DURRANT JURORS SAID TO BE IN DANGER.

Rumors of an Attempt to Tamper With Those in the Box.

A CRANK'S WILD ATTACK.

Still Another Juror Secured in the Person of Horace Smyth.

WAS IN THE TYRRELL CASE.

Fifty More Veniremen Have Been Summoned to Appear This Morning.

THE DURRANT CASE IN A MINUTE—BRIEF REVIEW OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

After examining nearly forty veniremen yesterday one more juror, making the seventh, was sworn to try Durrant. His name is Horace Smyth and his residence is 2127 Broderick. This makes the jury so far secured as follows:

Thomas W. Sieberlich.
Irwin J. Truman.
Nathan Crocker.
M. R. Dempster.
Walter S. Brown.
C. P. Nathan.
Horace Smyth.

Fifty more veniremen will be examined today.

A crank made two wild rushes at Durrant in the corridors after the noon recess, but was repulsed with several kicks from Chief Jailer Sattler. The prisoner took matters easily and made no comment on the attacks. The assailant escaped.

Rumors were afloat that an attempt to tamper with jurors had been made, and that the officials had taken precautions against such a proceeding.

Durrant walked into a crowded court room shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning, after he had stepped out of Chief Jailer Sattler's buggy. He had lost somewhat of the color which he had recovered during the days when he had been in the courtroom and his eyes were a trifle watery in appearance. There were several celebrities besides himself present as Judge Murphy opened court, and the early callers were fully rewarded for their curiosity. R. H. McDonald Jr. of the Pacific Bank occupied a seat within the bar, his wife and two children around him, while Manager Dailey of the Alcazar, who had managed to furnish interest in the Durrant trial in the days when the court was waiting for more veniremen, sat by himself and ruminated. Playwright R. C. White was also in evidence, anxiously watching the movements of his attorney, Carroll Cook.

Judge Murphy inquired if there were any motions to be made, and Mr. Darwin, attorney for McDonald, stated that he wished his client's case to go to trial at once. The District Attorney, not being present, the court continued the matter for two weeks, and the McDonalds, "Dick" and his wife and the two children, wafted out of the courtroom. This being settled Mr. Deuprey suggested to the court that the matter of contempt in the case of White had not been settled.

"In that matter," said the court, addressing Mr. White, "I have concluded that while, perhaps, you are technically guilty yet I do not feel that I wish to impose any penalty on you. Mr. Dailey appears to me to be the responsible party in this matter and, therefore, I have concluded to dismiss the proceedings as far as Mr. White is concerned."

It was so ordered and Mr. White speedily made his departure from the forum and the Durrant case was then taken up, the court excusing forthwith William R. Sherwood and R. J. Techau on doctor's certificate of illness and Harry Lask because he was a notary public.

The names on the new venire were called by the clerk, many being found missing, and any number lining up to the desk, at the suggestion of his Honor, to make their excuses. The following were excused for good and sufficient reasons: A. B. Flagler, W. W. Erskine, H. Eggers, H. Kuhn, F. D. Oliver, I. B. Cook, J. F. Faber, H. W. Hull, J. F. Mitchell, C. Waldemar, William Newhall, B. Fossass, Ed A. O'Connor, W. H. Blaney, J. G. Graham, W. A. Dittmar, H. G. Wilson, E. K. Aldridge, W. S. Gage, A. L. Strauss, J. A. Britt, Emil J. Feavatier, C. Burger, I. S. Merrill, I. R. Kinkaid, J. L. McLaughlin, George Schmidt, B. Comerford and J. B. Lauder.

H. Deckelman, one of the men called to the box on the old venire, for whom an attachment had been issued, appeared in court and convinced his Honor that he had been excused until Thursday. The court then announced that it had received a telegram from the District Attorney announcing that the latter would not arrive until 11 o'clock, and a recess was ordered until that time. With it came Mr. Barnes, who looked a little bit sun-tanned, and the jurybox was ordered filled with veniremen. The examinations were then begun.

F. Rippe of 8 Twenty-fourth street testified that he had no conscientious scruples as to the infliction of the death penalty, but he was unutterably opposed to convictions on circumstantial evidence. He was excused on the challenge of the District Attorney.

R. C. Atkins of the firm of Orr & Atkins satisfactorily answered the questions put by the prosecution, but on examination by Mr. Deuprey stated that he had formed an opinion which it would take strong evidence to remove. He was challenged for this reason and excused.

Peter Jacobson of 2122 Mission street also developed a very strong opinion on the case, and was challenged for cause and excused.

J. Moran of 24 Erie street stated that he had conscientious scruples against the infliction of the death penalty, and was challenged and excused.

