HUNTINGTON AT WORK

The Congestion of California Freight at New York.

INADEQUATE FACILITIES

The Panama People Unable to Handle the Business Offered.

WILL BENEFIT THE SUNSET.

Increased Traffic for the Southern Pacific—A Clipper Line May Be Started.

Owing to the inadequate facilities of the Panama Railroad Company, which operates the Columbian line of steamers between New York and Colon, a congestion of California freight has resulted in New York, with the probability that the surplus business will fall to the share of the Southern Pacific Company.

Notice was verbally given to the large importers of San Francisco on Saturday by E. H. Hinton, the local agent of the Panama Railroad Company, that rates and engagements for through westbound freight from New York could not hereafter, until further notice, be made through him. The merchants were further informed that all negotiations for such freight must be made with John Muir, the general traffic manager of the company, at New York, as the facilities for such freight were extremely limited at present.

This announcement has greatly added to the growing sentiment among the largest shippers of this City that the Panama-Pacific Mail combination recently effected in New York means a return to conditions prevalent prior to the advent of the North American Navigation Company, the first genuine competitor the Pacific Mail Steamship Company had to contend with.

Though this competing company was operated at an actual loss to the stockholders, who were members of the Traffic Association, its losses were but a fraction of the saving afforded to the merchants of San Francisco in the saving of freight charges brought about by the keen competition with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the consequent reduction of freights. And had more of the merchants who were most largely benefited by the freight rate reductions thus effected become stockholders in the North American Navigation Company and thus divided the burden of maintaining the independent line, the present undesirable situation would not have been possible.

The North American Navigation worked in co-operation with the Panama Railroad Company and the Columbian Steamship line on the Atlantic side, and when the American Navigation Company withdrew from the field the Panama people, instead of falling into the arms of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, as that corporation evidently expected they would after their experience with the North American Company, put on a line of steamers of their own to ply between San Francisco and Panama, thus maintaining an independent route via the Isthmus and are in direct competition with the Pacific Mail Company.

But this new and independent line did not receive the support it expected, and after a long battle with its more powerful antagonist, was compelled to capitulate about two weeks ago, though on terms reported to be more advantageous to itself than to the Pacific Mail.

It was the general opinion, however, at the time this deal was consummated, that Mr. Huntington knew his business and was not unwittingly taking the short end of so important a transaction. The theory he was working upon, it was asserted, was to kill competition via Panama, and then manipulate matters so as to restore not only rates over the Isthmus but over the transcontinental railroads, and more particularly over the Southern Pacific.

In THE CALL of Saturday it was shown how this is likely to be accomplished, and there is little doubt in the minds of those posted that Mr. Huntington and his chief aids are now busily engaged in bringing about conditions that will permit of the re-formation of the Transcontinental Association, which was disrupted through the disturbing influence of the Panama Railroad Company, shortly after it entered into direct competition with the Pacific Mail, about three years ago.

Until this is effected rates cannot very well be restored, particularly as there are known to be serious differences between the Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern lines on one side and the rest of the transcontinental lines on the other.

But Mr. Huntington does not intend to wait for the adjustment of this matter before he reaps benefit from the new Panama route combination. So the local merchants say, and they view the latest developments in the matter of the congestion of California freight in New York as a clever bit of finesse on the part of the president of the Southern Pacific Company, devised to force shipments over the Sunset line.

E. H. Hinton, the local agent of the Panama Railroad, when asked about the situation that caused the virtual withdrawal of his company from the solicitation of westbound business in this City, the means by which they have heretofore obtained the largest portion of such business, said:

The withdrawal of the Pacific Mail steamers from the Atlantic side has thrown all that Central American business, which is very considerable, on our three steamers of the Columbian line, and where previously we had room for 1000 to 1200 of California freight on each steamer we now have room for less than half this amount. I was advised of this by Mr. Muir, and in order to avoid complications I have withdrawn the westbound rates heretofore made, and have refused to make any engagements for such freight, as we may not be able to fulfill them at New York. The local merchants have been asked to have their Eastern representatives call on Mr. Muir at New York for quotations of rates and engagements for room, so as to avoid any possible embarrassment or disappointment.

