McGLAUFLIN SEEKING HIS LATE PARTNER.

Experts, at Work at the Firm's Accounts, Are Baffled.

LUNING ESTATE RUMORS.

The Heirs Said to Have Lost a Quarter of a Million on the Fair Deal.

BRESSE'S DRAFTS NOT KNOWN.

He Is Accused of Base Ingratitude by the Senior Partner of the Firm.

Where is Eugene A. Bresse?

That was the question asked by inquiring members of the Produce Exchange yesterday. The query remained unanswered.

The Fair wheat deal, the dissolution of the firm of McGlauflin & Co. and the disappearance of Charles Smith, the bookkeeper of the latter mentioned company, are wrapped in a mystery which deepens and becomes more and more elusive in its solution with each day's investigation.

But the most anxious inquirer after Eugene A. Bresse's whereabouts yesterday was his late partner and senior member of the firm, L. W. McGlauflin. The receiver, T. W. Collins, who was appointed in accordance with the petition of Mr. McGlauflin for an injunction, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, an expert accountant, began experting the books of the firm yesterday, and during the course of their forenoon's work it became apparent that Mr. Bresse's presence was sorely needed to explain certain clerical combinations, complications and perplexities which had confronted the investigators at the outset. Then it was that an inquiry was made as to the whereabouts of the ex-junior member of the firm,

Mr. McGlauflin had confidential agents at work during the day trying to unearth the young man, but up to 5 o'clock last evening he had not been located.

While no serious significance was attached to the temporary disappearance of young Mr. Bresse, it soon became noised about on 'Change that he was wanted and could not be found, and all sorts of chaffing speculations were current as the probability of his having gone to join the missing bookkeeper, Smith.

The pioneer brokers and commission men shook their heads and winked across the flame of the cigar-lighter as they ignited their post-luncheon conchas, and in the gossip which followed many an interesting theory was expressed.

The story was told that during the big deal and soon after McGlauflin was "long" on wheat, while his junior partner was selling "short"—a repetition of the scriptural house divided against itself. Then followed in turn many other equally as interesting speculations and queries. The statement made by Bresse's brother, Louis C. Bresse, one of the Fair trustees, that McGlauflin had his junior partner to thank for the money made on the Fair wheat, was taken up and vigorously refuted by Mr. McGlauflin's friends, who set up the counter claim that the Bresses owe their present business position to McGlauflin; that he took first one then the other into his office and gave them a business education. Among those who defended Mr. McGlauflin the most strongly in this respect was W. Greer Harrison.

The mutilation of the books and important documents of the firm are also a prolific source of speculation. Mr. McGlauflin, having asserted that he did not believe that Smith, the absent bookkeeper, had anything to do with that reprehensible act, many were found who showed no hesitancy in suggesting Bresse as the guilty party. On the page bearing the index letter "F" in one of the ledgers was found a drop of blood, and Mr. Bresse, having worn a piece of plaster on one of his fingers about the same time the books were cut up, the natural suspicion on the part of the senior partner was that the court plaster had some connection with the mutilated books. The coincidence was recalled later on, however, but just at present the significance deepens.

While those who stood very close to Senator Fair during the last few years of his life still adhere to the belief that he knew nothing whatever about the immense wheat deal in which McGlauflin and the two Bresses figured so prominently, others contend that the Senator certainly was cognizant of the transaction and had a partner. The latter opinion took the shape of a story to the effect that the money of the Luning estate was interested to a large extent and that George Whittell acted as buyer and Fair as the principal banker. The loss was shared equally in proportion to the respective money invested, and the Luning heirs were much displeased with the speculation. Among these heirs, so the story goes, is Mr. Fyfe, who it was said had lost $250,000 when the settlement came to be made.

None of the various theories advanced, however, seemed to throw any additional light on the recent causes leading to the McGlauflin-Bresse disunion in its connection with the Fair wheat deal or the Fair executors. Though it is an open secret that one of the trustees of the Fair estate, Attorney Goodfellow, is not on the most intimate terms with his colleagues, no effort had been made until yesterday to connect the fact in any way with the McGlauflin & Co.-Fair deal in wheat. Trustee Goodfellow, it was said, had opposed the wheat proposition, and as a result the other trustees carried on the business subsequently without calling him into consultation.