B. Faymonville, the insurance man, was the possessor of an opinion which could only be removed by the strongest kind of evidence. He was challenged by the District Attorney and allowed to depart. L. Schoenfeldt, residing at 366 Grove street, was challenged on the same ground. The challenge was allowed.

Six more veniremen were called to the box and sworn, and the examinations continued.

D. L. Munsen of 1943 Howard street gave every promise of making a desirable juror ere half a dozen questions had been asked. He safely passed the greater part of the examination of the prosecution only to be challenged at the last for a strongly developed opinion. The challenge was denied by Mr. Deuprey, but after a few questions as to whether or not the venireman knew Captain Lees, to which he answered negatively, the challenge was allowed and he was excused.

R. G. Davis of 2126 Vallejo street admitted that he was connected with the Sterling Furniture Company, in which company's warehouse the District Attorney's household goods are at present stored, but stated that he had no conscientious scruples against the infliction of the death penalty. He had formed and expressed an opinion, however, which only the strongest kind of testimony could remove, and he was challenged and excused.

H. E. Hall of the Colonial House stated that he could not bring in a verdict which would result in the hanging of a man on circumstantial evidence. He was challenged and excused.

William Still of 505 Laguna street, a paving foreman for the Market-street Railway Company, answered satisfactorily the questions of the prosecution and was passed to the defense. On cross-examination by Mr. Deuprey it developed that he had an opinion on the case, which could be removed only by the strongest kind of evidence. He was challenged for cause and the challenge was allowed.

Horace Smyth of 2127 Broderick street was next examined and stated that he had no conscientious scruples against the infliction of the death penalty and was prepared to give the circumstantial evidence all the weight to which it was entitled.

"If you were satisfied," asked Mr. Barnes, "from the evidence produced here of the guilt of the defendant you would, I presume, find a verdict accordingly and not be influenced by any feeling of sympathy?"

"I should find a verdict according to the evidence and the instructions of the court."

"Have you ever served before as a juror?"

"Yes, sir; I served in Judge Wallace's court, I think, for about six months. I was in the Tyrrell dynamite case."

"Do you recall whether or not the evidence in that case was circumstantial or direct evidence?"

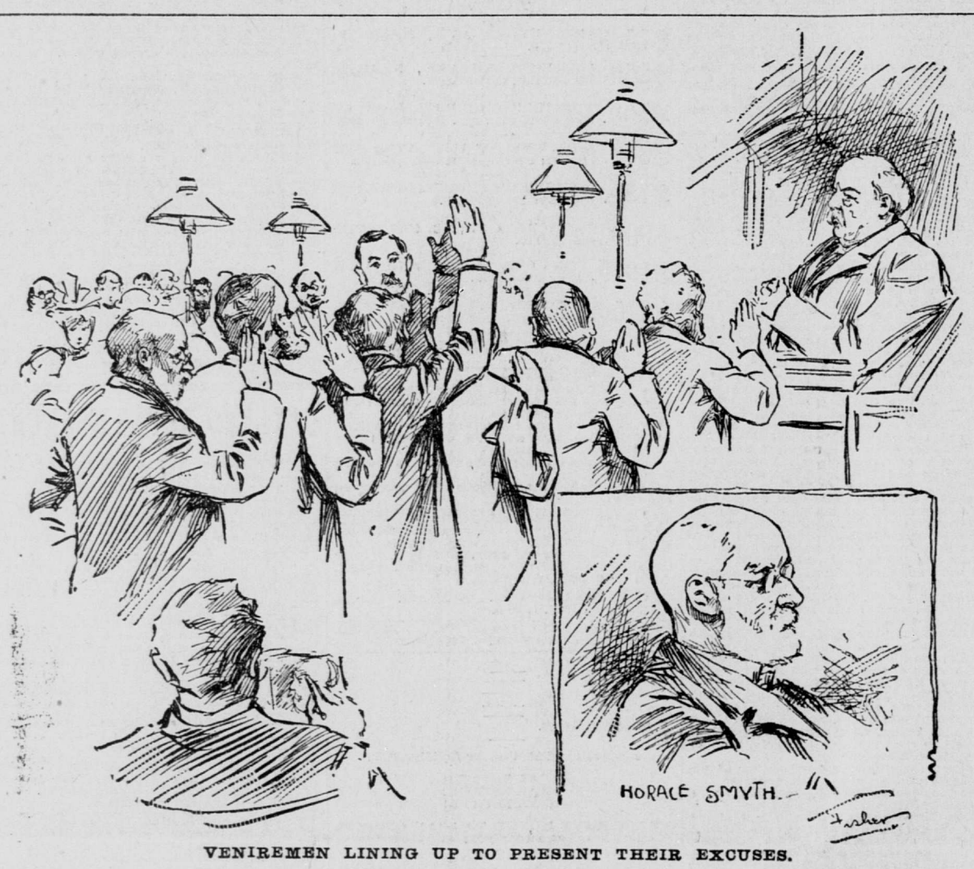
"I should say it was mostly circumstantial. I do not recollect now that there was any direct evidence."

