ENGLAND MAY FEAR AN ATTACK BY RUSSIA

Much Speculation Caused by the Sailing of the Squadron to Gibraltar.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The sailing of the channel squadron to-day for Gibraltar is now regarded by the keenest observers as an indication that some unexpected attack upon British interests is possible. The magnitude of the preparations for war, which are out of all proportion to the requirements of the military situation, can be adequately explained on the theory that the Government suspected that some great power would be tempted to seize the opportunity for striking a sudden blow or carrying out a deeply cherished policy.

The quarter from which an attack of this kind may come is unmistakable. The Russian press has had license to criticize the English policy in South Africa in the most acrid way, and a rumor that Herat may be occupied is already in the air. British commercial interests in Persia are so large that a Russian seizure of the commanding position in West Afghanistan would be a serious stroke, aimed directly against free trade. That seems a more likely menace than the forcing of the Dardanelles by the Russian Black Sea fleet.

The movement of a powerful French fleet to the Levant coincides with the circulation of a rumor that the Russian advance may be resumed in Asia while England is preoccupied at war in South Africa. It also fits in with the explanation of a secret agreement between England and Germany, which I have already given in previous dispatches. This was that England, in return for a free hand in South Africa in settling the Transvaal question, had agreed not to make any hostile use of her fleet if the German Emperor were to decide to follow up his visit to Jerusalem with a serious attempt to colonize any portion of Asia Minor and to bring it under German influence.

A prominent diplomatist whom I consulted yesterday remarked that the nature of the Anglo-German agreement was the closest secret in European diplomacy, but that the foregoing statement was the most reasonable explanation which he had ever heard. Denials may be expected, as a matter of course, but I do not hesitate to repeat on high authority that the British navy will not be used against Germany in the Levant and that this is the secret understanding which has released England from all risk of German investigation in South Africa.

Certainly, Germany is not the quarter from which England has suspected that some sudden attack might be made, and consequently has ordered preparations for war on a larger scale than the campaign with the Dutch burghers has justified.

The channel squadron will not sail to the Mediterranean on account of any German menace. The relations of England and Germany are most cordial, and the Emperor's visit next month is a plain indication that for practical reasons he is reconciled to a policy which enables the British Government to reconstruct its Dutch republics and to bring them under the authority of the crown.

England and Germany are acting together in the Samoan negotiations, but not to the disadvantage of America. Indeed, Germany's policy is now directed toward the establishment of the most cordial relations with America as well as England. General Harrison, who with his wife dined last night at the House of Commons with Mr. Balfour to meet the leaders in English public life, would be a good witness for this point, for he was entertained by the Emperor at Potsdam and by the German Chancellor at Berlin.

The moral effect of the earliest victories was invaluable. Private as well as newspaper and official dispatches certify to the amazement of the Cape Colony Dutch and the estrangement from the Boer cause of those who were hitherto strongly drawn to it. Mr. Schreiner, the colony's Premier, it is stated, finds himself increasingly in sympathy with Sir Alfred Milner, thus justifying the firm belief of those who best know both men that only close contact was needed to bring the Cape Premier into permanent co-operation with the High Commissioner. Mr. Hofmeyer, the Bund leader, is believed always to have dreaded this conjunction, which must deprive the Dutch secret confederation of political captains on which it counted.

INSURGENTS ARE BADLY WORSTED

Engagement Near Calamba Results in Heavy Loss to the Enemy.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

MANILA, Oct. 23, 5:50 p. m.—The insurgents around Calamba and Angeles have bothered the Americans lately with their repeated attacks, which, like most of the Filipino attacks, consist of shooting a lot of ammunition into their opponents' camp at long range. Major Cheatham's battalion of the Thirty-seventh infantry, three companies of the Twenty-first Infantry, a battery of the Fifth Artillery and a gatling gun sallied out this morning from Calamba, drove the Filipinos from their trenches and pursued them for three miles, inflicting heavy loss on them. One American was killed and three were wounded in the Twenty-first Infantry.

Lieutenant Ferguson, with twenty scouts of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, reconnoitering near Labao, encountered a party of mounted Filipinos. He killed six of them and captured eight, with ten rifles.

