

diff was wanton, malicious and unprovoked, or that it was wanton, or malicious or unprovoked.

Said defendant denies that by reason of any matter or thing in said complaint contained plaintiff was severely injured.

As to the allegation in said complaint contained that the plaintiff suffered great and extreme bodily pain, humiliation and mental anguish, the defendant has no information or belief upon the subject sufficient to enable him to answer thereto and placing his denial upon that ground denies that plaintiff suffered great and extreme bodily pain, and denies that plaintiff suffered great or extreme or humiliation or mental anguish.

Said defendant denies that said plaintiff has been damaged in the sum of \$50,000, or any other sum, or at all.

For a further and separate answer to plaintiff's alleged cause of action this defendant avers:

I.

That he is informed and believes, and on such information and belief avers that prior to the second day of April, 1896, the said plaintiff, H. F. Marshall, and one Donald M. Ross and one D. B. Woodworth, conspired together for the purpose of conceiving, devising, maturing and executing an infamous and criminal scheme to blackmail said defendant and to exact said extortion from him money to the extent of sixty thousand (\$60,000) dollars.

II.

As defendant is further informed and believes, and therefore alleges, the said Plaintiff Marshall and said Ross and said Woodworth, in furtherance of the purposes of said conspiracy, corruptly agreed together that they would represent to this defendant that they would publish certain false and libelous statements concerning him if he would not yield to their shameless demands to pay them said sum of sixty thousand (\$60,000) dollars, and that they would ask and conceal the infamy of their acts under a proposition to sell to the defendant, or from him borrow money upon mortgage on, alleged mining property somewhere in the northern part of the State of California, of which said Woodworth claimed to be the owner, and which said mining property, as defendant is informed and believes, and therefore avers, is worthless and without value.

III.

That on or about the 11th day of March, 1896, said Donald M. Ross sought an interview with this defendant at his home in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California. At said interview, and as defendant is informed and believes and therefore avers, as devised by said conspirators, and in furtherance of said scheme and conspiracy, said Ross made to this defendant a pretended proposition to borrow a large sum of money from said defendant and to mortgage the said alleged mining property as security therefor. Said defendant then and there promptly declined to consider said proposition or to continue said interview; and said defendant avers that he was not at said time aware of nor did he until afterward learn what he has since been informed and believes to have been and therefore avers was the real object and purpose of said Ross; nor did he then know of the relations existing between said Ross and said Woodworth and the plaintiff Marshall, nor of said or any conspiracy to exact or extort money from him.

IV.

On the 2d day of April, 1896, as defendant is informed and believes and therefore avers, in furtherance of said scheme and conspiracy, said plaintiff Marshall and said Ross and said Woodworth concocted a certain statement to which said plaintiff Marshall on said day made affidavit and in which the name of this defendant was used.

At said time said defendant was not acquainted with either said Marshall or said Woodworth, nor had he ever spoken to or held any communication, either orally or in writing or by any other means, with either of them, nor with said Ross except upon the said occasion when he refused to deal with said Ross regarding said pretended proposition to borrow money on said alleged mining property. Nor did the defendant thereafter, or at all, either directly or indirectly, make, or offer to make, receive, or offer to receive, any proposition to or from said plaintiff Marshall, or said Ross, or said Woodworth or any other person whomsoever regarding any bargain, deal or transaction having for its purpose the delivery to said defendant, or the prevention of the use against the interests of said defendant, of the political or other power of what is known as the American Protective Association, or any other association or party or order by whatsoever name it might be known.

V.

Defendant is further informed and believes, and therefore avers, that in pursuance of said dishonest and criminal scheme to extort money from him, and in furtherance thereof, said Donald M. Ross and said D. B. Woodworth did, on or about the 9th day of April, 1896, go to those certain premises, 850 Market street, in said City and County of San Francisco, for the purpose of demanding that defendant should pretend to lend to them on said alleged mining property said sum of sixty thousand (\$60,000) dollars, but that he should in fact then and there pay to them said sum as hush money to protect himself from their threatened publication of false and untrue libels upon him; and he is further informed and believes and therefore avers that at said time and place neither said Ross nor said Woodworth had any note for said sum of sixty thousand (\$60,000) dollars, for any other sum, nor any mortgage on said alleged mining property, nor, as defendant is informed and believes and therefore avers, did they, or either of them, then and there, or at all, or ever, intend to give any note or mortgage to said defendant for the pretended loan of sixty thousand (\$60,000) dollars, or for any other sum.