It is the intention of the Columbian line to now increase their facilities by the addition of other steamers as soon as possible, but just when these steamers will be secured it is hard to tell, as the kind of steamers required for the service are not readily procured. The facilities will be augmented to such an extent as to give a better service than was ever given before for California traffic.

It was learned that none of the three chartered steamers that have been plying on this side of the continent in the service of the Panama Railroad Company are to be sent around to the other side. The Progreso has already been laid off and turned over to her owners. The City of Everett will be here about the middle of January and will be disposed of in the same manner. The Washtenaw will make this port about the 1st of February and also go out of service immediately.

Freight rates are now so low that it does not pay to carry any but the heaviest kind of cargo on the Panama route, only such freights, in fact, being sought as are charged on a dead-weight basis, such as iron and metal manufactures, paper, drygoods, etc. The heavy westbound traffic will begin in a month or six weeks, and, unless the Columbian steamship line has by that time sufficiently increased its facilities, the Sunset route is certain to fall in for a respectable share of the business destined for California.

Commenting on the situation as it now exists, a local merchant said it was strange that no precautions were taken by the Panama people to provide for this contingency, as its coming must have been apparent to them. There was no reason, it was asserted, why some temporary arrangement should not have been made with the Pacific Mail people for the use of their Atlantic line steamers until such time as ample facilities had been secured by them for taking care of all business that was offering. This gentleman gave it as his further opinion that if the situation does not speedily improve it is very likely to result in a line of clipper ships being put on around Cape Horn.

R. P. Schwerin, general manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, stated that there would be no trouble in landing all the eastbound business that was offered in this City, as his company would provide all the facilities necessary without delay.

PARK AND BEACH.

Work on the New Museum Building. A Runaway Without Damage—A Slide for Life.

The day being fine, albeit chilly, thousands crowded to the people's pleasure ground, Golden Gate Park, yesterday to enjoy the invigorating air, the flowers in the conservatory, the music of the Park band and to view the wonders in the museum.

During the past week the additions to the museum have been: Two peridots in the rough, wonderful stones found in Navajo in New Mexico, presented by C. E. Van Horn; a quaint ivory carving, an imprint of a fish on limestone, from Mrs. H. L. Kaufman; a petrified sea urchin, one of the most perfect specimens ever secured, found on the island of Rugen in the Baltic Sea, and loaned by Rae Brown; a splendid collection of birdskins, nests and eggs, donated by Dr. Albert G. Prill of Sodaville, Or. The doctor has notified that he will send down another case containing 148 specimens.

A letter from D. John Rabe of Oakland, who is now sojourning at Selangir, in the Straits settlement, was received, inclosed in which is one from L. B. Van Doup, secretary of the museum at Selangir, offering to exchange curios for specimens of California minerals, woods and metals. Some action will probably be taken at an early day in relation to this matter.

Acting Custodian Brown reported that during the week ending Saturday evening, 8452 persons visited the museum.

The Commissioners have awarded the contract for the addition to the museum and this work will be commenced to-day, the foundation having been prepared.

The work on the new music concourse is progressing rapidly, and the work of building the concrete tunnel that will connect the walk to the aviary from the concourse will be commenced to-day.

During the afternoon F. Lehman of 1511 Gough street and I. Hess of Dwight way, Berkeley, drove in a buggy to the museum and hitched their horse by the bridle to a post near by. When they returned one got into the buggy while the other went to unhitch the animal. It became frightened, broke away and darted at a rapid gait along the road through Ninth avenue and, turning into Fulton street, ran into a McAllister-street car, somewhat to the damage of the buggy. The man in the buggy dropped to the ground from behind, but was not injured.

The park drives were crowded with bicyclers all day long, the roads being in good conditition for riding, though a little hard.

A great many people went to the beach and walked to the pier to see the spot where the money stolen by the Ingleside robbers was buried.

