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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Postage Free: Daily and Sunday Call, one year, by mail, \$6.00...

BUSINESS OFFICE: 710 Market Street, Telephone 1868.

EDITORIAL ROOMS: 617 Clay Street, Telephone 1874.

BRANCH OFFICES: 530 Montgomery Street, 1215 Mission Street, 116 Ninth Street.

OAKLAND OFFICE: 508 Broadway, Telephone 1868.

EASTERN OFFICE: Pacific States Advertising Bureau, 110 Broadway, New York City.

THE SUMMER MONTHS: Are you going to the country on a vacation? If so, it is no trouble for us to forward the CALL to your address.

THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL: When the carnivals are over the fairs will begin. Lying is the least of the evils of sensational journalism.

Hard times are passing away, but soft snaps are as scarce as ever. The San Quentin gallows has already reassured its hungry aspect.

It is a dull day that doesn't furnish a new witness to the Durrant case. The Colma Club is making some vigorous whacks at the City's fair name.

A boom seems to increase prices, but enterprise increases business. It may seem inconsistent to oppose prize-fighting while the Solid Eight flourish.

Local resources can be developed better by home energy than by foreign capital. Bandit Brady has an eye to the excellent quality of the hemp kept in stock at San Quentin.

The Solid Eight will find out before long that the code of California is not a bundle of false pretenses. Administration Democrats in Kentucky may have nominated Joe Blackburn, but he is still able to kick.

Alameda County's reduction of its assessment has changed Assessor Dalton's fidelity to heroism. Even when you put yourself in another man's place you don't always see the world from his point of view.

There are a good many criminals who might well reflect that San Quentin has both a graveyard and a gallows. Woodward's exploits in Cuba have paralyzed the wings upon which Creelmann's ambition soared at Port Arthur.

When Hawaii places herself in a position to press a cable button she may be sure that America will do the rest. This is the closing day of the Horr and Harvey debate and both sides have promised the dear public to try to put a little life into it.

Judging from the symptoms made public, Mr. Harrison has more fool friends than any other Presidential candidate who isn't a fool himself. The great consolation of an honest officer is the conspicuous advertising which his worth receives from the crookedness of his official associates.

Hoke Smith made a wide circuit in his gold money campaign in Georgia, but wide as it was he did not succeed in getting round his own record. It is conceivable that Brady takes many a futile glance toward the wicket of his cell to see if Sheriff Bogard's ghost has acquired the peering habit.

Senator Gorman seems to have mistaken the noise of his success in the Democratic primaries in Maryland for the voice of a mighty people, and he thinks he hears the buzzing of the Presidential bee. San Francisco takes a high rank among the cities of the Union for manufacturing industries, and ought to be sufficiently proud of them to give them a support on which they can thrive and increase.

A startling exhibition of Mr. Corbett's prowess is seen in the pains which he takes to inform Mr. Fitzsimmons what particular form of rib-roasting Mr. Fitzsimmons must stop in order not to be knocked out. The convention of the Afro-American League, which has been called to meet in this city to-morrow, will bring together the ablest men of that race in the State, and will doubtless result in important work for the general good.

The report of the dinner given by young Rodman Wanamaker in Paris, in which he supplied each guest with a whole leg of mutton, a whole salmon, a truffled fowl and a double magnum of champagne, must have made old John Wanamaker turn pale, unless he saw its value as an advertisement of the ability of the family to go the whole hog.

That distinguished Tammany statesman, Richard Croker, who was in England during the recent elections, has drawn from his observations and telegraphed to this country the profound moral reflection: "Humanity is the same everywhere, the lower classes are controlled by the same impulses in England as in America and there is just as much corruption in London as in New York."

The friends of the Solid Eight are trying to delude the people into the belief that the opposition to the scheme for granting an extensive railway franchise to the Market-street Railway Company springs from an antagonism to that company. It cannot be too often repeated, therefore, that the opposition is directed solely to the illegality of the job and the loss to the City of the money value of the franchise. Keep telling this truth and you will shame the devil.

SENSATIONAL NEWS.

The reasonable deductions from a reading of the Holmes case at Chicago are bad enough, for they seem to show that the insurance methods of this country permitted a scoundrel to insure the lives of a number of persons for his benefit and then murder them for the insurance money. This much is credible because it is possible and because the life-insurance vogue invites this sort of crime.

