strength the combined fleets of Russia and Germany, Russia and France, or France and Germany. Attached to the China station at present are the following English warships:

Battle-ship—Centurion; one.

Armored cruisers—Grafton, Immortalite Narcissus, Powerful and Undaunted; five.

Protected cruisers—Iphigene, Pique and Rainbow; three.

Cruisers—Algerine, Archer, Daphne, Linnet, Peacock, Phoenix, Pigmy, Plover, Rattler and Redpole; ten.

Gunboat—Esk; one.

Dispatch vessel—Alacrity; one.

Storeship— Humber; one.

Receiving-ship—Tamar; one.

Total effective strength—Twenty-three.

Russia's force, which is now in Asiatic waters, is as follows:

Armored cruisers—Admiral Vachimoff, Dimitry Donskoy, Pamait Azora and Ruis; four.

Protected cruiser—Admiral Koinicloff; one.

Coast defense ironclads—Gremiastichy, Novgorod, Otvajny; three.

Cruisers—Bobr, Koreyetz, Kreiser, Mandshur, Rynda, Sivootch and Zabijaka; seven.

Torpedo vessels—Gaidamak, Vzadnidk and Haidamak; three.

Transport—Silatch; one.

Total—Nineteen.

Germany's force consists of the battle-ships Kaiser, Deutschland, Gefion, the protected cruisers Prince Wilhelm, Orene and Kormoran and the cruiser Arcona.

France's representatives are the battle-ship Bayard, protected cruiser Descartes, cruiser Eclaireur and gunboats Comete and Surprise.

More than twenty Japanese vessels are in Chinese water, the best known of them being the Chen Yuen, captured in the recent war; the Yashima and the Fuji.

Regarding the story that the British Government has decided to call into active service her naval reserve fleet, Bruice Ismay, agent of the White Star line, when seen to-day, said he had no official or other information on the subject.

At the office of the British Consul surprise was expressed at the report, inasmuch as Great Britain has a sufficient naval force to cope with any emergency that might arise in the East without calling to her aid the services of the naval reserve. The British Consul here has no official information on the subject.

A special dispatch from Shanghai says that communications are constantly passing between the British and Japanese officers, and it is understood that the Japanese Ministers are trying to effect a re-approachment with England on the basis of a joint guarantee of reform in Chinese administration.

RUSSIA'S STRONG HAND CONTROLS THE DESTINIES OF THE SON OF HEAVEN.

The Sage Advice of Li Hung Chang Sought by China, but Even That Cannot Save Her.

TACOMA, Dec. 30.—According to advices received to-day per steamer Victoria, China's military department is to have a Russian adviser, to be followed by the employment of Russian officers to drill the Chinese army. The Japan Times is responsible for this statement. Other papers say Russia is already in possession of Manchuria, and is grasping for a large share of the entire empire.

These statements, which facts seemingly bear out, are causing great uneasiness in Japan, and particularly because Russian is known to be acting with the concurrence of France and Germany, which, of course, will get smaller pieces when the big pie is cut.

Peking dispatches state that Russia has taken a very bold stand there. By some it is surmised that she is practically managing China's foreign affairs. Russia is regarded as China's first friend, and little of importance is done without consulting the Russian Minister. Russia will loan China needed money and will probably eventually secure control of Chinese customs. China has granted Russia railway franchises whereby the Manchuria railroad will be extended to or near Peking. These grants include police supervision of the territory on both sides of the railways. Russia has moved a large number of troops into Manchuria from Vladovistok and the Siberian frontier, where she recently had 100,000 soldiers massed, and is thereby occupying China's northern province. These troops can be moved into Korea or China proper.

China is more alarmed than ever before at Germany's aggression and Russia's boldness. Additional troops are being raised and the throne is being memorialized from all parts of the empire. People of all ranks feel that something must be done if China is not to be dismembered at once.

Li Hung Chang has come to the front again at Peking. His advice is sought by the Emperor and Inner Council in this crisis, and his memorial on military and naval defenses of the empire has been taken up for consideration. This memorial was prepared on his return from Europe last year and urges radical reforms. Viceroy Liu Kung, at Nanking, has been instructed from Peking to take immediate measures for the defense of all forts within his jurisdiction.

