# SPOKE FOR THE NEW CHARTER

## A Vast Assemblage Last Night in Metropolitan Hall.

### STRONG VIEWS GIVEN.

### Prominent Speakers Discuss the Merits of the Proposed Instrument.

### SOME RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

### All Kinds of Evil Results Attributed to the Regimes Under the Consolidation Act.

If numbers and enthusiasm at a mass-meeting means success, that desideratum crowned the efforts of the Citizens' Charter Association, for the assemblage at Metropolitan Hall last night gathered under its auspices was both ample in numbers and overflowing with expressions in favor of the new charter.

President Phelan, after a few preliminary remarks on the object of the mass-meeting, introduced Horace Davis, who spoke of the loose manner in which the municipal government was administered under the present order of things. He laid particular stress on the lack of responsibility on the part of the City officials and the extravagance that characterized the handling of the public funds.

"Under the present system," he said, "there is no responsibility on the part of the Mayor, the head of the government.

"One great reason for extravagance," he continued, "is the spoils system. The City Hall is stuffed with clerks falling over one another, and yet your work is badly done. These men are drawn from the slums and put in their positions by the bosses. This we propose to remedy by the new charter.

"Our City government is without system. It is a conglomoration of things that have been collected for the past forty years and placed in the consolidation act; and nobody, not even a lawyer, can tell what this instrument means. Your officers are appointed by whom? Some are appointed by the Board of Supervisors and some by the Governor. Why should the Governor have the right to appoint men to expend your taxes?

"Under the new system we propose to have a board of public works, which will see that street and sewer work is properly done. We propose to establish a civil service which will entitle men to office, not for services rendered to a boss, but for their efficiency."

He described how candidates are virtually nominated at the primaries, and declared that the primaries were simply half holidays for the ward-heelers of both parties, who went together to both primaries and voted for their own party's candidates and then for the candidates of the other party. "And the men thus elected as delegates to the municipal convention," he said, "nominated the men who were voted for by the people."

Irving M. Scott confined his remarks to the department of public works. "The first principle that governed this committee of the freeholders," he said, "was that we should have educated and intelligent men to fill the places on this board—men who thoroughly understood their duties and who would give their entire time to their work."

He reviewed the duties of the board as printed in the synopsis of the new charter, being gratuitously distributed by the Merchants' Association, and inveighed against the fraudulent and defective manner in which the sewer system of San Francisco had been constructed. He declared that an examination made by the Sewer Commission specially appointed in 1890, showed that the contractors who had laid the sewers in every section of the City had connived with the inspectors, and that there had been inexcusable neglect on the part of the officials in the matter.

When he referred to the provision in the new charter that the board of public works shall take charge of and complete the new City Hall some one in the gallery shouted:

"It is done."

"Yes, it is done," came the quick rejoinder from the speaker, "and there is not a fouler place under the sun."

This rhyming sally brought down the house.

Taking his cue from this incident Mr. Scott continued:

"We are paying $30,000 a year to keep this place dirty. Under the proposed new system we would be able to keep it clean for half the money."

Referring to the matter of boulevards, he declared it was an outrage the way streetcar tracks have been permitted to spoil most of the streets of the City, so that it was almost impossible to reach Golden Gate Park with comfort by driving. He denounced the old method of granting franchises to streetcar companies, and related how other large cities granted them only for a limited time, and derived a revenue from the corporations which utilized them sufficient to lift almost the entire burden of taxation from their residents. A reform on these lines, he said, was contemplated by the framers of the new charter, and for this reason, he asserted, it was opposed by the corporate powers, who have in the past and still continue to manipulate Boards of Supervisors in their interests. Under the new charter such manipulation, he explained, would be impossible, as every franchise would have to pass through the hands of the board of public works.

In conclusion he eulogized the State of California and then painted a picture of the degraded condition into which San Francisco had been placed under its present system of government. His final exhortation was:

"Will you not lift your city out of the slough of despair and make it the capital of the western world?"

Secretary Freud announced the following list of vice-presidents:

Thomas Addison, Henry C. Ahpel, George W. Alexander, D. E. Allison, E. B. Ames, Jerome A. Anderson, George F. Andres, Colonel A. Andrews, A. S. Baldwin, O. D. Baldwin, General W. H. Barnes, Percy Beamish, B. A. Becker, P. H. Benays, C. S. Benedict, P. A. Bergerot, Thomas I. Bergin, Nathan Bibs, S. C. Bigelow, H. M. Black, Maurice Block, Henry Blyth, George T. Bohen, A. C. Boldeman, E. Booth, Antoine Borel, Al Bouvier, Colin M. Boyd, Fred Brandt, Joseph Britton, B. Broemmel, Thomas Brown, George H. Buckingham, Charles S. Bundschu, M. Bunker, Martin J. Burke, George W. Burnett, John M. Burnett, H. T. Bush, F. H. Bushnell, George E. Butler.