The Sutro road and depot are finished and the cars will be put in operation just as soon as the interior of the new Cliff House is fitted up, which will probably be in about two weeks. There were not less than 5000 in the Haight-street grounds yesterday afternoon when Professor Markeberg walked a tight wire from the top of the chutes to a post forty feet above ground over 550 feet away. This was accomplished successfully.

In the evening the professor, in the presence of a large crowd, gave his slide for life. He started from the top of the chutes, hanging with his teeth to a strap affixed to a pulley running on the wire, and when nearly 600 feet from the starting point he let go his hold on the strap and dropped into the lake. His act was loudly applauded.

DR. J. J. MORSE'S LECTURE

He Speaks of the Doctrine of Immortality as to Its Justification of Religion.

Dr. J. J. Morse, who under the auspices of the California Psychical Society is engaged to deliver a yearly course of lectures, last night completed his fourth discourse on the subject, "Doctrine of Immortality."

Mr. Morse first introduced in the line of his discourse the doctrine of immortality in its foundation in nature and then followed it in its basis in man, and subsequently sought to prove it as a problem in ethics. He concluded last evening with a lecture illustrating its justification of religion.

He urged as a justice of the right of the doctrine of Immortality in its correlation to religion that it had its foundation from the very basis and nature of man.

He said that there was no religion outside of the religion of the nature of the universe and reason, and that by reason man laid his religion, and religion must consequently be based upon nature.

Mr. Morse claimed that he is not in conflict with any society, creed, church, doctrine or especial discipline, but he urged that man and science have the right to determine the question of immortality, and if they find to their own satisfaction that there is a world beyond, they must be allowed the satisfaction of their own belief.

Concluding, Mr. Morse said: "In the presence of all that stands before us to-day, and of the God and of the religion that is preached, we are willing to accept them all, but we insist that the immortality of the soul is the true and fundamental religion of all men who aspire to any futurity."

Walter J. Bartnett announced that the next lecture would be delivered by David Starr Jordan at Armory Hall.

REMARKABLE RELIC.

A Hickory Nut Which Has Somewhat of a History.

Miss Mary J. Hook of Rosswell, Ga., is in possession of the oldest hickory nut in the world. This ancient and curious family relic was presented to Miss Hook twenty-five years ago by her great-aunt, Mrs. John McDavid of Cherokee County.

The hickory nut is about the size of a common walnut, the surface is highly polished and is beautifully and artistically engraved.

The carving is too delicate for the naked eye, but with the aid of a glass every object is made perfect and shows the touch of an artist's hand. On one side, or rather between the seams, appears a tree, representing the hickory tree, under which the initials "W. K." and the date "1731" are plainly visible. The letters are initials of Miss Hook's great-great-grandfather, William Kendrick, who lived on the James river in Virginia and who did the engraving. In the next space is a fox standing under some bushes of beautiful foliage, with a wild hog in the background.

Next, an ostrich standing erect, and beneath are the letters "U. E.," which probably indicated that Mr. Kendrick was a civil engineer. On the next space is an eagle with outstretched wings and talons, as if just alighting. The fifth and last is a squirrel holding a nut to its mouth with its forefeet.

All of the pictures are perfectly plain, but to observe the scenery and make it more effective a glass is necessary. It is a remarkable family relic and is well preserved, although it is 164 years old.—Washington Times.

Coomassie has the reputation of being a wretched town, dirty and unhealthy.

IBIS CLUB'S STANDPOINT.

Attorney Eells Explains Why the Colorado Charter Was Secured.

LIKE THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

An Eminent Precedent Cited for Seeking Legal Organization Outside the State.

In the controversy between the Ibis and Mallard clubs in the United States Circuit Court as to the right to shoot ducks on the Suisun marsh, Attorney Charles P. Eells is willing to admit that the Ibis Club is composed of Californians and that it recently incorporated under the laws of Colorado.

No less a legal authority than the Attorney-General has declared this to be a fraud on the Federal courts, and this point will doubtless be effectually raised by the attorneys for the Mallard Club.

