about to be made. Business houses were closed and a crowd collected on the beach. But the spectators were only treated to a magnificent maneuver drill by the ships under command of Admiral Stephenson.

It is now rumored that a settlement will be made and that the ships will soon leave.

ALL ARE IN THE DARK.

At Washington Nothing Is Known About the Occupation of Corinto.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—Up to a late hour to-night Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan Minister, had not received any dispatches from his Government indicating what, if anything, had transpired in connection with the British ultimatum. A difference of opinion exists in diplomatic circles as to the precise time at which the ultimatum expires, some persons holding to the belief that it expired last night at midnight, while others contend that midnight to-night marks the limit. From the cables so far received by Dr. Guzman he is of the opinion that the limit of time was up at midnight last night, but in the absence of any later news he thinks that some additional time—probably twenty-four hours—has been granted to Nicaragua within which to make an answer. He is, however, in the dark as to what really has occurred.

The Minister seems to believe the matter will be settled, but in what manner and on what terms he does not advance an opinion.

THEY HAVE A REASON.

It Would Seem That Administration Men Intend to Act Later On.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—In explanation of the refusal of the administration to entertain Nicaragua's appeal for protection against Great Britain it is now learned that the United States is reserving its energies so as to deal with the Venezuelan question becomingly when the crisis, which cannot much longer be averted, is reached. The British Government has been given to understand that the United States does not take issue with it as to the right to exact an indemnity and reasonable reparation from Nicaragua, considering the gravity of the offense committed by the Nicaraguan Government in expelling a British official and British subject from Nicaragua in defiance of all principles of international law and comity.

The fact that Americans expelled at the same time by the Nicaraguans were afterward voluntarily permitted to return to the country has not in any degree served to palliate the offense committed against Great Britain and against civilization, in the eyes of our State Department. In consenting to the execution of the British programme in Nicaragua, however, the State Department was very careful to give full notice that it would not permit the British to annex a foot of Nicaraguan soil nor to interfere with the republican form of government there. It was fully intended that the notice should be taken as an exposition of the position of our Government in the matter and it is asserted that the fear expressed by the Latin-American diplomatists here that the landing of British troops at Corinto would be the forerunner of a forcible occupation by the British of the territory in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela is without foundation.

Embassador Bayard at London is well acquainted with the views of the President in this matter, and it may be stated positively that he will not tolerate the occupation of the territory to the westward of the famous Schomberg line by Great Britain.

Secretary Gresham, there is reason to believe, has caused Mr. Bayard to be informed of the position that will be assumed by the United States, namely: That it cannot permit the extension of the British claims to the territory west of the Schomberg line and the occupation of that territory at least in advance of arbitration. As there is still a remote prospect that Great Britain will so far heed our prior urgent representations as to consent to submit the entire boundary question to arbitration, it may be that Mr. Bayard has regarded it as inadvisable at present to communicate this conclusion reached by the President to the Foreign Office, and that it will be withheld until the clash, which is inevitable in the absence of an agreement to arbitrate the difficulty, occurs on the Venezuelan boundary.

The attempt of the Guayano colonists to run a railway through Venezuelan territory may precipitate this clash. When the proper moment arrives the decision of our Government, it is said, will be communicated in no uncertain terms, and the moderation the United States has shown in the Nicaraguan affair, in which the honor of Great Britain is regarded as involved, it is believed, will cause our course as to Venezuela to be respected.

Some recent statements have appeared intimating that Nicaragua will be disposed to criticize the course of the United States in not adopting energetic steps in her behalf. Dr. Guzman wishes it clearly understood that it is not for Nicaragua or for him as its representative to question in the slightest way the kindly disposition of the country, and, as a matter of fact, the Minister feels gratified at the consideration which has been shown him and his Government at a time of grave emergency.

Troy Struck by a Stone.

DUBLIN, IRELAND, April 26.—There was great excitement during the polling to-day in East Wicklow, as a result of the action of Mr. Sweetman, who has represented East Wicklow as a follower of Justin McCarthy since the general election of 1892, seeking re-election as a supporter of John Redmond and an independent policy. At the meeting yesterday evening at Arklow of Sweetman's supporters the crowd attacked T. J. Troy, the local leader of the Parnellites. A woman threw a stone, which destroyed one of Troy's eyes.

