

SCHOOL FOR FARMERS.

Preparations for Its Opening at Camp Roache.

TO LAST THREE WEEKS.

Outline of the Work to be Undertaken During the Encampment.

SUGGESTIONS FOR VISITORS.

Full Details of the Programme and the List of Able Lecturers.

SAN JOSE, CAL., June 21.—Preparations are being rapidly made for the holding of the first annual session of the Farmers' Camp of Instruction and Summer School of Economics and Husbandry, to be held at Camp Roache, in the Santa Cruz Mountains, near Wrights, beginning Saturday, July 27, and continuing until August 15, inclusive. This is a new departure in California and has been established under the authority of the State Grange of California, P. of H., for the benefit of all interested in the problems of rural life and in raising the standard of comfort of our rural population. The local management is in Highland Grange, P. of H., and more directly in charge of the following committees:

Educational committee—Professor C. W. Childs, San Jose Grange, chairman; Rev. S. Goodenough, State Lecturer, P. of H.; Edward F. Adams, Highland Grange, Secretary. Library committee—W. H. Aiken, Wrights, chairman. Local committee—Edward F. Adams, Jerome F. Bassett, Carl H. Allen.

Ladies' auxiliary committee (appointed by Highland Grange to be in charge of matters relating to the comfort and entertainment of attendants)—Mrs. Carl H. Allen, Mrs. Milton H. Miller, Mrs. C. J. McKinney, Miss Jessie Norton, Miss Marion Adams.

The object of the camp is to afford an opportunity to all interested in the cultivation of the soil or in rural life to take up the study of plant life, plant disease, fertilizers, the facts and laws which control the material welfare of mankind in their special bearing on the conditions of rural life.

In its formal announcement of the encampment the camp committee says:

"It is controlled by the Grange, but is intended for all; it is in no sense intended as a clannish gathering of patrons, but as a means whereby the Grange may be felt as a beneficial influence by all classes of society."

"We call it an encampment, but we do not doubt that as many will desire to board in the vicinity as to camp."

"We call it a farmers' encampment, because its educational courses will have special reference to the conditions of rural life, and because we most earnestly desire and expect the attendance of farmers; but there is no man or woman who trains a plant or buys or sells an article who is not affected by the subjects to be discussed. Our conception, if it could be realized, is rather of a spot where all classes and conditions might come and mutually impart to each other in friendly discussion, under the most competent leadership, their different experiences and their differing views, each rather seeking to learn than striving to convince. Business and professional men and women, especially teachers, are invited, as well as farmers. But it is a farmers' encampment."

"The idea originated in Highland Grange, P. of H., the first proposal being that San Jose Grange as the strongest in this vicinity should lead the movement, which up to that point had been strictly local. After full discussion by all concerned it was deemed best that the educational features covering so broad a scope should be under the direction of the State Grange, while the local arrangements should for the present rest in Highland Grange. Should it be found desirable for any reason to hereafter organize a committee from all neighboring granges it will be done. It is desired that all granges in this part of the State shall have official connection with the enterprise, but the most convenient form and method of such connection is not yet determined. A tract of land has been secured and opened and will be maintained as a camping ground for such as desire to camp and a park for those preferring to board in the vicinity."

Camp charges cannot yet be fixed, as arrangements for tents have not yet been made. Tents with floors will be rented at a rate to cover cost. Let no one stay away on account of camp charges if willing to 'rough it.' Bring your tents and pitch them anywhere. Wear all your best.

"Provisions of all kinds can be bought as cheaply as elsewhere, with daily deliveries on the ground."

"As we have no means of judging how many will be present, and have almost no money and can incur no debt, we must ask early notice of all intending visitors."

"The committee will undertake to provide comfortably for all who give them two weeks' notice, and will simply do the best they can for others. Nobody shall starve, and no one can freeze here in August."

"The vicinity has a large and well established summer boarding business, and there will be ample accommodations for all likely to attend."

"Prices of board range from \$7 per week upward, according to accommodations expected, with some reduction for children."

"Applications, however, should be made at once, that all may know what to prepare for. Application may be made to the committee."