Four men from the gunboat Marivelos were lured ashore, eighteen miles from Iloilo, by a flag of truce and the insurgents killed one of them, wounded one and captured a third. The gunboat was unable to fire for fear of wounding the Americans.

The Second Battalion of the Nineteenth Regiment, Major Reefe commanding, embarked for Iloilo to-day to reinforce the troops.

RIDICULOUS STATEMENTS OF FILIPINO PRESS

Special Cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1899, by James Gordon Bennett.

SAN ISIDRO, via Manila, Oct. 23.—General Lawton is now giving his personal attention to the matter of getting boats containing subsistence and ammunition stores up the Rio Grande, but they are still four miles away. It is a serious problem to undertake to supply troops here, as the water is too shallow for launches.

Some twenty American prisoners are reported to have been moved north from here two days ago. A Filipino newspaper makes the statement that independence will be given to the islands in December, when Bryan will be elected President of the United States. The newspaper also makes the statement that the American casualties have been 23,000 since last February and that the policy now is to make a retreating fight.

A Filipino officer who had been captured, in an interview said he had no wish to return to camp, as they were short of ammunition. San Isidro is to be put under a civil administration. One hundred men of the Thirty-fourth are coming to San Isidro to act as scouts. A reconnoissance at Santa Rosa, eight miles away, revealed a small force of the enemy entrenched. Bridges on the river at that point are down.

NOT RECOGNIZED AS "PRESIDENT" AGUINALDO

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—General Otis' account of the last Filipino peace overture is as follows:

MANILA, Oct. 22.—October 20 message received at Angeles under flag of truce expressed desire of Hon. President Aguinaldo to send commission to Manila to arrange difficulties connected with delivery of Spanish prisoners and to discuss matter of particular character. Reply returned that commission accredited by any one other than General Aguinaldo, general-in-chief of insurgents, could not be recognized or received. No later correspondence.

HOW CAPTAIN HOWARD MET DEATH IN ARAYAT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The following telegram confirming the report of the death of Captain Guy Howard was received at the War Department from General Otis to-day:

MANILA, Oct. 23.—Captain Guy Howard, assistant quartermaster and quartermaster of volunteers, was killed yesterday near Arayat while in a launch on the Rio Grande River by concealed insurgents. His clerk, a civilian employe and native, was wounded. Scouting detachment, Thirty-sixth Volunteers, encountered insurgents southwest of Santa Rita, scattering them, killing six, capturing eight, and ten rifles. No casualties. General Lawton is operating at San Isidro.

The forwarding of supplies to that point continues attended with some difficulty on account of lack of transportation, which will be supplied soon. Insurgents in Southern Luzon attacked Calamba. These were driven off. No casualties.

This morning Kline, commanding at Calamba, vigorously attacked insurgent force concentrating on his front, routed them from the trenches and pursued them for three miles. His casualties are one private killed, one corporal and three privates wounded. Enemy's loss unknown.

The following cablegram was received at the War Department to-day:

MANILA, Oct. 23.—Columbia sailed for San Francisco October 19; Belgian King to-day. Siam, via Honolulu, October 20.

FIGURES SUBMITTED ON NEW SEWER SYSTEM

THE COMMISSION FILES REPORT WITH SUPERVISORS.

Provision Made for Construction of Pumping Stations in Various Districts—Estimated Cost, $4,600,000.

The board of engineers appointed to prepare plans for a complete sewer system for this city filed its report with the Board of Supervisors yesterday. The board is composed of C. E. Grunsky, Marsden Manson and City and County Surveyor Tilton, with Rudolph Hering as consulting engineer.

The engineers have performed their work thoroughly and their plans embrace Mission Flats, Islais Creek, Bay View, Sunset and Richmond districts. One main outlet sewer is to extend from Mission Flats eastward along Montgomery street and under Telegraph Hill by means of a tunnel 2500 feet long, continuing well into the waters of the bay. The total estimated cost is $4,600,000, and it is believed that the system, if adopted, can be completed in three years. Following is the system in detail:

North Point sewer, from Islais Creek to Eighteenth street, including 4500 feet of tunnel, $139,688.