In Korea M. Alexieff is discharging the customs force and will appoint 300 Russians to the office. He transacts his business at the Russian legation. Russia's contract with Korea provides that Alexieff's term of office shall be indefinite and that a Russian shall succeed him. He is accompanied by a Russian official, who is having surveys made for a Russo-Korean railroad.

GERMAN OCCUPATION OF CHINESE TERRITORY SAID TO BE TEMPORARY

Rather a Disposition in Official Quarters at Washington to Make Light of the Situation in Asia.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The Herald's Washington correspondent sends the following: Germany's occupation of Kiaochau is but temporary, if the provisions of her demand upon the Chinese Government are faithfully observed. Information received at the State Department from Minister Denby at Peking announces that the occupation of Chinese territory by the German forces will end with compliance by the Peking Government with the demands made upon it for the murder of two German missionaries.

The officials also understand that in stationing her fleet at Port Arthur, Russia is simply acting in accordance with a secret treaty existing between her and China which gives her the right to maintain her naval squadron in Chinese waters during winter, and finally, I was told to-day that the massing of British and Japanese fleets in the Gulf of Pechili meant nothing ing, when it is known that the London and Tokio governments secured several years ago the right to keep their vessels in those waters.

The above information throws new light on the situation in the East, and to the minds of officials shows that the reports recently published have been exaggerated.

The demand made by Germany contained, I understand, six provisions.

One requires the punishment of the men immediately concerned in the murder of the German missionaries.

Another requires the degradation and punishment of the Viceroy of Shan Tung province.

The third demands the payment of an indemnity of $200,000 to the families of the murdered men.

The fourth requires China to take measures for the proper protection of Germans and their interests in China in the future.

The fifth requires that railroad concessions of the province of Shan Tung be granted to the German Government.

The sixth announces that, pending compliance with these demands, Germany will occupy Kiaochau.

The secret of the failure of Russia, Great Britain, Japan or France to interfere in Germany's programme is found, it is thought, in the fact that the German forces will but temporarily retain Kiaochau. What may grow out of the situation is problematical.

The United States Minister at Seoul, Korea, has informed the department of the dismissal of McLeavy Brown, a British citizen, who entered the customs service of Korea under a five-year contract, the dismissal being based on the ground, it is said, that Mr. Brown is incompetent.

The Chinese Minister, with whom I talked to-night, said that while he had received no information beyond the first cablegram announcing the landing of the Germans at Kiaochau, he had all along believed the reports published had been greatly exaggerated. The advices of the State Department showing that the occupation of the Germans is temporary bear out his belief. The Minister denied that he had given any authorized statements concerning the situation in the East which have been credited to him during the last few days. He has been quoted as making statements which he declares he never made.

THE ISLAND OF HAINAN WAS PROBABLY OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH ADMIRAL.

Denials of the Story From Hongkong and Tonquin Are Not Taken Seriously at London.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Daily Mail has received telegrams from Hongkong and from Tonquin denying the report of French occupation of the island of Hainan, but it regards it as morally certain that Hainan was occupied about a fortnight ago, when Port Arthur was occupied by the Russians, the coincidence forcing the suspicion that France and Russia are acting in concert.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Singapore, dated Thursday, says: The news that the French had occupied the island of Hainan was brought here from Saigon (capital of French Cochin China) on Tuesday by the French mailboat Ernest Simon. Before the latter left Saigon, on the 25th, a French cruiser arrived there with either Admiral Bedoliere or letters from him to the French Governor of Saigon. The Ernest Simon was delayed for an hour at Saigon in order to take the Governor's dispatch relating to the hoisting of the flag on the island of Hainan to the French Governor.

The cause of the delay was known only to a few officers on board the Ernest Simon, but inadvertently the secret was imparted to a French officer here (Singapore), who, not being bound to secrecy, let the matter out. It is believed the French hold the telegraph office at Howkow and prevent communication to Hongkong. The cable between Haiphong (Tonquin) and Saigon is broken and under repair, and therefore it was impossible for Admiral Bedoliere to telegraph the news of the seizure to Saigon.