Failing to secure what these gentlemen of the Ibis Club consider their just legal protection in the enjoyment of exclusive duck-hunting privileges on the marshlands from the State courts of California, they have incorporated in Colorado in order to bring action in the Federal courts.

This, at least, is the view taken by the defendants to the injunction granted Saturday by District Judge Beatty, and in this view they claim that the Colorado incorporation is a fraud upon the Federal courts.

But the Ibis Club has eminent precedent for its foreign incorporation. Attorney Eells says the club bases its action upon the peculiar status of the Southern Pacific Company of Kentucky, a railroad organization of Californian investors, chartered by the State of Kentucky.

There are six members in the Ibis Club, namely: Harry Babcock, president; Matthew Hall McAllister, secretary and treasurer; William O'Brien Macdonough, the lover of horseflesh; Robert Oxnard of sugar fame, Ed Donahoe and its attorney, Mr. Eells.

For fifteen years it has been in existence, but it was only a little while ago that it concluded to incorporate. Then it decided to get a charter from the State of Colorado. The decision of Superior Judge Buckles of Solano County might have had something to do with this, but Mr. Eells does not say. Being an attorney, he talks with the caution of a lawyer.

Mr. Eells spent yesterday on the preserve of the Ibis Club, and did not return home until after dark. Then he seated himself in his library and made the following explanation:

The statement that our club is composed of Californians and that we incorporated under the laws of Colorado is correct. But that is not the question at issue. That is something for the State of Colorado to look out for. If the State of Colorado is willing to grant us a charter I see no reason for the Attorney-General of this State going out of his way.

The real point at issue is one concerning property rights and I am surprised at the tone of the newspapers in the matter. We are just as much entitled to our preserve on the Suisun marsh as any other lessee of property is anywhere else. The Chamberlains own the marsh. They have a patent for it and we lease 200 acres from them, for which we pay $250 rental per annum. We spend time, money and labor on this preserve as such lessee and other persons see fit to disregard our property rights, and without spending a cent of money or devoting a moment of time in improvements or doing one stroke of labor, they think they have a perfect right to come upon our preserve and profit at our expense.

Incidentally I might mention another point which seems to have been much overlooked. Ducks are to a great extent an artificial product—they have to be baited, and it is incumbent upon us to see that the tules are kept there for their shelter.

Our preserve is two miles away from the railroad. We have to make preparations to get to it. We have to build a boathouse there. These are just a suggestion of the many items of improvements required.

Now, another club comes right alongside with its boathouse, and a man will stand just as close to our preserve as you are to me and deliberately frighten away our game, and yet that same club has no rights that can be recognized by law and has not done anything to entitle it to decent consideration.

I was on the preserve myself to-day, and I was told that all the canvasbacks have left within the past week—frightened away. The members of our own club agreed to shoot only two days in the week, letting the ducks rest and feed the other five.

The other three clubs—the Teal, Cordelia and Tule—have been just as much annoyed, but not being incorporated and being subject to the judicial decisions of this State, they have had to stand this sort of thing.

So far as Judge Buckles' decision goes one might as well say that a man could mine, or farm, or run a store wherever he pleases regardless of the property rights of others. The sentiment is socialistic in the extreme.

We had just as much right to incorporate under the laws of Colorado as the Southern Pacific, organized by California parties, had under the laws of Kentucky. I will not say that we had the justice of the Federal courts in view when we incorporated, but it goes without saying that adjudication at the hands of the Federal tribunals is not subject to the local prejudices and political weaknesses of the State courts.

Our State judiciary is weak in its very constitution. There are many good men and able lawyers on the State bench, but their inadequate compensation and limited tenure of office are not such as might induce good men and able lawyers to accept such positions. The weakness of the State judiciary is in its being elective. I do not wish to cast any reflections upon our State Judges, but that there is a temptation to please the voters in the decisions rendered cannot be denied. On the other hand, the Federal courts are above all this. And more yet, its orders are respected. No excuse or apology will be entertained by the Federal bench.