Violated All Fire Laws.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, April 26.—The inquest on the body of Alphonse Thibau, who was burned last night, commenced at the general hospital, where he died at 3:30 this afternoon. A large crowd of people had to be kept from the doors of the institution. The chief building inspector in an interview showed that the arrangements of the building were in direct violation of the law. The work of clearing up the ruins has been resumed.

Stang Cannot Accept.

CHRISTIANA, NORWAY, April 26.—Premier Stang to-day informed all the parties in the Storthing that he cannot accept the office again and he is urging the King to come to some decision on the proffered resignation of the Cabinet. The Premier has also declared that parliamentary action must be postponed until it is possible to form a new Ministry to continue in office.

Towns Destroyed by Floods.

BUDA PESTH, HUNGARY, April 26.—Four towns in Hungary—Mosril, Kutoz, Villova and Rudolfsgrad — were almost destroyed by the recent floods. The damage amounts to $5,000,000.

PURE baking powders are one of the chief aids to the cook in preparing perfect and wholesome food. While those are to be obtained of well-established reputation, like the Royal, of whose purity there has never been a question, it is proper to avoid all others.

ONLY FRIENDLY ACTS.

Pointed Objections Are Being Made to the Terms of Peace.

LIAO TONG IS THE BANE.

Possession of the Peninsula by Japan Is a Menace to China's Capital.

PROTESTS OF THREE NATIONS.

The United States, However, Not Opposed to the Victors Getting All the Spoils.

LONDON, ENG., April 26.—Direct and positive information from official sources is at hand concerning the exact negotiations between Russia, France and Germany on one hand and Japan on the other. The French, Russian and German Ministers separately interviewed the Japanese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, under instructions from their respective Governments, and presented memoranda in which it was stated that the Governments of Russia, France and Germany, upon examining the terms of peace imposed by Japan upon China, have found that the possession of the peninsula of Liao Tong, claimed by Japan, would be a constant menace to the capital of China, and at the same time would threaten the independence of Korea and render it non-effectual in fact.

In this sense and for other reasons it would be, it was stated, a constant menace to the permanent peace of the far East. Consequently the Governments of France, Russia and Germany, desiring to show their sincere friendship for the Government of Japan, advise it to renounce the absolute and final possessiou of the peninsula of Liao Tong. The memoranda of the three Governments make it plain that they were presented in the way of friendly advice to the Japanese Government and are not intended in any way to convey any open or covert menace.

The impression is gaining ground that Japan can rely upon the friendly counsel of the United States at the present moment. The Governments of Great Britain and Italy have made it plain that they do not intend to follow the example of Russia, France and Germany, and the great commercial interests of the United States in the far East, which the Japanese-Chinese treaty of peace would largely benefit, no less than the constant attitude of the United States toward Japan, lead diplomats to believe the United States at this juncture will not fail to make use of its good offices in such a manner as will prevent Japan from being deprived of the fruits of her victory.

The treaty of peace has already been ratified by the Emperor of Japan, and it would be extremely difficult to make any change. The only effect of Russia's, France's and Germany's attitude must be to encourage the party in China which is opposed to any moderate and reasonable settlement, and thus to prolong the war indefinitely.

It may be stated in the most positive terms that the reports thus far circulated regarding Japan's reply to the powers are not correct. The reply had not been sent as late as the evening of the 26th, and from intimations received from the highest and most reliable sources here it may be stated that the reply, while moderate and conciliatory in tone, will not contain any recession from what Japan regards as rightfully her due.

A Peking dispatch to the London Times says John W. Foster, the American advisor of the Chinese peace envoys, and the secretary of Li Hung Chang, have arrived there, and the treaty of peace between China and Japan is now before the Emperor and Ministers. The Chinese Foreign Office yesterday consulted with the different foreign legations. Many censors presented memorials against the treaty.

Prince Kung, president of the Foreign Office and the counsel of the Ministers, has obtained seven days' more sick leave. Other officials hesitate to recommend a ratification of the treaty. Viceroy Li Hung Chang will probably go to Chefoo if the ratifications are executed there as proposed.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, April 26.—A dispatch from Peking says affairs are in a critical condition. Some favor the continuance of war. The censors object to a treaty of peace, and the officers are claiming that the Emperor alone should decide upon the terms. The ratification of the treaty, consequently, is uncertain, and if it is ratified it is feared there may be trouble with the army.