Admiral Bedoliere, with the warships Bayard and Descartes, left Hongkong on December 11. He called at Haiphong on December 18 and attended the meeting of the defense committee at Haiphong about that date, when the seizure of the island of Hainan was decided upon.

ENGLAND'S RESERVE AND THE PART IT PLAYS IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.

What the mobilization of the British naval reserve means was evidenced at the time of the Transvaal trouble, when within the course of a few hours the famous flying squadron, one of the most formidable fighting forces ever gathered on the sea under one flag, was fully commissioned and went to sea ready for the most active service in any quarter.

The naval reserve consists of both ships and men, and constitutes a special and separate department of the Admiralty, which is presided over by Vice-Admiral Edward Hobart Seymour, to whose excellent administration much of the credit for its present efficiency is due.

The ships of the navy are divided into five classes: First—Those fully manned and in active service. Second—Those partially manned. Third—The ships of the "A" division of the fleet reserve, ready for service. Fourth—The vessels of the fleet reserve undergoing repair, but more or less ready; and fifth—The mercantile auxiliaries.

The second and third classes include the coast guard and port defense vessels, and vessels returned from foreign stations, temporarily out of commission. These two classes always embrace a large number of the best fighting ships in the British navy. The fifth class, the mercantile auxiliaries, comprise eleven large and swift ocean greyhounds, such as the Campania, Lucania and Majestic, on the Atlantic; the Empress steamers on the Pacific, and the Peninsular and Oriental steamers Australia and Victoria, running to the far East via the Mediterranean, Suez Canal and Indian Ocean, all receiving an annual subvention from the British Government and flying the R. N. R. blue ensign.

Second — Eighteen ocean steamers, such as the Umbria, Britannic and the Britannia, of Cunard, White Star and Peninsular and Oriental lines.

Third—A large number of ships that are on the Admiralty lists and complying with the required conditions, but as to which no arrangements exist with the owners except the promise of preferment for State employment. All these are suitable for receiving armaments, which in most cases are ready for them at the naval arsenals at either end of their runs.

The men on the naval lists are divided into four classes: First—Those in active service, numbering in all about 65,000 (report 1896-97). Second—Men in the coast guard service. Third—Men under training in the harbor depots or gunnery establishments. Fourth—Pensioners and reserve men in the commercial marine at home and abroad. These three latter classes number about 83,000 men, or 18,000 more than the active list in peace times.

The actual mobilization of the whole reserve of ships and men has at one time never been attempted. The nearest to it was on the gathering of the flying squadron alluded to above. Every year now the reserves of the districts about the great naval ports of England, Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham are called out and put through the maneuvers, and the system of organization is said to be very satisfactory and complete, but just how it will work on the whole and in case of necessity is yet to be tested.

How the movement is expected to be executed has been thus described by the author of the "British Fleet."

"Mobilize! Only the single word is required and it sets in motion machinery of unprecedented power and unexampled dimensions. Telegraph the word 'Mobilize' on the instructions of the Admiralty and the lever is moved in dots and dashes. The word will dance off the instruments in scores of cities, towns and hamlets in the United Kingdom. It will gleam and flash upon the mirrors of the submarine cable operators as it arrives from under the ocean to the commanders of the British squadrons abroad. It will fly north, south, east and west, summoning officers and seamen, stokers and marines, the merchant sailor, the coast guard man, the fisherman and the pensioner, one and all, from leisure and business.

"Mobilize! The newspapers will advertise the proclamation and everybody connected with the sea service will have to pack up and be off to join ship or barrack or depot. Great and Greater Britain waking up the old sea lion, putting forth her latent naval strength preparing to reassert her ancient dominion, will be a spectacle startling two hemispheres and a manifestation the like of which the world has not yet seen."

WAR ON PENSION ATTORNEYS

Commissioner Evans Says They Caused the Stuffing of the Rolls.