"Studies so serious as we propose require books of reference for successful prosecution. We do not lose sight of the fact that recreation is one of the principal objects, or suppose that many will actually 'bone down' to severe university work; but for the benefit of those who desire to fortify themselves with definite facts, we have undertaken the collection of a reference library of economics and agriculture. It cannot amount to much the present year, but will go. Donations of books in these departments are desired, especially of Government publications and statistical works. Donations of books may be sent to W. H. Aiken, Wrights, chairman of the committee on library."

"In conclusion we will say that we expect this year simply to lay the foundation for a great work. We shall see the influence of these meetings in our Farmer's Institutes, our horticultural conventions, the meetings of our granges, and we trust in the conduct of public affairs. So far as we know we have laid out our work on broader lines than have heretofore attempted anywhere by farmers, and it

will be quite sufficient if we lay a firm foundation this year.

"It is intended that the camp ground and all property in connection with it shall be owned by the State Grange in trust, to be applied to the uses herein described for the benefit of all. We need funds to buy tents and camp equipment, the rent of which will pay necessary expenses. All donations will be applied to such purposes and the property will be held in trust by the State Grange."

"Correspondence in regard to educational features should be addressed to Professor C. W. Childs, San Jose, Cal.; all other correspondence to camp committee, Highland Grange, Wrights, Cal."

The programme is as follows: Saturday, July 27, 2:30 P. M.—Formal opening. Address by Hon. A. P. Roache, worthy master of the State Grange. Remarks by invited guests. Such musical programme as may be arranged.

Monday, July 29, 9:30 A. M.—Agriculture: "Origin and Formation of Soils," Professor E. W. Hilgard, University of California, 2:30 P. M.—Economics: "Changes Taking Place in the Condition of the American Farmer," Professor E. A. Ross, Stanford University.

Tuesday, July 30, 9:30 A. M.—Agriculture: "The Soil and the Plant," Professor Hilgard, 2:30 P. M.—Economics: "Present Condition and Complaints of the Farmer," Professor Ross.

Wednesday, July 31, 9:30 A. M.—Agriculture: "Grasses and Forage Plants in Arid Countries," Professor E. J. Wilcox, University of California, 2:30 P. M.—Economics: "The Farmer as Buyer; the Trust Problem," Professor Ross.

Thursday, August 1, 9:30 A. M.—Agriculture: "What California Has Done for Horticulture," Professor Wickson, 2:30 P. M.—Economics: "The Farmer as Transporter; the Problem of Country Roads," Professor Ross.

Friday, August 2, 9:30 A. M.—Agriculture: "Progress of Horticultural Art and Industry," Professor Wickson, 2:30 P. M.—Economics: "The Farmer as Seller; Speculation in Farm Products," Professor Ross.

Saturday, August 3, 9:30 A. M.—Agriculture: "Parasites for Insect Control," Professor Woodworth, 2:30 P. M.—Economics: "The Farmer as Debtor; the Money Problem," Professor Ross.

Sunday, August 4, 9:30 A. M.—Agriculture: "Our Insect Campmates," Professor Woodworth, 2:30 P. M.—Economics: "The Farmer as Taxpayer; the Tariff Problem," Professor Ross.

Monday, August 5, 9:30 A. M.—Agriculture: "California Forests," C. H. Shinn, University of California, 2:30 P. M.—Economics: "The Farmer as Operator; the Problem of Self-help," Professor Ross. An extra lecture is promised by Mr. Shinn on the experiment stations of the university.

Tuesday, August 6, 9:30 A. M.—Agriculture: "The Olive and Its Products," A. P. Hayne, University of California, 2:30 P. M.—Economics: "The Farmer as Taxpayer; State and Local Taxation," Professor Ross.

Wednesday, August 7, 9:30 A. M.—Agriculture: "The Olive and Its Products," A. P. Hayne, University of California, 2:30 P. M.—Economics: "The Farmer as Taxpayer; State and Local Taxation," Professor Ross.

Thursday, August 8, 9:30 A. M.—Agriculture: "The Olive and Its Products," A. P. Hayne, University of California, 2:30 P. M.—Economics: "The Farmer as Taxpayer; State and Local Taxation," Professor Ross.