The restraining order issued by Judge Beatty, enjoining temporarily the Mallard Club, will be in force until the question is heard. The hearing is set for January 30.

CATCHING BULLETS.

Herrmann's Great Trick of Standing Before Soldiers Who Fire at Him, but Do Not Hit.

Hermann was the attraction at the Baldwin last night, but his magic art was not as attractive as it was when he appeared at the California, that is in the matter of attracting a big house, notwithstanding the announcement that he would stand before six soldiers of Battery I, United States Artillery, from Fort Mason, be fired at and catch the six bullets fired at him.

The several numbers of the programme previous to the military act, which was the final one, were those previously given, and very clever. They were:

When the curtain rose for the final act, there was discovered a beautiful forest scene, and as the orchestra played "The Girl I Left Behind Me" there was heard a martial tread, and out of the right rear entrance came six regulars under command of a sergeant, who were marched to the left side of the stage and brought to a halt and put through several maneuvers. When they grounded arms, Herrmann, wearing black knickerbockers, black hose and low shoes and a loose white frilled shirt, appeared and took a stand near an imitation stump near the third entrance. After gazing at the audience for a moment he advanced to the soldiers who received him with a present arms, and he returned with a salute with the wrong hand.

Advancing to the front of the stage, Herrmann announced that the men had their own weapons and ammunition, that he would not approach them but once and that would be to inspect their weapons, and that the sergeant would handle the bullets in the cartridges, which any one in the audience could mark without marring them.

He then stood aloof while the sergeant received one cartridge from each man, who deposited it on a plate, after which he took them in the audience for the purpose of having an identification mark put on each.

While this was being done the men were approached by Herrmann, who took the pieces one by one and held each up at an angle of 45 degrees to see that they were clear.

Then he retired to the other side of the stage and the sergeant gave the order "ready," and, passing in front of the men, gave each a cartridge, each individual holding it up above his head, before inserting it in the chamber, and throwing the lock. After this the sergeant returned the plate to the place behind the scene from which he obtained it, and then returning to his men after several maneuvers, marched them to a cross platform half way down the orchestra, where they were given the order "ready."

Four in the front rank got down on one knee; those in the rear stood. While this was being done Herrmann advanced to the stump with his back to the audience and remained there fumbling about for half a minute or more; when he turned he raised a china dish and as he did so there was a rattling, as if of metal against the dish. He held his dish in a very peculiar manner and took up a position about 40 feet away from the soldiers and with a Herrmannic smile gave notice that he was ready. The sergeant gave the order "fire" and as one report the six rifles sounded, but the sound lacked that which accompanies the whiz of a bullet from a rifle barrel. Before the smoke cleared away Herrmann advanced toward the sergeant and handed him the marked bullets on the dish.

The bullets were on the dish before the shots were fired. It would seem that the trick, which is really a clever one, is performed by collusion and that the marked bullets are changed by the sergeant after returning to the stage from the audience, and that when he returns the dish the bullets are taken from the shells and transmitted to Herrmann while he is fumbling at the stump.

This trick, first performed by Herrmann in New York, is well worth witnessing.

A BADGE FOR INGERSOLL.

He Is Also Made an Honorary Member of the Philadelphia Garrison.

Enjoyable Social Event Aboard the Battle-Ship Participated In by Officers and Men.

The regular meeting of the United States Steamer Philadelphia Garrison 139 took place yesterday noon on board of the Philadelphia. A. R. Holzheid, junior vice-national commander of the Army and Navy Union of this coast, presided.

Lieutenant-Commander R. R. Ingersoll, who had previously by the garrison been elected to honorary membership, was formally tendered that honor in a complimentary speech by Colonel D. Peary of the Second Artillery.

The colonel conveyed in his remarks the high esteem in which the officers and men of the garrison held Lieutenant Ingersoll, and on concluding presented him with an elegant gold badge, the insignia of the society.

Lieutenant Ingersoll replied in the following speech: He said he was proud of the honor conferred upon him and that he had contemplated before becoming a regular member of the garrison.