Believes That the Government Should Deal Directly With Deserving Veterans.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Commissioner of Pensions Evans is waging a war of extermination on dishonest pension attorneys, to whom he attributes principally all the padding of the pension rolls with fraudulent cases. He is considering a recommendation to Congress of the passage of a bill abolishing the pension attorney system entirely, and providing that government officials shall act as attorneys and look after the interests of all claimants for pensions. Speaking of the matter to-day Commissioner Evans said:

"Senator Pritchard expressed the situation very forcibly in a recent interview, in which he admitted there is considerable skullduggery in this pension business, and expressed a belief that the government would do better in dealing directly with the veteran and not through attorneys. Look at the advantages of such an arrangement. First of all under supervision of the government the liability to frauds would be reduced to a minimum. We would have direct control of attorneys, whose business it would be to see that all honest claims were promptly and intelligently presented. If one of these attorneys failed to do his duty, or was found incompetent, it would be an easy matter to remove him, then it would be a great saving to the government which—just think of it—has paid out $13,500,000 in the past thirteen years to pension attorneys."

SALINAS CITY SEWER-DIGGERS STILL IDLE.

Strikers Determined to Win and the Contractor Equally Stubborn—Efforts at Arbitration.

SALINAS, Dec. 30.—The strike on the city sewer remains in about the same condition. There was a meeting this morning of the men who quit work yesterday, at which time a resolution was passed asking for an investigation of the whole affair. The committee of five appointed to confer with the contractor will report to-morrow. The leader of the strikers, J. Conger, is urging the men not to commit any act of violence, and up to the present time no depredations have been made. If a man went to work to-day on a section the unemployed would argue with him, and without an exception every one left the ditch. Contractor Heafey still maintains that he is right, and that he will not accede to the demands of the strikers under any consideration.

RAILROAD STATION-HOUSE AT PETERS BURGLARIZED

Money-Drawer Looted and a Stick of Giant Powder Left in the Place by the Cracksman.

STOCKTON, Dec. 30.—A thief broke into the station house at Peters, on the Oakdale line east of this city, this evening while Agent Case was at supper. A window was broken and the money drawer pried open. A stick of giant powder left in the place by the man indicated a willingness to do something even more desperate. Last evening the section house was broken into and $52 taken. Officers are out with a fair description of several suspects.

Former City Official Dies at Napa.

NAPA, Cal., Dec. 30.—A. H. Conklin, aged 48, and a native of New York, died here to-day after a lingering illness. Deceased served as City Clerk and Treasurer for two terms and was a capable and efficient officer. A wife and three children survive him.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

NOW WAIVES WEIGHT LIMIT

"Kid" McCoy Decides to Fight Joe Choynski Regardless.

Sincere in His Desire to Arrange a Battle With Fitzsimmons.

Lanky Bob Gives His Ultimatum of the Manner in Which Corbett and Others May Meet Him.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Kid McCoy has decided to make a match with Joe Choynski, regardless of the weight limit. The American middle-weight champion arrived at this decision tonight. There is only one condition attached to the "Kid's" offer, and that is that the contest take place next summer at Dan Stuart's carnival in Carson City.

McCoy, when asked why he had changed his mind about fighting Choynski at the middle-weight limit, 158 pounds, replied: "Simply to show that I am thoroughly sincere in my desire to eventually secure a fight with Fitzsimmons for the middle-weight championship of the world and also not to work a hardship on Choynski.

"The Californian says he cannot get below 165 pounds and do himself justice. Well, if I beat him I want all the credit I am entitled to. I don't want to handicap him in any particular, and therefore I have decided to concede him a few pounds. By the time Dan Stuart arranges his carnival the weather will be warm and conducive to weight reducing, so that Choynski should have no trouble in getting down to about 162 pounds."

Local sportingmen do not place much confidence in the ability of O'Rourke and others to hold the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight at Coney Island. They say the authorities would interfere, and point to the fact that the talk of the fight between Corbett and Mitchell four years ago, in the halcyon days of John Y. McKane's reign, killed fighting at Coney Island.

Tom O'Rourke has wired from Fort Wayne, Ind., as follows:

"Julian and Fitzsimmons have named Joe Walcott at the middle-weight limit to meet McCoy and Peter Maher to meet Corbett. If McCoy and Corbett win from Walcott and Maher, Fitzsimmons will meet both of them afterwards. These are the only conditions Fitzsimmons will make with McCoy and Corbett."