Even in London, where the law is severer, the insurance and murdering of children is a thriving industry. But there are disclosures made in the news from Chicago with reference to Holmes that cannot be read without a shudder for the horrors of sensational journalism. Let it be understood in the first place that policemen and detectives find in the existence of sensational newspapers an opportunity for advertising their prowess among those whose order of intellect accepts sensational newspapers as a proper expression of truth and justice.

Hence there is an incentive on the part of such officers to give out for publication the most ridiculous news in order not only to make themselves conspicuous, but also to curry favor with the sensational newspapers, whose favor they find it profitable to court. The Holmes case at Chicago has been fully as prolific as the Durrant case at San Francisco in the production of vicious phases of sensationalism. The truth in all such cases is generally bad enough, but it is never so bad but that it must be made immeasurably worse in order to meet the requirements of certain journalistic standards. Hardly a day arrives but that brings news of some incredibly ghastly evidence of Holmes' ferocity. Thus, the discovery in his house cellar of a tank used for the manufacture of illuminating gas was sufficient to furnish sensational newspapers with columns of blood-curdling accounts of a chemical vat in which he had decomposed the cadavers of his victims. It is incredible that newspaper editors could have believed the tank was meant for the destruction of human bodies, and that their deliberate perversion of the value of that discovery may be taken as a measure of such a journalistic conscience. With a delicious insouciance Holmes has given a rational explanation of many of the other ludicrously important "discoveries" which the police have made and the sensational press published, although it did not require his pricking of the bubble to inform intelligent readers that a sensational police and a sensational press were conspiring to cheat a heedless public.

One of the clearly evident effects of this sort of journalism is to cheapen and degrade the police. It is an incentive to spectacular effects rather than to a hard, patient and earnest pursuit of criminals. It is an inducement to the police to surrender knowledge, the publication of which would tend to defeat justice. In every aspect of the case the practice is demoralizing as well as disgusting, and is an insult to the higher intelligence of the community in which it is followed.

CAMP ROACHE.

The keynote of the address of the Hon. A. P. Roache, master of the State Grange, at the opening of the camp of instruction and school of economics in the Santa Cruz Mountains, was very properly co-operation. Its importance is emphasized by the controversy now raging concerning the best method of marketing California fruit in the East. Indeed, there is hardly a problem now confronting the rural industries of the State whose solution does not in some measure bring about a consideration of the extent to which co-operation can be devised and practiced by the farmers.

The regular courses of instruction at the camp begin to-day. They are to consist mainly of lectures by men well fitted by experience and by education to give instruction on the subjects with which they are to deal. Representing the faculty of the State University and of Stanford, the lecturers will present to the farmers the conclusions of the ablest thinkers and most comprehensive students of the problems before them, and as a consequence, so far as an increase of knowledge is concerned, every listener will be benefited and derive a profit from the school.

It will not be surprising, however, if the greatest gain of the camp results from the discussions which will take place among the farmers themselves upon the subjects treated by the lecturers. In these discussions every principle laid down will be subjected to the test of minds whose ideas on the question have been derived from the arduous school of actual experience. These ideas may not always harmonize with the theories advanced by the lecturers, and in the debates upon them there will be an opportunity to get rid of errors and misconceptions and form a better understanding of the problems of farm life and consequently a fuller comprehension of the best means of solving them.

From present appearances there is every probability the camp will prove as successful as could be expected from the first venture. It has been well located, the programme has been well devised and the management is in the hands of competent, energetic men. While primarily intended for farmers, it will be attractive to all who are interested in agriculture, in the complex relations of economics to farm life and in the further development of the principle of co-operation. It is becoming more and more evident that the individual cannot much longer maintain himself single-handed against the increasing complexity of the relations and trusts of the industrial world, and therefore any and every movement that tends to bring the producers of the State into a comprehensive co-operation ought to be of interest not to farmers only, but to all who feel a rightful concern in the affairs of the people and of the commonwealth.

A QUESTION OF TRUTH.

In commenting upon the opposition of the Call to the contract of the Solid Eight to confer a valuable franchise upon the Market-street Railway Company for the small sum of \$500, the Ware, through one of its young men, says: "The head and front of their offending appears to be that they awarded a street railroad contract to the Market-street Railroad Company, which can build and run it, instead of awarding it to Joost, as to whose capacity to build and run it there are grave doubts. Why does not Mr. Shortridge order his young man to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and so shame the devil."