North Point main sewer, from Eighteenth street to outfall at North Point, including tunnel 2500 feet long, screen-house and two sixty-inch outfall pipes, $645,150.

North Point main relief outlets and special structure manholes, flushing gates and connections with old sewers, $46,800.

Channel-street stormwater extension to Seventh street; Fifteenth-street stormwater sewer from North Point main to Channel street; Eleventh-street stormwater sewer from North Point main to Channel street, $143,900.

North Point district sub-mains and intercepting sewers as recommended for construction in the sub-districts tributary to the North Point main by gravity flow, $930,518.

North Point district, manholes, relief outlets, repairing old sewers, cutouts and special structures in the sub-districts tributary to the North Point main by gravity flow, $86,199.

Lower Islais Creek district sewers as recommended for construction, $47,409.

Lower Islais Creek district, manholes, repair of old sewers, cutouts and special structures, $7120.

Lower Islais Creek district pumping station, including 4700 feet of eighteen-inch cast-iron pipe, but not including real estate, $65,000.

Mission Flats district, sewers as recommended for construction, not including stormwater sewers, $220,364.

Mission Flats district, manholes and connections, with house drains, $24,075.

Mission Flats district, stormwater sewers, including the sewers on Fifth, Sixth and Seventh streets, below Howard, and repairs and reconstruction of old sewers, $194,301.

Mission Flats district, pumping station, including 4100 feet of eighteen-inch cast-iron pipe, not including real estate, $75,000.

Yerba Buena district, sewers as recommended for construction, not including stormwater sewers, $169,405.

Yerba Buena district, sewers, manholes and connections, with house drains, $12,175.

Yerba Buena district, pumping station, including 2100 feet of sixteen-inch cast-iron pipe, not including real estate, $65,000.

Yerba Buena district, stormwater sewers, including manholes, repairing old sewers, cutouts, etc., $58,940.

Hunters Point, main sewer from Boylston street to near H street south, as recommended for construction, $217,569.

Hunters Point district, sub-mains and interceptors, not including Bay View district sewers, $115,373.

Hunters Point district, manholes, relief outlets and two outfall pipes, not including manholes, etc., on Bay View district sewers, $25,460.

Bay View district, sewers for sewage proper, including manholes, etc., $13,238.

Bay View district, pumping station, two receivers, including 1650 feet of eight-inch cast-iron pipe, not including real estate, $41,500.

Harbor View district, sewers, including thirty-six inch outfall pipe and screen chamber, manholes, cutouts, etc., $146,998.

Richmond district and Upper Sunset district sewers, including sewers for sewage of Upper Sunset district and sixteen-inch cast-iron pipe across Golden Gate Park, also including manholes and extension of the outfall pipe of the Richmond main, but not including stormwater sewers, $85,150.

West Richmond district, Lower Sunset district and Ocean View district, sewers for sewage proper, including manholes, trestle, pipe, etc., $120,320.

West Richmond pumping station, two receivers, including 6650 feet of eight-inch cast-iron pipe, not including real estate, $42,500.

Upper Sunset district and Lower Sunset district stormwater sewers, including manholes, outfall structure, connections with the West Richmond main, etc., $244,405.

Engineering, contingent and incidental expenses, $556,443.

Real estate, rights of way, opening of new streets and change of grades, $60,000.

Total, $4,600,000.

Uneasy passenger (on an ocean steamship)—Doesn't the vessel tip frightfully? Dignified steward—The vessel, mum, is trying to set a good example to the passengers.—Exchange.

INSURRECTION AGAIN BREAKS OUT IN COLOMBIA

Revolt Started in the Department of Santander and Is Rapidly Gaining Headway.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—A cableg ram has been received at the State Department from United States Consul Gudger at Panama, stating that an insurrection has broken out there and that martial law has been declared.

Mr. Gudger's cablegram was to the effect that the departments of Cundimamarca, Totima and Santander are in insurrection, though the city of Panama proper is as yet unaffected. The State Department has already called upon the Navy Department for a gunboat to proceed to Panama or some near-by port. The Marblehead is now on the west coast, and if it can be reached it is probable she will be ordered to go at once to Panama.