M. I. Cahn, J. Calegaris, W. J. Callingham, S. B. Carleton, J. W. Carmany, Charles Carpey, R. A. Carothers, Walter M. Castle, F. S. Chadbourne, Alfred Chaigneau, Frederick C. Chandler, Quincy A. Chace, Henry N. Clement, Thomas M. Cluff, N. P. Cole, E. J. Coleman, James S. Conwell, George D. Cooper, James Coughlan, Hugh Craig, Joseph L. Crittenden, H. S. Crocker, William H. Crocker, William M. Cubery, Robert A. Culbreth, Benjamin Curtaz, A. A. Curtis.

Andrew M. Davis, Jacob Z. Davis, W. E. Dean, J. G. Deming, Colonel E. A. Denicke, Lawrence Devany, W. H. Dimond, F. W. Dohrman, C. Dondero, George G. Dornin, William Doxey, V. C. Duffield, P. F. Dundon, B. F. Dunham.

J. G. Eagleson, Wendell Easton, L. R. Ellert, J. W. Evans, Wallace Everson.

D. L. Farnsworth, Judge Robert Ferral, Charles A. Fisher, W. E. Fisher, Henry F. Fortman, M. E. Frank, Joseph Fredericks, S. H. Friedlander, T. C. Friedlander, Henry Frohman, M. Frederick, J. D. Fry, J. F. Fugazi, W. P. Fuller.

F. Gaudin, J. L. Geary Jr., William F. Gibson, J. G. Giesting, John Gillson, W. J. Golcher, Adam Grant, George F. Grant, M. Greenblatt, Moses Greenebaum, T. G. Gruenhagen, Solomon Gump, B. M. Gunn, A. G. Gurnett, Dr. G. Gutsch, Isidor Gutte.

Marshall Hale, John H. Hammersmith, S. C. Hammond, Jerome A. Hart, A. G. Hawes, D. N. Hawley, Alvinza Hayward, E. P. Heald, Colonel M. H. Hecht, I. W. Hellman, Thomas R. Henshelwood, Curtis Hillyer, A. Hirschman, Charles Holbrook, W. A. Holcomb, C. Osgood Hooker, W. B. Hooper, R. G. Horn, R. B. Hule, Joseph Hyman.

Stephen D. Ives.

Milo S. Jeffries, Frank S. Johnson, Henry C. Johnson, H. C. Jordan.

Hugo D. Keil, Charles Kellus, Richard Keller, J. R. Kelly, James Kennedy, Charles J. King, Homer S. King, Herbert Kullman.

B. T. Lacy, Charles A. Layton, C. S. Laumeister, Herbert E. Law, A. M. Lawrence, J. B. Le Count, Joseph Leggett, C. Deldecker, Morris Levy, Oscar Lewis, W. Loaiza, R. A. Loos, Jeremiah Lynch.

Thomas Magee, R. E. Marx, Frank Maskey, Byron Mauzy, C. W. McAfee, Hon. Frank McCoppin, A. B. McCreary, Kenneth Melrose, Stewart Menzies, Henry Michaels, Albert Miller, Charles E. Miller, W. W. Montague, Charles Montgomery, George A. Moore, Walter Morosco, H. D. Morton.

E. T. Newberry, W. M. Newhall, W. J. Newman, John C. Nohmann.

J. J. O'Brien, James O'Dwyer, F. Older, B. P. Oliver, R. F. Osborn.

S. C. Pardee, L. B. Parrott, Henry Payot, R. H. Pease, John Perry Jr., James D. Phelan, George H. Pippy, Charles M. Plum, E. B. Pond, G. M. Postiglione, Thomas Price.

J. E. Quinn.

J. W. Raphael, Charles Wesley Reed, Bernard Reiss, C. B. Rode, Adolph Roos, Frank W. Rossbach, M. A. Rothschild, Dr. T. A. Rottanzi.