Friday, August 9, 9:30 A. M.—Agriculture: "The Olive and Its Products," A. P. Hayne, University of California, 2:30 P. M.—Economics: "The Farmer as Taxpayer; State and Local Taxation," Professor Ross.

Saturday, August 10—Some entertainment arranged by the ladies' auxiliary committee.

Sunday, August 11—Some entertainment arranged by the ladies' auxiliary committee.

Monday, August 12—Some entertainment arranged by the ladies' auxiliary committee.

Tuesday, August 13—Some entertainment arranged by the ladies' auxiliary committee.

Wednesday, August 14—Some entertainment arranged by the ladies' auxiliary committee.

Thursday, August 15—Some entertainment arranged by the ladies' auxiliary committee.

Friday, August 16—Some entertainment arranged by the ladies' auxiliary committee.

Saturday, August 17—Some entertainment arranged by the ladies' auxiliary committee.

Sunday, August 18—Some entertainment arranged by the ladies' auxiliary committee.

Monday, August 19—Some entertainment arranged by the ladies' auxiliary committee.

Tuesday, August 20—Some entertainment arranged by the ladies' auxiliary committee.

Wednesday, August 21—Some entertainment arranged by the ladies' auxiliary committee.

REVELRY AT UKIAH.

A Grand Ball Tendered to the Second Regiment.

IT WAS A GREAT SUCCESS.

Another Day Taken Up With Target Practice and Skirmish Drill.

CONCERT BY THE OFFICERS.

Adjutant Kelliher Proves as Good a Musician as He is a Militiaman.

UKIAH, CAL., June 21.—Camp Foster seems to be a fixture and the routine of camp life is as regular as clockwork. The sunrise-gun, the skirmish-firing in the morning and the cannons booming as the sun disappears in the afternoon are already as familiar as the pastoral sounds to the valley farmer.

The concert in camp tendered by the officers to the citizens was voted a success. Adjutant Kelliher demonstrated that he has musical powers as well as military skill. Mrs. Kelliher, the adjutant's wife, sang and played, also furnishing the accompaniment for the others. The colonel's colored attaches, Barnham and Campbell, gave plantation sketches, which were well received. On the whole the entertainment was creditable and interesting.

The silhouette target practice and skirmish drill were continued to-day. Battery C, Captain Boxton, 30 men, scored 168, being 16 standing hits, 5 kneeling and 20 recumbent.

Battery F, Captain Jinks, 21 men, hit standing 4 times, kneeling 12, recumbent 8, scoring 100 points.

Battery D, Captain Jordan, 21 men, scored 47, with 3 standing hits, 2 kneeling and 6 recumbent.

Squads of sixty men, with two shots each at the different targets, fired individual scores. Six men from F scored as follows: Sergeant Heenan, kneeling 2, standing 1, recumbent 2; a total of 21 out of a possible 24, which is considered a fine record. Harkness, O'Connor 10, Corporal Turton 4 and Sergeant Brown 9, making an aggregate for F's squad of 60.

Battery C's squad scored a total of 40, with individual records as follows: Sheehan 8, Otten 9, Corporal Ackerman 8, Striple 5, Corporal Gully 0 and L. Ringen 10.

The feature of escorting the colors at dress parade was again given to-day, Battery E, Captain Cunningham, acting as escort. It was done with a little more precision to-day than yesterday, and Colonel Macdonald, who announces the arrival of Brigadier-General Warfield for to-morrow, says it will be perfect for the brigadier-general to witness on review.

To-night there is a sound of revelry and Mendocino's capital is thronged with beauty and with civility. The electric lights shine brightly over fair women and brave men. Hundreds of hearts beat happily, and when the music of the regimental band arises with its voluptuous swell soft eyes look love to eyes which

Edward White, all of Watsonville. The capital stock is \$50,000, divided into 5000 shares.

New Amalden to Celebrate.