Mr. Smyth then stated that he had served as a juror in the Philadelphia courts, from which city he had come here. He was then passed by the prosecution.

"What has been your occupation since you came to California?" asked Mr. Deuprey.

"Enjoying myself," was the answer. "Previously to that I had been on a farm."

"How long have you been here in California?"



VENIREMEN LINING UP TO PRESENT THEIR EXCUSES.

[Sketched yesterday by a "Call" artist.]

"I think just six years next Christmas night."

He was questioned as to his business connections, and stated that he had none, except a son-in-law, who was the agent and manager here for the Colt Manufacturing Company.

"Have you read much about this case in the papers?"

"Well, for the first day or two it was in the papers I read a little of it—I confess my inability to go through the whole of it. I have taken little interest in it since."

"When it came to that portion of the publication in relation to what was testified to before the Coroner's jury and the committing magistrate, did you read any of that?"

"I do remember that I didn't read a word of it."

"Have you discussed the subject-matter of this charge from what you have read in the newspapers?"

"Well, I have been talked to about it, and I have considered it on my part by saying that it was very unfair to form an opinion about it. I come here entirely clear from any opinion in the case from beginning to end."

"Then you are, at the present time, entirely free from any opinion?"

"I am."

"Have you any acquaintance with the detective force of this city?"

"Luckily, I have not," came the reply, at which the audience broke into an audible smile.

"Have you any acquaintance with members of the Police Department?"

"No acquaintance whatever."

"Do you know of any reason, Mr. Smyth, that would prevent you, if sworn as a juror, from fairly and impartially trying this case as between the State and the defendant?"

"No, sir; there is no reason."

"As I understand it, you would take circumstantial evidence with a great deal of caution—more caution than would be given to direct evidence?" asked Mr. Deuprey.

"Certainly," said Mr. Smyth.

"In other words, if you are charged by the court that great care and caution ought to be used in drawing inferences and proving facts, you would be guided by that suggestion of the court?"

"Certainly, I would."

"And if you were instructed that the inference must be fair and natural and not forced, and that you must not draw any artificial conclusions; and that the inferences to be drawn from the facts must be natural ones, amounting to a moral certainty—that is, that it is not sufficient that they must be probable only, but must be beyond a reasonable doubt, would you so find?"

"Certainly."

"And if you had any reasonable doubt as to any one essential circumstance, you would be willing to resolve that in favor of the defendant and acquit him if you were instructed that it was the law?"

"Yes, sir."

"In relation to evidence on identification, do you look upon that as evidence to be taken with the utmost caution and liable to very grave mistake?"

"Yes, sir."

"We pass the juror," said Mr. Deuprey, and the name of E. J. Hooper of 1913 Lyon street was called. He stated that he had no conscientious scruples as to the infliction of the death penalty, but would not bring in a verdict to hang a man on circumstantial evidence, no matter how strong it was. He was excused for cause.

This cleared the box of veniremen, all but Horace Smyth.

"What will you do with Mr. Smyth, gentlemen?" asked Judge Murphy.

"The people are satisfied," said Mr. Barnes, after a moment's consultation with Captain Lees.

"The defense is satisfied," said Mr. Deuprey.

"Then swear the juror to try the case," said his Honor, and Clerk Morris administered the oath, which made Mr. Smyth the seventh juror secured in the case.

A recess was then taken till 2 o'clock, both sides apparently well satisfied with the new juror.

Durrant and his custodian waited in the anteroom, as has been their wont since the trial commenced, until sufficient time had elapsed to allow the waiting crowds to disperse, and then they proceeded to the stairway on their road to the prison van. Thirty seconds later the first attempt to make an assault on the prisoner since his arrest was made.

Jailer Sattler and his prisoner had reached the upper staircase on the Larkin-street side when a young man with a brown mustache made a rush down from above, his eyes bent on the prisoner as if he meant mischief. Jailer Sattler, who was walking slightly in the rear of Durrant, heard him coming, and turning quickly grabbed him as he was about to pass.