Neither at said time and place, nor at any other time or place, were said Ross or said Woodworth together or alone, able to obtain an interview with said defendant, except the single interview of said Ross with said defendant at his residence as hereinbefore set forth.

VI.

Defendant avers that between the said 9th day of April, 1896, and the evening of the 14th day of April, 1896, he was repeatedly informed and advised that a conspiracy to blackmail and to extort a large sum of money from him was being matured, and that the consummation thereof was likely to be attempted at any time; but was unaware of the nature and details of said scheme and conspiracy, or of the names or identity, or number of the persons engaged in said criminal transaction.

VII.

On the evening of the 14th day of April, 1896, the defendant went to those certain premises, at No. 710 Market street, in said City and County of San Francisco, to call upon Charles M. Shortridge, an intimate personal acquaintance of said defendant. Defendant there found said plaintiff, H. F. Marshall, accompanied by a certain man who was and is unknown by said defendant, but who, as said defendant has since been informed and believes, and therefore avers, was the aforesaid D. B. Woodworth.

Said plaintiff, H. F. Marshall, sought and obtained a private interview with said defendant and said Charles M. Shortridge, leaving said Woodworth in an adjoining room in said premises. Said H. F. Marshall then and there proceeded to, and did, unfold to said defendant the aforesaid scheme of blackmail and extortion, which he, the said plaintiff Marshall, together with said Donald M. Ross and said D. B. Woodworth, had devised, and which he was then and there attempting to consummate.

During said interview at said time and place said plaintiff Marshall told said defendant that he had made an affidavit, referring thereby to said statement made on said 2d day of April, 1896, which said plaintiff then refused to show to said defendant, but which he, plaintiff, said was in the possession and control of said Woodworth, Ross and himself, and which said plaintiff then and there falsely and dishonestly stated to defendant contained wholly and utterly false, untrue and libelous accusations against the defendant.

Said plaintiff then and there told said defendant that if he, the said defendant, would pay to himself, said plaintiff, said Ross and said Woodworth, the sum of \$60,000 they would deliver to said defendant said statement and would then and there agree with him not to make false or any libelous or other charges against him.

Said plaintiff then and there mentioned said alleged mining property, but upon being questioned by said defendant said plaintiff admitted that said mining property was a very immaterial element in the infamous and shameless proposition which he was then making to said defendant, and that his real object was to induce the defendant to pay to said plaintiff, Marshall, and his co-conspirators the sum of \$60,000 as hush money.

Said plaintiff then and there informed said defendant, both by direct statement and indirect suggestion, that if said money was not paid by said defendant, said plaintiff and his co-conspirators would publish, or cause to be published, in certain newspapers in said City and County of San Francisco, said false, dishonest, perjured and libelous charges which he then and there represented to the defendant were contained in said statement, dated on said 2d day of April, 1896; and said plaintiff then and there further insinuated, suggested, intimated and threatened, that unless said money was paid, as aforesaid, said false and untrue statements, slanders and libels of said defendant and of his personal and political acquaintances and associates, would be maliciously published by said plaintiff and his co-conspirators and by them spread throughout the State of California and elsewhere.

Said defendant thereupon questioned said plaintiff closely and thereby and from the statements, suggestions, intimations and innuendoes of said plaintiff ascertained that said plaintiff and his co-conspirators were engaged in a deliberate, concerted and determined attempt to commit the crime of extortion upon and to blackmail said defendant, and that said Woodworth was then waiting in an adjoining room to assist said plaintiff in the present accomplishment of said crime.

Said defendant is informed and believes and therefore avers that at said time said Woodworth was armed with a deadly weapon, to wit, a pistol, and that said plaintiff knew that fact and relied upon it and upon the presence and physical strength of said Woodworth to protect and aid him in the carrying out of said scheme or in the commission of any crime which he, the said plaintiff, might then and there attempt to commit, and that said plaintiff also expected said Ross as his further assistant on said occasion.

Said defendant further avers that as soon as he became aware of the infamous purpose of said plaintiff and his said associates and co-conspirators and of their presence and expected presence at said time and place he charged said plaintiff with attempting to commit the crime of extortion, and characterized his proposition to sell to him said affidavit or to publish the same to be blackmail, denounced each and all of the statements which said plaintiff then and there asserted were contained in said affidavit as utterly and wholly false and untrue, and told said plaintiff that he and each of his said co-conspirators was a villain, a blackmailing scoundrel lost to all sense of shame and a disgrace to humanity.