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30.—James J. Corbett to-day gave a copy of his challenge to fight Fitzsimmons, as follows:

Robert J. Fitzsimmons, Champion of the World: Your published declaration, Mr. Fitzsimmons, that you intend re-entering the ring, pleases me more than I can at present express to you, and the public esteems me to be the only candidate for the honors you thus place in reach. I am sorry, however, to note that in wording this declaration you give me the impression that since we last met you have become unwisely forgetful; for instance, you say that before I can claim a return match with you I must prove myself to be worthy of it. You certainly intend this as a joke, for no one in the world knows my ability better than yourself. You cannot so soon have forgotten your remark to me at Carson, just after the battle: "Jim," you said in your simple, earnest way, "I'll never fight again. You've given me a bloody good licking."

You, the winner, uttered these words with face and body battered as to leave no doubt of your sincerity, while I, the loser, listened with never a bruise or scratch from head to foot which could contradict you.

Is this consistent with you now requesting me to prove myself to be worthy? You will find the confidence of the public in my ability to entertain you still. You will find the confidence of the public will insist upon your recognizing my claim that you must meet me again. But surely you have been misrepresented. I refuse to credit you with the lame memory, the broken judgment, the poor taste and entire untruthfulness which the printed remarks alleged to have been made by you would imply. I prefer to think that those who have entered the ring with me were men, brave and incapable of the vulgar, lying and cowardly languages in which the newspaper version of your remarks was couched. However well I know that the great journals try to be and usually are accurate to the letter in reporting utterances made by important men upon important subjects, I prefer to believe that in this case a grave error has been made somehow, somewhere and for a purpose not worthy of one who wishes to be considered above contempt.

What the public expects from me is to maintain the manly dignity of the ring and not be a brawler, nor a shifty evader of the honest principles which govern honest men when adjusting their respective merits.

This is all I have to say. But this is what I propose to do. The day we sign articles I will give you $1000 in recognition of your courtesy. The moment you enter the ring, ready to offer me battle, I will give you a second $1000 in token of my pleasure. Upon the completion of the tenth round, if you are still undefeated, I will give you a third $1000 as a souvenir of my surprise. Upon defeating you, no matter in what round, I will give you $2000 more as a reminder that I am not an ungenerous foe.

On the other hand, should you again defeat me, I promise, if still able to move, to place my hat upon my head and then, removing it in your honor, to proclaim you in frank and unmistakable terms my superior, and to state that I then and there quit forever all possible claim to the championship of the world.

Let further remarks on this subject be made by $1000 clean, honest American money, given me by the public that believes in me. I have this day forwarded this to Will J. Davis of Chicago, in testimony that I mean every word I have herein spoken.

JAMES J. CORBETT,
Champion of America.

Cincinnati, Dec. 30, 1897.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—"We shall pay no attention to it," said Martin Julian to-day when asked what he and Fitzsimmons would do in regard to Corbett's formal challenge to the champion. Fitzsimmons refused to discuss the subject in accordance with his new plan of operations, which is to let Julian do all the talking.

"We have told Corbett what he can do," continued Julian. "Bob did not want to re-enter the ring at all, but at last I persuaded him to promise to fight again on certain conditions. These were, as I explicitly stated, that he would consider fighting only two men—Corbett and McCoy—and that he should fight them only after Corbett had defeated Maher and after McCoy had defeated a man named by me. I have named Choynski for McCoy to fight. Now, Corbett may wear himself out talking about betting $10,000 that he can whip Fitzsimmons."

Concerning McCoy and Choynski Julian said: "I am going to hold McCoy to his promise that he would give Choynski the next show at him. He cannot get out of it by saying Choynski must come down to 158 pounds, for he knows Joe cannot do that."

Julian admitted that if McCoy insisted he wanted to fight no man outside of the middle-weight limit, he (Julian) might consent to name a middle-weight.

"But," he said, "it will not be Walcott, nor will it be Tommy Ryan."

TO-NIGHT! NEW YEAR'S EVE!
In Response to a Popular Request
THE PASSING OF THE OLD YEAR
Will be Signalized by a
GRAND ILLUMINATION
—Of the—
NEW HOME OF "THE CALL"
From Cupola to Basement.
THIS BRILLIANT ELECTRICAL DISPLAY
Will Continue till the Merry Bells Ring in
THE GLAD NEW YEAR.

