunteers. When they heard that the Pennsylvanians were due here, they wrote to friends residing in the city, and who knew the boy. A few days ago the boy was discovered in this city.

He said he had changed his name and gave a wrong age when he enlisted, so that his friends could not follow him. He joined the army for the purpose of winning glory in the service of his country and returning crowned with the laurels of the hero. Upon inquiry, he admitted that his anticipations were sadly crushed, and that all he brought with him was a lot of experience and an empty stomach. It is expected that he will receive a warm welcome when arriving home.

He is a fine young fellow, looking more like 18 than 16 years, and were it not for the disappointment that is revealed in his features one might find a strong determination pictured in his face. He has left for the East, where his arrival is expected with impatience.

HERMAN SCHILDGE.

STOP DRUGGING!



If you have drugged till you are sick of drugging and it has failed to bring benefit, stop it. Try Electricity, which is a natural cure. My system of electrical treatment is the outgrowth of twenty years of study. It is a success. The

Dr. McLaughlin Method

Is recognized by physicians as the most common-sense method of applying Electricity. You wear my Belt while you sleep. You feel it curing, but it does not disturb your rest.

Call and test it free, or send for my new booklet describing the method.

Dr. M. A. McLaughlin

702 Market St., cor. Kearny, S. F.; Burdick Block, cor. Spring and Second Sts., Los Angeles.
Office Hours—8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 1. NEVER SOLD IN DRUG STORES.