On the Gulf side the Detroit is nearest, being at La Guayra, and if the conditions in Venezuela are regarded as warranting her withdrawal she will be sent across to Colon.

A dispatch sent to the State Department from United States Minister Hart at Bogota informs the State Department that a Venezuelan force is coming over to assist the revolutionists. No Magdalena steamers are running.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 23.—Advices from Colombia announce the commencement of a revolution there with the object of restoring the financial equilibrium. The revolt was prematurely started in the department of Santander last week, and is reported to be gaining headway. It is also said that other departments are prepared to support the movement, although the Government is endeavoring to prevent combined organization, in the meanwhile suppressing the publication of information by means of martial law and censorship over the news channels.

COLON, Oct. 23.—That the revolutionary movement in the republic of Colombia is general is indicated by disturbances which occurred in the vicinity of Cartagua on the night of October 19. No serious alarm is felt there yet, but the department has been put under martial law. Telegraphic communication with the interior is interrupted on both Government and private lines. Railway communication beyond the Magdalena River has been interrupted by the burning of bridges. The bridges are, however, being rebuilt, and it is expected that communication will soon be restored. From all appearances the movement against the Government is concerted and well organized.

STATEMENT MADE BY STEUNENBERG

Assumes Responsibility for the State.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 23.—Chairman Dick of the Republican State Committee has received a copy of a letter written by Governor Steunenberg of Idaho under date of October 10 to Secretary of War Root, in which the Governor assumes for the State full responsibility for all that has been done in Shoshone County in connection with the Couer d'Alene mining trouble. The letter was written voluntarily, it is said, by the Governor, on account of the criticism which has been made of the Federal Government. Governor Steunenberg says:

"While it is not necessary to inform you of the relative positions of the State of Idaho and the general government in the matter, as this status is clearly defined by statute, still it may be proper for purposes of general information to add that the State of Idaho is responsible for all that has been done in Shoshone County relative to the call for troops, the arrest, detention and care of prisoners, the regulations under which the mines can and have been operated from the time of the insurrection up to the present time, and the regulation of all matters concerning the employment of men in these mines, all of the above matters having been under the immediate supervision, control and direction of the officers and representatives of the State of Idaho and not in any way of the Federal troops. I further state that the State of Idaho assumes and acknowledges all responsibility for the manner in which the affairs are conducted in the Cour d'Alenes so long as martial law, as proclaimed, prevails.

"It should be stated here, however, that these men (the prisoners) have not been held under or by reason of indictments upon the part of the State, but because they were men whom we could not permit to be at large under the present condition of affairs in that section. The men who were held under indictments found by the State Grand Jury and whom we desire to try, escaped prison a few days before the regular term of court, at which time all preparations had been made to try them."

TRIAL OF WARDNER STRIKERS.

United States Grand Jury at Moscow, Idaho, Takes Evidence.

MOSCOW, Idaho, Oct. 23.—The cases of Edward Boyle and others and Emil Fosberg and others were submitted to the United States Grand Jury here to-day. The defendants are charged with interfering with the running of a United States mail train and conspiracy at Wardner on April 27 last, when the Bunker Hill coal mine was blown up with dynamite by a mob. The indictment is against forty-two persons whose names are given and four hundred others whose names are unknown. It is expected the trials will begin Thursday before United States District Judge Beatty.

Colonel Patrick Reddy of San Francisco is attorney for the defense, assisted by Peter Breen and Clay McNamed. United States Attorney Cozier will conduct the prosecution. Twenty-five Federal prisoners under the charge are in the stockade at Wardner and eighteen are confined in the jail at Moscow.

CUSTODY OF THE PRISONERS.

Governor Seeks to Hold Federal Government Responsible.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Governor Steunenberg of Idaho had another conference to-day with Secretary Root respecting the maintenance of Federal custody of the miners who are now held as prisoners in Idaho by the troops. The War Department is anxious to escape the responsibility for the further care of these prisoners. On the other hand, Governor Steunenberg cannot see his way clear to accept their custody, because he has not sufficient force to take care of them. Secretary Root has suggested that the Governor issue a call for a special session of the Legislature to deal with the question. Meanwhile the War Department will continue for a short time at least to hold the prisoners.