On the showing of this statement it is evident the Ware is in sad need of the truth. The Solid Eight has not given a street railroad contract to the Market-street Railway Company, nor so far as we know does the Eight design to do so, even though it be conceded that the company "can build it and run it." The issue is one of granting a valuable street railway franchise. The law requires that when municipal franchises are petitioned for they shall be advertised and sold to the highest bidder. The Solid Eight proposes to sell the franchise in question under terms that will bar out all bidders except

one, and designs, furthermore, to let that one a bidder purchase that valuable franchise for the trifling sum of \$500. It is, therefore, not a question between the Market-street Railway Company and Mr. Joost. It is a plain issue between the law and official misconduct.

This is not the first time the Solid Eight and their friends have tried to delude the people into the belief that the opposition to them is no more than a spiteful antagonism to the Market-street Railroad Company or a cunning attempt to help some one else get a franchise. Once or twice before statements just about as distorted as those the Ware have been tried. When once tried, however, they have not been repeated. Nor is it likely that this one will be. The case is too clear. Under the law the Solid Eight cannot give a franchise to any one. The franchise must be sold, says the law, to the highest bidder, and consequently the only rivalry the Market-street Railway Company has to fear under the law is that some one will raise their bid and thus cause the franchise to bring into the City treasury its real market value.

The enforcement of the law would result in no unfairness to the Market-street Railway Company, but would be of considerable benefit to the taxpayers. The Solid Eight are well aware that the City needs money. They are well aware that a franchise was sold to Sutro for \$600. They know, therefore, that such franchises are valuable; that they bring money to the City treasury. Then why do they not obey the law and sell this franchise in question to the highest bidder, instead of trying to sneak it away for \$500?

This is the truth and nothing but the truth we have told to shame the Ware. The whole truth of the transactions involved in this attempt to violate the law, wrong the taxpayers and defraud the City treasury is known only to those who arranged the job. If that whole truth were published it might not bring a blush to the Solid Eight, but we may be sure it would put to shame every intelligent man who has tried to defend them.

JUDGES AND LITIGATION.

An interesting discussion has arisen in the East over the statement in recent address by Joseph Choate that England with her 30,000,000 people does not have so many Judges to attend to her legal controversies as any one of our larger States. She finds thirty-two Judges of the first class equal to all her wants, while New York has 140 and Illinois 178. The discussion turns upon the question whether the American or the English system is the better. Litigation in this country is much cheaper than in England, and consequently many more suits are brought. To handle this increase of cases there must be an increase of Judges. The discussion goes back therefore to a consideration of whether it is of advantage to a people to have law proceedings provided for them so cheaply that they can afford to bring suits and go to law with one another on the slightest occasion.

Undoubtedly cheap law has some advantages. It gives a poor man a better chance of protection in his rights and his property than he would otherwise have. It puts the people of a country nearer on an equality. It enables any citizen at a comparatively moderate cost to take an appeal to the courts against a wrong-doer and thus checks the tendency among certain classes of the rich to override and injure their poorer neighbors.

The evil of cheap law lies in the fact that its cheapness induces people to resort to it when there is no need of it. Thus a large proportion of our litigation is utterly senseless, useless and ought never to have been started. Its existence not only demands the maintenance of a large number of Judges, but attracts to the legal profession thousands of men, practitioners of the law who are not lawyers in any right sense of the word and who live on the fees they can get out of people who go to law with some petty case that ought never to be allowed to engage public attention or entail public expense.

Perhaps the English system of thirty-two Judges for 30,000,000 of people makes law too high, but ours would seem to make it too cheap. We could well afford to spare from California a good many Judges, a good many lawyers and a good deal of litigation. It is said that despite the small number of Judges in England and the formality that prevails there, they get through with their work quicker than ours and both criminal and civil cases are settled more promptly. This fact will incline many to regard the English system as best. At any rate, we have nothing to do but law reform over there and the value of the discussion is to consider whether it may lead public sentiment to demand reform here.

Harvey Wins. The Horr and Harvey debate will be closed to-day by what will perhaps be the most earnest and most interesting discussion of the series. It is intended to be a summary of the whole controversy and each disputant will of course put forth his strongest efforts to maintain his cause in the best light and overwhelm his opponent with confusion.