"Keep away!" exclaimed the jailer, as he gave the man a sudden push, which threw him to his knees against the iron stairs; and the deputy and his prisoner passed on at the same pace in the direction of the Sheriff's office. They had nearly reached the door into the private office when the attacking party again came clattering down the corridor after the jailer and his prisoner. His right hand was buried in his overcoat pocket, as if resting on a concealed weapon, and there was a menacing look on his face.

Sattler caught him by the arm again, gave him a vigorous kick where it would land most effectively and pushed his prisoner into the Sheriff's office, just as Under Sheriff Clack appeared on the scene and gave the rash young man another dose of Jailer Sattler's medicine. The would-be assailant got his feet as rapidly as possible and made good his escape at a rapid gait, too rapidly to allow of a search of his person for a deadly weapon, which it is thought he might have had in his overcoat pocket. He is considered a crank, whose nerves have become worked up on the case.

During the few seconds' excitement Durrant took things easily, never manifesting the slightest interest in the actions of the young man or his defeat by the jailer. He did not even inform his attorneys of the matter when he returned to court at 2 o'clock, and they only learned of it when asked for information by the newspaper men. Mrs. Durrant, who had not been present at the morning session, put in an appearance at 2 o'clock and took her seat at the side of the accused as the court ordered the call of the roll of jurors. The room was crowded with spectators, many of them being ladies, who gazed wonderingly on the features of the young prisoner.

F. W. Churchill of 502 Haight street stated at the start that he had conscientious scruples against the infliction of the death penalty. He was challenged by the prosecution and excused. H. F. Hegler was challenged and excused on the same ground.

A. Neustadter of 927½ Post street had neither conscientious scruples against the infliction of the death penalty nor prejudices against circumstantial evidence. He answered the other questions of the prosecution satisfactorily and was passed. Mr. Deuprey asked him if he had not told the court in the morning that he was sick. The veniremen stated that he was, but felt better. He had cramps at times; but stated that it was not chronic and would not, probably, interfere with his duty as a juror.

"We ask that Mr. Neustadter be excused," said Mr. Deuprey. "His illness would certainly interfere with his duties as a juror. We want healthy men in the jury-box and want the benefit of a mind capable of reasoning without interference with physical ills."

"I am as anxious as you are, Mr. Deuprey," said his Honor, "to have healthy men on the jury. I do not think that Mr. Neustadter's illness is of such a character as to interfere with his serving."

Mr. Deuprey then resumed his examination of the venireman and discovered that he had a most positive opinion as to the case, which could only be removed by the strongest kind of evidence. He was challenged for this reason and Judge Murphy, who appeared to think he had all the qualifications necessary for a juror, questioned him at length, only to be met with the statement that the opinion was very strong. The challenge was then allowed and Mr. Neustadter was excused.

L. M. Bannen, who resides at 2012 Pierce street, passed the examination of the prosecution, but was challenged by the defense for an expressed opinion which it would require very strong evidence to move. The challenge was allowed.

H. Schlessleman, a grocer at 1300 Hayes street, had conscientious scruples against the infliction of the death penalty. He was challenged by the prosecution and excused.

Five more veniremen were called to the box and sworn. Henry Kohler, who resides at Jones and Lombard streets, being first examined. He seemed to answer satisfactorily the usual questions propounded by the District Attorney, and was passed. After passing into the hands of Deuprey, he stated that he had a strong opinion on the case, formed by reading the reports of the testimony at the Coroner's inquest. He was challenged for cause and excused.

H. H. Heckmann was excused on the ground that he could not join in a verdict of guilty on circumstantial evidence. L. Bloom had conscientious scruples against the infliction of the death penalty, and was also challenged and excused.

George Stokes of 511 McAllister street, testified that he had an opinion in the case which could only be removed by the strongest kind of evidence. He was challenged by the prosecution and excused.

H. Euler, a furniture manufacturer residing at 1511 Lyon street, stated to Mr. Barnes that he had no conscientious scruples against the infliction of the death penalty and no prejudice against circumstantial evidence. After a few more questions he was passed by the prosecution, Mr. Deuprey then taking him in hand for cross-examination. He stated positively that he had no opinion in the matter.

"Do you recognize, Mr. Euler, that circumstantial evidence should be taken with a great deal of caution—much more so than direct evidence? In other words, do you recognize that circumstantial evidence is open to more fatal mistakes in the telling and receiving than the other class of evidence?"

"Well, I recognize the fact that people can be mistaken."

Mr. Deuprey then closely questioned him as to the manner in which he would draw his inferences from the testimony of witnesses, some of whom might go so far as to commit perjury, and Mr. Euler's answers were satisfactory, although slow in coming.

"If in the trial of a case where the evidence was wholly circumstantial and you were instructed by the court that, if you had a reasonable doubt as to any one essential circumstance, you must resolve it in favor of the prisoner and acquit, would you follow that instruction and do so?"