After all has been told, and deductions made from the most authentic information obtainable, the present status of the affair may be expressed as follows:

McGlauflin & Co. have dissolved; their bookkeeper, Smith, is still mysteriously missing; Bresse, the junior member of the firm, has been strangely absent since day before yesterday, and is wanted to explain certain perplexing entries in the firm's books whereby he is supposed to have added something to his personal bank account, and the Fair trustees are singularly involved.

McGLAUFLIN AND HARRISON.

The Bresses Charged With the Grossest Ingratitude.

"It is no more than natural that I should have some hesitancy in expressing myself to the papers with having been grossly misrepresented," said Mr. McGlauflin yesterday afternoon. "The idea of the statement being made that I wept during the course of an interview! The report might just as well have said that I howled. That kind of thing makes one wary of the newspapers. I do not know that I can say anything beyond that Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Collins, the receiver, are experting the books and that I would like to find Mr. Bresse. He has not been seen by any one since 11 o'clock yesterday morning and I would like very much to have him here to explain certain things that cannot be understood without his presence.

"As to that bloodstain on the index leaf of the ledger all I can say is that it is there and that the man who mutilated the book cut his finger in doing the work. Did I see a plaster on Mr. Bresse's finger? Well (with an enigmatical smile) I did not make a practice of examining Mr. Bresse's fingers and hands. But I can willingly say this: I do not think Charley Smith cut up those books. Remember, I do not say who did, but I do not think he did.

"Yes, I have an opinion as to who did it, but under the circumstances it would not be fair for me to express my opinion or belief.

"As to the approximate amount which I think Bresse wrongfully took from the firm I could not attempt to say at present. The books are in such a shape that it will be impossible to make much out of them for some time. Yes, I cannot help thinking that Bresse has been guilty of the grossest ingratitude toward me.

"The story as coming from his brother, 'that if it had not been for the boy' I would not have made the Fair wheat deal, and that I owe more to 'the boy' than he owes me, is simply bosh. Go and ask those who have known me and the firm best and hear what they have to say about that. I have always treated the Bresses as though they had been my own sons, and their friends have often said I was in fact their 'business father.'"

When asked whom he would like to have questioned on the head of the business relationship of the Bresses and himself Mr. McGlauflin mentioned the name of W. Greer Harrison.

Mr. Harrison has heretofore expressed himself quite freely on the subject of the firm's dissolution in connection with the Fair wheat deal, but he would not allow himself to be quoted until the request came direct from Mr. McGlauflin.

"Since he asks for my public opinion," he began, "I cannot but give it. I certainly know that that the Bresses owe whatever business prominence they may now enjoy to the tutelage they received at the generous hands of Mr. McGlauflin. There can be no question on that head in the minds of those who know the firm and have the pleasure of my friend McGlauflin's acquaintance.

"As to that Fair deal, I have no hesitancy in saying that I think there was considerable in what Dr. Levingston said about Fair being ignorant of that transaction, unless, as has been hinted, that the Luning money was in it also and that Whittell acted as the buyer, with Fair for the principal banker. But knowing Fair as I did, and having heard him express himself so strongly against wheat speculation, I cannot bring myself to think he was entirely cognizant of the way his money was being handled."

GOODFELLOW TALKS.

Defines His Relations With the Other Fair Trustees.

"I do not put much faith in the theory that Mr. Fair knew nothing about the wheat deal with McGlauflin & Co.," said Mr. Goodfellow. "If you had known the man as well as I did you would see at once how improbable it is that he would be ignorant of such a gigantic operation wherein his own money was being used.

"What you say about my connection with the trustees of the estate is not exactly correct. We are on friendly terms enough and I have no reason to believe they are afraid of me, as the story goes. It is true that when I came back and found the court had allowed the commissions of $25,000 a piece I opposed it—actively and successfully opposed it—because I did not think it was right.

