The San Francisco Call.

MONDAY.....MAY 28, 1900

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AMUSEMENTS.

Orpheum—Vaudeville.
Columbia—"When We Were Twenty-one."
California—"Lord Chumley."
Tivoli—"The Three Guardsmen."
Grand Opera-house—"1492."
Alcazar—"A Superfluous Husband."
Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties.
Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening.
Fischer's—"Lucia" and "Huguenots."
Kapp Company Concert Hall—Vaudeville.
Sutro Baths—Open nights.

AUCTION SALES.

By Wm. G. Layng—Monday, May 28, at 11 o'clock, Horses, at 721 Howard street.
By S. Watkins—Monday, May 28, at 1:30 o'clock, Horses, at Twelfth and Harrison streets.
By Emil Cohn—This day, at 11 o'clock a. m., at 2516B Sutter street, furnishings.
By M. Marcuse—On Tuesday, at 10:30 a. m., at 1419 Geary street, furniture, etc.

THE READJUSTMENT IN TRADE.

ACCORDING to the statistics of Dun's Mercantile Agency the great commercial boom of 1898-99 culminated at the close of the latter year. That is, pig iron touched its highest price November 29; wool, December 1; hides, December 13; leather and iron products, January 10; boots and shoes, January 24; woolen goods, February 21, and cotton goods March 21. Since these dates there has been a steady decline in the demand for these staples, accompanied by a corresponding decline in prices. But as far as the aggregate business of the country is concerned the boom ended with the close of the year, and it became apparent early in January that the new year was lagging behind 1899 at the very start.

Happily the descent has been so gradual that until lately it has not been noticed. No large failures have resulted, for the collapse of Price, McCormick & Co. last week was due entirely to bullheaded obstinacy in sticking to the long side of a short cotton market, and not to any intrinsic condition in the general business situation. The unusual abundance of money has prevented any financial stringency, and the readjustment has therefore been natural and smooth.

The decline in prices continued last week, and the lassitude in the demand for goods was marked. All lines of merchandise shared the inactivity except several staple groceries, such as sugar and coffee, both of which were higher. But provisions were very dull. Iron and steel, boots and shoes, hides and leather, wool and woolen goods, cotton and its products, lumber, raw silk, Manila hemp, petroleum and dozens of minor staples were reported quieter and generally lower. It is leaking out that in some prominent lines, notably iron and leather, manufacturers have been quietly selling below ostensible quotations for some time, with the view to prevent a marked break in prices. The same thing has been going on in this market. There is wisdom in the plan, for it lets the market down easily.

Speculation in Wall street continues wholly in the hands of the professionals, for the public still hold off. The silly stories of bubonic plague in San Francisco led to some selling of American securities by London, but when they were found to be baseless the selling at once ceased.

The feature of the week here was the damage to trade done by the scare rumors bruited about town regarding the bubonic plague. How much injury was inflicted on our local markets by this folly will never be known, but that it was serious every wholesale merchant in the city knows. Sometimes a doctor produces more sickness, real or imaginary, than he cures, especially if he be placed in a position to do it; and when he puts his soft thumb on the pulse of trade he is monkeying with something that he does not understand and which he had better leave alone.

Throughout the State the outlook is good. Crop prospects continue excellent and the fruit and grain harvests are now under way. There will be enough of everything and a glut in nothing except cheap hay, from present indications. Prices for fruit are thus far good and bid fair to continue so. Quotations for grain, however, are not as satisfactory. Labor is just scarce enough to give the farm laborer an advance over the few previous years without seriously incommoding the fruitgrower, and there is no reason why there should be an idle man in the whole State. There may not be work enough for all in the city, but there is plenty of it in the orchards and grain fields.

Cape Nome will probably be the most attractive seaside resort of the summer, and there will be no complaint of a lack of men. It may not be so stylish as some other places, but it will have much more fun and will not need a sea serpant to draw a crowd.

Richard Croker, from the safe distance of London, predicts the election of Bryan; but when he gets to New York and some one challenges him to bet on it he will quit predicting.

Another young man has been awarded the privilege of studying the racecourse from the vantage ground of San Quentin. Forger Grimmel has been sentenced to serve eight years in the penitentiary.

OUR NEW PROSPERITY.

WHEN the Presidential campaign is at its height the contest will be waged mainly upon one or two issues, and to them most of the oratory of the spellbinders will be devoted; but it is probable the determining factor in the struggle will be the popular recognition of the abounding prosperity we now enjoy under Republican legislation. The contrast between the conditions of the people now and those which prevailed four years ago constitutes so strong an argument in favor of the administration it is hardly likely the people will consent to make another trial of government by the party of hard times and depression.