GRIEVES THE EMPEROR.

Does Not Like to Give Up an Ancestral Part of China.

LONDON, ENG., April 26.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times telegraphs: "Russia has requested the Chinese Government to delay for a few days the ratification of the peace convention entered into by the Chinese and Japanese plenipotentiaries at Shimonoseki. I believe that Japan was surprised by the protests made by Russia, France and Germany against the permanent annexation by Japan of territory on the Chinese mainland. The dispatch of the latest Japanese expedition to Port Arthur was ordered for the purpose of allaying the discontent that exists in that portion of the army, which has not shared in the honors of the campaign, and also to force the Peking Government to ratify the peace treaty."

A Peking dispatch to the Times says that it is the cession of Southern Manchuria, as provided for in the treaty of peace, that is chiefly opposed in the Chinese capital. The agreement to this end made by Li Hung Chang grieves the Emperor because the province of Manchuria is in the ancestral portion of the empire. There is less opposition regarding the cession of the island of Formosa, which is a new province. The other articles of the treaty are regarded as bearable. Several Governors and some of the generals opposed submission to the public proclamation that has been made.

WOULD CAUSE GREAT TROUBLE.

Therefore Japan Cannot Comply With the Demand.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, April 26.—The demand made by Russia, France and Germany that Japan refrain from annexing the Liao Tung peninsula is expected to try the self-restraint of the Japanese nation very severely. The Government will find it difficult, if not impossible, to comply without great risk of international trouble. The present situation is viewed with much apprehension. At the same time, it is believed that the Government will be compelled to do its utmost to meet the European views.

RETRENCHMENT THE ORDER.

Strict Economy to Be Practiced Hereafter in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 26.—The Whiteway Government has decided to adopt a policy of strict retrenchment. In the line with this decision it will abolish the St. Johns Municipal Council, the Government engineers' department, the Fisheries Commission, special road grants, grants for ocean mail service and perquisites of Government officials. A reduction of 10 per cent will be made in salaries above a certain amount. A legislative council will be appointed to reduce the membership of the Legislative Assembly one-third and the Legislative Council will be abolished. Economies will be made in other directions, principally the abolition of offices.

It is expected that this will make a saving of $300,000 yearly to the colony. Rumors are current that the Government has abandoned the plan of confederation with Canada and that it expects to secure a loan of $2,000,000 in the United States.

IMPRISONMENT OF WALLER.

The Ex-Consul to Be Sent to the Isle of Marguerite.

MARSEILLES, FRANCE, April 26.—Ex-Consul John L. Waller has been placed in the civil prison of St. Pierre, the military authorities refusing to keep him any longer in Fort St. Nicholas, where he has been detained since his arrival here. Mr. Waller is now awaiting his transfer to some fortified place, probably to the isle of Marguerite, where the late Marshal Bazaine was sent. Mr. Waller is much distressed at the position in which he finds himself.

Wilde Pleads Not Guilty.

LONDON, ENG., April 26.—Oscar Wilde and Alfred Taylor were brought up for trial to-day at the Old Bailey and pleaded not guilty. Justice Charles opened court at 10:25. A lengthy discussion followed as to whether the prisoners should be tried on all of the twenty-five separate counts of indictments. Sir Edward Clarke, Q. C., for the defense, objected to such a course, but the Judge overruled him.

Plans of the Pope.

LONDON, ENG., April 27.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Rome says the Pope has instructed the congregation of the propaganda to prepare a new plan for the conversion of Japan. The Pope hopes to enter into diplomatic relations with the Mikado and to establish a new mission.

DEATH CAME SUDDENLY.

Irving W. Mills Succumbed to an Attack of Illness.

A Representative Young Lawyer. His Remains to Go to Sacramento.

Irving W. Mills, only son of W. H. Mills, land agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, died at his father's residence, 2800 Jackson street, yesterday afternoon. Death was unexpected, and up to 3 P. M. his mother had no fears of a serious result.

A change for the worse took place at that hour, however, and the young man's father was telephoned for. He arrived

Irving W. Mills.
[Drawn from a photograph.]

just in time to get a glance of recognition, and then the son sank into the unconscious state which preceded death. The remains will be taken to Sacramento for burial.