There will be of course wide differences of opinion in the public judgment on the controversy. The gold men will applaud Horr's efforts, the silver men will applaud Harvey's and the waverers will continue to waver. Nevertheless, the gain of the debate will accrue to the silver side. It has already added much to Harvey's prestige. He entered the controversy known only as the writer of a book on the silver question which has a tremendous run, but is without any characteristic of permanent value. Horr was known as a man of more than ordinary force, a statesman of considerable reputation, one of the leading debaters in Congress for several terms, and now the financial writer for one of the leading papers of the country. Many sincere silver men doubted whether Harvey could stand successfully against the practiced debater opposed to him. There are no longer any such doubts entertained. To the surprise of the general public the silver champion has not only proven superior in knowledge but equal in debate to his foe, and in the contest of Saturday gained a decided and important victory.

When in the course of the Saturday discussion Mr. Horr said, "What Harvey wants and what these people are after is to destroy all property and to put this Nation on a socialist and anarchist basis," he practically confessed defeat. The man who has no other argument against metallism than that that might as well quit. Up to this time therefore the honors of the debate are with Harvey. His prestige has grown during the discussion while that of his opponent has distinctly fallen off, and Horr will have to make strenuous efforts in the way of honest argument if he hopes to redeem himself in the closing contest to-day.

It has been only recently that some worthy persons, including lawyers, resorted the respectably old word "talesmen," and began indelicately to apply it to persons summoned as jurymen other than those selected from among the bystanders in or about the courtroom.

A LOOK AT THE FUTURE.

There has rarely been in the history of the press so much outside discussion and comment upon its methods and morals as there is to-day, nor has there ever been a time when there was more reason for this inquiry into the greatest power for good or evil of civilized communities. But a little of the greatest century of many cycles is left, and into it the results of accumulated discovery and invention, shaped and directed by the hands of genius, are being crowded, says the New York Fourth Estate. We are watchers at the birth of what once would have seemed the uncanny child of wild fancy, and yet we are the witnesses of the coming of an era of wondrous beauty, powers and possibilities.

Modes of locomotion and of living are changing, and man has become a nobler animal, with abilities that seem supernatural and ambitions almost too great for attainment. The press, which has the duty to act as historical of this remarkable time of transition, transformation and triumph, must expect the searching scrutiny of all men, and listening to their suggestions, shape itself in accordance with their wishes. It is easy in speaking of the power of the press to proceed on the supposition that it is really the actual mold of public opinion.

The fact is that the press is not all-powerful, and that it is really but the reflection of the character of the people it caters to and serves. It does mold public opinion in so far as its circulation is large and influential, but it is primarily what it is and holds the power it does because it is popular. This is the age of the people, and fortunately they are inclined to look to a better press, and are turning from the gossiping, scandal-telling servant to the wise and faithful friend. It is not so many years ago that a philosopher from not so many lands judged the various cities of America according to the popularity of the press, and saw their morality in the style of the papers, and that had the greatest circulation. It could have shocked several great commentaries if his observations had been catalogued in the local papers.

The discussion and observation of the papers from the outside is a healthy sign. It ministers, who have too often mistaken printer's ink for a snare of the devil, now frequently ally themselves to the press and are proud of it as a tremendous power for good, is surely a token that the coming century is to be a better one. It is idle to attempt to particularize in prophecy just what the twentieth century publications will be, but it is worth mentioning that there is a general belief and hope that the closing of the highly creditable manner of every vile scribe in the social spheres will not prove profitable journalism. It is also thought that the news confined to what is of healthy interest will leave room for intelligent discussion and literary excellence.

"THE CALL'S" TREATMENT OF THE DURRANT CASE. To the Editor of The Call:—I would like just enough space in your honorable paper to express the thanks and appreciation of myself and friends of the highly creditable manner in which THE CALL has presented the news of the Durrant case to the public. We are thankful that we have at least one paper that will give us the news of this case as well as all other items of interest, in an unbiased and unvarnished manner without presuming to color by its own opinion.

But we want to especially thank THE CALL for the stand it has taken in this celebrated case and for its advocacy of fair play. I do this in behalf of my friends. Yours truly, J. E. McCONNELL. San Francisco, July 27, 1895.

PERSONAL.