Lippman Sachs, J. C. Sala, P. Samuels, Louis Saroni, M. Schilling, A. Schwabacher, I. Schwartz, Irving M. Scott, E. A. Salfridge, H. Shainwald, L. S. Sherman, H. W. Sherwood, Levi Schilling, George R. Shreve, Charles M. Shortridge, J. Silvermann, Joseph Simonson, Louis Sloss, W. R. Smedberg, Barclay J. Smith, H. I. Solomon, Colonel Charles Sonntag, K. B. Soule, George B. Sperry, Henry Stern, Samuel Sternheim, Harry Stockton, Leon D. Stone, George A. Story, Vanderlynn Stow, Levi Strauss, Frank A. Swain.

C. F. A. Talbot, H. L. Tatum, E. R. Taylor, B. R. Taylor, Lloyd Tevis, L. Thors, Frederick K. Tillman Jr., R. L. Toplitz, George D. Toy, I. J. Truman, George W. Turner.

G. H. Umbsen.

Frank A. Vail, J. J. Valentine, A. P. Van Duzer, F. W. Van Sicklen, Thomas H. B. Varney, O. F. von Rhein.

Colonel R. H. Warfield, A. A. Watkins, Rolla V. Watt, James West, W. R. Wheeler, James A. Wiles, Andrew Wilkie, A. W. Wilson, James K. Wilson, R. S. Winn, Charles Winters, M. P. Wolf, Charles Wollpert.

W. H. Yates, John P. Young.

F. Zeiro.

Thomas F. Barry next attempted to speak upon the public-school article in the new charter, but before he could get well started he was interrupted by cries of "A. P. A.," "Answer Father Yorke," "How about Hudelson?" and other remarks to a similar effect. When order had been partially restored, Mr. Barry proceeded to read the offending section, which provides that the Board of Education shall appoint no teachers to positions in the School Department save those who may have been educated in the public-school system of California.

He paid a most graceful tribute to the Catholic church of California for its past services in the cause of education, and scouted the idea that the section quoted was aimed against that church. He said any person, no matter where educated, could be appointed to positions in the School Department under the new charter in case he could pass the examinations prepared by the normal schools of California.

The explanation seemed to be far from satisfactory to many of those present, and the storm of hisses was so violent and long sustained that he retreated precipitately.

Mr. Phelan, as chairman of the convention, made an endeavor to mend matters by explaining away some of the statements of Mr. Barry, who had taken occasion to refer rather slightingly to the police system and the Fire Department of the City. He insisted that the graduates of the State Normal schools, wherever they might have received their primary and grammar education, would be eligible to appointment as teachers in any of the public schools of the State.

The following communication was read, as being explanatory of the section objected to:

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4, 1896.

*J. Richard Freud, Secretary Citizens' Charter Association, City*—DEAR SIR: In answer to the questions propounded by you I would state that my individual opinion is as follows:

First—What was the origin of this section?

Answer—The section originated in an attempt to prevent the employment of teachers who had been imported from the East and abroad and employed without any knowledge of their qualifications. The daily newspapers had frequently made charges that incompetent teachers had been appointed in the School Department, who had barely arrived in this City, to the exclusion of much better teachers who had been born and educated in our midst. It was urged upon the Board of Freeholders that inasmuch as there was already an existing regulation of the Board of Education, which had not, however, been enforced, that teachers in grammar and primary departments should be graduates of the City Normal class, or at least of one of the State Normal schools, that the charter should provide in some way against the continuance of an evil which was universally admitted. The above section of the charter was drawn with that intention and for that purpose.

Second—What were your intentions in framing this section?

Answer—The intention of the Board of Freeholders was to broaden the proposition which had been made of merely limiting the appointment of teachers to the graduates of the normal schools or City normal class, in order to include those also who had taken a course in the high school, special schools of any kind or the State University.

Third—What will be the effect of this section upon the tenure of office of teachers now in the School Department?

Answer—It will have no effect upon the tenure of office of the teachers in the School Department except to maintain them in the position which they now occupy and which are guaranteed to them under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Kennedy vs. the Board of Education—82 Cal. 483. The teachers now in the School Department have been appointed for life, and there is no provision in the charter which in any way affects their tenure of office.

Fourth—Will teachers now in the School Department be required under the new charter to pass further examinations of any kind in order to retain their positions?

Answer—No. The answer to the previous question fully disposes of this.

Fifth—Will there be any discrimination under the new charter in the appointment or selection of candidates for the position of teachers in the public schools? If so, wherein will it differ from the present rules or laws?