"It was a rank injustice to the estate, and I so told the Judge. It is also true that sometime back I fought against the proposition to take $100,000 apiece and resign the trusteeship in favor of the heirs. I deem it a sacred trust, and do not think a trustee should have a price in discharging the duties of such a position. The offer of $100,000 was made, and there was afterward talk of raising the bid to a quarter of a million. Concerning the wheat deal with McGlauflin & Co. I cannot say much. It may be that the deal went to McGlauflin & Co. on account of the Bresses, but I do not see how any one can tell."

The Long and Short.

Messrs. Eppinger & Co. and Messrs. Cutter & Moseley were applied to for confirmation of the statement that some time prior to the dissolution of the firm of McGlauflin & Co. Bresse had been selling short, while his partner was holding long, but both parties were reticent.

Mr. Eppinger said he had no information on the subject, and directed the inquirer to Messrs. Cutter & Moseley. Mr. Cutter was seen, but if he knows anything bearing on the division of the house of McGlauflin against itself he maintained a discreet silence.

"If," said he, "I did know anything I will ask you in all fairness if it would be proper for me to say anything. I am friendly to both members of the firm and do not care to tell what I know nor to give any opinion. You cannot ask more than that."

The Luning Factor.

It was stated as a part of the Luning connection with the Fair deal that the heirs had lost considerable money when the settlement came about, and that Mrs. George Fife, one of the heirs, became dissatisfied and hastened the final adjustment of the estate's affairs.

When seen, Mrs. Fife was very diffident about expressing herself.

"Is it true, Mrs. Fife, that the heirs lost about $250,000 on the Fair deal?" was asked.

"Must I answer that question?" she asked; and being answered in the negative continued: "It is a hard topic to discuss. Mr. Fife is not at home, and I do not feel that it would be in strict propriety for me to discuss the matter."

ORDERED A NEW STEAMER.

The Occidental and Oriental Company Will Have the Doric in Service.

She Will Succeed the Oceanic and Be Remodeled to Compete on the Pacific.

The Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company has decided to put a new ship into commission on the Pacific Ocean between this port and the Orient. This decision was reached yesterday, and after considering different first-class ocean steamers the Doric was chosen as the new ship to ply between San Francisco, Yokohama and Hongkong.

"The Oceanic that was taken off and sent home for repairs will not return," said Colonel C. F. Crocker yesterday. "In her place we will put on the Doric, a splendid steamer, which has very much better accommodations for passengers and is in every way superior to the other ships. I believe she is now plying between New Zealand and London. It is our intention to have her thoroughly overhauled, refitted and refurnished. Her engines will be removed and substituted with powerful engines capable of developing tremendous horsepower and a high rate of speed. As soon as the Doric is finished she will be brought to San Francisco and placed in service."

The Coptic, which has taken the place of the Oceanic, will be then withdrawn and either reserved for other service on the Pacific or returned to England, either of which alternatives has not yet been decided.

With the Doric in service there will be a lively competition in the trans-Pacific trade. The local steamship lines having made up their minds to lose no patronage will then race against the Canadian steamship lines and in this way improve their service materially.

The Doric is a steel steamer 440 feet long, 44 feet in beam and 31½ feet deep. She carries four masts schooner rigged and has three decks, two of which are steel. She was built by Harland & Wolff in Belfast, Ireland, in 1883 for the White Star line, but has been chartered by the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company.

ROWAN'S BENEFIT.

The Scheel Concert Postponed Until Next Saturday.

The benefit concert tendered Gustave Rowan, one of the Colima survivors, by Scheel's orchestra at Metropolitan Hall, has been postponed until Saturday afternoon, June 22, the hall having been previously engaged for the date originally set for the concert. Those having procured tickets for to-morrow evening can have them exchanged at Sherman, Clay & Co.'s store. The programme to be presented at the concert will be as follows:

Funeral march of "Symphonie Eroica" (L. v. Beethoven); overture, "The Flying Dutchman" (Richard Wagner); largo (J. Haydn); preludes (F. Liszt); overture, "Egmont" (L. v. Beethoven); "Dream of the Ocean," valse Gungl); "Siegfried's Rheinfahrt" (Richard Wagner); ballet music, "Coppelia" (Leon Delibes).