"Well," was the reply, after some hesitation, "the evidence would have to show it."

"Would you be guided by the evidence—would you take it as a mass, or would you in weighing the evidence, be certain to discover that every one essential fact and circumstance had been proven, and if you had a reasonable doubt, as defined by the law, as to any one essential circumstance out of the whole mass of testimony, would you resolve that doubt in favor of the prisoner and acquit him? Would you do it?"

"Well, I don't think that if there was just one link missing—I don't think I would give him the benefit of all the rest of them."

"In other words you would leave out a link here and there and would be satisfied to consider the chain complete."

The answers of the witness were becoming really painful. Mr. Deuprey squared himself for another charge, the court bent its gaze most intently on the venireman and not a soul in the audience but leaned forward to listen. Question after question on the same line was hurled at Mr. Euler and, after gradually lengthening pauses after each, he answered in the same strain, being very evidently mixed up on the matter of links in the testimony. Mr. Deuprey seemed to be unable to get him to say anything positively one way or the other and the court took him in hand.

"Suppose," said his Honor, "a case was brought to you, sought to be proven entirely by circumstantial evidence; and, suppose that 20 circumstances were necessary to show that a crime had been committed and the party accused was guilty of the crime—in other words, a complete chain of twenty circumstances. Now, supposing, when you got down to circumstance No. 15, you would say to yourself, 'I do not know; the proof is not strong enough on that point. I have a reasonable, conscientious doubt about that. I am not satisfied that that fact is proven; and that fact is essential and necessary to complete the chain so that it will be satisfactory to my mind.' Now, if when you got to the fifteenth fact in that chain, or the fifteenth link, you had a reasonably fair doubt about that, that would break the chain, would it not?"

"Yes, sir," was the answer.

"Now, if you had a fair, reasonable doubt about that fact, which constituted the fifteenth link, and you could not say, on your conscience as a man, that you were satisfied of the truth of that fact—which was an essential fact and necessary to make the chain complete—would you not follow the instruction of the court that told you, if you had a reasonable doubt about the fact and that it was a necessary and essential fact to make the chain complete, your duty would be to acquit him, would you follow that instruction, although you might be satisfied of the nineteen others?"

"I think I would bring in a verdict of acquittal, if I was satisfied conscientiously about it."

The court battled with Mr. Euler for ten minutes longer, and then turned him over again to Mr. Deuprey. The venireman could not make up his mind that a little thing like a missing link would worry him at all, and Mr. Deuprey was in despair, when Mr. Euler opened a way out of the difficulty.

"In a case of circumstantial evidence," he said, "I could not conscientiously give a verdict of death, unless I would be in favor of the second degree. I could no agree on circumstantial evidence on a verdict of death."

"Why didn't you say that long ago?" thundered the Judge. "The challenge is allowed."

And Mr. Euler left the box, the crowd wondering what he meant by "death in the second degree," the attorneys discovering meanwhile that he had positively stated in the beginning that he had no scruples in finding a verdict carrying the death penalty on circumstantial evidence.

Five more veniremen were called, challenged for cause and excused in rapid order, as follows: W. Ahrens, a grocer at 201 Diamond street, had prejudices against circumstantial evidence; Victor Marsh, 531 Hayes street, had a strongly developed opinion; F. Person, 2334 Pine street, was similarly incapacitated; J. H. Schroeder, 2400 Washington street, would not convict on circumstantial evidence; and P. Monahan had such an opinion as would require the strongest evidence to overthrow.

Two more drawings of five each were made from the box and the ten veniremen were excused in rapid succession, for cause, as follows: Claus Schwatz, G. P. Rexford, O. D. Baldwin, J. N. Mallet, P. J. Smith, C. L. Baker, J. D. Siemers, August L. Strauss, T. R. Dunn and George Robinson.

This exhausted the panel, with the exception of Thomas Kirkpatrick, upon whom Mr. Barnes and Messrs. Dickinson and Deuprey had held a consultation. Mr. Barnes announced that counsel for both sides had agreed to excuse Mr. Kirkpatrick. The court allowed the excuse. Mr. Barnes stated later that Mr. Kirkpatrick was a client of Mr. Deuprey's and it was thought it easier to excuse him by consent than to keep him in court awaiting examination.

Before court adjourned Judge Murphy admonished the jurors and the proceedings were allowed to rest until this morning at 10 o'clock, when fifty more veniremen will be brought into court for examination.

JURORS AND BRIBERY.

Rumors of Attempts to Approach the Panel—A Conference.