He said he believed that such an organization was calculated to be of vast good to the service; that it would bring the officers and men in closer harmony, and be a factor in the maintenance of good discipline. He remarked the highly beneficial influence that the organization had exerted over the officers and crew of the Philadelphia, and said that their relation with each other reminded him of one large and happy family.

After the initiation of Lieutenant Ingersoll H. A. Eilers, gunner U. S. N., was elected as commander of the garrison.

The affair proved very enjoyable to both officers and men.

The organization was started some five years ago for the purpose of bringing together officers and men for mutual benefit and advancement and has since that time grown steadily in popularity in army and navy circles.

MR. CARROLL'S GREAT IDEA.

It Puts a Man at His Best When He Is Held Up by a Robber.

Taylor Carroll is engaged in devising a formidable system of defense for lone pedestrians when they wander in dangerous places where police protection is ineffective and the risk of being "held up" is ever present. His plan is to convert the erect human body into a miniature revolving turret, armed at four points, and capable of dealing death in front, rear or flank simultaneously, or of sending four successive discharges in the same direction.

Mr. Carroll's design is still in its rudimentary state, with numberless minor details to be elaborated, but his central idea is well developed. He says he has not yet prepared diagrams or experimental apparatus, but has merely outlined it mentally.

"I would have a small storage battery worn in a belt," he said, yesterday, "with small copper wires running from it up through the sleeves, and connected with each hand on the great or middle finger with a copper ring the thumb can reach in the palm of the hand. When the thumb touched the ring an electrical current would discharge four batteries, loaded with ball, behind and in front. This discharge could take place when the hands were being held under the threat of an armed robber.

"The ring should be placed beyond the reach of the thumb, except in cases of emergency, so the thumb will never discharge the battery accidentally."

Mr. Carroll is not a practical electrician or mechanic, being an actor by profession. He has not figured up the weight of the storage battery to be carried on the belt, nor is he adverse to considering the advisability of substituting a dry primary cell.

In his zeal for the application of scientific methods to the protection of the citizen, the inventor has apparently left out of sight everything but the tactical advantage of the lonely pedestrian attacked in front by the bold marauder or clasped from behind by the urking garroter. Thus, he has not yet figured out how a slim young man is to avoid assuming unwieldy Falstaffian dimensions when he braces storage batteries and arsenals around his waist.

Nor does he forecast the possibly tragical consequences that might some day result from the clasp of a loving hand upon the thumb and palm that carried the potential copper appurtenances he describes, making inadvertent electrical contact and producing a catastrophe when only endearment was intended.—Chicago Tribune.

The Sultan's Troubles.

Troubles press thick and fast upon the Sultan. The powers are too gravely insistent on the enforcement of their wishes to enable him to maintain his accustomed composure, domestic woes add to his perturbation and last but not least he has no money. The average man can fortify himself against most other evils, but it requires a philosopher to contemplate with serenity a vacuous pocket-book.—Providence Journal.

The scarabæus, or sacred beetle of the Egyptians, was the favorite subject for a setting in the early Egyptian rings. It was carved in stone, the work often being exquisitely done.

GRAND JURY ANSWERED.

School Directors Deny That Public Funds Have Been Misspent.

HENDERSON'S NEW RESOLUTION

The Committee on Supplies Claim to Have Followed Their Predecessors in Purchasing Supplies.

In reference to the criticism of the Grand Jury on the Board of Education, School Directors Hawley and Henderson, two of the members on the Committee on Supplies, when spoken to by a CALL reporter on this subject, made statements. Director Charles H. Hawley said:

I read in THE CALL the report of the Grand Jury in its criticism of the extravagance of the Supply Committee in purchasing supplies for schools other than by contract. This report seems strange to me inasmuch as the Grand Jury had never invited a single Director to appear before that august body and give an explanation of this supposed extravagance. The only member of the School Board that appeared before the Grand Jury that I have any knowledge of was ex-School Director F. A. Hyde. This gentleman is no doubt a good authority on school matters, from the fact that he devoted considerable time to the subject during his term of office, and consequently it must be presumed that from such knowledge the Grand Jury based its findings, and in doing so singled out the Committee on Supplies, of which committee I am the chairman.