So remarkable has been the change from the panic years of Cleveland to the prosperous years of McKinley that a simple statement of it sounds like a fairy tale. Ray Stannard Baker, who has recently compiled an interesting volume on the industrial and commercial statistics of the past year, says: "Webster defines romance as a series of extraordinary events; the year 1899 may well be termed romantic. The facts and figures set forth in the statistical reports of the Government, of banks and clearing houses and of the trades have been so remarkable as to draw superlatives even from the columns of trade journals and the financial departments of the newspapers."

In 1898 for the first time the total domestic exports of the United States exceeded those of Great Britain, and in the following year the foreign business of the country amounted to more than $2,000,000,000, and the profits—that is, the excess of exports over imports—were more than $476,000,000. In other words, as Mr. Baker says, "The United States in 1899 fed, clothed and sheltered her people in comfort and even in luxury, providing them with great quantities of foreign as well as domestic goods, and sold her surplus abroad at the rate of $1,500,000 in cash for every working day."

In all lines of industry and business the benefits of the election of McKinley and the establishment of the Republican policies of protection and sound money have been manifest. In the five years from 1894 to 1899 the bank clearings more than doubled in amount. The stock of gold in the United States increased from $693,000,000 on January 1, 1897, to more than $1,016,000,000 on January 1, 1900. In 1896 the number of commercial failures was 15,088, with total liabilities of $226,096,000, while in 1899 they numbered but 9337, with liabilities of $90,879,889. In 1893 no fewer than seventy-four railway companies, representing the sum of $1,781,000,000 in stocks and bonds, went into the hands of receivers; but in 1899 only ten roads failed, and these represented in stocks and bonds hardly more than $50,000,000.

It is in the statistics of the savings banks, however, that the story of prosperity is best told, for the savings banks represent the welfare of labor and show the savings of industry and thrift. Of these Mr. Baker says: "On June 30, 1899, there were over 5,200,000 depositors in the savings banks of the United States, compared with 4,800,000 in 1894. And each of these depositors had more money to his account than ever before, the average amount on deposit rising from $369 for each person in 1894 to $419 in 1899. The deposits in all banks, national and state as well as savings, representing upward of 13,000,000 depositors, actually doubled in ten years, amounting in 1899 to the enormous sum of $7,514,000,000. Of this great sum the savings banks and the state banks, the depositories of the common people, held nearly one-half, leaving the national banks and trust companies the other half. And it must be remembered that the savings banks show only a part of the savings of the people; there are the building and loan associations, the benefit life insurance companies and the stockings at home."

Such is a partial record of the prosperity which has come to the people as a result of the defeat of Bryan four years ago. The best argument for Republicanism is the condition of the country to-day as compared with what it was in 1896. That argument appeals to every industrious citizen and will undoubtedly counterbalance all that may be said by the agitators of calamity.

STREETCAR TRANSFERS.

STREET railway magnates in New York City have by reason of the consolidation of various lines under one control put into operation in that city the transfer system which has so long prevailed in San Francisco, and the result has filled them with amazement and delight. The transfer is making them rich beyond their highest hopes. It has increased the business of all the lines and added immensely to the profit.

Mr. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Company recently submitted what the New York Commercial Advertiser calls "a plain statistical account of the miracle that the transfer has wrought in the financial condition" of the lines under the control of the company, and our contemporary says "it reads like a veritable fairy tale."

The statement of Vreeland amounts to this: "There is no line of thoroughfare road brought by a lease under Metropolitan control the gross earnings of which are not to-day more than twice as great as they were the year before we took control, or which, after all the expenses of the lease and all taxes have been paid, does not earn for our stockholders several times as much money as it had ever earned for its owners. The Sixth-avenue line will earn for the current year $1,600,000, as against $718,898 which it earned as a separate line prior to the lease. The Eighth-avenue will earn $1,600,000, as against $744,860. The Fourth avenue will earn $2,100,000, as against $845,919. The Second-avenue will earn $1,450,000, as against $700,023. We are paying to the stockholders of the Twenty-third street line a fixed rental of $186,500, or 18 per cent on its capital stock. And yet, when we have paid this rental, have discharged the interest on its funded debt, and have paid its taxes, no less a sum than $300,000 comes into the treasury of the Metropolitan as net income."