Irving W. Mills was in his twenty-fifth year, and gave promise of rare ability. He was a very studious young man, and twelve months ago was admitted to the bar.

He was a member of the law department of the Southern Pacific Company, and no later than forty-eight hours ago was in the law library looking up some cases in which the Southern Pacific was particularly interested.

He was very fond of athletic exercises, but owing to an irregular action of the heart could not indulge in any game that entailed prolonged exertion. Latterly a clot of blood formed in one of the main arteries and some apprehension was felt.

On Wednesday last he was in the Supreme Court, and then complained of not feeling very well. He went home and the next day seemed as well as ever. It was only a temporary relief, however, and yesterday the relapse, that ended in death, came.

The young man's mother is prostrated by the sudden death and the father refuses to be comforted. There are two sisters left, but he was the only son.

Benefit of Holy Cross.

A matinee performance of "Julius Cæsar" for the benefit of Holy Cross Church will be given to-day at the Baldwin Theater. The acting last evening was a great improvement on that of Thursday. Messrs. Hotalling, Murasky and King, in the respective characters of Brutus, Cassius and Marc Anthony, won merited applause and received several curtain calls. Miss Fanny Bowman also filled the two parts allotted to her in a highly satisfactory manner. The music for the production will be furnished by a skilled amateur orchestra.

A Magnetic Motor.

C. E. Benham of Colchester has invented a curious little magnetic motor, designed to illustrate in a pretty way the effect of heat on magnetized iron. A disk of mica is supported on a point so as to revolve horizontally. Round the edge are a number of thin iron wire spokes. A bar magnet is placed a short distance away, and between it and the disk is the flame of a Bunsen burner, which heats three of the wires to a red heat. While red hot the magnet has no attractive power over them, and therefore the nearest unheated wire is attracted and at the same time drawn into the flame, where it soon becomes red hot and is in turn released, to be succeeded by the next spoke, and thus the disk continuously revolves.—Philadelphia Record.

The Japs heat their rooms by means of a square hole in the middle of the floor, which is filled with coal, over which a blanket is hung horizontally.

OPPOSED TO ORTHODOXY.

Dr. Voorsanger Answers the Question "Why Am I a Reform Jew?"

INTOLERANCE IS PREVALENT.

Dr. Nieto Thinks Accident of Birth an Important Factor in Religion.

The Friday-evening services, which are held at the Hebrew places of worship during the winter season, were brought to a close last evening. The temples, Emanu-El and Sherith Israel, were crowded with large and appreciative audiences, and the choirs in each rendered specially fine programmes of classical music.

Dr. Jacob Voorsanger's announced subject, "Why Am I a Reform Jew?" brought numbers of orthodox Hebrews to the Temple Emanu-El, who were anxious to learn the reverend gentleman's reasons for the religious views which he holds. Those among them who anticipated forcible expressions of opinion were not disappointed. To paraphrase the Shakespearean line, the rabbi came to bury the orthodox Jew—certainly not to praise him.

By way of introduction Dr. Voorsanger said that there seemed to be quite a variety of opinions as to what Reform Judaism really was. He proposed to give what Methodists would term "a testimony." He asked the pardon of his audience if his remarks partook somewhat of the nature of a personal expression of views.

"First and foremost," continued the rabbi. "I am a Jew. The interpretation which any one may put upon the word concerns me not. I am not a Jew because my father was one. I am a Hebrew because the sacrifice made by the heroes of our faith have accrued to my benefit and because I have ascertained to my own satisfaction that I firmly believe in the religion I profess, and will continue to do so to my dying day. I hold to the doctrine of Israel, but I reserve to myself the right to interpret that doctrine as I please."

Continuing, Dr. Voorsanger touched upon the question of the evening, "Why Am I a Reform Jew?" He said:

"I am a Reform Jew because for many years past I have felt the necessity of creeping a little closer to my fellow-man, no matter what he believes. I think that the world is doing itself a mortal injury in confounding principle with interpretation. I believe that the dividing lines should be removed between church and church and sect and sect. I believe that there is in the future some ideal scheme upon which the world will unite. If I am wrong then all the prophets of Israel and he who was called Jesus of Nazareth were mere visionaries and dreamers.