J. A. Reed, a big rancher of Reedley, is at the Grand. Henry P. Martin of New York registered at the Palace yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Spencer of Santa Barbara are at the Palace. Irving W. Kelly, theatrical man, is a guest at the Hotel St. Nicholas. A. S. Smith of the Marysville Standard is a guest at the Lick House. Dr. W. J. Hanna, a physician of Sacramento, is registered at the Grand. P. L. Barrington, editor of the San Jose Democrat, is at the Occidental. Dr. G. B. Little, a leading citizen of Burlington, Iowa, is at the Grand Hotel. C. C. Campbell, a prominent merchant of Red Bluff, is staying at the Grand. State Senator Eugene Aram of Woodland registered yesterday at the Hotel St. Nicholas. Mr. and Mrs. William J. Nead, tourists of Philadelphia, are registered at the Occidental Hotel. Robert McPherson, real estate man of McPherson, Cal., registered at the Lick House yesterday. J. B. Smallwood and wife and Miss C. H. Worthington of Baltimore are guests at the Palace. James Henry Storey and Henry C. Swentzel, tourists of Brooklyn, N. Y., are guests at the Palace. J. P. Merville and Frank Dulmeine of France are registered at the Grand. They have been inspecting mining properties in the region of Gray Valley. C. W. Wright of Modesto, author of the Wright Irrigation act, which Judge Ross has declared unconstitutional, is in town for a few days and is staying at the Lick.

OPINIONS OF EDITORS.

The Irrigation question has gone back to the old middle of ten years ago, when the entire State was divided over for and against riparian rights and nobody knew what the words meant.—San Jose Mercury.

The Vanderbilt railroads in New York are to be indicted for manslaughter in causing, by their negligence, the death of eighteen persons within the current year. This might be an effective way to deal with the owners of the steamer Colma.—Portland Oregonian.

The man who advertises the right kind of goods at fair prices through suitable channels will reap manifold returns from his enterprise. Mrs. D. Quilan and her daughter, Miss Esther Quilan, have returned home after sojourning two months at Howard Springs, Lake County. Nearly as bad—"Brother Wilgus," said the deacon, "there is a report current that you were run out of Plunkville by White Caps five years ago."

"It is not quite that bad," said the minister, with a slight smile; "it was only a threatened donation party."—Indianapolis Journal.

Bookkeeper—If you are out when Mr. Never-pay comes in to-morrow to order a suit of clothes, what shall I tell him? Tailor—How do you know he is coming in? Bookkeeper—He sent \$20 to-day as an installment on his old account.—New York Truth.

A conjurer was recently performing the old trick of producing eggs from a pocket handkerchief, when he remarked to a little boy, in view of the fact that his mother can't get eggs without hens, can she? "Of course she can," replied the boy. "Why, how's that?" asked the conjurer. "She keeps ducks," replied the boy.—Richmond State.

THE BICYCLE AMBULANCE CORPS OF BERLIN—ONE OF THE LATEST USES TO WHICH THE WHEEL HAS BEEN PUT.

[Reproduced from an engraving in the New York World.]

velop water-power at Clear Lake and transmit it to San Francisco, a distance of seventy-five miles. Perhaps some one will eventually recognize the opportunity presented to develop power in the Los Gatos Canyon and transmit it to San Jose, a distance of only eighteen miles.—San Jose Mercury.

If the farmers know what is to their advantage the school at Highland will be well attended. It is a matter of vital importance that such an institution as the summer school for farmers be maintained, and upon the support and interest manifest at this time will depend the continuance of the project. By all means let us have the summer school for farmers.—Los Angeles Herald.

We have discovered that power and wealth have their origin in the common people and on the industry, honesty and patriotism depends the welfare of the State, and not on the good or ill will of any one individual, be he prince or citizen. So in our displays the mock pomp and ceremony which attends the queen of beauty and of flowers has perhaps a more real foundation than that which accompanies the grandest potentate on earth, for it is founded on the good will and affection of all the people.—Eureka Times.

The Mechanics' Fair in San Francisco this year is to make a specialty of California made goods. Manufacturers from all parts of the State, whatever may be their output, are especially invited to display their goods and the process of their production. Power will be furnished free by the fair managers, and every opportunity afforded to display every California product. It is a great scheme and should be availed of by all who can.—Kern County Echo.