SAN JOSE, CAL., June 21.—The citizens of New Alameda are making arrangements for a grand celebration on the Fourth. A committee, consisting of James Hurst Sr., C. F. O'Brien, A. C. Inness, John Dunstan, W. France, R. J. Pearce and Joseph T. Toy, have the matter in charge and will leave nothing undone to make the day a success. In the morning there will be a parade, in which the Sunday-schools and different societies and persons representing historic characters will participate. In the afternoon literary exercises will be held at the picnic grounds. James Harry Sr. will be president of the day.

Added to Frightening Women.

SAN JOSE, CAL., June 21.—While Miss Pearl Safstrom, accompanied by Mrs. E. Frost, was on her way home last evening from a visit to the latter lady, near the cannery on San Carlos street, an unknown man approached the ladies and grabbed Miss Safstrom by the wrists. Mrs. Frost had a pistol with her and leveled it at the man, who immediately let go of Miss Safstrom and took to his heels.

Of late several ladies in the neighborhood have been accosted by the same fellow, and on numerous occasions he has chased several young ladies into houses in that vicinity.

Want a Sanitary District.

SAN JOSE, CAL., June 21.—A petition was filed with the Board of Supervisors today by residents on the Alameda asking for the establishment of a sanitary district. The proposed district is to take in the section west of the city limits and south of the Alameda. The petition is signed by thirty-seven freeholders in that vicinity.

SAN JOSE'S WILL CASE.

Attorney Pillsbury Outlines the Issues in the Contest.

The Trial of the Matter Has Been Set for the First of July.

SAN JOSE, CAL., June 21.—The Barron case was up before Judge Reynolds today and Attorney Pillsbury, special counsel of the Barron estate, appeared to oppose the suit of Edward A. Barron, the mulatto claimant to the estate of Edward A. Barron, deceased, for a partial distribution. Judge Reynolds made an order to submit the question of Attorney Pillsbury as issues in the case. The issues are as follows: Is Edward A. Barron, the petitioner, the son of Edward Barron, deceased? Was the petitioner born on February 9, 1891? At the time of the birth of the petitioner was the said Edward Barron, deceased, an unmarried man? For how long prior to the birth of petitioner was the said Edward Barron, deceased, an unmarried man? How long subsequent to the birth of the petitioner did the said Edward Barron remain unmarried? Did the said Edward Barron receive the petitioner into the family of said deceased as his own child, and, if so, when? Did the said Edward Barron ever, with the consent of his wife, receive the petitioner into his family as his own child? Did the said defendant publicly acknowledge the petitioner, Edward A. Barron, to be his own child, and, if so, when? Did the said Edward Barron, deceased, otherwise treat petitioner as a legitimate son?

ability to ultimately win fame and consequently success. Pretty Miss Rosella La Saille, a black-haired, dark-eyed mission schoolteacher, is about to leave books and school children behind for the more exciting charms of the stage, and if the stories of those who have been admitted to the privacy of rehearsals are to be believed, her choice of the stage as a profession is a wise one.

Miss La Saille, who is a native daughter, is well known in social circles, besides being one of the most popular teachers in San Francisco. She has appeared in numerous private theatricals, her work on these occasions being of an extremely high order. Possessed of a magnificent form, well-rounded and symmetrical, a face whose every line shows strength, toned with beauty, and a voice so well modulated that it is capable of interpreting the whole scope of emotions, there is no reason why Miss La Saille should not speedily reach the front rank of prominent actresses.

Two months ago this young lady began an active course of training at a school of acting. During the first week in July she will essay the very difficult role of Marco in "The Marble Heart," which is to be presented at one of the local theaters. Miss La Saille is fond of emotional pathos, though she is quite capable of doing other work with the same degree of excellence. Those who have seen "The Marble Heart" fully appreciate the fact that the character of Marco is a difficult and trying one, being her work at the coming performance will be watched with not a little anxiety and a great deal of interest by her friends.

Miss La Saille has an offer from an Eastern company, and will probably leave for New York in time to begin next season.

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IN THE LAND OF ISLAM.

Father Terence Caraher Writes of His Experience in Turkey.

Investigated the Armenian Atrocities—England Should Act Immediately.