Answer—There will be no discrimination under the new charter in the appointment or selection for the position of teachers in the public schools. At the present time the selections are made by the Board of Education. This would be the same method under the new charter, except as to teachers of grammar and primary classes, who will be appointed from the applicants holding a teacher's certificate and who have passed a competitive examination for teaching the primary and grammar classes, possessing the additional requirement of having taken a course in any of the public schools of the State of California. The idea was to give preference for such appointment to graduates of the City normal classes or State Normal schools.

Sixth—What is exactly meant by the words "Public school system of the State of California"?

Answer—Any institution of learning supported in whole or in part by the public moneys of the State of California.

Seventh—What is meant by the words "Who have been educated in the public school system"?

Answer—Any person who has taken a course in any of the schools maintained and carried on by public moneys is considered to have been educated in the public school system of the State of California.

Our understanding at the time and construction of the regulation quoted is that any teacher is qualified to teach a primary or grammer class who, having graduated from a private, sectarian or parochial school of any kind, has taken an additional course in the City Normal class or in the State Normal schools. The provision referred to does not apply to the appointment of teachers in high schools, technical schools, special schools or kindergartens, or to principals of the primary or grammar schools. It applies only to the teachers of primary or grammar classes.

Eighth—Are the teachers of the public schools subject to the rules and regulations of the civil service provision of the new charter?

Answer—They are not. The civil service chapter of the new charter designates what departments of the City government are regulated by the civil service rules, and the School Department is not included in the list. Yours truly,

WILLIAM F. GIBSON,
Chairman of the Committee on Education, of the Freeholders.

The next speaker was James S. Conwell, on behalf of the bicyclists of the City. He spoke in substance as follows:

What the modern bicycle is to the velocipede of forty years ago, so is the new charter to the system under which we live. One means honesty, economy and progress. The other means corruption, extravagance and stagnation.

The new charter provides for certain reforms that are of pecular interest to wheelmen and wheelwomen. First, in its influence upon our streets. Under the existing law and during the past thirty-two years $33,000,000 has been paid for what we call our streets and avenues. Thirty-two men have been incumbent of this office of Superintendent of Streets—among them all not one practical engineer or scientific road-builder.

I venture to say that in the entire distance of 3385 miles that the boys engaged in the relay race across the continent will cover through hamlet, village, town and city, they will not encounter a rougher section of road or pavement than the rocky gridiron which constituted the first relay of that tremendous undertaking, requiring two experts to traverse, and which we call Market street, the main thoroughfare of 350,000 long-suffering people.

We find in the charter provisions for the very reforms and improvements that as wheelmen we would first inaugurate. But I submit that all wheelwomen and all wheelmen are good citizens and that, being such, they are capable of a broader view than their mere personal advantages.

He then enumerated what he considered the many good points in the instrument.

Concluding he said:

The ultimate object of the new charter and the spirit that characterizes its every page is to conduct the government of San Francisco on business principles. This is the proposition that now prevails among all leading, progressive and attractive cities of the world. Business principles, as applied to municipalities, involve the concentration of power into a business head. It does away with the multiplication of elective officers and fastens the responsibility where the citizens may see and know the conduct of their own affairs.

The adoption of the new charter means home rule, vast improvements and good government for San Francisco.

The following letter from M. H. Hecht was next read by the secretary:

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4, 1896.

*J. Richard Freud, Secretary of the Citizens' Charter Association*—DEAR SIR: If it were possible for me I would be most happy to be with you this evening and perform my share of the work outlined. Permit me, however, to say a few words upon the subject assigned me. I had the honor to be made the chairman of the committee upon the Fire Department division of the proposed new charter. As I have repeatedly said, my task was an easy one, for there were but two important matters to consider—first, to give the City a thoroughly efficient full-paid Fire Department; the second, to take it completely out of politics. I am happy to say that so far there has not been the slightest doubt expressed that its provisions would bring about the result. There are two clauses in the act to which I would like to direct the attention of all voters. The first is section 4, page 155 of the charter, which says: "At the beginning of the fiscal year next succeeding the adoption of the charter the Board of Fire Commissioners shall reorganize the Fire Department and fire alarm and police telegraph of this City and County so as to conform to the provisions of this charter, and in so doing said board shall appoint as such officers, members and employes those persons now constituting the officers, members and employes of the same."