"I firmly hold that there must be in the future a plan of universal, not sectarian salvation. The time must come when the war cries of the churches will be forgotten by the human race. I have no exclusive message from God that my neighbor cannot share. I know of no humanitarian enterprise which I desire to carry on without his assistance.

"The second reason why I am a reform Jew is because I believe in the progression of religion. I do not believe in the religion of 3000 years ago. Nor do you. My orthodox brother says he does, but he doesn't. The Israelite of old held his God in a terror which I do not. My religion has become a nobler and greater religion that stands above all limited expressions of worship. I reject absolutely forms that have been conceived and established in Babylonia, in Palestine, in Italy, in Spain, in Egypt.

"For my third reason, I say, because I am an American citizen I do not cling to any country but this. I have no hope for any future except for that which I have here and do not hold with my orthodox brother in the idea of a restoration to Palestine. I find that my reformed religion possesses principles that prevail all over this land.

"I want my religion and political opinions to be alike progressive and liberal, intended to do the greatest good to the greatest number. I believe that this Western land has been a greater refuge to Israel than the little land by the Mediterranean. I believe that there is the possibility of our shining forth as patriots as well as Jews who are firm in the faith of our fathers."

Here Dr. Voorsanger paused a moment. He eyed his audience and resumed in a very deliberate manner: "In the next place, I am a reform Jew because twenty years of experience have convinced me of the dishonesty of American orthodoxy. There should be consistency in every form of faith. There is a respect and reverence to be yielded to every religion, provided it is honest. I can respect a Catholic if that Catholic be honest. I can admire a Protestant if he be sincere. I class all religions in the same category. For that reason I could, even though I am an American, reconcile myself to orthodoxy, if it were as honest in this country as abroad; but I say there is no honesty in a form which stumbles over petty rites and transgresses the principal commandments of the faith. There are men who are terrified because you bare your head, and who with the greatest equanimity violate the Sabbath. There are people who are horrified because you widen the dietary laws, yet they do not abstain from work on the holiest day of the year. They are dishonest and inconsistent, because orthodox Judaism, as I understand it, must be for one thing or another; it must stand upon talmudical or rabbinical ground or not at all. If it is not that, then it becomes the inconsistency denounced by Dr. Einhorn as a skeleton which robes itself in a gorgeous dress to delude the public."

Dr. Voorsanger concluded by a few appropriate remarks concerning his departure for Europe, and hoped to return to his flock in time for the next session of the Friday-evening services.

The Taylor-street synagogue held the concluding service of the season last night. Special music was rendered by the choir under the direction of Mrs. H. J. Stewart.

Dr. Nieto discussed the question, "Why am I a Jew?" and in the course of his remarks he said: "The question presents itself to my mind rather as why I remain a Jew than why am Ia Jew? For in regard to the latter, to be frank, I must say that the primary reason for my adhesion to the doctrines of the Hebrew faith is the accident of birth. Added to this are also environment and education. But putting aside so far as it is in the power of man to do all bias and prejudice, my review of all to me known religious systems reveals the superiority of Judaism over the others.

"First, because Judaism does not regard itself as the only means of spiritual or moral salvation, but admits that the pious of all denominations, or those who act as they profess, merit and attain salvation. A reservation is made, however, in the case of those who do not acknowledge and worship God. But here even the extreme breadth and liberality which marks Judaism makes itself felt, for the moral acts, and not the profession of faith, is the standard by which man is to be judged, so that even the untutored savage, worshiping his wooden representation of the Deity, is a candidate for salvation. Second, Judaism preaches toleration to all. Third, it is a rational scientific and logical religion based on the natural rather than upon the supernatural, not demanding a blind belief or any belief in the miraculous or unnatural, but ever striving to inculcate the highest moral and ethical principles based upon the conception of a God who is holiness. Fourth, Judaism exerts all its powers to teach people how to live rather than to invite them to die as a panacea for all their troubles and ailments and a means for evening up and balancing all present deficiencies. Judaism teaches the duty of man to labor so that he may alter that which to him seems wrong, and to ease himself of suffering in this world instead of enjoying suffering and privation here to be endured as a passport to enjoyment in inverse ratio to be attained in a future state."

HORSE LOVERS INTERESTED.

Professor Gleason Performs Wonderful Feats at the Pavilion.

A new kind of show is being given at the Pavilion. Crowds of horse-lovers, ladies as well as gentlemen, are becoming interested in the exhibition of power over wild, vicious and nervous horses which is being given by Professor Oscar R. Gleason, who announces himself as the "King of horse-tamers."