Secretary Root on September 28 wrote to Governor Steunenberg, protesting against the further employment of United States troops to guard the prisoners, saying:

"I am informed that they are now being used by the civil authorities of the State and county as a guard for certain prisoners—upward of a hundred in number—who have been arrested by the civil authorities upon warrants issued by the civil courts, and are held under such warrants or indictments found by the grand jury of the county; that these prisoners, or most of them, have been held for a number of months, and that during the period of their detention the District Court of Shoshone County, which is the court having jurisdiction to try indictments found by the grand jury, has twice convened and adjourned without bringing these prisoners to trial; that the next regular term of court will not be held until January of next year, and in the meantime, unless something is done to prevent it, these prisoners would remain in prison under guard of the troops of the United States.

"I do not wish anyway to make any suggestion relating to the administration of justice in your State, or to imply that the failure to bring these prisoners to trial has not been for perfectly good reasons in accordance with the law and practice of the courts of Idaho, but I am much disinclined to have the troops of the United States continued longer in the attitude of retaining in custody the citizens of a State who have remained so long without being tried, and I feel bound to urge that if it is not convenient to bring the prisoners to speedy trial you will substitute civil guards as their custodians and relieve the troops of the United States from further performance of that duty."

The reply of Governor Steunenberg, under date of October 10, asserts that the withdrawal of the troops would surely result in a great loss of property and the loss of life in that vicinity.

"Covert threats," the Governor adds, "are constantly being made by those who engaged in the riot of April 29 that as soon as the troops are removed they will gratify their revenge upon those citizens who have been induced to assist the State in the attempt to ferret out crime, and the history of that region convinces me that these are not idle threats.

"It should be understood that this is not a conflict between capital and labor, nor a question of wages, but it is a conflict between the State of Idaho and certain criminal organizations which seek to cloak themselves under the cover of labor organizations. We are not in conflict with organized labor, as such, in any way whatever.

"At the present time in the Coeur d'Alene quiet apparently prevails, but it is solely by reason of the presence of the Federal troops. A large number of these parties who were in the riot of April 29, it is true, have simply gone across the line to Butte, Mont., and to British Columbia, and will return immediately upon the removal of the troops. Upon their return there will be inevitable conflict, which in my judgment will result in much bloodshed.

"In concluding my answer to this portion of your letter, I will say, that in my judgment the necessity still exists for the detention of troops in the Coeur d'Alenes, and I ask that they be permitted to remain to assist us in policing the situation.

"As to the guarding of prisoners, I will state that on November 1 the State will be able to relieve the troops of all such duties. This has been our desire from the beginning and it has been our intention at all times to perform this service as soon as we could, and we have done so, in so far as it was possible."

SAY THERE IS NO PLAGUE.

Physicians in Santos Deny the Stories Circulated.

Special Cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1899, by James Gordon Bennett.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 23.—Advices from Santos, Brazil, state that the population does not believe in the existence of the plague and has tried to impede the realization of the sanitary measures undertaken.

The Diario de Comercio, most important of Rio Janeiro papers, publishes an article by a well-known physician asserting strongly that the disease at Santos is yellow fever and not plague.

At Asuncion the situation is unchanged. There are one or two cases reported daily.

Death Ended His Misery.

YUBA CITY, Oct. 23.—W. J. Gray, one of Sutter County's most esteemed citizens, passed away at 3 o'clock this morning, the result of a long sickness and an attempt made at self-destruction on Wednesday last. Mr. Gray has suffered from cancer of the face for some time and failing to secure relief became discouraged and Wednesday last arose from his bed, took a dose of ether and then proceeded to the barn and attempted to sever the jugular vein with a knife. Although discovered before dead, it was only the means of saving his life for a time. He was a prominent rancher and a member of the Odd Fellows.

Halloween Party.