Just now, "while times are scarce," twenty thousand dollars thrown into circulation in Merced would relieve many embarrassments which people are over to the good times which can plainly be seen ahead. A sewer system and street improvements such as Merced ought to have, can and should be provided now. The people are ready for it and an election on the proposition could be carried in favor of it by a safe majority at this time.—Merced Star.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

While Robert A. Friedrich of this City was in New York recently he saw many of the officers of the reorganized Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, and every one of them spoke of an extension of the road. A quiet connection with San Francisco is the next important step of the corporation. The Santa Fe is said to be in excellent condition now for progressive work. The creditors of the company have expressed their confidence in the ability of the present management to place the system on a prosperous footing again. All the stock required to sustain the managers has been deposited with the Union Trust Company.

An early announcement that the Santa Fe had ordered the construction of a line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific with the Valley road would create no surprise in railway circles.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Professor Huxley was buried, as probably he would have liked to be, in a bed of bowlder clay, a fitting subject for a paleontologist. In the earth about his coffin are relics of the prehistoric era when all Scotland and England were hid under a tremendous covering of ice.

Prince Khilkoff, Russian Minister of Ways and Communications, is a practical engineer of skill and experience. He worked as an ordinary mechanic and as a locomotive engineer in Canada and the United States, and subsequently spent several years with an engineering firm in Liverpool.

When S. R. Crockett was a poor young college student he became the private tutor of a rich American, you are familiar with the Val charge all over England and as far away as Siberia and Nova Zembla. He made copious notes of the trip and expects to use them in a forthcoming book.

The administration of the late Mr. Parnell's estate will, it is said, yield about 10 shillings in the pound. His home and small estate in Ireland were mortgaged to an Irish banker before his death for £10,000, and his quarries, he sold to his brother. There are certain securities in America which, it is hoped, will yield more than at first expected.

Lady Mary Hamilton Douglas, the 11-year-old daughter of the late Duke of Hamilton, will be one of the richest heiresses of the age. Her father could not leave her his title, but left her the bulk of his property, including the Isle of Arran, which is larger than the Isle of Wight. Her income is now \$800,000 a year, and will be \$1,200,000 by the time she comes of age.

The rooms in which the sessions of the Harvard summer school are held are lettered instead of numbered—a circumstance which led to an interesting episode. One of the professors, besieged by a swarm of ladies with questions, said to one of them: "Miss Blank, will you be so kind as to tell me where the lecture next week will be held?" The air parted almost faintly before she realized just what the remark meant.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

His eyes opened—Saidso—Hicks is getting suspicious of his wife. Herdso—On what account? Saidso—Every time he is sick she insists on his having a doctor.—New York World.

Manager—We must put in a great deal of realism in this work scene. Can you get some one to growl so as to resemble a bear? Assistant—I think so. There are six or seven chorus-girls who haven't received their wages for ten weeks. I'll call them.—Norristown Herald.

Nearly as bad—"Brother Wilgus," said the deacon, "there is a report current that you were run out of Plunkville by White Caps five years ago."

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WINDSUMMER FESTIVITIES.

The Phantasma in Alameda and Charity Concert in Oakland.

A WEDDING IN THE ISLANDS.

Movements of Oakland People Out of Town, Weddings and Engagements.

Cards have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stapleton of Lorin for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Kittie Stapleton, to George F. Albert to take place August 7. The engagement has been announced of Miss Martie Foard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Foard of Alameda, and Charles E. Blair of Astoria, Or.

Among the arrivals by the Australia from Honolulu were Joseph Platt Cooke and his bride, who was Miss Maud Baldwin, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin. They were married at the island home of the bride's parents at Haiku, Maui, on the 18th inst. At the ceremony Rev. Dr. Beckwith officiated. Miss Gracie Cooke was the maid of honor and Miss Alexander and Miss Lottie Baldwin the bridesmaids. Harry Baldwin was the best man. The following, who went down with the groom on the steamer from San Francisco, were present at the ceremony: Mrs. E. Cooke, Miss Harriet Cooke, mother and sister of the groom; C. Montague Cooke, Clarence Cooke, Alec Atherton, Frank Atherton, Hiram Bingham, Albert Judd, Frank E. Lucas, Ed. D. Smith, F. E. Baldwin, W. D. Baldwin, brothers of the bride; H. Twombly and E. C. Knudsen. Mrs. Cooke, Miss Ethel Cooke and Miss Alexander remained at Haiku and will not return to the coast for several weeks. The groom graduated from the Oakland High School before entering Yale. The bride's father is one of the wealthiest planters on the island.