Winners on the New Orleans Track.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—Results: First race, selling, one mile, What Next won, Springtime second, Ardath third. Time, 1:45¾.

Second race, six and a half furlongs, Dudley E won, Belle of Memphis second, Chiffon third. Time, 1:24¼.

Third race, one and an eighth miles, over four hurdles, selling, Brakeman won, Repeater second, Uncle Jim third. Time, 2:09.

Fourth race, six furlongs, Harry Duke won, Sligo second, Hibernia Queen third. Time, 1:16¾.

Fifth race, selling, one and a sixteenth miles, Viscount won, Lamoore second, Mount Washington third. Time, 1:35.

JEWS ARE LOYAL TO THE AMERICAN CAUSE.

Some Interesting Subjects Discussed at the Second Day's Session of the American Historical Society.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The chief paper read at the second day's session of the American Jewish Historical Society's meeting was by Leon Huhner, on "New York Jews in the Struggle for American Independence." Mr. Huhner said that a larger proportion of Jews were loyal to the American cause than any other residents of the State; that the Jews of '76 have for all time answered the question, "Can Jews be Patriots?"

At the conclusion of Mr. Huhner's address there was some discussion on the paper of President Oscar Straus, read yesterday in reference to the ten lost tribes. As to the authority for the belief that the American Indians were the lost tribes, Dr. Cyrus Aller said that Monteceinos was the first Jew to originate the idea that the Indians were descended from the lost tribes. Dr. Kohler says that whoever was the first, he must have derived his view from Christian sources. Dr. Leo Weiner of Harvard related some interesting folk stories from the German in relation to the lost tribes, which he gathered during the last year.

RAYS OF LIGHT ON A MYSTERY

Sonoma Officials Tracing the Antecedents of Sydney N. Johnson.

Learned That the Stranger Who Committed Suicide Had a Family at San Pedro.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SONOMA, Dec. 30.—The officials of this place are still probing in darkness endeavoring to learn the identity of the man giving the name of Sydney N. Johnson, who committed suicide here yesterday morning. Little light has been thrown on the mystery, but a clew in addition to his having a wife and daughter at San Pedro has been obtained, and it is hoped will lead to his identity. During his spree, which he entered upon when first coming to Sonoma last June, he was always reticent about himself, but on one of his meanderings he spoke to A. A. Enke, proprietor of the Union Hotel, about having a wife and daughter in San Pedro and of being in the French Hospital in San Francisco.

On one occasion he was invited by William Bowers, recently proprietor of the Brooklyn Hotel, Petaluma, to visit him in that place. It is thought, however, that Bowers met Johnson for the first time in Sonoma last June. He was evidently in this place in 1852, as he often spoke of men living here at that time, all of whom are now dead. He also took great interest in all pugilistic sport and could relate the histories of all prominent prize-fighters.

Coroner Young is now at Santa Rosa and is endeavoring to obtain some knowledge on the case, but as yet no word has been received from him. The body of the suicide is at the undertaking parlors and will not be interred until an order is received from the Coroner, which will probably be some time to-morrow. Photographs have been taken, and every endeavor will be made to learn his identity. It is thought by many that he had had family troubles at some time.

SUCCESSFUL RUN OF THE WATSONVILLE SUGAR MILL.

Grinds More Beets and Gives Better Results Than Any Other Factory of the Kind in America.

WATSONVILLE, Dec. 30.—The 1897 campaign of the Watsonville Sugar Factory, which closed last Saturday, was not cut into by storms, and the mill had a most successful run, the average daily slicing of beets being the highest ever shown by an American beet mill. If the growing season had been as favorable as the milling season, the factory would have shown a record-breaking year. As it was, it made the best campaign of all the American mills, handling the heaviest tonnage and producing the most sugar.

Following are the official figures for the season: Hours run, 2483; tons of beets sliced, 110,786; tons of sugar produced, 14,888; acres harvested, 10,305; yield per acre, 10¾ tons. The yield per acre was low on account of an unfavorable spring. The price paid for beets was $4 per ton.