Upon such a showing there was but one thing for the Metropolitan Company to do, and of course it was done; the company voted unanimously to increase the capital stock by $7,000,000. It was a case of immediately realizing the fairy tale. Truly the magic of the transfer is great.

Commander Tilley was greeted by the Samoans with the title "Your Susuga" and the President was referred to as "His Afioga." These titles will probably be adopted into the language of the streets and be a part of the slang of the year, for they have a catchy sound and suggestiveness. It will be just as easy to say "how is your susuga?" as to say "how is your royal nibs?" and, besides, it will have novelty about it instead of being a chestnut, so we may as well expect it.

The plan of the local Democracy to ignore the rank and file of the party in convention affairs has one serious defect. It can't control disgusted Democrats at the polls.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

BY the letter published in The Call Saturday from Senator Perkins to Secretary Rosenberg of the Labor Council of this city ample evidence is accorded to justify the warning given by The Call some time ago of the dangerous increase of Japanese immigration. The Senator's letter quotes largely from official reports and shows that companies in Japan are organized to promote the migration of laborers to the United States, and that most of those who come are of the ignorant class and are virtually contract laborers.

It is stated that since the Japanese Government requires that a subject applying for a passport shall provide two sureties that the applicant will not become a public charge or fall into distress within three years, there have been organized in Japan something like twelve emigration companies, each of which undertakes to furnish the sureties for emigrants sent out under its charge. The companies have agents in various parts of Japan to obtain emigrants, and good reasons exist for believing they have agents in this country to place the laborers after they arrive. It is true that when Mr. Rice, an ex-Commissioner of Immigration at Vancouver, B. C., was in Japan investigating the subject he was informed by one of the companies that it had no emigration agents in the United States or Canada, but the statement was evidently incorrect, for Mr. Rice found in the Official Gazette, published by the Japanese Government, a notice that permission had been given by the imperial Government to a certain Masataro Mito to act as agent for that very company at Victoria.

Concerning the difficulty of preventing the emigration of Japanese to this country through the aid of the companies, Senator Perkins points out that the courts have so interpreted the alien contract labor law as to require that evidence of a contract having been made abroad must be produced in court in order to bar an immigrant suspected of being a contract laborer. He adds: "Under existing law and decisions based upon it it is difficult to reject those coming in violation of the alien contract labor law, and as the Japanese occupy the same position in the eye of the law as citizens and subjects of the most favored nation they cannot be rejected unless it is shown upon special inquiry that they belong to one or the other of the excluded classes."

The remedy for the evil is that which The Call pointed out at the time it first gave warning of the danger. Our treaties with Japan must be so modified as to admit of a Japanese exclusion act similar to that by which Chinese are excluded. Senator Perkins indorses that view of the case and says: "I am informed and I believe reliably so that the Japanese Government is opposed to the emigration of its subjects. If such is the case, it is possible that the Government would be willing to unite with ours in a modification of the treaty of 1894."

The modification of the treaty with China so as to permit the Chinese exclusion act furnishes a precedent for action in this case, and it is probable the authorities at Washington will take steps to that end. The people, however, should not rely too much upon Washington. The issue is urgent, and the demand for a Japanese exclusion act should be persistently urged by the press and the labor organizations of the country. Only by insisting upon prompt action can the people be sure that action will not be delayed until the Pacific Coast swarms with Japanese laborers.

TAMMANY AND THE TRUSTS.

BRYAN is out of luck. With much toil and tinkering he has managed to fix up an anti-trust plank in his platform, on which Tammany promised to stand and support him. It was a victory for him of no small dimensions, and gave him relief from the plotting and planning of the New York braves to take his scalp, or try for it at the national convention. Just as everything was fixed up, however, and Tammany was getting ready to decorate its chiefs in anti-trust feathers, comes an exposure which shows those very chiefs engaged in one of the worst trusts on record.

New York city in the summer time swelters in heat. Ice there is almost as essential to life as water; the demand for it comes from the poor as well as the rich. Taking advantage of the new system of doing business by means of trusts, a syndicate obtained control of the ice supply of the city and a short time ago announced a price for ice so high as to amount to something like public plunder. The scheme aroused the indignation of the people. The press almost unanimously denounced the combination and the avaricious and extortionate manner in which it proposed to use its power, and the Bryanites of the city, knowing that anti-trust is to be one of the battle cries of the campaign, opened up at once and began clamoring for the suppression of the ice ring.