A quiet wedding took place last Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel N. Friesleben on Washington street when their daughter, Miss Fannie Friesleben, was united in marriage with Mr. E. D. Brookings, a resident of London, England, where the young couple will make their future home.

Mr. W. A. Cross of this City and Miss Laura Klein, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. R. Klein, were married Saturday evening, July 19, at the residence of the bride's parents in Oakland. The bride was attended by Miss Sadie Cross, sister of the groom, and Mr. William Choate acted as best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Lucas of Oakland, after which an elaborate supper was served in the dining-room, which was profusely decorated with flowers. After supper instrumental and vocal selections were rendered by the Rev. Dr. Lucas and his choir. The bride and groom left for their residence in this City. The presents were numerous. Only immediate relatives of the bride and groom were present.

Society Personals. Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Whitehall were returned from Del Monte, where they have been spending their honeymoon.

Mrs. E. J. Ensign and her daughter, Miss Belle Ensign, have gone East for six months. They will spend most of the time in and about Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney M. Smith took a number of their friends at the Hotel Rafael on a trip up the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway on Thursday in their private car. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Janin, Hugh L. Tevis and Dr. Harry L. Tevis.

Mrs. George W. Durbrow is on a visit to her son, Burdow, at her home on the corner of Bush and Hyde streets. Mrs. Durbrow will be in town for about a month, when she leaves for the country, and later she will return to Los Angeles.

Mrs. James E. Tucker and W. B. Bourn were called East last week, owing to the sickness of their son, James E. Tucker, at Santa Cruz.

John N. Featherston is at the Sea Beach Hotel, Santa Cruz.

Mrs. W. H. Weaver and the Messes Kate and Ethel Beaver are at Deer Park, in Lake Tahoe.

Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Richardson (Miss Miller) of Washington, D. C., are entertaining a large number of guests at their magnificent country home in Napa.

Miss Lucy May Jackson, daughter of Colonel John P. Jackson, has gone to Europe to spend her vacation at Queen's School. Her itinerary, in charge of a chaperon, will consume three months of travel. She will meet her brother, Fred Jackson, when he is studying music for the opera stage.

J. J. Dwyer and Miss Dwyer are among the guests at the Tallac House, Lake Tahoe.

Mrs. D. Quilan and her daughter, Miss Esther Quilan, have returned home after sojourning two months at Howard Springs, Lake County.

Mrs. L. Dusenbery and daughter have returned from the country.

Mrs. C. G. and family of Red Bluff are in the City and are staying at 1318 Street street.

Miss Daisy May Oresy is spending her vacation at her home farm as the guest of Mrs. A. S. Halliday.

Mrs. W. F. McNeill, Mrs. J. E. Thompson, Miss May Klotz, Miss Lillie Barnard and Miss Mrs. D. Quilan and her daughter, Miss Esther Quilan, have returned home after sojourning two months at Howard Springs, Lake County.

Mrs. Charles D. Wheat is stopping for a few weeks at the Hotel Rafael in Santa Cruz. Mr. and Mrs. A. Resold have left for a month's vacation at Highland Springs.

Miss F. Friedman of Contra Costa County is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. Shirck, at 1514 Washington street.

Miss Carrie A. Bering has gone to Monterey for a few weeks.

Movements of Oakland People.

Among those who have returned home from the country are the Holmes and Mrs. C. C. Clay of Fruitvale, the Cushels, who have been in Yosemite, the Glascocks and Walls from Castle Crag, and Miss Ethel Moore and Miss Vrooman from Lake Tahoe.

Rev. J. K. McLean has returned from Sweet Briar camp, having spent a delightful and restful vacation of six weeks there. Mrs. McLean and Miss McLean have gone to Sissons to spend a week.

Mrs. Marcus D. Hyde and family have returned from Pacific Grove, where they have been spending the past two months. Karl Howard and his younger brother Harold are on a trip from Tahoe to Yosemite by way of Central Valley, Nev., making the journey on their wheels.

Mrs. J. W. Coleman and Miss Myrah Prather are recent arrivals at Castle Crag.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Osgood have returned from their brief tour and have taken up their residence at 953 Alice street.

Among the Oaklanders who will visit Monterey the coming month are: John W. Coleman, Miss Jessie Coleman, Ernest Filger, Miss Ella Goodall, J. N. Knowles, Fred W. McNear, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Requa and Miss Alice Requa. Mrs. A. Chabot and Miss Nellie Chabot are among the Oakland contingent of Monterey.

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