The present Board of Education simply followed in the footsteps of its predecessors in so far as calling for bids for supplies for the department for the fiscal year was concerned. On these bids no offer was received for lumber, paints and oils or janitor supplies, thus making it compulsory for the committee to purchase such articles in the open market as best it could.

The figures sent out by the Grand Jury look extravagant at first, and would, without an explanation, lead the public to believe that there was waste. But let me draw the attention of the Grand Jury to the expenditures of the Supply Committee for the fiscal year 1894-95, in which it spent $51,703, whereas the allowance given this year by the Board of Supervisors was only $30,000 for supplies and furniture, as against $50,000 appropriated by their predecessors; and out of this sum our predecessors bought 3000 rear seats to take the place of the old Palmer stools, which had been in use in the schools for the past twenty years.

These rear stools were purchased at $2 50 each, the whole amounting to $7500, upon which there was no competition whatever; and also they purchased $4000 worth of library books, also bought in open market without competition.

The present Committee on Supplies has purchased by contract 1000 rear stools at an average price of $1 90 each, and these stools are far superior to those bought by the old board at their figure. We have also purchased 1000 combination desks at an average price of $2 60 each, as against $4 25 by our predecessors for the same article.

There has been expended for the first six months of the present fiscal year the sum of $22,450. Of this amount there has been $10,200 expended for chairs for the auditorium of the Girls' High School and for desks and seats on contract and for fitting up the new school at the Potrero, the Peabody, the Douglas and the North Cosmopolitan, all of which have been bought as per contract.

The balance after deducting this amount leaves $12,250 out of $22,000. This is the total of our expenditures for supplies which were actually necessary to run the department for the past six months and includes coal, janitor supplies and labor demands.

Now so far as the Grand Jury's alarm goes, I say without fear of contradiction that the amount expended by the Committee on Supplies outside of contract does not exceed $300 a month and the articles so purchased and the money expended could not be foreseen at the time the schedule was made up and bids invited therefor. It does seem that there are always persons to be found in this community ready to give the public schools a black eye at every opportunity.

School Director H. C. Henderson, who is also a member of the Committee on Supplies, said:

As regards the report of the Grand Jury there is nothing very new in it. These errors which are alluded to in that report have been handed down to us by our predecessors and have been practiced by every board as far back as I can remember. But we are about to remedy this evil, if evil it be.

We instructed our storekeeper a few weeks ago to keep an account of such articles as are used in the department, but which are not embraced in the schedule when bids are being invited for supplies, in order that at the end of this fiscal year they shall be included in the schedule.

There is nothing bought in open market but what is absolutely necessary and what is not included in the bids for supplies. Hence such articles must be purchased by the committee as the exigency demands.

That portion of the Grand Jury's report referring to the increase of expenditure applies to the raise in teachers' salaries. This increase I opposed as far as I could and until I found that my opposition would avail nothing, as the resolution would be passed no matter how I voted. Then and only then did I yield.

As regards the sanitary condition of the schools, together with the needed improvements as recommended by the committee on building and grounds, the Board of Supervisors was asked for $243,000 and not for $369,000, which was absolutely necessary to put the buildings in a safe and habitable condition.

I fully agree with the Grand Jury when it says that it would be better to pull down the old rotten buildings and erect new ones in their stead rather than spend money in repairing them. This will be seen from the estimates given for the repair of the Webster and Lincoln grammar schools at $29,000.

Regarding the nine unassigned teachers, we had nothing to do with them. That was a heritage left us by our predecessors, and the courts ordered us to replace them in the places whence they had been removed by the old board.

As to the matter of raising the pay of the substitute teachers. This I consider no more than fair, as $25 a month is not sufficient money to recompense a teacher who must report every morning at the Superintendent's office and then take the chances of being sent to the farthest portion of the city to take the place of a regular teacher. Why, the $25 a month is gone in car fare and shoeleather, and $40 a month is little enough. For this increase I have no apology to offer to the Grand Jury or anybody else. I am in favor of good wages to every man and woman who works either for the city or anybody else.