In this connection permit me to say that not only is the provision just, that the present department shall constitute in part the proposed one, but is extremely desirable, for after a long intercourse with the officers and personnel of the department I found a perfect system, reliable and steady men and competent officers everywhere in the department. I would say in addition that there never will be a more propitious time to reorganize this department, for our City has a perfect treasure in Chief Sullivan, and if his ideas and plans are followed by the Board of Fire Commissioners, as they no doubt will be, we shall have a department second to none in the world.

Section 5, page 155, reads as follows and speaks for itself: "No officer, member or employe of said department or bureaus thereof shall be appointed or removed because of his political faith or opinion, nor shall he be dismissed except for cause, nor until after a fair trial, as hereinafter provided."

In conclusion, in my judgmedl, it is only necessary that the citizens of San Francisco be made familiar with all the provisions of the charter to insure its adoption, providing they are also informed that the law requires, not a plurality for the charter, but a majority in its favor of all the votes cast at the next election, and that therefore it behooves every voter to cast his vote for the charter to secure its adoption beyond peradventure.

In my judgment it would be a public calamity were it defeated, because it would relegate this City back to its present extremely unsatisfactory government. It would be some years before the machinery for a charter could be set in motion, and then it is very doubtful if any charter, which must always be voted upon as a whole, could be framed that as an entirety is more satisfactory than the one now submitted to the citizens for their approval. Respectfully, M. H. HECHT.

The law committee presented the following report:

In the opinion of your committee there is nothing in the proposed new charter which requires the members of the Fire Department to pass a new examination under the civil service article in order to retain their positions.

The Civil Service Commission is not to be appointed until the charter goes into effect. The article on civil service requires the commission to classify the officers and that appointments to such offices shall be made according to the article on civil service; but the persons holding such offices and positions at the time of the adoption of the charter have already been appointed and are enjoying the positions to which they have been appointed. No other appointment is necessary, and they cannot be removed except by following the article on civil service. It follows that no new examinations are or can be required of them in order to retain their positions.

EDWARD R. TAYLOR,
CURTIS HILLYER,
CHARLES WESLEY REED,
WILLIAM F. GIBSON.
Committee on law and legislation Citizens' Charter Association.

Before adjournment the following preamble and resolutions were passed, though the "ayes" were well mingled with groans and hisses:

WHEREAS, The consolidation act as originally passed by the Legislature in 1856 has been amended and supplemented over 400 times by successive Legislatures of the State, until it is now impossible to decide with certainty the present laws governing the City and County of San Francisco; and whereas, during the past forty years this City has grown from a village of 40,000 inhabitants to a metropolis of 350,000 people, and has developed from a mere trading post to the largest commercial and manufacturing center of the western slope of the American continent; and whereas, the consolidation act has become obsolete, defective and inadequate to the actual requirements of the City; has caused municipal incompetency, irresponsibility, extravagance and corruption; has sapped the vital functions of the legislative, executive and judicial departments of government; has invested commissions with life tenure of office; has permitted valuable franchises to be bartered away to avaricious monopolies; has cast the public service into the slums of politics, and has arrested the further progress of the City; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By the people of San Francisco in mass-meeting assembled this 4th day of September, that we welcome the proposed new charter and advocate its adoption, because it will make every department of the City government responsible and accountable and restore to the executive department its rightful authority; it will introduce a rigid system of finance and revenue and limit the tax levy to $1 07 on the $100 valuation; it will support the honest officer in the discharge of his duties and check the rascality or recreant officials; it will inaugurate strict civil service, based upon merit and fidelity; it will foster and encourage public and private improvements, thus giving employment to labor; it will effectually prevent monopolies in franchises and secure municipal ownership of public utilities when deemed necessary; it will curb the aggression and extortion of corporations and force them to respect the rights and privileges of the people; and finally, it will forever annihilate the political boss and legislative tyrant and restore to San Francisco the inalienable blessings of home rule.

After the adjournment of the hall meeting an impromptu indignation meeting took place on the sidewalk in front of the Temple. So great was the crowd that the police intervened and the extempore convention adjourned to the middle of Fifth street. Many personalities were indulged in and mixed motives were attributed to the friends of the new charter.

### Another Charter Meeting.

Simultaneously with the meeting at Metropolitan Hall a discussion on the same subject was held at Social Hall on Turk street, where A. P. Van Duzer spoke in favor of its adoption and John M. Reynolds, P. J. Healy, Dr. J. F. Witzel, Leo Gasser and Theodore Lynch against it.

The same arguments that have been advanced pro and con. were gone over.