The result of the agitation was a disclosure that among the largest stockholders in the ice trust are some of the most eminent of the Tammany chiefs. In the list are these:

	Par Value.
Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, common and preferred stock, 4000 shares	$400,000
Augustus Van Wyck, his brother, defeated for Governor of the State in the fall of 1898, 4000 shares	400,000
John F. Carroll, Richard Croker's vice-regent, 5000 shares	500,000
President J. Sergeant Cram, Dock Department, 500 shares	50,000
Treasurer C. F. Murphy, Dock Department, 500 shares	50,000
Supreme Court Justice James Fitzgerald, 500 shares	50,000
Sessions Judge Martin T. McMahon, 500 shares	50,000
Sessions Judge Joseph E. Newberger, 500 shares	50,000
Total, 15,500 shares	$1,550,000

Just how these Tammany leaders obtained so much stock in the ice trust does not appear. Perhaps they paid for it, perhaps they worked for it, perhaps they pulled wires for it. That, however, is a minor matter. The significant feature of the affair is that the very men who as politicians have been urging Bryan to drop free silver and make his campaign a fight against the trusts have been all along partners with the trusts. The people can readily understand how much of sincerity there is in an anti-trust movement engineered by such a combination. It is to be borne in mind, moreover, that had not the ice trust by its own greed and extortion roused the people to resentment, and thus brought about the exposure of the combine, the connection of the Tammany men with it might never have been known, and we should have heard them all through the campaign shouting the Bryan cry, "Down with the trusts!"

It now appears that our national pavilion at Paris, which is so attractive outside, is bare as a barn within, and the management, it is said, intends to put in a number of pot plants and gay carpets to brighten it up. It would have been better to have made use of the building to show what Americans can do in the way of interior decoration, but since the opportunity has been lost the next best thing will be to send over a number of officers from the staff of various Governors and put them on daily parade by way of ornament. They would be more variegated than plants and more animated than carpets.

MORALITY OF THE STAGE AND OF THE AUDIENCE

By Nat C. Goodwin.

THE morality of the stage is a rather ticklish subject for discussion or discourse. In all climes, in all countries, and on all stages, there have been exploited more or less decency or indecency—it depends altogether on the point of view—and so the only real, vital question is, does the playwright take a view of morality that is in accord with the view held by his audience, or doesn't he?

Now right here is where the critic of the drama steps in. The critic has his rules, his tenets of dramatic criticism, and these he follows. Of course there is one mode of criticism for a farce, one for a burlesque, one for comic opera, another for serious drama. He knows, for instance, that in a four-act play the great, the tremendous climax must come at the end of the third act, else the method of construction is all wrong. He knows that every character must have a reason for entrance and a reason for exit. He must know what is logical and what is not. He must know of the unity of time, the unity of place, the esthetic side and the moral side of the drama.

And it is this last point on which the critic has most to bother him nowadays. Let us take this point up first. We are told through the public prints that this, that and the other play is nasty in its theme and in its treatment and that it is not fit to be seen by the average theater-goer, much less by the Young Person. Then immediately comes the wee, small voice of the actor or actress who is appearing in the play and says to the carping critic and the legion of his readers: "Go to. Can't you see the moral underlying all this? Do you think that I care to play this, that or the other character because the taint of the moral is over it all? I do this for my art. I do it to educate the public. I do it for the good of morals and to show the community that underneath all this filth and all this indecency there is a great, tremendous moral lesson to be learned."

Now, the critic is an analytic soul, and sometimes he sees the moral and sometimes he doesn't. And that is why critics disagree quite as much as doctors. Their rules of criticism are oftentimes affected by the disease known as "a rush of decency of the heart," and they go off into diatribes that besmirch the actor or actress, do dramatic criticism not the least bit of good and help swell the receipts of the box office.

Which brings us to another point of view. Is the playwright wrong in building a "nasty" play? Is the public wrong in coming to see that play? And if both are wrong or both right, what are we going to do about it?

If the little Irish woman who keeps a fruit stand at the corner of the street finds that the small boys of the neighborhood like apples better than pears she usually gets double the stock of apples and cuts down on the other fruit. Of course she could go about it in the other way and lay in twice as many pears as apples and when the fruit rotted because she couldn't sell it and she couldn't pay her rent because she didn't have the money, people would say, "It's nobody's fault but her's. Why didn't she keep what people wanted?"

Now, your playwright is the old apple woman. If he has some nice, clean pears and he finds the smart apple sells twice as fast he is [illegible] in for apples. He's only giving the people what they want.