The question of the Normal School is a serious one just now and I think I have a remedy for that in the shape of a resolution which I will introduce and by which the City will be saved from $15,000 to $20,000 a year, besides maintaining a normal school equal to the Cook County school in Chicago.

So far as the Grand Jury's report goes on the Webster school (which is in the rear of the Lincoln) I most heartily concur, and I have now a resolution which I will introduce at the next meeting of the board abolishing that school and providing for the children who attend it other schools without any inconvenience. But of this we will see further.

OLYMPICS WON THE GAME.

The Pacific Baseball Club Defeated for the Ninth Time This Year.

In the baseball game yesterday afternoon the Olympics won from the Pacifics by a score of 15 to 8. At first it was a very even game, but after the fifth inning Cooney held his opponents down to a few hits, while the Olympics forged well ahead.

This year the two teams have met in sixteen games, of which the Olympics have won nine and one was a tie.

Following is the detailed score:

OLYMPICS.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Monahan, s. s.	6	2	1	0	1	3	3
O'Kane, c	5	3	1	0	4	1	0
Powers, 1 b	6	2	3	0	11	1	0
Mertes, 3 b	6	2	3	0	4	1	2
Beckett, 2 b	5	2	1	0	3	4	3
Krug, l. f.	5	1	4	1	1	1	0
Cosgrove, c. f.	5	1	1	0	1	0	0
Green, r. f.	5	0	2	0	0	0	0
Cooney, p.	5	2	2	1	2	0	0
Totals	48	15	18	2	27	11	8

PACIFICS.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Pequigney, 3 b	5	3	2	1	3	2	0
Delmas, 2 b	5	0	1	0	3	0	1
Stanley, c	5	0	0	1	6	4	0
Treadway, c. f.	4	0	1	0	3	0	0
Wildes, 1 b	4	0	0	0	7	0	3
Walters, r. f.	5	1	2	0	1	1	0
Gorman, l. f.	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson, s. s.	4	2	1	1	4	1	3
Iberg, p.	4	1	2	0	0	0	0
Totals	41	8	9	3	27	8	7

RUNS BY INNINGS.

Olympics	3	0	0	1	0	5	1	4	1—15
Pacifics	1	2	0	2	0	0	3	0	0—8

Three-base hits—Mertes 2. Two-base hits—Powers, Cosgrove, Cooney 2, Pequigney, Walters 2. Base on balls—By Cooney 2, by Iberg 4. Struck out—By Cooney 4, by Iberg 4. Hit by pitcher—Wildes and Johnson. Umpire—McDonald. Time of game—1 hour 45 minutes. Attendance—500.

General Pope Surprised.

Megargee in the Philadelphia Times says that Colonel Thomas A. Scott was singularly unassuming in his dress and demeanor. When he was Assistant Secretary of War he had occasion to visit General Pope at his headquarters at New Madrid, Mo. General Pope was greatly addicted to profanity and violence of manner. Colonel Scott entered the headquarters with the remark, "I should like to see General Pope on business."

"See my adjutant!" roared Pope.

"My business is with General Pope in person."

"Blank blank your business; see my adjutant, I tell you."

"My name is Scott—"

"I don't care whether your name is Scott, or Jones, or Smith, or Brown. See my adjutant, blank blank you."

"As I was about to say, my name is Scott, and I wish to see you on Government business. I have the honor to be Assistant Secretary of War."

Pope's demeanor underwent a revolution, as he said in the blandest manner: "I beg your pardon, colonel. I had no intention to be rude, but there are so many loafers in camp, and they annoy me so much that I am sometimes put out of temper. Be good enough to take a seat and have the kindness to inform me of your wishes."

Colonel Scott entered at once upon the business in hand, making no reference whatever to Pope's outrageous behavior, and acting just as though the occurrence had not taken place.

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