### Rev. Mr. Lyon to Address Young Men.

The service for young men at the Christian Association building, corner of Mason and Ellis streets, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock will be addressed by Rev. E. J. Lion, rector of St. Stephen's Church. The service will be free to all young men. The general secretary, Mr. H. J. McCoy, will preside, and a general invitation is extended to all young men to be present and hear the practical address to be delivered by Mr. Lion.

### Captain Hagen's Papers.

Judge Daingerfield yesterday revoked the naturalization papers of Captain N. W. Hagen, who perjured himself to obtain them a few months ago.

# JIMMY-WIELDERS ON NOB HILL

## Three Ex-Convicts Charged With Committing Burglaries.

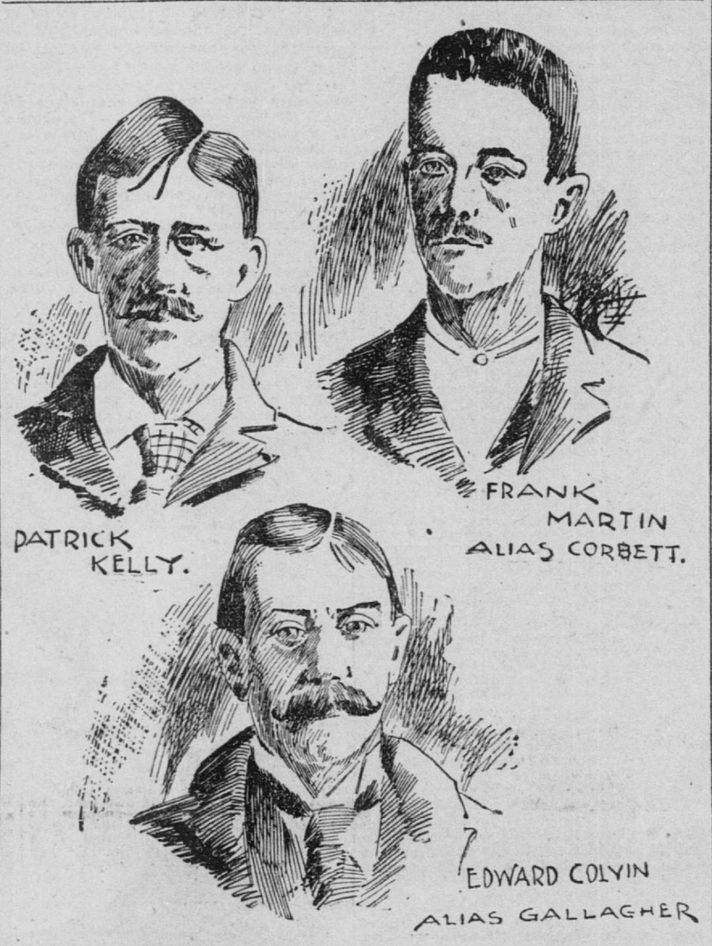
### CLEWS THAT THEY LEFT

### One of Them Supposed to Be the Burglar Who Visted Captain Lees' Residence.

### WHAT THEIR RECORDS SHOW

### All Have Served Terms for Burglary and One for Stage-Robbery in Mendocino County.

**The police are satisfied that they have caught the three men who committed the recent burglaries on Nob Hill, and yesterday they were booked at the City Prison.**




The Three Men Arrested on Suspicion of Being Concerned in the Recent Burglaries on Nob Hill.

They are Frank Martin, alias W. Corbett, Patrick Kelly and Edward Colvin, alias W. Gallagher, alias Edward Lynch, alias Ryan.

They are accused of breaking into the residence of W. S. Duval, 1012 Pine street, on August 2, during the absence of the family in the county, and stealing $750 worth of jewelry and a sealskin cloak, and also breaking into the residence of A. O. Holtrick, 1022 Washington street, on August 4 and stealing a large quantity of jewelry.

Although these are the only charges of burglary against them the police have every reason to believe that other burglaries were committed by the trio, among them being one at the residence of Mrs. Townsend, 1506 Pine street. When she left for the country she took the precaution to place all her jewelry and other articles of value with the Safe Deposit Company, and the burglars got nothing for their trouble.

Martin, alias Corbett, and Kelly were arrested on August 22 by Policemen Peshon and Adams. Detectives Gibson and Wren, who had been detailed on the case, ascertained that Kelly was living with a woman in a house on Grant avenue, and they placed Peshon and Adams to watch the house, which led to the arrest of the two burglars and the woman. On searching their room they found most of the property stolen from the Duval and Holtrick residences.