Mason's Fruit Jars.

1 dozen jars, pints, in box.....50c
1 dozen jars, quarts, in box.....60c
1 dozen jars, half gallons, in box.....80c

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TROOPS PASS IN REVIEW.

Lieutenant-General Schofield Visits the Post at the Presidio.

AN IMMENSE CROWD PRESENT.

The Garrisons from the Harbor Stations Parade Before the Chief.

The immense parade plain at the Presidio was the scene of a gorgeous military spectacle yesterday morning. Flags were aflutter and trumpets blared and the lieutenant-general of the United States army was there to see the show. Although General Schofield has been a visitor at the Presidio before his very recent advancement to the rank of lieutenant-general and the concentration of all of the National troops in this locality at the historic post made yesterday's occasion unusually notable. Moreover, it was the distinguished officer's last opportunity to review the troops before his retirement from the active list of the army.

Not since the famous old sham-battle days has the picturesque reservation accommodated such an enormous throng of soldiers and citizens. Officers of the army and navy and National Guard were there, and hundreds of City folks went out to get a glimpse of the much-bebraided chief and, incidentally, to help him review the thing. The clank of sabers and the glitter of tinsel were everywhere. The grassy slopes were bewildering patches of color with scores of accumulated visions in maize-hued silks and visions as well as in cerulean chambray. The small boy was there, too, but he was no vision—not the small boy. He was quite sufficiently substantail to worry the life out of General Graham's moet vigilant sentry, absolutely regardless of the authority which hedges a uniform when there's a man in it. But there were no tragedies recorded, and the small boy allowed it was a "dinky racket."

A few minutes before 11 o'clock a squadron of cavalry under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Young came clattering down the road from the Central-avenue gate, where General Schofield had been honored with the escort. When the troopers reached the parade ground Brigadier-General Forsyth rode to the side of the Schofield carriage and conducted the lieutenant-general and his party to a prettily flagged platform on the souch side of the plain. In the carriage with the commanding officer of the army were Mrs. Schofield, Lieutenant-Colonel Schofield, his aid-de-camp, and Lieutenant Schofield of the Fourth Cavalry. The reviewing station was draped with the National colors and commanded an excellent view of the parade ground. Away down on the bay side of the ground the companies of the First United States Infantry from Angel Island were resting, and just as the cavalry escort came trotting down to the plain the Presidio garrison and Fort Mason artillerymen poured forward from the stables and quarters to the inspiring strains of "Manhattan Beach" by the Fifth Artillery band.

When the lieutenant-general and those accompanying him were seated Colonel Young's cavalry squadron formed in troops front immediately opposite the platform and presented sabers. The battalion of light artillery on the north side of the plain unlimbered, and fifteen guns were fired in honor of the senior officer of the National forces. General Schofield acknowledged the tributes by doffing his chapeau, and the ceremonies of the day were thus inaugurated.

The brigade under command of Brigadier-General Forsyth was formed in close column of battalions, the First Infantry, Colonel Shafter, with one battalion of four companies from Angel Island, holding the right of line. Then there were seven heavy batteries of the Fifth Artillery formed in two battalions. Major Darling with a battalion of light artillery was next in the line, and the left was taken by two troops of the Fourth Cavalry under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Young.

Contrary to the custom which has prevailed at the Presidio the troops were formed for review without the usual preliminary ceremonies. The battalions immediately changed front to the left on the first company, the light batteries executing the reverse, then counter-marching and performing other evolutions which brought them into a battery front formation, facing to the right. The band of the First Infantry led off with a quick step and the column began its parade in review.