Local horse-owners are invited to bring animals to the Pavilion to be tamed and trained. Most of these horses are noted as being almost useless, because of nervousness or bad habits.

Vicious kickers after a short but decisive struggle submit to having tin pans tied to their tails without flinching. Nervous horses trot unconcernedly through bundles of flying papers, and stand quiet while bunches of firecrackers are fired under their feet, drums are beaten under their noses and umbrellas are suddenly opened and waved around them.

Last night the audience manifested marked appreciation as a particularly nervous animal belonging to Felix Heineman of 916 Larkin street was being handled. When the animal finally walked out with its head under an umbrella the applause was spontaneous. Some very bad horses are booked for subjugation to-night.

ABRAHAM POWELL'S DEATH

A Noted Pioneer and Old Resident of Vallejo Passes Away.

Was Under Farragut When in Charge of Mare Island Navy-Yard.

Abraham Powell, a pioneer and well-known citizen of this State, died yesterday afternoon at 4:30. He had been suffering from heart disease for two years, but had been incapaciated for business only a couple of weeks. He passed away surrounded by all of his family.

Mr. Powell was born in 1828 in Philadelphia and learned the trade of shipjoiner at

Abraham Powell.
[From a photograph by Marceau.]

the navy-yard there. In 1849 he left Philadelphia with a party in the brig Osceola for California, arriving here in August of that year. He and a partner brought some ready-framed houses and entered upon the business of building.

One of the first structures they put up was for themselves on Jackson street, where engine-house 12 was subsequently erected. One of the first orders they received was to put up the "Philadelphia Auction-house" for Berry & Middleton, which all old-timers will remember.

After remaining here a year he returned to Philadelphia. In 1854 he was sent by the Government to take charge of the mechanical department of the navy-yard at Mare Island, which was being established there with Admiral Farragut in command.

In 1865 deceased left the employ of the Government and went into the lumber business for himself at Vallejo. In 1878, in connection with some of the large mill-owners, he organized the Puget Sound Lumber Company, which developed one of the largest lumber corporations on the coast, having branch yards all through the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys.

While a resident of Vallejo he filled the position of Mayor for several terms as well as other positions of trust.

For the last eight years he resided in Oakland or San Francisco. He was a member of the Society of California Pioneers and California Commandery, Knights Templar.

The deceased was a man of strikingly fine personal appearance and courteous manners, and had hosts of friends all over the coast.

He leaves a wife and four children, one son, J. H. Powell of Alameda, and four daughters, one of whom is the wife of Frank A. Leach of the Oakland Enquirer. The others are the Misses Florence, Eva and Blanche Powell.

The funeral is set for to-morrow afternoon, under the auspices of California Commandery, Knights Templar, at the Masonic Temple.

Found Dead in Bed.

John Murphy, formerly a resident of San Jose, was found dead in bed at 214 Ellis street yesterday afternoon. An inquest will be held to determine whether death was caused by accident or suicide.

The room was found filled with gas. It is not known whether the flow of gas was caused by accident or intention. The remains will be sent to San Jose for interment.

A Church's Debt.

James M. Allen, as executor of the last will and testament of James H. Dobinson, has brought suit against the rector and vestry of the Church of the Advent. Dobinson died November 21, 1894, and his executor then found that there had been owing his estate from the church $33,133 46, of which $13,021 05 only had been paid, leaving a balance due of $20,112 41, for which he now asks judgment.

Warrants for Their Arrest.

Warrants were sworn out in Police Judge Low's court yesterday by George T. Percy for the arrest of W. W. Wilson and Albert Oliver. The two men are charged with smashing up the office of the California Catholic, a religious weekly published at 954 Howard street. The two men, it is alleged, played general havoc with the type and furniture of the establishment last Sunday.

Wanted for Robbery.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of John Kenny, who has been accused of robbing Fred Janner of San Rafael of a watch and chain. Kenny and Janner are alleged to have met at the Central House last Wednesday and it is said that shortly after the meeting Kenny robbed Janner.

THE only baking powder yet found by chemical analysis to be entirely free from lime and absolutely pure is the "Royal." This perfect purity results from the exclusive use of cream of tartar specially refined and prepared by patent processes which totally remove the tartrate of lime and other impurities.