The members of the District Attorney's office and the detective force are considerably worked up over certain rumors that have been floating around for the last few days. It is said, and with some show of authority, that the Durrant jury has been tampered with, but neither the District Attorney nor the Chief of Police will either deny or affirm the story.

So much importance did Chief Crowley and Captain Lees attach to the story, however, that they called in to their assistance United States Secret Service Agent of the Treasury N. R. Harris. The three detectives were closeted yesterday afternoon in the Chief's office, and later on they sent for District Attorney Barnes. Certain conclusions were arrived at, and ever since Lees, Harris and Ben Bohen have been working on the case.

Assistant District Attorney Peixotto at first denied that the conference had been held, but afterward admitted that Harris had been called in. Several subjects likely to call for a conference were enumerated, but he denied point-blank that they had anything to do with the case. When the Durrant jury was approached, however, he said instructions had been issued for everybody to keep a close mouth.

Secret Service Agent Harris was seen, but he was as uncommunicative as the rest. "It is not my story," said he. "If you want the facts go to Captain Lees. Yes, I had a conference with the Chief of Police and Captain Lees, at which Mr. Barnes was present, but what it was about I can't tell."

"Was the conference in regard to Federal matters—counterfeiting or anything like that?"

"No, it was not. Now, I will not answer any more questions."

In spite of all the secrecy, however, it is pretty certain that a bomb is likely to fall at any time, and when it bursts some one near the Durrant jury will get hurt.

DAILEY RELEASED.

A Writ of Habeas Corpus Obtained Yesterday in the Supreme Court.

W. R. Dailey, the Alcazar Theater man, who was sentenced by Judge Murphy to three days' imprisonment for contempt of court, was released yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus issued by the Supreme Court.

The writ of certiorari applied for on Saturday by Carroll Cook was also granted, and the hearing on both writs was set for September 2. Dailey is held under bonds of $500.

Whatever action may be taken at the hearing of the writ of certiorari, the play founded on the Durrant case is effectually disposed of for the present. There can be no production of it before September 2, at the earliest.

UNION PACIFIC'S' DEBTS.

Government Director Coombs Here on a Tour of Inspection.

A Claim Made That the People May Demand a Third Term of Cleveland.

William J. Coombs, lately appointed by President Cleveland one of the Government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, arrived here yesterday on a trip of inspection over the road and its branches and connections. Mr. Coombs was elected a member of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses from one of the Brooklyn districts and took a prominent standing on the Democratic side of the house. He is called the father of the American export trade, in which business he has been for over forty years.

Asked about his trip last evening at the Palace, he said: "I have come out to try to form a business judgment of the situation of the Pacific railroads, more particularly the Union Pacific in relation to its indebtedness to the Government, in order to prepare to act intelligently with the other directors in framing some plan to relieve it from its embarrassments, more particularly to formulate a plan for settling the indebtedness to the Government.

"I have been over most of the system and am very much pleased with the condition in which I find it. I find that some of the feeders are improving in condition, the country opening up much better than I expected to find it. The Oregon Short Line beyond the lava beds seems to be booming with the new enterprises along its route and the people are happy and contented.

"Of course, the Union Pacific is very important to the middle tier of States and it would be out of the question to allow the road to be destroyed.

"I am going at the question in a business-like way to try to find out what the future can be under good management. The President is very much interested in this matter. It is the one question besides silver that he is deeply concerned about.

"The Government can never expect to get all its money out of it on account of the awful capitalization. It has got to be brought down to a business basis."

Asked about the Government's taking the road Mr. Coombs said: "I am so thoroughly in favor of the Government's having nothing to do with railroads that I would favor any plan to scale down the amount and free the Government from railroad complications."

Mr. Coombs said that he voted for the Reilly funding bill, believing it the best thing that could be done.

The Government director is an ardent admirer of President Cleveland. Asked about a third term he said: "I don't believe that he considers it for a moment. Cleveland, I am sure, does not want a third term; but I can imagine a state of affairs where the people would demand it. You must bear in mind that while he is not the choice of the politicians, there never was a man who had such a strong hold on the people. Mr. Whitney? I think he would laugh at the idea. Whitney would not want to sacrifice himself in a forlorn hope."

"Do you consider it a forlorn hope then?"

"Well, you can hardly say that Democratic prospects are very brilliant for the next campaign. If we had as many cards as the Republicans we should find no trouble making a choice."

Asked who he thought would be the most likely to get the Republican nomination, Mr. Coombs said: "I would guess Allison. I could not give the grounds for that belief, but I have that feeling. He has not been in a condition to make enemies."

The Case Against Solomon Dismissed.