NATIONAL BANK TO BE ESTABLISHED IN ALASKA.

S. P. Young Makes Application to the Comptroller of the Currency for the Necessary Papers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Application has been made to the Comptroller of Currency by S. P. Young of San Francisco, for necessary papers preliminary to the establishment of a national bank in Alaska. The letter received from Mr. Young does not indicate in what town the new banking institution is to be located. Comptroller Eckels says there is no legal objection to granting the application, and has forwarded blanks to Mr. Young, on which the formal petition is to be written. No national bank exists in Alaska at present, and Mr. Eckels says that it will be necessary to assess the proposed bank for extra large fees to cover the unusual expense of examination and supervision caused by banks a great distance from the central government.

PASADENA'S ROSE CARNIVAL

Everything Is Ready for Its Opening on New Year's Day.

Streets and Buildings Are Gay With Fluttering Flags and Bunting.

A Monster Parade Arranged—Programme of Exercises—Elaborate List of Prizes.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

PASADENA, Dec. 30.—Great preparations are going on in Pasadena for the tenth consecutive annual rose tournament, which will be held here Saturday, January 1, and everything points to its phenomenal success.

The committee having the matter in charge—M. H. Weight, president; Calvin Hartwell, vice-president; P. M. Green, treasurer; John McDonald, second vice-president, and Frank P. Boynton, secretary; Horace M. Dobbins, Thomas Early, H. R. Hertel, C. J. Willett, directors—have been indefatigible during the past two months in arrangements.

Already the streets are gay with fluttering pennants of blue and yellow, the tournament colors, and visitors are beginning to pour in from neighboring towns.

The business houses are building scaffolding for decorations and very general enthusiasm is displayed.

It is prophesied that the parade this year will be nearly double in length that upon any previous occasion, and the apprehensions aroused by the severe cold weather of the past month have been partially allayed by the unusually warm weather now prevailing, which is bringing out rapidly flowers enough for a creditable decoration.

A grand stand which will accommodate several hundred spectators is in process of erection on Orange Grove avenue, opposite which will be the judges' stand, lavishly decorated in palm fronds and pepper branches. One of the features of the parade will be the Americus Club, which will make a showy appearance in picturesque costumes of yellow and white.

The parade will form at 9 o'clock Saturday morning and will include the following features:

Platoon of Police, City Marshal W. S. Lacy in charge.
Officers of Tournament of Roses Association, M. H. Weight, president.
Seventh Regiment Band, D. D. Parker, manager.
Troop D, N. G. C., Captain Charles H. Howland.
Company I Float, Captain Lester Lippincott.
Pioneer Coach, Original Pasadena Settlers.
Drum Corps, A. C. Jones, Leader.
Americus Club, Major N. S. Bangham.
Knights of Pythias, Major J. C. Scarbrough.
Catalina Island Band, C. H. Porter manager.
A. O. U. W., W. J. Hess, Chief.
Boys' Brigade, Captain J. W. Sedwick.
Throop Institute, Elliott Howe, Chief.
Six-in-hands, Colonel L. P. Hanson, chief.
Equestrians, Dr. F. F. Rowland, Chief.
Four-in-hands, Thomas L. Hoag, Chief.
Valley Hunt Club, J. E. Jardine, Chief.
Pasadena Band, F. A. Haskell, manager.
Pasadena Public Schools, Professor J. D. Graham, chief.
Two-horse Family Carriages, Edmund Lockett, Chief.
South Pasadena Public Schools, Professor W. B. French, Chief.
Single-horse Family Carriages, E. H. Royce, Chief.
Whittier Band, Captain J. M. Allison.
Y. M. C. A. Athletic Club, C. C. Reynolds, Chief.
Pony Carriages, C. M. Bunnell Chief.
Novelties, Burros, Goats, etc., and General Bicycle Division, Amos Bye, Chief.
Fire Department, A. S. Turbett, Chief.