Thereupon said plaintiff, H. F. Marshall, arose quickly to his feet and placed his right hand upon or within his right hip pocket as though to draw a weapon therefrom. Said defendant believing and having cause to believe from said action and movement of said plaintiff that he was armed with a deadly weapon with which he was then and there about to attack said defendant, he, the said defendant, in self-defense immediately struck the said plaintiff several times with sufficient force to prevent his threatened attack or his using any weapon upon the defendant, or of committing any further assault or other crime. Said defendant avers that said blow and blows were necessary for his own defense against the present and probable attempt of said plaintiff to commit a crime or to attack or do some great bodily injury to said defendant, and to resist the same, and that each and all of defendant's said acts were justifiable and necessary to check and restrain and prevent the further prosecution by said plaintiff and his co-conspirators of their criminal scheme and conspiracy to extort money from him, and from their pursuing and persisting in their and each of their attempts to commit said crime.

As a further and separate defense to plaintiff's alleged cause of action, and addressed particularly to that portion of plaintiff's complaint wherein he alleges that he suffered humiliation and mental anguish and that he was damaged in the sum of fifty thousand dollars by reason of the defendant's lawful resistance to said plaintiff's criminal acts and in mitigation of plaintiff's alleged damages, the defendant avers:

I.

That on said 14th day of April, 1896, when plaintiff exposed to this defendant plaintiff's own perfidy in his pretended shameless and criminal scheme and conspiracy with said Ross and said Woodworth, and when plaintiff then and there threatened the defendant that unless he would yield to the demand of said plaintiff and his co-

conspirators to pay to them said sum of sixty thousand (\$60,000) dollars, said plaintiff and his said co-conspirators would publish false, libelous and untrue statements concerning said defendant, said defendant, well knowing the falsity and utter lack of truth of the statements which plaintiff threatened to publish, did execute and denounce said plaintiff as a villain and blackmailing scoundrel, lost to all sense of shame, and when said plaintiff arose to his feet and placed his hand in or upon his right hip pocket, as hereinbefore alleged, said defendant, in his just and justifiable indignation and in the heat of the moment did strike said plaintiff, but no more violently than the circumstances as hereinabove set forth fully warranted.

II.

Defendant is informed and believes and on such information and belief avers that on and since said 14th day of April, 1896, said plaintiff has repeatedly been charged with having entered into a conspiracy with said Ross and said Woodworth to extort, and with having attempted to extort the sum of sixty thousand (\$60,000) dollars from said defendant by the blackmailing devices as in this answer set forth; avers further, that at all of said times and to sundry persons plaintiff has, under oath and otherwise, admitted that he had so conspired with said Ross and said Woodworth, and had attempted to extort said sum from defendant; and avers further that at all of said times and places and to said persons plaintiff has admitted under oath and otherwise, that each and every statement, suggestion or innuendo, whether contained in said affidavit dated on the 2d day of April, 1896, or made elsewhere, or by any other person, or at any other time to the effect that said defendant had ever directly or indirectly made or offered to make, received or offered to receive any proposition to or from said Marshall or said Ross or said Woodworth, or any other person whomsoever regarding any bargain, deal or transaction having for its purpose the delivery to said defendant, or the prevention of the use against the interests of said defendant of the political or other power of the American Protective Association, or of any other association or party or order, is wholly and utterly untrue, and without the least foundation of fact.

And this defendant avers that any statement whether made in said affidavit or not, and whether made by said plaintiff or by any other person, to the effect that he, the said defendant, had ever negotiated with a view of making, or had ever made any deal or bargain with any of the persons mentioned in said affidavit dated on said 2d day of April, 1896, or with any person or persons, whereby it was intended to deliver over to said defendant or to protect him or any other person from the exercise of the power of said American Protective Association, or of any other association or party or order by whatsoever name it might be known, is wholly and utterly false and untrue and without the least foundation of fact.

Wherefore defendant prays to be hence dismissed with his costs.

DELMAS & SHORTIDGE, Attorneys for Defendant.

Sworn to by John D. Spreckels, on August 10, 1896, before Milton S. Latham.