The following letter, written by Rev. Father Terence Caraher to the CALL, dated at Constantinople, February 23, 1895, was delayed in transmission, and was therefore not available for publication until after the reverend gentleman's return to California. It is deemed of sufficient interest to warrant its publication at this time:

COSANTINOPLE, February 23, 1895. Editor CALL.—I have cherished a strong and ever-increasing desire to visit the renowned city of Constantinople, and I feel a great satisfaction now that my desire is fulfilled. Constantinople must be the Mecca of the thoughts of every student of history, for the reason that its history is closely interwoven with that of a large part of the world and with the very existence of Christianity. Time and again has the city of the Sultan sent armies into Asia for the overthrow of rival powers, and into Europe for the extinction of Christianity and the spread of Islamism.

Two circumstances, unfortunately, have greatly marred the pleasures of my long-desired visit. The first is the great quantity of rain that has fallen here since my arrival, which has converted the streets into seething rivers of mud; and the second is the outbreak of cholera, which, although not serious or alarming, has caused a quarantine to be established in every port west of Brindisi against Constantinople.

I do not exaggerate when I assert that the city of Constantinople is not surpassed by any city in the world for beauty of situation. Eased upon seven hills, the city looks out upon Asia Minor, whilst its feet are washed by the waters of the Golden Horn and the Sea of Marmora. On its right extends the Bosphorus from the sea of Marmora to the Archipelago, while on its left it looks through the Bosphorus, as through a telescope, into the Black Sea. On account of its geographical position it effectively blocks the way of Russia to the East, and the city of the Sultan is the only one in the world which is not washed by the waters of the Golden Horn and the Sea of Marmora. On its right extends the Bosphorus from the sea of Marmora to the Archipelago, while on its left it looks through the Bosphorus, as through a telescope, into the Black Sea. On account of its geographical position it effectively blocks the way of Russia to the East, and the city of the Sultan is the only one in the world which is not washed by the waters of the Golden Horn and the Sea of Marmora.

The monuments of Constantinople, which have been all razed in Christian times, and, to a great extent, by Christian hands, deserve a passing notice at least. The church of St. Sophia, built in its present form by the Emperor Justinian, ranks high among temples of worship. It covers an area of 8150 square yards and is the fourth largest church in the world. Its brazen portals, its golden mosaics, its huge columns and its lofty dome are works of the highest order. When a city that such an imposing, magnificent structure should have

been converted from a Christian temple into a Mohammedan-mosque! The walls and towers that encompass ancient Byzantium have scarcely a parallel in the world. The section on the Sea of Marmora has almost entirely succumbed to the constant action of the waves, but the section on land remained almost intact until last July. The earthquake that then visited the city and the neighboring towns and villages made rents and breaches in those walls where the catapults and battering-rams of besiegers took no effect.

The ancient Seraglio in Stamboul, the present palace of the Sultan in Pera, and the numerous palaces lining the shores of the Bosphorus are remarkable, not only for their eligibility of site, but also for their architectural designs, their richness of material and their beauty of finish. An excursion on the Bosphorus disclosed to our view a most pleasing panorama of palaces, kiosks and castles.

On entering, traversing and leaving Constantinople the most conspicuous and striking objects are the mosques and minarets. While some of these mosques were originally Catholic churches, others have been enriched and embellished by the material of Catholic churches laid in ruins. On entering the mosques the Christian traveler is forcibly struck not only by their stupendous dimensions but also by the dreary waste inclosed within their walls. Their interior is stonily marked by the holiness, the dreariness and desolation that are the characteristics of Mohammedanism.

Turning from the physical features of Con-

FROM STUDY TO STAGE.

Miss Roselle La Saille, a Schoolteacher, to Adopt the Drama.

IS TO GO TO THE EAST SOON.

She Is Said to Be Very Strong in Emotional and Heavy Parts.

From the schoolroom to the stage is not a very big jump, when looked at in the common-sense way, yet there are few who would undertake such a step, unless fortified with the absolute consciousness of

stantinople to the Turks themselves the subject fills one with feelings of detestation and of horror, and now I ever, do I feel the want of forcible, graphic language. Leaving untouched the question of religion and morality, the Turks are an unprogressive and cruel race.