Last evening Lincoln Lodge, Friends of the Forest, gave a Halloween party in Prospect Hall of the Odd Fellows' building. The hall, tastefully decorated in red and white and with pumpkins cut into fantastic shapes, illuminated with candles, was crowded to its limit. The committee on entertainment, consisting of Mrs. Tryon, the president of the lodge; G. Lackman, Miss V. Mayer, Miss Grace Streeter, Miss Tillie Sharp, Mrs. A. Blackall, C. Lunders and Miss May Buress, offered for the entertainment of those present an overture, cakewalk by Ashton Brandman and Irah Parker; vocal solo, Miss Vera Mayer; fancy dance, G. and E. Lackman; recitation, Miss Grace Elliott, and duet, Mesdames Waldo and Langtree. All of these numbers were well received and loudly applauded. There was dancing until midnight.

Antonio d'Escobar's Estate.

OAKLAND, Oct. 23.—Anna Telles d'Escobar filed a petition to-day for letters of administration on the estate of her husband, Antonio Silveira d'Escobar, who died intestate October 11, 1899. The estate includes land in Washington township valued at $6800; live stock, $400; moneys, $1200; unsold hay, $200, and a note made by J. J. Sautes, secured by mortgage, $400. The total value will not exceed $10,000. The next of kin are the widow, two sons and three daughters.

SCOTT DIES OF HIS INJURIES

Had a Record as Fighter in Randsburg.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

RANDSBURG, Oct. 23.—"Big Scott is dead" is on every one's tongue to-night. L. A. Scott died this evening shortly before 8 o'clock. On Sunday morning, October 15, he had an altercation with Sam Fleming and Jack Hartigan, miners, at the Black Hawk. After undergoing much suffering and many relapses he died this evening.

Scott had the credit of the first killing in the new camp of Randsburg. After several trials he was acquitted of the murder of Charles Richards, a saloon man. When drinking Scott was very venomous. No one could do anything with him. Being over the average size every one feared him and for that reason he terrorized many of the residents of the camp. Some years ago he was struck with a piece of gas pipe by a man in San Bernardino.

On his condition becoming serious it was decided to send him to the Sisters' Hospital at Los Angeles. Every arrangement had been made to send him this evening. Shortly before the train arrived he expired.

Young Men's Institute.

One of the results of the visit of Supreme President Frank J. Kierce to the East recently was the organization of what will hereafter be known as the Baltimore jurisdiction, which will include the eastern part of the State of Maryland. It will be instituted to-morrow night.

Councils 6, 8, 24 and 31 will hold a joint meeting in the hall of Council 24 in Alameda on Thursday next.

NATIVES OF GUAM HOSTILE

Leary Appeals for Reinforcements.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Natives of Guam, that interesting island in Ladrones which became the property of the United States by the terms of the Spanish-American treaty of 1898, are causing trouble to American authorities there. Captain Richard P. Leary, U. S. N., Governor of the island, has sent an urgent request for reinforcements, and the Navy Department and the brigadier general commanding the marine corps to-day issued orders for augmenting the Guam garrison by a battalion of marines. Several sections of this additional force, 350 men in all, will leave various stations for San Francisco as soon as possible. They will sail thence for Guam on army transports.

Information as to the details of the trouble in Guam are not obtainable. The natives of the island were credited with being peaceable. They appeared to be glad of the change of government, but according to advices from Governor Leary they have developed a hostile attitude to the Americans and are not as peaceable as was supposed. Their number is not great enough, however, to excite any apprehension in official circles as to the ability of the United States marines in the island to maintain order.

This change in sentiment or development of hidden feeling may be due to the Spanish influence that prevailed and perhaps still exists in the island. There was a small Spanish garrison at San Luis d'Apra, the principal town, when Captain Henry Glass, commanding the cruiser Charleston, which was convoying the army transports City of Peking, Australia and City of Sydney, sailed into its harbor June 20, 1898, and made the Spanish Governor and his subordinates prisoners of war before they were able to understand that hostilities had commenced between the United States and Spain.

This Spanish force of six officers and fifty-four enlisted men was taken away on United States ships to Manila, but whether any of its members returned to Guam after peace was declared is not known here. Some of the enlisted men had families in Guam and may have gone back there to live instead of availing themselves of the privilege of being transported back to Spain at the expense of the United States.

Orders were sent also by the Navy Department to-day for the dispatch of another battalion of marines to Cavite, a naval station near Manila. These orders are the outcome of a request from Admiral Watson for marines to serve in the island of Cebu.