VIOLENT STORMS AFTER THE HEAT.

Fierce Wind and Torrents of Water Swoop Down on Omaha.

A MINIATURE CYCLONE

Thoroughfares Blockaded by the Torn-Up Trees and Other Wreckage.

HAILSTONES LIKE FOOTBALLS.

Great Damage to Windows and Roofs Everywhere, but No Casualties Are Reported.

OMAHA, NEB., Aug. 15.—This city was to-night treated to a miniature cyclone, which played havoc with several lights, broke down shade trees and demolished fences, chimneys and outbuildings. The clouds gathered in the northeast a little before 6 o'clock, and swept down upon the city with very little warning. Almost two inches of rain fell in half an hour, and the downpour was accompanied by hail. The wind-gauge at the weather station showed a velocity of fifty-six miles an hour.

Every building in the business portion having a north exposure suffered from the violence of the tempest. The Cotton ice-house at East Omaha was entirely destroyed, and fences and the grandstand at the old fair grounds suffered seriously. At Debolst station, on the Elkhorn road, the roof was carried away while the operator was at work. He escaped without injury. Lightning struck in several places, broke down shade trees and demolished fences, chimneys and outbuildings. The clouds gathered in the northeast a little before 6 o'clock, and swept down upon the city with very little warning. Almost two inches of rain fell in half an hour, and the downpour was accompanied by hail. The wind-gauge at the weather station showed a velocity of fifty-six miles an hour.

IOWA IS VISITED.

Terrific Storm Reported in the Central Portion of the State.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 15.—Central Iowa, in a territory which included fifty miles in every direction from this city, was swept by a terrific storm this evening. To-night wires are down and railroads under water are washed out in all directions. The damage cannot be estimated. One and a half inches of rain fell in ten minutes in this city. At other places it is reported even heavier. At Stuart, sixty miles west, a high wind blew trees down and did considerable property damage; but there was no cyclone, as at first reported. Trees were blown across the railroads and all wires are down.

The Coon, Skunk and Beaver rivers are all out of their banks, the Coon and Skunk in places being five miles wide. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul bridge across the Coon at Dawson was taken out. The track is under water for miles, and there are numerous washouts, some of them half a mile. Along the Chicago and Great Western conditions are even worse. A train from Kansas City came in during the storm that had run six miles on a track that was submerged. The Washburn train from the south came in after the storm with a similar report. The water has washed away an immense amount of grain in stacks and shocks, and will add to the ruin of crops that has been wrought by previous storms. There has been no report of loss of life thus far.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Aug. 15.—A furious windstorm, accompanied by a deluge of rain and hail, struck here about 6 o'clock this evening. Considerable damage was done, outbuildings, trees and fences being blown down in many parts of the city. The hailstones were the largest seen in this part of the country for many years, some of them measuring six inches in circumference, breaking many windows in the northern portion of the city. Paved and unpaved streets were badly washed.

DENISON, Iowa, Aug. 15.—In a heavy rain and thunder storm lightning struck the barn of William Goodrich, killing a team of horses. Ward Cramer was standing within ten feet of the horses and a horse was in the next stall, but neither was stunned. A little hail fell, but did no damage.

LINCOLN'S HOTTEST DAY.

Succeeded by a Fierce Gale and Heavy Rainfall.

LINCOLN, NEB., Aug. 15.—This was the hottest day of the season in Lincoln, the Government station thermometer regis-

tering 98, while those on the streets went as high as 105. Toward evening ugly looking clouds came up from the northeast and a forty-five mile an hour gale blew for an hour. Later in the night there was a heavy fall of rain. No damage was done in the city.

ARKANSAS CHURCH RAZED.

One Person Killed and Two Persons Seriously Injured.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 15.—Word reached here to-day from Berea, Ashley County, that the Methodist church at that place was yesterday razed to the ground by a hurricane when filled with a congregation, instantly killing W. W. Cochran and dangerously wounding Rev. J. J. Colson, the pastor, and Rev. J. W. Van Trease of the Palestine Methodist Episcopal Church, and inflicting painful wounds on several other people.

Oil Tanks Struck by Lightning.

LIMA, Ohio, Aug. 15.—Early this morning lightning struck a 38,000-barrel oil tank on the Kemper farm, three miles south of here, owned by the Standard Oil Company. It was situated in a group of such tanks, and the fire communicated to three others. The fire was not under control until noon. The loss is between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

KEELEY-CURE CONVENTION.