Firstly, they are unprogressive. Whatever the Turk has touched has been blighted and blasted, and he can be traced everywhere by chaos, misery and desolation. While Christians have been moving onward and upward in every country where they have gained a foothold Mohammedans, on the contrary, have been tending backward and downward. Some parts of the Turkish empire are as uncivilized and backward to-day as they were at the introduction of Christianity, and wherever you find the fruits and blessings of civilization immediately set them down to the credit of Christians. The few railways that are in the Sultan's realm have been constructed and are operated by companies from Christian nations, and the very custom-house and quay in Constantinople belong to a French company.

In the second place, the Turks are a heartless, cruel race. They think as little of the rights of man as they do of those of a spider, and they believe that the more Christians they worry and slaughter the more intense will be their carnal, sensual pleasures.

I have made searching inquiries into the Armenian massacre, and if only a twentieth part of the reports that have been published are true, I will say the very difficult role of Marco in "The Marble Heart," which is to be presented at one of the local theaters. Miss La Saille is fond of emotional pathos, though she is quite capable of doing other work with the same degree of excellence. Those who have seen "The Marble Heart" fully appreciate the fact that the character of Marco is a difficult and trying one, being her work at the coming performance will be watched with not a little anxiety and a great deal of interest by her friends.

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DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

Merchant L. W. McGlauffin Says That He Will Fight to a Finish.

YOUNG BRESSE STILL AWAY.

Experting of the Books Furnishes Further Evidence of a Significant Character.

"I have very little to say concerning Bresse, the Fair trustees or any one else just at present," said L. W. McGlauffin, yesterday, "as I do not care to give my enemies any advantage, eh?" winding up his sentence with that little trick he has of giving an interrogative inflection to his utterances, whether they be direct, emphatic or tentative.

"Has Mr. Bresse been found?" "No, sir; and I don't think he will for the present."

"And Smith's vanishment is as complete as ever?" "Exactly, and I think he will stay vanished for a while, eh?"

Mr. McGlauffin volunteered no assertions relative to the case, except to say that he was pleased with the way in which the CALL had treated him. "I am free to express myself as deeply gratified with the manner in which the CALL has handled the whole affair from beginning to end. I have every reason to remember that the paper was the first to give the story to the public, and from its initial information on the proposition up to the present time it has been fair, authentic and interesting. Beyond that I am not talking. Therefore, I shall have to ask you to excuse me."

The assertion that Mr. McGlauffin has not obtained his original opinion regarding his former partner and other matters discussed by him within the last few days means: First, that the experting of the books has confirmed the suspicions originally entertained concerning Bresse's mutilation of the account books; and second, that he handled them in such a way as to keep his partner considerably in ignorance of the firm's transactions in detail, and that Bresse had more to do with Smith, the missing bookkeeper, than any other man in the office.

Mr. McGlauffin has allowed it to be plainly inferred that he was suspicious of Bresse some time before Smith's mysterious disappearance, and since then it is obvious to every one who reads the CALL on the young broker, Mr. Collins, the receiver, is satisfied that the man who mutilated the books of the firm was not as familiar with them as would naturally have been the man who worked in the office daily and was in the habit of turning to the pages of the individual accounts without referring to the index.

"That is shrewd," said Mr. Collins, "by the way in which the work was done. It was a close watch at the bank, and he cut a wide swath with the valuable folios."

Mr. Collins declined to commit himself in the matter of detective surveillance at the California Bank, but it was asserted by two responsible brokers on the Exchange yesterday that two or three detectives were employed in the case. One of the secret service men is devoting his time tracing young Bresse, while the others are keeping a close watch at the bank in the hope of catching one of Bresse's checks.

A prominent broker whose office is not far from that of McGlauffin and Co., said yesterday: "If you will promise not to drag my name into this affair, I will give you an expression of opinion." He continued:

"I thought the thing would have come out before, but I see now that a day or two will be required to develop the lead for the public gratification. It will turn things upside down when it comes, and it will be a surprise, if not a shock, to many who are on 'Change. I cannot go further than