BRODERICK TO CRESWELL.

Passage-at-Arms Between the Auditor and the City Attorney.

A SUIT TO BE APPEALED.

Although the Money Involved, $7000, Has Already Been Paid to the Claimant.

Quite an interesting little passage at arms took place yesterday afternoon between City and County Attorney Creswell and Auditor Broderick over the heads of the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors.

A few days ago the City and County Attorney sent a communication to the Supervisors asking that he be instructed to appeal the case of John A. Townley vs. Broderick, as Auditor of the City and County of San Francisco, which was decided in the lower court for the plaintiff. Creswell, as City and County Attorney, represented the defendant.

The suit was brought to compel Broderick to audit a demand of Contractor Townley in the sum of $7000, which he had refused to do under the advise of Mayor Ellert and others on the ground that the then Supervisor P. F. Dundon was a member of the firm of Townley & Co., and as such it was unlawful for him to take the contract.

After the judgment had been rendered the usual mandate of the court was served upon the Auditor, and he signed the warrant and the money was paid to the firm.

Now comes the City and County Attorney, as stated, asking for instructions to appeal the suit, saying he is confident of overturning the judgment of the lower court, as to him it appeared the law is clear that no member of the Board of Supervisors can take a contract from the city.

The communication was submitted over a week ago, Mr. Broderick was notified and he expressed a desire to meet Mr. Creswell and ask him what he meant by it. So the two were present at the Finance Committee meeting yesterday afternoon and from a very mild inquiry from Mr. Broderick and an equally mild reply explaining the situation much as he did in his communication both became angry.

"This money has been paid," said Broderick, "and I don't see the purpose of appealing from a judgment that has already been fulfilled. It presents the attitude now of one branch of the City government assailing another, and the only point in that that I can see is to cast a reflection upon the other. It looks as though it was an attack on me."

"With me it is simply a matter of performing the duties of my office. I am expected to win the suits in which the city is involved when I can," said Creswell, "and I think that I can in this instance."

"But it is too late. The money has been paid in accordance with the judgment of the court. It was generally understood at the time that the judgment of the Superior Court would decide the matter."

"It was not so understood by me," said Creswell. "I sent my clerk to give you notice that I intended to appeal."

"I never received any such notice. Your clerk came to me to ask if I wanted to appeal, and I told him no, I had had enough of it. I did not see the use of holding off the payment of this money that had been earned and was due these people. So I signed the warrant.

"But I can't see what authority you had to do so when I gave you notice of my intention to appeal. It must be an odd state of affairs if we are to stop litigation because we lose the first skirmish and only half our resources are exhausted. I shall have to insist on running the law department myself so long as I am City and County Attorsey.

"But I had no notice of your intention."

"My clerk reported that he informed you and I believe him implicitly."

"This looks to me like an attack upon me and I don't like it," reiterated Broderick. "There is an easier and more direct way to do this. I am responsible with my bondsmen."

Chairman Taylor remarked that he thought the question was much broader than that covering the question involved in the suit as to the right of Supervisors to award themselves contracts as well as the province of the law department to conduct the cases in court.

Broderick, in disgust, said he never could gain a case through the law department.

At this Creswell became thoroughly aroused and declared that the solitary case that he had lost was through his (Broderick's) interference.

"And you thrust this case on me in the first place," said Broderick, "and it was lost."

"I did not, sir," said Creswell, jumping to his feet. "You sent it to me. It would be a physical and legal impossibility for me to bring the suit otherwise. And now I wish to say," he continued, turning to the committee, "that in any future case involving the Auditor I will not appear for him on behalf of the city unless I am to conduct the case my own way. If he is to dictate how it is to be managed, at what stage it is to be relinquished, and so on, it is taking up the time of my office uselessly."

It was decided to lay the matter before the board at its next meeting, and Mr. Broderick bowed himself out.

APPLAUDED A COMPOSER.

Recital of H. B. Pasmore's Songs Given by the Hawthorne Club.

Several Youthful Performers Assisted in the Entertainment.

The Hawthorne Society, which delights to honor talent wherever it finds that commodity, turned its attention last night to a local musician by giving a concert in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A., to introduce some new compositions by H. R. Pasmore.