Great Results Accomplished During the Last Six Years.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 15.—An army of 300,000 has been saved from the evils of intemperance during the past six years. This will be one of the statements in the report to be presented next week to the Keeley convention in Indianapolis by National Secretary-Treasurer Thomas E. Barry. The report will also state that since the last convention there has been a steady and healthy growth in Keeley work in all parts of the country; that the year has been marked by the accession to the ranks, both as cured men and as converts to the cause, of many prominent men, organizations and newspapers, and that there has been a total absence of dissensions in the ranks of the State and local leagues throughout the country. Correspondence received at National headquarters indicates that, notwithstanding the political activity of the convention will be the largest in the history of the league.

Fatal Railroad Wreck.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 15.—Engineer Romp of the fier going west, Engineer Johnson of the fast freight coming east and Fireman Huff were killed this morning in a collision at Torch, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio. The southwestern flier was running twenty-five minutes late and was going fifty miles an hour, and the freight was coming down Torch in the collision occurred. Both engines were completely wrecked. The dead engineers are from Chillicothe. Huff lived at Athens. Those fatally hurt are Jim Overlick and Dick Thompson, brakemen of the freight. Postal Clerk O'Brien of Loveland, Ohio, was also seriously hurt. The freight crew disobeyed orders, causing the accident.

DEADLY DOMESTIC FEUD

A Terrible Tragedy Follows Family Dissensions in a Mississippi Town.

Dre Vengeance of a Man Whose Wife, He Claims, Had Been Persuaded to Leave Him

MEMPHIS, TENN., Aug. 15.—A deplorable domestic tragedy took place on Thursday night near the little town of Clarksdale, Miss., seventy-six miles south of this city.

Several years ago a daughter of J. M. Howard, living near that place, married W. P. Woods. For a while they lived harmoniously together, but finally differences occurred and quarrels became frequent. Woods, who had never been regarded with favor by the Howard family, felt very bitterly toward his wife, father and brothers, whom he accused of poisoning her mind against him, and finally, when a few weeks ago she left him, he threatened to be revenged.

Thursday night he went the house of the Howards to persuade his wife to return to him. He was ordered away by one of the Howards, who attempted to enforce his order, when Woods drew a pistol and shot him dead. The noise of the shot brought other members of the family to the scene and for a few minutes bullets flew fast. When the light was ended it was found that the father, J. M. Howard, was mortally wounded. One of the sons, R. L. Howard, was dead. Another son, Will, was slightly wounded and Woods fled a bullet in his arm. Woods' claim to have acted in self-defense, but there is very strong feeling against him in the community.

NEW TRANSVAAL TREATY.

Great Britain Demands an Explanation From the Boers.

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 15.—The Sunday Sun in its issue to-morrow will say the Transvaal has concluded a treaty with a foreign power in contravention of the Anglo-Boer convention of 1884, which placed Great Britain in the custody of the foreign relations of the Transvaal. The paper adds that Great Britain has demanded an explanation from the Boer Government.

GERMANY AND THE CRETAN QUESTION

Hints That a Course of Vigorous Action Is Impending.

A PORTENTOUS SILENCE.

Great Britain, France and Russia Seem to Have Reached an Understanding.

GRAND MILITARY MANEUVERS

Exhaustive Experiments of the Greatest Importance to Be Made by the Emperor's Troops.

BERLIN, GERMANY, Aug. 15.—A noteworthy silence has been observed for several days past by the semi-official press in regard to the situation arising out of the difficulties in the island of Crete, but the matter, nevertheless, is seriously occupying the attention of the Emperor and his Cabinet, and it is hinted that a course of vigorous action is impending, though what form this procedure is likely to take it is impossible to say. The position is resulting in a sort of dreibund, comprising Great Britain, France and Russia.

The question of the blockade of the island of Crete has been somewhat modified by the statements made in the British House of Commons on Thursday. These utterances are described by the National Zeitung as an endeavor on the part of Lord Salisbury to pour water upon Greek fire. The Vossische Zeitung, which has all along been a consistent advocate of the autonomy of Greece, imagines that the declarations of Messrs. Curzon and Balfour indicate the intention of Great Britain to establish the autonomy of Crete, and expresses the belief that the autonomy of the island under the guarantee of the foreign consuls at Canea will be the eventual outcome of the present situation.