When Martin was searched a "jimmy" and a dark lantern were found in his pockets, and a charge of having burglar's tools in his possession was also booked against him yesterday. Kelly had a revolver in his pocket, and he was also charged with carrying a concealed weapon.

Martin and Kelly were detained in the "tanks" at the City Prison, and every effort was made to arrest Colvin. He was known to be one of the gang, and was suspected of being the man who entered the residence of Captain Lees, 1022 Pine street, in the early morning of August 22.

Policeman Ingham had been on watch, and about 4 o'clock in the morning he saw a man in a light overcoat walk rapidly along Pine street and walk up the steps leading to Captain Lees' house. Ingham accosted him and asked him what he was doing there. The burglar coolly answered, "I belong here," inserted a key in the lock of the front door and entered the house. He went upstairs, opened a rear window and escaped by climbing over the fences until he reached Taylor street.

Colvin was arrested Monday night by Policeman Jerry Dinan and was locked up in the "tanks."

The "jimmy" found in Martin's possession will form a strong piece of evidence against the burglars. There is a small piece broken off the end of it, and the shape of the jimmy corresponds with the marks found on the sills of the windows of the residences on Nob Hill visited by the burglars.

The three men are ex-convicts. Kelly, on June 1, 1885, was sent to the House of Correction for petty larceny; February 9, 1887, he got two years in San Quentin for burglary; September 29, 1888, six months for petty larceny; August 9, 1890, six months for petty larceny; July 5, 1893, one year for burglary, and March 19, 1894, one year for petty larceny, second offense.

Colvin, on May 18, 1893, was sentenced to three years in San Quentin for grand larceny, and on November 5, 1895, he got three months in the House of Correction for having burglar's tools in his possession.

Martin, when a boy 14 years of age, was, on January 15, 1880, sent to the Industrial School for three months. On May 15, the same year, he was sent to San Quentin for burglary. In 1888 he got six months in the House of Correction for having burglar's tools in his possession, and made his escape before his term expired. He was next heard of in Mendocino County, where he was arrested for stage robbery, and on November 14, 1889, was sent to San Quentin.

### DON'T WANT A WASHHOUSE.

**Complaint of the Residents of the Thirty-Eighth District.**

A meeting of the Thirty-eighth Assembly District Improvement Club was held last evening at 1601 Fulton street.

The following-named officers were unanimously elected as the regular officers of the club: President, John W. Grace; vice-president, Harry Niemann; secretary, Charles C. Morris; treasurer, Fred C. Klein; executive committee—J. L. Fichthaler, John Klein Jr., Henry Wetjen, John Maguire, M. Heberger, Owen McHugh, George S. Matthews, A. L. Morgenstern.

The object of this club is to further and protect the interests of the property-owners of the district, to secure all necessary improvements required and to participate in all matters conducive to the interests of the district.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, One Jacquemet, being the reputed owner of a certain lot situated on Baker street, between Golden Gate avenue and McAllister street, has permitted to be erected on said lot a washhouse and leased the same for a Chinese washhouse; and whereas the maintenance of said washhouse is detrimental to the progress and improvement of all property in the immediate vicinity; and whereas all reasonable efforts have been made to induce said Jacquemet to cancel said lease without satisfactory result; be it

*Resolved*, That this club condemns the action of said property-owner and will use all honorable means to secure the removal of said objectionable structure.

Twenty-five new members were admitted, making a total membership of sixty-eight. The next meeting will be held on Monday evening, September 7, at 8 o'clock, at 1601 Fulton street.

# "BEATRICE IN PRISON."

## A Beautiful Statue From Rome Placed in the Hopkins Mansion.

### It Was Presented by Dr. P. de Vecchi, a Kinsman of the Sculptor, Lamberto Goria.

The San Francisco Art Association received an addition yesterday to its collection of sculpture. As a mark of appreciation this latest bit of statuary was made the centerpiece of the main gallery directly opposite the grand entrance, from which position it is the most prominent work of art in the Hopkins-Searles mansion on California street. All day long groups of visitors gathered around the statue and rather admired than criticized it. Even those who did not know that it was shown for the first time stopped before it for a longer time than they gave to other objects of interest, from which it was inferred that the new donation is the work of a highly gifted sculptor.