C. Solomon, the commission merchant, is once more a free man. He was arrested for sending "matches" by the steamer Santa Rosa to San Diego as "Japanese ware." The vessel caught fire owing to the matches igniting, and the Pacific Coast Steamship Company had him arrested by the United States authorities. Solomon was able to prove that the shipment was an accident due to the carelessness of his assistant, and that he really intended shipping "Japanese ware." Under the circumstances the company consented to the case being dismissed by United States Commissioner Heacock yesterday.

Family Jar.

GREAT AMERICAN IMPORTING TEA CO.'S
Stores are selling
MASON FRUIT JARS
At greatly reduced prices.

1 dozen jars, pints, in box 50c
1 dozen jars, quarts, in box 60c
1 dozen jars, half gallons, in box 80c
Inspect our Improved Jelly Glasses, 35c per dozen

AFRO-AMERICAN SCHISM.

The Division in the Rank and File of the Race Is Growing.

POLITICS CAUSED THE TROUBLE

A New League or the Reorganization of the Old One to Be Aimed At.

The dissatisfaction among the colored people which became so pronounced in the closing session of the Afro-American Congress last week is growing, and in the opinion of A. A. Collins of Oakland, who was the leading spirit in the opposition, the mass-meeting over which he presided on Saturday night was merely the beginning of the end. He said:

We are in this fight to stay to a finish. The fifty-six men who enrolled their names at the mass-meeting Saturday night as supporters of the movement represent nine counties: San Francisco, Alameda, Sacramento, Kern, Butte, Los Angeles, Yuba, Contra Costa and Yolo, and there are 300 of us in Oakland and San Francisco. We shall demand either a reorganization of the present league on non-political lines or the establishment of a new one that will be a strict race association.

There was an effort made in the congress to cast a slur upon the pioneers and native-born California negroes by some of those who have come here from the South. Now we of California birth resent that, for we think we know what our people need in this State quite as well as do some of those to whom I referred openly in the congress.

Yes, it is true that there was developed in the congress a prejudice of the black men against those of lighter color. But we had some friends among the blackest of them, and the prejudice was not permitted open expression. They did not dare go so far as that, for we are all of the same race.

I am a Republican and so are most of the men who were denied seats in the congress,

Mrs. S. W. Layton, Delegate to the Afro-American League.

notwithstanding T. B. Morton's assertion that the "opposition" was a Democratic scheme to break up the congress; and we, as individuals or in political organization, are as loyal to the Republican party as he and his handful of followers. But the call issued for that congress was for a race congress, not for a political gathering in the interests of T. B. Morton. Yet some thirty delegates from kindred racial societies were denied active participation.

There are problems confronting our race to be studied and discussed publicly if we would advance industrially, commercially and intellectually, and they are questions that cannot be met in political meetings. It was for the consideration of such race advancement that the Afro-American League was originated, and I shall continue to oppose its manipulation by political bosses and schemers. I had some support in my fight among the seated delegates in the congress, but we were summarily sat upon when we endeavored to oppose the president and his backers.

But those political manipulators did not possess the courage to attack one of our strong supporters, Mrs. S. W. Layton, or else they were too dull to grasp the full purport of her excellent paper. She was not on the original programme of the bosses, but she got a hearing and was loudly applauded, even though she rapped them over the head in a very spirited manner.

Some of the paragraphs referred to in Mrs. Layton's paper are as follows:

There is an imperative need of greater unity in questions of vital importance. We are so peculiar a people that each and every one of us is capable of leadership, and therefore so great a body that for lack of feet to move and hands to work, our remarkable knowing head has little chance for executing its great plans. We must learn to know the interest of one is the interest of all, and he who is best qualified to lead should be supported regardless of personal preferences. As Bishop Arnett says: "We should stop prating our goodness, but be it, live it; accumulate wealth, own lands, factories and corporations, and then will we be as good as others."

We need more of the educated, practical, Christ-like ministers among our people and none of the groaning jacklegs and tyrannical old know-nothings.

Another accursed environment of the race is prejudice. We are as prejudiced as the Anglo Saxons. Stop feeling that you are a peculiar people. I do not like this term Afro-American. Cease encouraging the sensitive spirit.

I hope some set of resolutions may be adopted here in reference to better regulation of government or something in reference to ridding the State of its black laws. We should press measures for our advancement in lines of thought, study and general improvement; then will this congress prove a benefit. But if we come here to indulge only in lengthy harangues and oratory, without higher inspiration, we shall not be worthy of the coveted title "American citizens."

COLORED ODD FELLOWS.

The Annual Meeting of the District Grand Lodge of California.