The belief is also growing daily among the general public that such an outcome in the Cretan trouble is more likely to be reached than any other method of settlement. Indeed, any other solution seems fraught with serious risk to all concerned.

A dispatch was received here from Athens to-day to the effect that the Greek Government circles are now more sanguine that a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the Cretan issue will be reached, and this dispatch tends to strengthen the idea of it being settled through the granting of autonomy to the island.

This year's autumn maneuvers in Silesia and Saxony will be of special and peculiar interest and importance. Exhaustive experiments on tactical grounds will be made. In consequence of the dissolving tendency of the modern combat, tactical forms are to be found which will tend to minimize or counteract the effects of this dissolving tendency on the troops. Latter-day inventions in the strategic domain are to be tested in a practical manner by massing numbers of troops, and new problems in field tactics are to be solved.

These new experiments are of so much importance, as has been realized by the army commanders, that Germany, for instance, cannot long rely upon enforcing success by overwhelming numbers. We therefore find the German army seeking to preserve its supremacy by other means. For instance, the marching tempo will be accelerated to make the material, the body of troops, more mobile and easier to handle. At present the troops march one kilometer in eight to ten minutes. This time is to be reduced.

The bicycle is to be used to a larger extent than formerly, and especially the telegraphic field service is to be brought to a point of nicety and perfection. The cavalry is to be fitted out with telegraphic apparatus from the same abundance as was tried in 1891, during the maneuvers at Dachen and in Bavaria. Special care will be taken that the cyclists speedily repair wires cut by the enemy.

Another, and indeed, very important innovation, will be established for this year's maneuvers—absolutely independent supreme commander of the maneuvers, who will direct the operations. Colonel Schiefelin, chief of the grand general staff, will direct the maneuvers according to the Kaiser's orders. From the commencement of the maneuvers, on September 8, to the end of the operations, on September 12, the opposing armies will be as though in a state of actual warfare. Each party will have its own supreme command, and there is to be no adjustment of positions at the end of the day's operations. The troops will occupy next morning exactly the position they secured on the previous day. There will be no time fixed when the day's operations must terminate on any day and they may be continued through the night. For this purpose the Kaiser has ordered that no banquets or fetes from the commencement of operations to the end be held.

But the climax of interest will be reached probably on the last days of the maneuvers. The operations will commence near Gorlitz and terminate near Bautzen. Something like two-thirds of the way from Gorlitz to Bautzen lies Hochkirch, where Frederick the Great was so disastrously defeated on October 14, 1757 by the Austrians.

The following royalties will attend the maneuvers: The King of Saxony, Field Marshal Prince Regent of Brunswick, Princes Leopold and Ludwig of Bavaria, Field Marshal Prince George of Saxony, Prince Nicholas of Wurtemberg, Archduke Otto of Austria, Prince Eugene of Sweden and the Duke of Genoa.

The Emperor has been so much benefited by his sojourn at Wilhelmshohe that

he has resolved to prolong his stay there as long as possible.

It is alleged that the crisis over the chancellorship has been removed, in accordance with the dispatches of last week, which stated that Prince Hohenlohe would not retire from the Chancellorship for some time to come. The National Zeitung, however, learns that the recent conferences between the Emperor and Prince Hohenlohe have not resulted in such a clearing up of political affairs as would preclude the prospect of a number of changes in the personnel of the Ministry after the visit of the Czar to Germany in September.

The Emperor some time ago commissioned Professor Kollitz, director of the Art Academy at Cassel, to paint the portraits of his sons, Crown Prince Wilhelm and Prince Eitel Frederick, in the uniforms of their Austrian regiments.

The pictures are intended as presents to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria upon the occasion of the monarch's sixty-sixth birthday, which will occur on August 18. The German warships Saxen, Blitz and Koenig Wilhelm made a successful passage through the Holsten lock of the Baltic canal last night on their way to sea, the object being to test the strategic value of the new waterway.

THREE FRIENDS HELD UP.