Now, let's come to the good, dear people. They want the "nasty things—or a considerable portion of them do—else they would not crowd the theater when they know the nasty play has come to town. All of us, more or less, like a shock. We get in a rut of emotions once in a while and anything which takes us out of it seems to give a certain amount of pleasure. If the shock comes to our morals all the worse for the morals, but why in the mischief we blame the shock I can't quite make out. It's not necessary for us to take it if we don't want it. It isn't obligatory on us to see the nasty play any more than we are compelled to drink five hundred glasses of whisky a day; but the public goes to see the nasty play merely because it wants to see nastiness. And that's the public's affair and it isn't the actor's.

Then why blame the actor for it?

In a certain very celebrated case involving the right—from the standpoint of moral decency—for a play to be given in New York, Justice Fursman recently handed down a decision, in which he said: "Some minds are so sensitive as to be shocked by the undraped statue of the Venus de Milo, and regard the story of the merciful journey of the Lady Godiva as a shamefully indecent tale, while others find little to condemn in the lewd conversation and lascivious conduct of the men and women whose lives are given over to debauchery and vice. The play is not to be condemned because it may shock the sensitiveness of the former nor approved because it may gratify the latter."

And so you see that all men do not hold the same idea of any one play or book or painting, or anything of an artistic nature, even though certain set rules are put for their guidance. Everything in the world must depend on the point of view.

Which brings us right down to the inefficacy of what has been suggested for this country—a stage censor. What in the world good would the man do? He would only give a one-man idea, because he could only see it from one point. He might be right, or he might be wrong. And it would be a toss up of a penny either way. If the American stage is to go to the dogs at a tremendous rate of speed unless something radical is done and done at once, have a whole college of stage censors—a hundred, two hundred if necessary.

We certainly can't leave it to the audiences, because nowadays the average audience is not a safe criterion. It will be apt to go into ecstacies over the nasty play and to pass by the sweet-smelling idyll that preaches of goodness and light.

And if we can't trust the American drama to a stage censor, to the actor, to the playwright, or to the audience, what in the world are we going to do about it?

I suppose the only way out of it will be to import plays from the French and the German.

It would be rather an heroic measure, wouldn't it?

The Aristocracy of the Dollar.

(An Address Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Savings Bank Association.)

By Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

UP TO this time the aristocracy of birth and the aristocracy of money have divided the world between them. We stand, in a manner, at the parting of the ways. The aristocracy of birth has lost its hold all over the world, and is losing it still more.

There remains but one absolute monarch in Christian Europe, the Emperor of Russia. There remains but one hereditary governing body, the English House of Lords, and that has had such inroads upon its membership that it furnishes to-day rather a proof of the decline of the aristocracy of the grandfather than of its permanent perpetuation.

The hereditary aristocracy has this immense gain, that it is straightforward in its pretensions and claims to be nothing but what it is. I have often wished that I could see in the aristocracy of the dollar in America that absolutely simple self-respect which you notice in the men of England who know that they are born to a high position and do not need to assert it.

Take, for instance, the question of coats of arms. I lived in Newport twelve years, and in watching the parade of carriages, many of which were decorated with coats of arms, how often I have wished that the owners of those carriages would show a sincere pride in the one thing that was creditable to them—namely, that they had laid the foundations of their own fortunes and were willing to show it before the world.

How I wished that some man who had made a creditable fortune out of shoes or out of hides would show it by doing credit to the respectable animals which had laid the foundation of his fortune by putting a heifer or a bullock upon the doors of his carriage! Why could not they imitate Bishop Willegis, who, having been brought up a wheelwright, and being at last made a Bishop, and being entitled to a coat of arms, when he went out to take possession of his picturesque palace, found that the little boys of the neighborhood had been chalking wheels all over the doors and the walls of the castle? He was a man of sense. He put a wheel upon his coat of arms and the little boys lost their fun and the price of chalk went down.

In Frankfort, over the doors of the house where the great German poet, Goethe, was reared, you see the coat of arms of his father. He was bred to the manufacture of horseshoes. He put a horseshoe above his door as his crest—three horseshoes, but the artist, being a poetic man and wishing it to appear to the utmost advantage, wove those horseshoes into such a shape that they resembled the musician's lyre, and unconsciously predicted that within those walls the greatest poet of Germany was to be born.

I can remember when there was but one man in the neighborhood of Boston who was even suspected of being a millionaire. I used to hear it discussed in my boyhood, "Do you suppose that he has really got a million dollars?" But what is a million dollars now, in these days of multi-millionaires? Respectable poverty.