Hitherto Mr. Pasmore has obtained a good deal more recognition out of California than he has at home. In musical Leipsic some of his works were kindly received when he was a student there, later a number of his songs received recognition in the East, and some of his music was successfully produced during the World's Fair.

The works produced last night, however, were unpublished ones, and though the character of most of them was serious, at times almost ecclesiastical, they made on the whole a very favorable impression on the audience.

"I Arise From Dreams of Thee," sung by Loring P. Rixford, was a very effective little composition, tinged with a weird sort of melancholy, which was increased by a refrain, sung almost in a whisper by a chorus behind the scenes.

"At Dawn" was based more on the model of the German lied than on the less classical American and English song. It had a flowing melody and a telling accompaniment, which was well played by Fred Maurer. The singer, however, Mrs. Marie Stinton Lathrop, had neither the volume of voice nor the dignity of style required for lied-singing.

Miss Irma Fitch gave a pleasing rendering of a little song, "Sweetheart," to which Mary Pasmore played the violin obligato n a very sympathetic way for a child only years old.

A chorus, "The Treasures of the Deep," was, perhaps, the most attractive work performed, on account of its interesting and unexpected harmonies. It was well sung by a chorus of forty voices.

The other works by Mr. Pasmore on the programme included a part song, "What My Lover Said," sung by Miss Gertrude Stadtfeld, Miss Elizabeth Warden, Miss Helene Nielsen, Miss A. M. Forester, Mrs. R. S. Lamotte, Messrs. W. J. Keeley, H. E. Hanley, William Nielsen and W. C. Stadtfeld, and "Do I Love You?" sung by W. E. Smith.

Several members of the Pianists' Club gave their assistance. Miss K. White, Miss O. Schucking, Miss H. McColgate and Mrs. F. G. Searby played the "Vivace non trappo" movement from Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony on two pianos, and Mrs. H. Ehrman and Mrs. F. G. Beatty played a Kullak concerto—the "North Star"—on two pianos.

Three children, Theresa Ehrman, Mary Pasmore and Paul Wismer, played the first movement of a trio by Haydn, the little 11-year-old pianist, Theresa Ehrman, showing especial talent. Young as she was, she made a sympathetic and intelligent accompanist.

Apparently the house was more than sold out, for all the unreserved seats were occupied before the concert began, and though a number of reserved seats remained empty all through the concert, there were more than enough people to fill them standing at the back of the hall.

BY THE LANTERN'S FLASH.

A Trip Round the World With the California Camera Club.

Success and Applause Meet the Fifty-Ninth Stereopticon Exhibition.

For the fifty-ninth time in its history the California Camera Club gave one of its photographic exhibitions last evening in the Metropolitan Temple. The lecture and the slides shown were styled "Olla Podrida," and the suggestion of the subject was fully carried out in the variety of the scenes displayed.

All but a very few of the slides were beautifully colored, and many pretty effects in moonlight and in the lights and shades of water landscapes were shown.

Mrs. H. B. Steele lectured upon the views as they were presented. They opened with a conventional figure of freedom waving a huge and richly tinted banner of the Union, and, having thus patriotically started, the audience was hurried around the world with a speed possible only to the camera. A few scenes from the Yosemite followed, then a glimpse at the frozen cliffs of ice-bound Alaska, then a fleeting glance at the glories of the Yellowstone, and then with the shifting of the light to the shores of the Emerald Isle. Some time was spent among the ruined castles of Ireland and among its mountain lakes and valleys, and then the shores of Loch Katrine, the cliffs of Ben Lomond, the ruins of Melrose Abbey and all the spots of bonny Scotland made famous by Scott and Burns flashed on the big white screen.

England followed with her crowded city streets and her homelike country houses, her towns and castles and palaces. Then came Holland and her people, her windmills, her cows and her marshes, and last of all was India.

Along the shores of the Ganges, through temples and mausoleums, the glittering pictures led the audience until the final good night shown for a moment in the darkness and then faded in the light of the rekindling chandelier.

There were two intermissions and in each the California quartet, composed of C. T. Wendell, R. W. Smith, C. L. Gage and E. G. MacBaine, entertained the audience with its songs. The singing was frequently encored, and for encores the quartet sang of the wars of "Tom, the Piper's Son," of "Simple Simon" and such kindred ditties, to increasing and enthusiastic applause.

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