District Grand Lodge No. 32 of the United Order of Odd Fellows (colored) met in annual session in the Alcazar building yesterday morning, District Grand Master J. C. Rivers presiding. J. L. Derick is district grand secretary and J. C. Ruce of Bakersfield assistant district grand secretary.

The district embraces the State of California with a membership of 423, represented by 11 lodges. During the year the order paid out for sick benefits $1882 50, for funerals $505 40, and for other expenses $2707 18—in all $5708 33. The aggregate assets of the lodges amount to $13,596 80, represented by investments and money in bank.

District Grand Master Rivers presented his annual report, in which he reviewed the work of the order during the year and suggested the forming of an insurance branch of the order, to be conducted by the grand officers.

The following committees were appointed: On grievances and on appeals—H. Bishop of Oakland, W. M. Stephens of San Francisco and B. A. Johnson of Sacramento; widows and orphans—J. H. Greenly and B. H. Harris of San Francisco and H. H. Gillum of Bakersfield; finance—A. D. French of San Jose, G. W. Wilson of Marysville and B. H. Harris of San Francisco.

FOR STATE INDUSTRIES.

Letters Relative to the New City Hall Elevators.

The proposition of the Supervisors and Fire Commissioners to put an electric elevator system in the new City Hall has not escaped the attention of the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association. Yesterday letters were sent to the Supervisors, Fire Commissioners and Architect Frank Shea stating that an electric elevator of California make is now operating successfully in this City and requesting that Western elevator manufacturers be given a chance to compete for the contract.

Assistant Secretary F. H. Dingle says that the mass-meeting held in Santa Cruz last Saturday evening was a grand success and the people of that city promised to co-operate with the association. This body was represented by Julian Sonntag, M. McGlynn, A. Sbarboro and S. H. Tacy, who delivered addresses. Speeches were made by F. H. Hihn, Duncan McDonald, the chairman, J. R. Smith, Frank Mattison, Mrs. L. U. McCann, E. S. West, W. E. King and W. T. Jeter of Santa Cruz. The hall was crowded.

The Trades Unions.

At a meeting of Iron Molders' Union No. 164 last evening a report was made that the International Union in its new constitution had adopted a sick-benefit clause, and sick molders will receive $5 a week for six months, in addition to the $8 paid by the local unions.

Carpenters' and Joiners' Union No. 483 took in twenty-nine new members last evening. Reports were made that business is fair and wages raising, an advance of 50 cents having been made within two weeks. The German branch, No. 304, took in ten new members.

Insure Your Title.

No person should buy real estate without having the title examined and insured by the California Title Insurance and Trust Company. Its guarantee will save a world of annoyance and trouble and protect the purchaser and his heirs forever from defective instruments on record. Office: Mills Building, L. R. Ellert, Manager.

The Debris Commission.

At a meeting of the Debris Commission yesterday, M. Cortez was granted a permit to operate the Sailor Boy hydraulic mine in Sierra County. Impounding dams were authorized at Big Ravine, Nevada County and Lost Camp, Placer County.

Monday—Tuesday—Wednesday Aug. 5, 1895

MANZANILLA OLIVES

This delicate little Olive, though small, is fast becoming a favorite with people of refined taste. They recognize it for the excellent flavor, the tender skin, and solid, but not tough, meat. Now is the time to make its acquaintance.

Regular Price 75 Cents — 50 Cents a Gallon

EL REPOSO ROTHSCHILD

The most popular size of the most popular cigar sold in this city. For eight years we have passed these cigars over our counters, and daily the demand increases.

10% off on Box Sales for Three Days

IRROY CHAMPAGNE

The wine of the New York Four Hundred. It reigns supreme at the Tuxedo Club; it is Chauncey M. Depew's favorite; used solely by the New York Central Railroad, and the Champagne of the Vanderbilts.

Case [Quarts] $27 — Case [Pints] $28

SEA FOAM SOAP

[NOT THE SEA FOAM BORAX]

We have just imported from Johann Maria Farina, Cologne-on-Rhine, three thousand cakes of his famous Sea Foam Soap. Never before has America used this excellent article, which has won great renown among the Europeans for shampooing, for bathing, and for all toilet purposes. See our window display. "Light as a feather."

50 Cents a Dozen

LEMOINE SARDINES

They being imported from France are especially appreciated by the consumers for the pure quality of the oil used, and for the excellent flavor of the tiny fish. The market price in this city is $1.60 a dozen in twenty-five case lots.

$1 50 a Dozen — 2 Tins, 25 Cents — Regular Price, $2.00.

We execute all orders with promptness and precision.

Obtain a "Store News," free, at the stores.

We wish your address that we may send you our forty-page illustrated Catalogue, free.

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