The donor is Dr. P. de Vecchi, a kinsman of the sculptor, Lamberto Goria of Rome. The subject is "Beatrice Cenci in Prison," a young woman of great personal beauty and sweetness of face, but the very picture of dejection and sorrow. She has thrown herself upon her knees against a chair, and into this posture the artist has put a tenderness and a pathos that appeal to one with great force. The girl's hands are clasped as if in prayer, they are beautiful hands, eloquent and pleading, and the tension from some internal strain is apparent, even as the stamp of sadness, upon the whole figure. On the face resignation and gentleness are stamped, where despair might be looked for, and so the pleasing beauty of a fresh girlish countenance is preserved from hard lines. Here the whole story of Beatrice's character is told.

This is the original from Rome. It secured a prize at the annual exhibition in Rome last year. The sculptor is a young man who has made a reputation for himself in the last ten years, and in literature as well as in his chosen profession. His work on the fine arts is prized by the academy of San Luca, and a copy of it accompanied his "Beatrice" as a gift of Dr. de Vecchi.

Yesterday was "free day" at the Hopkins-Searles mansion and many thousands availed themselves of the opportunity. The galleries are open to all on the first Friday of every month.

### Sent to the Asylum.

J. T. James, who was a few days ago arrested on a charge of burglary, he having stolen a pair of shoes, was yesterday sent to the Napa asylum by Judge Sanderson. It was shown that James is in comfortable circumstances and had no reason to steal. He has a mania for appropriating other people's property.

# DIVISION IN THE MEXICAN COLONY

## Trouble Over the Patriotic Celebration of September 16.

### COMMITTEE RESIGNED.

### On Second Thought a Compromise Was Effected for Harmony.

### STILL THERE IS A DIVISION.

### Two Independent Celebrations Will Be Held and Admissions Charged to Defray Expenses.

The Mexican colony in San Francisco has been more or less disturbed for a few weeks over unforeseen troubles that arose in preparation for the annual celebration of the independence of Mexico.

This event is commemorated yearly on September 16, and about three weeks ago the usual arrangements for an appropriate observance of the day were begun. As on all former similar occasions, the work was taken up with enthusiasm, for every Mexican knows that the event marks a giant stride forward in the onward march of civilization, and represents the turning point in the destinies of the Southern Republic.

There will be a dual observance of the Mexican national festival in this City.

There are two rival factions in the Mexican colony, and in accordance with their expressed wishes, he issued a call for a meeting at which the initiative was to be taken in preparing for the celebration of the 16th. The Consul-General of Mexico called the meeting to order. A general committee on arrangements was elected, and at a subsequent meeting the committee selected its own officers. Carlos Moncisvais, the manufacturing jeweler on Kearny street, was chosen as chairman, and the result of the election was sent to Mr. Coney.

For some reason—and this has been the source of considerable comment in the Mexican colony—the Consul declined to collect money, as was his custom, from leading commercial firms that have been interested in the celebration. As the story goes, he was not wholly pleased with the committee.

Anyhow the colony was more than surprised when a circular letter was issued by the celebration committee announcing that as Mr. Coney would not assure the financial support necessary for a fitting celebration it had decided to dissolve and had given up the idea of commemorating the day. Some days later influence was brought to bear on the committee, with the result that this action was reconsidered. Wise council prevailed and the whole plan was changed.

Heretofore the celebration was free, all participants having been invited, and it partook of the nature of a grand ball, literary and musical exercises and a street parade. Now, however, under the compromise arrangement there will be a charge for admission to the hall where the patriotic celebration is to be held, and an independent entertainment will be given in another place.

The compromise was that the celebration be limited to exercises in California Hall, on Bush street, and that a charge be made for tickets, to defray expenses. When Mr. Coney heard of this he said: "That is a good plan; you can send me tickets." So the breach was healed. But it is not at all likely that a street procession will be a part of the celebration, as the Juarez Guard has determined to march only under a Mexican flag, and has disbanded on account of the order of Governor Budd, which prohibits them from carrying their flags or arms.

Immediately on the issuance of the circular statiug that the committee would hold no celebration the Mexican Patriotic Club, of which Frank Romo of 930 Broadway is the leading spirit, published a notice that it would observe Mexican Independence day in Union-square Hall. The change of sentiment on the part of the colony committee has not dampened the ardor of the club, which is now busy with arranging details for its entertainment. Consequently, unless something at present unexpected should happen before September 16 to unite the two elements,

### Sent to San Quentin.

Judge Troutt yesterday sentenced Frank Ross to ten years in San Quentin for burglary.

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| Gum Camphor, per pound | 65c | Trusses | $1 50 |
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