THE EMPORIUM. THE EMPORIUM.

24 Miniature Photos with Mounts, 25c.

THE EMPORIUM and Golden Rule Bazaar. CALIFORNIA'S LARGEST—AMERICA'S GRANDEST STORE.

20 lbs Fine Granulated Sugar for $1.00.

To-Day Only

Art Embroidery Goods.

One-Third Off Marked Prices To-Day Only.

The cleaning up sale of odd lines of fine art goods, comprising Table Covers, Bulgarian Tapestry Pieces, Art Linens and a variety of goods, some finished, others commenced pieces. Many of these odd lots have been already priced reduced, but for this day only we offer one-third off the marked prices.

Tuesday Only $2 Marseilles Spreads $1.58 — Handsomely patterned Marseilles Spreads, heavy satin finish, very large size, 81x90 inches, regularly $2, on sale this day only at $1.58

To-Day Only English Scarfs 35c. — 50 dozen Ladies' English Scarfs, very latest styles, wide ends with embroidered Fleur de Lis, made of good quality Surah silk, black, cardinal, navy, white, etc., the 50c kind, on sale this day only at 35c

To-Day Only Novelty Silks 68c — We offer a handsome lot of Novelty Silks in choice colorings, satin stripes, in light and medium shades for street and evening wear—Swiss checked Taffetas, in combinations of blue and white and black and white, that will make pretty shirt waists and children's dresses, regular retail values 85c, $1 and $1.10 per yard, special for this day only at 68c

To-Day Only Towel Brackets 25c. — Substantial 3-prong Towel Brackets, like picture, finished in cherry or oak, brass mounted, on special sale this day only each 23c

Tuesday Only Misses' $1.25 Shoes 99c. — Misses Dongola Lace or Button Shoes, new opera toes, patent leather tips, medium heavy sewed soles, a comfortably fitting and durable shoe, all sizes from 11½ to 2, that are sold regularly at $1.25 a pair, for this day only 99c

To-day Only Almond Meal 11c — Selected Almond Meal, an excellent preparation for softening and cleansing the skin, a delightful addition to the bath and toilet, in glass jars with perforated nickel tops, at the very special price for this day only 11c

To-Day only Writing Tablets 7c — On special sale Tuesday only, 3000 Writing Tablets in note packet and letter sizes, an excellent quality of paper—note size 100 sheets to a tablet, letter size 50, to-day each 7c

To-day Only Millinery Specials. — Children's fine fur felt hat shapes, this season's styles, colors black, blue, red, tan, brown and castor, yesterday's and to-morrow's price 95c, special to-day only 50c

Silk, Silk and Velvet and all Velvet Roses, 3 to 6 in a bunch, all the new shades, will make pretty trimmings for the children's hats, regularly 50c per bunch, special to-day only per bunch 25c

EUROPEAN CRISIS NOW IMPENDING

Powers May Profit by Transvaal War.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—A special to the Journal from Washington says: The State Department a few days ago instructed its diplomatic and consular officers throughout the world to send daily reports of the international situation as it develops. The War Department sent similar word to the military attaches in European countries and the Navy Department communicated the same instruction to naval attaches abroad. Reports have arrived daily since. The State Department is convinced that a European crisis is impending. The indications are that not only will an offer of mediation in the South African war be made by Germany, France, Russia, Italy, Austria, Belgium and Holland, but on rejection of such an offer an "identical note" of interrogation will be sent by these countries to Great Britain asking as to her ultimate purpose in South Africa. Is it, after the Transvaal and Orange Free State are conquered, to establish a great South African-British dominion?

With no satisfactory reply forthcoming the powers will push Great Britain in diplomatic channels and make demonstrations at various vital points. The individual purposes are as follows:

Germany—For absolute control of the Samoan group and an extension of her Chinese concessions, as at Kiaochau and Shanghai.

Italy—For Sun Mun Bay, China, and a foothold in interior China.

Russia—For paramount influence in Northern China, an outlet in the Arabian Sea or Persian Gulf and concessions from Turkey which will make her influence felt in the Mediterranean.

France—For an extension of possessions in East Africa with a view to encroachments on British possessions there and regaining some of her lost prestige in Egypt.