The spectacle at this time was superb. The quick swinging step, the perfect alignment, and more than all, the brilliant combination of red and white and yellow of the different arms of the service and the glittering trappings of the officers made up a picture of soldierly pomp and circumstance which San Franciscans have not often had the opportunity of seeing. The spectators were appreciative, too, and there was no dearth of expressions of commendation. As the long column turned in the direction of the reviewing officer and came down the plain with band playing and colors and guidons waving there was a waving of handkerchiefs from the slopes and the critics along the sentry line said it was great.

No one applauded, because applause was out of the question in so serious an affair. As the colors of the First Infantry and Fifth Artillery went by they were dipped, and the Lieutenant-General and his party uncovered in token of respect for the National flag.

At the reviewing-stand the band of the First Infantry swung out into the center of the parade ground opposite the general's position and ceased playing, thus permitting the Fifth Artillery musicians to play for their own regiment in review. This was an innovation and was highly commended by the National Guard officers present, who have frequently experienced the dire effects on step and alignment when several bands were playing at the same time.

When the parade in quick time had been completed, the companies of the First Infantry and the heavy batteries of the Fifth Artillery formed in the center of the parade ground. The light batteries, with Captains Morris and Roberts in command, moved off to the east end of the plain, followed by the cavalry squadron of Colonel Young.

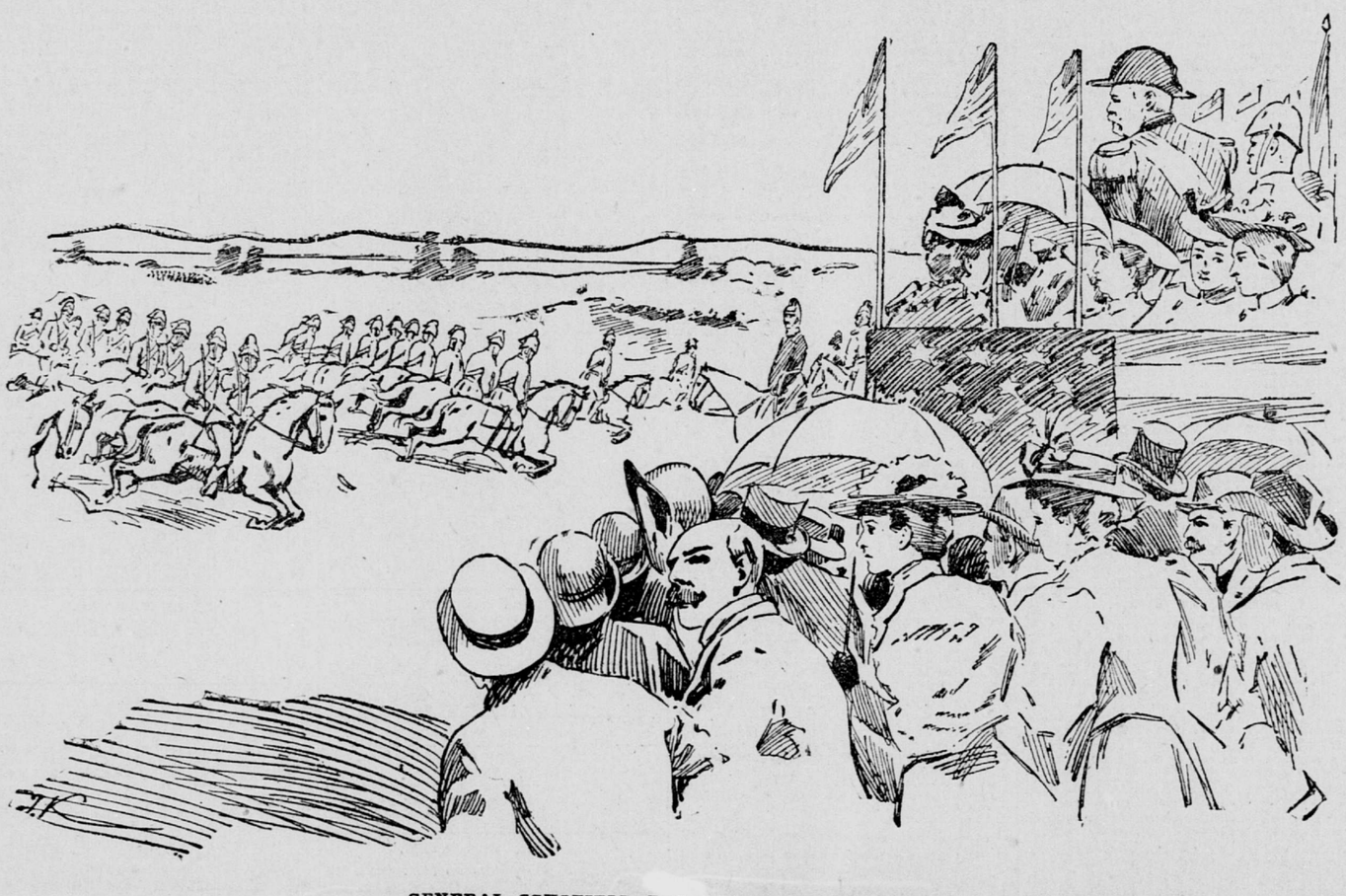
The mounted organizations continued the march in quick time until they reached the bay side of the reservation. There they broke into a lively trot, and after rounding the area near the heavy gun works, they pressed forward in the dust toward the reviewing station. Every horse trotted and the alignment of the batteries and the platoons of cavalry was admirably maintained.