The Filibustering Steamer Is Stopped by a Revenue Cutter as She Is Leaving Jacksonville, Fla.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 15.—The steamer Three Friends left Jacksonville last night presumably on a filibustering trip to Cuba. It is said that a great quantity of munitions was in the hold of the vessel crewed by coal.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Three Friends reached the mouth of the St. Johns and tried to cross the bar, but found the passage barred by the United States revenue cutter Boutwell. Captain Kilgore ordered the Three Friends to come to and order was obeyed. A lieutenant was then sent on board the Three Friends. The suspected filibuster has remained at the bar in charge of the lieutenant, and it is not known when she will be released. The revenue cutter Boutwell came up to Jacksonville to-night. Captain Kilgore of the Boutwell and Captain N. B. Broward were at once brought ashore. Captain Broward was asked if he was under arrest and he said he was not.

He was then asked where the Three Friends had the mate in charge. Captain Broward did not think there would be any trouble and he emphatically said: "I have nothing on board except coal and shipstoppers."

On the steamship Seminoles, which arrived this morning from New York and Charleston, were twenty-five Cubans, who boarded the vessel at Charleston and who were to have been put off at Mayport, where it is presumed, they were to make connection with the Three Friends this morning.

The stopping of the Three Friends, however, knocked the scheme in the head, and instead of landing the men the Seminoles had to bring them up to the city. At the dock they were met by Dr. Roman and other Cuban sympathizers and were taken from the dock to some place in the city.

New York's Unparalleled Death Roll.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Dr. Roger S. Tracy, Register of Vital Statistics, reports that for the week ending at noon today there were 1810 deaths in the city, 552 being in cases of children under 5 years of age. Of these deaths 651 were due to sunstroke, swelling the death rate to 48.65—the greatest death rate for one week yet recorded.

Over 4800 marriages take place in England weekly.

NEW TO-DAY.

Hand-made Celluloid Cabinet Frames..... \$1.00
Larger sizes..... \$1.50
7-line Hand-painted Porcelain Pictures..... \$1.00
10x20 Hand-painted Framed Pictures..... \$1.20
20x24 Hand-painted Framed Pictures..... \$1.95

BANQUET LAMPS.

Cupid Banquet Lamps, center-draught
Banquet Lamps..... \$3.45

ONYX TOP TABLES.

Handsome, brass, onyx top Tables..... \$5.85

COMPARE PRICES BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.

RAZORS and SHEARS ground by skilled mechanics, a specialty.

Will Finck's

818-820 MARKET ST.

DR. MCNULTY.

THIS WELL-KNOWN AND RELIABLE SPECIALIST TREATS PRIVATE CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISEASES OF MEN ONLY. He stops discharges; cures gonorrhea, gonorrhoea, Syphilis and Swellings; Nervous Debility, Impotence and other weak conditions of the system. He restores Lost Vigor and Manly Power, removes Deformities and restores the Organs to Health. He uses patent nostrums or ready-made preparations, but cures the disease by thorough treatment of the system. He uses the latest scientific methods of treatment. Private Diseases sent Free to all men who describe their troubles. Patients cured at Home. Terms reasonable.

Hours—9 to 3 daily; 6:30 to 8:30 evenings. Sundays, 10 to 12 only. Consultation free and absolutely confidential. Call on or address

F. ROSCOE MCNULTY, M. D., 265 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

Beware of strangers who try to talk to you about your disease on the streets or elsewhere. They are capers or steers for swindling doctors.

CITY AND COUNTY CREDITORS.

TO ALL CREDITORS OF THE CITY AND County of San Francisco, whose legitimate claims upon the Treasurer have not been paid. A meeting of said creditors of the City and County of San Francisco will be held at the rooms of the Treasurer, San Francisco, Cal., on MONDAY, August 17, at 2:30 P. M. The meeting is called for the purpose of presenting and hearing suggestions of new methods of satisfying the demands of the creditors of the city. The outline of a new plan of action will be presented for their approval. Every creditor should be present. Claims should not be abandoned as long as there is a shred of hope for their satisfaction. The chairman will report the results of late proceedings taken by his order.

J. F. L. CUNY, Chairman. San Francisco, August 10, 1896.

CREDITORS' MEETING.

A meeting of the creditors of the City and County of San Francisco will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade MONDAY, August 17, 1896, at 2:30 P. M. H. I. SMITH, Secretary. Please bring statement of your account.

IRON BEDS, BRASS BEDS, FOLDING BEDS.

Wires and Hair Mattresses, Reclining Chairs, Washstands, Bedsteads, Bed Rooms, and Bath Rooms. W. A. SCHROCK, 21 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

RUPTURE.