The prizes, which will be awarded for the three best entries in each class, include elegant pieces of cut glass, silverware, money, saddles, bridles, whips, blankets and elegant pieces of bric-a-brac. The fourth best will be rewarded by handsome banners only in some cases. The first, second, third and fourth prizes will be indicated by blue, yellow, cardinal and heliotrope banners respectively, so that all spectators will be able to recognize at once the prize-winners in each class. These are of silk ornamented with gold and in themselves are handsome trophies and will add greatly to the brilliant effect of the pageant.

Of Interest to the Coast.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Pensions have been granted as follows: California: Original—James A. Bilton, San Francisco, $8. Increase—Charles de la Fontaine, San Francisco, $8 to $12.

Oregon: Original—Joel B. Wilson, Dayton, $6.

Washington: Original widows, etc.—Ellen Kennington, Vancouver, $20.

A postoffice was to-day established at Samaria, Lane County, Or., and D. Lanham appointed postmaster.

Army orders—Private Benni Goldblatt, Company F, First Infantry, now at the Presdio, San Francisco, is transferred to Light Battery F, Third Artillery, stationed at the same post.

Austina Lord was to-day commissioned postmaster at Tracy, Cal.

Dr. Bergstein Will Not Be Ousted.

CARSON, Nev., Dec. 30.—The State Insane Asylum Board met to-day, and on a motion to call for the resignation of Dr. Bergstein the vote was negatived, Treasurer Westerfield voting aye and Governor Sadler and Controller Lagrave no, which enables the doctor to retain his place. Treasurer Westerfield filed a protest against his remaining as superintendent of the asylum, and made a hot attack upon his methods.

Chicago Banker Dying at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 30.—D. B. Dewey, president of the Bankers' National Bank of Chicago, lies dangerously ill at his home in Pasadena. He arrived from Chicago on Christmas day, and has been confined ever since with inflammation of the lining of the heart. Little hope is entertained of his recovery.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—I. H. Morse of King, Morse & Co., well-known canned goods firm of San Francisco, is in the city. Mr. Morse will sail for Europe on Saturday. He states that stocks of canned goods of all descriptions on the coast are closely cleaned up, and that packers have had a fair season.

Senator White and Congressman Maguire are in town, having run over from Washington for a few days.

The Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn will re-enter the Pacific Coast about February, 1898, and will establish an agency for San Francisco and its environments at least. Manager Harbeck of the western department expects to leave about the middle of next month to look over the field.

PLENTY OF TEARS SHED IN COURT

Foley and Sisters Weep During the Argument for the Defense.

The Accused Could Not Have Been Benefited by the Murders Alleged.

It Is Believed the Second Trial Will Result, as Did the First, in a Hung Jury.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

LIBERTY, Mo., Dec. 30.—William Foley, on trial for killing his mother and sister, wore a troubled look when he entered the courtroom to-day, and as evidence damaging to him was given evinced the most intense interest. Deputy Sheriff Ed Cave told of a conversation had with Foley on the night of the murder, in which the defendant said that Earl Hoover, who had formerly worked for the Foleys as a farm hand, was connected with the crime.

Mrs. Minnie Carver, who talked to Foley the following morning, said he had asked her: "Who could have done this thing? God knows and you know I never harmed any one."

The State concluded its direct testimony during the afternoon. It is not believed that the case presented by the prosecution is materially stronger than the evidence brought out on the first trial, which resulted in a hung jury, and it is freely predicted that this trial will have a similar termination.

Young Foley was in tears during the greater part of the time occupied by his attorney, Major Woodson, in addressing the jury. His sisters, Mrs. James Morrow and Amelia Foley, who sat beside him, were also in tears. Attorney Woodson stated that he would show that the relations between Foley and his mother and sister were pleasant, and, speaking of the alleged motive of the crime, he stated that they would prove that Foley had nothing to gain through the death of his mother and sister.

The youth was paid liberally for his labor on the farm, he said, and incumbered as the homestead was, the young man knew that his interest in the property would be materially lessened through a forced disposal of the mortgaged homestead in the hands of an administrator. By the sale of the property, since the murder, the estate realized about $5000.

Several witnesses for the defense were examined. Their testimony was principally to show that the time of the murder must have been before 9 o'clock, the time claimed by the defense, and to show that pleasant relations existed between young Foley and his mother and sister.

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