On they went, light artillery first and yellow-trimmed horsemen behind, around the same course, gradually breaking into a gallop and almost obscuring the sight with the clouds of dust that rose in their track. The gallop of the mounted troops is a rare spectacle, and when the bugles sounded the full gallop the spectators were fairly breathless with interest and excitement.

The riders on the flanks had the opportunity for a display of horsemanship, and when the settled dust showed the drivers of the artillery tearing forward with a vigor impetuous enough to scare the life out of spectators securely seated on the hillsides hundreds of yards away, there was a sympathetic hush, and an occasional glance toward the post hospital.

It was really a pardonable nervousness. The flank horses were whipped and shouted at; the lead drivers, with sabers tossing over the backs of their steeds, leaned forward and spurred and banged and spurred and came upon the alignment with a rapidity and precision that were startling. The cavalrymen were quite as reckless and tore around the turn as if the fate of the Nation depended on the way they did it and the recklessness thereof. It was a glorious sight, and happily the hospital corps was not given a place on the programme.

When it was all over and the horses were halted and the sabers were at rest, one of the trumpeters near the reviewing station sounded officers' call. The shoulder-strapped gentlemen present responded, and on arriving at the platform they were presented to the senior officer of the army. General Schofield afterward proceeded to the officers' club on the upper parade-ground and was entertained for a short time by his friends from the posts around the harbor. When this concluding feature of the Presidio programme was over the General re-entered his carriage and was escorted by a squadron of cavalry as far as the Central-avenue gate. He then proceeded to the Palace Hotel.



GENERAL SCHOFIELD REVIEWING THE TROOPS.

[*Sketched by a "Call" artist.*]

DUTIES OF THE EMPLOYER.

Rev. J. W. Cruzan's Address on This Subject Last Evening.

A General Discussion of Ethics by the Institute of Applied Christianity.

Rev. J. W. Cruzan's paper on "Duties of the Employer to the Employe" was the chief feature of last evening's session of the Institute of Applied Christianity. Mr. Cruzan said: "Has a capitalist the moral right to put wages below the cost of living? May he speculate in starvation? The Southern Pacific Railroad Company might reduce the wages of men receiving $4 or $2 50 a day to $1, so placing it out of a man's power to support his family. But a nation of corporations given to such acts would read a prophecy in the lesson learned by France 100 years ago.

"It may be said that a man should not marry till he is able to support his family. Yet a general following of the loose life of a bachelor would do more harm than the pulpit and other agencies for good could repair in ten years. It is a man's right to demand more than fair wages.

"Profit sharing is one of the duties of the employer to his employes. By sharing in the profits of a business, the employer's and employes' interests are made identical.