Austria—To share with Russia in concession from Turkey.

Great Britain and the United States have an understanding whereby the former will secure all her supplies in this country and the United States will refuse to participate in an offer for mediation, or in the interrogation as to Great Britain's ultimate intentions in South Africa, or in any subsequent joint action of the powers, and will agree to preserve status quo in Samoa; to preserve integrity in Shanghai concessions and prevent aggression in any direction or quarter where the United States has material interests at stake.

The State Department is evidently preparing for some official development, for it was permitted to become known to-day that the powers prior to the Spanish war were preparing an identical note of interrogation as to our ultimate intentions in the war.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD

Water Front Rights of Eureka Involved.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

EUREKA, Oct. 23.—An important suit was filed to-day in the Superior Court in which the city of Eureka is plaintiff and the Eel River and Eureka Railroad defendant. The action is brought to set aside the franchise granted that corporation by the council that went out of office January 1.

The complaint contains serious charges against certain members of the old council. The Eel River road has already laid tracks along the whole water front, and if the city is bested in the suit will control the whole commerce of the bay.

The franchise is asked to be annulled and the tracks declared a public nuisance on the grounds of fraud; that the Eel River road has no right to extend the road from its present terminus at the foot of A street; insufficiency of publication of the franchise, and that the Council did not comply with the law in granting the franchise in that it was not put up for sale.

On the result of the case depends whether the city will be deprived of the whole water front, worth many thousands of dollars, and whether the Klamath railroad shall be allowed to enter the city. The case promises to be bitterly contested.

Kobbe to Be a Brigadier.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The appointment of Colonel Funston to be brigadier general of volunteers filled but one of the vacancies in that rank caused by the organization of the new army. One more vacancy remains to be filled, and it was said at the War Department to-day that it will be filled by the promotion of Major William A. Kobbe of the Third Artillery. Major Kobbe is now in the Philippines and has greatly distinguished himself, and has been mentioned on more than one occasion for conspicuous bravery. When it was determined to raise the first ten volunteer regiments he was named by the President as colonel of the Thirty-fifth Volunteers. His promotion to brigadier general will result in the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel Edward H. Plummer to a colonelcy.

Not an Incendiary Fire.

OAKLAND, Oct. 23.—The detectives who were put to work on the Dingee fire when it was supposed that the place had been set on fire for the purpose of robbery, have practically closed their investigations and have decided that the fire was not incendiary. The opinion is general that the flames originated by the crossing of electric light wires.

YOUTHFUL HIGHWAYMEN BEHIND PRISON BARS

THREE small boys implicated in the supposed juvenile highway robbery at the corner of East and Merchant streets, about two weeks ago, have been landed behind the bars. The lads' names are, Stephen Smario, aged 10, of 822½ Vallejo street; Joe Govoni, aged 14, of 224 Vallejo street, and Peter Grata, aged 10, of 322 Vallejo street. When arrested the boys all admitted having been present when young Johnson lost his eye and young Smario says he wielded the weapon that did the damage. The boys will not say that it was a case of attempted highway robbery, but young Johnson persists that the youngsters now under arrest injured him while they were deliberately holding him up in an attempt to take his money from him. There were eight boys in the crowd. The other five will be arrested as soon as the officers can apprehend them. The lads left town immediately after the affair, fearing arrest, and returned a day or so ago.

On the afternoon of Sunday, October 9, Sam Johnson, 16 years old, who arrived from the Klondike with his father two months ago, was passing along East street, when he was stopped by a gang of boys. Johnson claims that one of the boys, who proves to be "Mickey Murphy," residing at 915 Prescott place, rode a horse and cornered him in a doorway while the remainder of the crowd surrounded him. They then demanded money and on being told that there was none for them to have they set upon the boy and beat him with clubs and pieces of gaspipe. Then young Smario struck Johnson in the eye, necessitating its removal later. The surgeons declared that a knife had been used in injuring the eye.

The boys' story is that Johnson attempted to take the horse from them when they beat him. Smario claims that he struck the boy with a piece of an iron hoop. The trio were taken to Central Police Station, where their names were placed on the small book. They were placed in care of the matron and will be booked this morning.

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