"It does away with indifference and laziness on the part of the employes and they take care of their employer's interests. It is a moral education in more directions than one. It is beneficial to the capitalist in that it changes the atmosphere of the office. General distrust is followed by mutual confidence. It gives him ten hours of earnest labor.

"It enables him to answer satisfactorily to his conscience the question 'Am I my brother's keeper?' Chas. Pilsbury of Minneapolis, who has given large sums to his men as their share of the yearly profits of the business of which he is the head, says he has never lost anything by making such distribution. He is rewarded by the contented spirit of his workmen and the immunity from strikes. Profit-sharing with employes is a solid and accomplished fact because it rests on the Rock of Ages and the golden rule.

"It is an employer's duty to conserve the health and protect the lives of his employes by providing their place of labor with adequate light, warmth and fresh air. If he allows unsanitary conditions to exist unnecessarily he is a murderer. Railroad companies permit needless slaughter of thousands by their refusal to put in automatic couplers. They care more for money than they do for human life. They who invest money to promote cheerfulness and healthfulness among those in their employ receive large dividends.

"It is an employer's duty to prove to his employes that he is a gentleman. In order to be obeyed he need not be a boor. He should show the same courtesy to the man he employs as to the man with whom he is associated in business. A similar principle should operate in the relations between parlor and kitchen. The girl who works in your kitchen is entitled to as much courtesy as is your caller. If you do not accord it you are not only not a Christian, but not a lady. A great light came upon the women who were discussing the inevitable servant question when one of their number said, 'I always pray over the matter.'"

In conclusion he said: "Men of affairs, you are stewards. The shop and the mill are your parish. May God be satisfied with your accounting."

Mrs. Faulkner, Rev. Mr. Flawith, Rev. J. E. Scott, Rev. J. S. Clark, Rev. J. C. Dunphy, Mr. Reikvogel, Mr. Reeves and others shared in the discussion which followed.

"The Duties of Employes to Employers under the Existing Conditions" will be the theme for discussion at the next meeting, which will be held at the Third Congregational Church on Tuesday evening.

BURGLAR BADLY BEATEN.

John Harrington Pursued and Captured by a Saloon-Keeper.

John Harrington has been doing odd jobs in the saloon of Nicholas Svilovich, 812 Sixth street. Last night about 9 o'clock Svilovich heard a noise in his bedroom, and when he went to investigate he saw Harrington crawling out of the window. He gave chase and soon overtook Harrington. There was a fight, and Harrington got the worst of it. He had taken a revolver belonging to Svilovich and was going to use it, when Svilovich wrenched it from him and beat him over the head and face with it.

The police were notified, and Policeman Clisham placed Harrington under arrest. He took him to the Receiving Hospital, and he presented a sorry sight. There were wounds on his scalp, lip and nose, and his eyes were swollen and blackened to such an extent that he could scarcely see. After his wounds were attended to he was taken to the City Prison and booked on the charges of burglary and having burglars' tools in his possession, a bunch of skeleton keys having been found in his pocket.

The police say that Harrington was arrested about six years ago for committing a burglary on Bryant street.

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We ask you to give us a call at your earliest convenience to be convinced that we are disposing of our brilliant and well assorted stock at prices never before heard of in this community.

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Show your local pride. Try them and you will surely be pleased.

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS.

Each and every pair of Royal Worcester Corsets have the full name stamped inside on the linen tape at the waist. If the full name is not there they are not genuine Royal Worcesters. The place to buy them is at the fitting-rooms, 10 Geary st., up stairs, corner of Kearny, where they are fitted free. We can fit any form at any price and warrant every pair. If you have not worn them you should try a pair.

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10 Geary st., cor. Kearny.
Interior merchants please address wholesale rooms, 35 New Montgomery st., San Francisco.

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8 to 14 O'Farrell Street.
WE HAVE REMOVED THE "LOUVRE" from the old basement under the Phelan building, and now occupy the finest quarters above ground in the city.
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