You remember that gentleman of distinguished family who died a few years ago and did not distribute his estate according to the liking of the community. You remember that he left one or two of his sons $20,000,000 apiece and other sons $10,000,000, and there was not a daughter of the family, I think, who had more than $10,000,000 to her name. When the newspapers kindly took it up there was not a starving country editor who did not air his indignation over those wronged and deceived ladies. We thought of taking up subscriptions in the Sunday schools for their benefit.

Not many years ago a gentleman of great wealth felt that he was overtaxed in Boston. I never knew a gentleman of great wealth who did not think he was overtaxed, though I have known assessors who did not think so. He went back to the country town where he had lived, where his father was a quiet country clergyman, who paid a tax perhaps of $15 or $20 a year.

When he got back there the selectmen and assessors of the town naturally were somewhat startled at the sudden splashing down into that quiet little rural lake of this gorgeous gold and silver fish, and they, at his suggestion, had a conference with him as to how much he would like to pay taxes on.

He said: "Whenever bills against the town come in you send them to me. I will settle them for a year, and we will see how it works." He paid every bill against the town that year out of his own income and saved $20,000 by the operation.

The aristocracy of the dollar appeals to the democratic feeling which lies at the bottom of all our opinions. My old friend, Theodore Parker, when he first went to Cincinnati half a century ago, said: "Cincinnati is the most interesting place in America. It has an American aristocracy in the making." We asked for particulars, and he said: "Why, in Cincinnati all honorable accumulations are based essentially on the pork business, but it makes a vast difference who kills the pigs. Cincinnati's society is divided between those who personally kill pigs and those whose fathers only did it, and these may be defined as the 'stickems' and the 'stuckems.'"

The aristocracy of the dollar is modern. It belongs to peaceful, organized life. If we once go into the imperial business I will not predict what the result may be.

A friend of mine, once seeing a little boy at the theater who came there night after night and who always went sound asleep, said to him: "Why do you always come here, my boy? You don't seem to enjoy it very much. You always go to sleep." "Oh," said the little boy, as he rubbed his eyes, "you don't know how it is. I have to come. I have got a season ticket."

Alas for wealth. I sometimes think, which has a season ticket for everything and does not get quite the full enjoyment out of anything!

PERSONAL MENTION.

W. H. Atkinson, a fruit man of Napa, is at the Grand.

O. J. Woodward, a banker of Fresno, is at the Lick.

C. H. Strong, a capitalist of London, is at the Occidental.

W. H. McClintock, a mining man of Sonora, is at the Lick.

Ex-State Senator G. G. Goucher of Los Angeles is at the Grand.

H. B. Wood, a merchant of San Jose, and wife are at the Palace.

C. A. Williams, a mining man of Johannesberg, is at the Palace.

J. D. Carr, a wealthy resident of Salinas, is at the Occidental.

John Warswick, a commission merchant of Hanford, is at the Lick.

Frank M. Dick, a merchant of New York, and his wife are guests at the Palace.

General M. W. Miller of the National Guard at Fresno is a guest at the California.

Robert Hartshorne, a prosperous business man of Highlands, N. J., is a guest at the Palace.

Dr. C. A. Ruggles of the State Board of Health came down from Stockton yesterday and is at the Grand.

Frank H. Short of Fresno, attorney and Yosemite Park Commissioner, is at the Palace. He expects to go into the park next week.

James L. Minnis of Carrollton, Mo., and L. J. Jones of Hale, Mo., merchants of standing in the South, are guests at the Palace. They are touring the coast for pleasure.

W. Westerheimer, vice president of the Standard Gold Mining Company, arrived yesterday from New York and is at the Occidental.

William Haywood, United States Consul-General at Honolulu during the past three years, arrived from the East last night on his way to the islands, where he will arrive in time to turn over to the new government the matters that have been under his care. He has been in Washington for several weeks. He is at the Occidental.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 27.—R. T. Davis of San Francisco is at the Buckingham. R. S. Macdougal of Los Angeles is at the Netherlands.

Claims He Was Robbed.

James G. Burke, a laborer at Buckman's camp, Fourteenth and Guerrero streets, had an extensive lacerated wound on his lips and face stitched and dressed at the Receiving Hospital yesterday morning. He said he was walking on Montgomery street about 11 o'clock Saturday night, when two men approached him at Clay street and knocked him down and kicked him on the face. He says his assailants robbed him of $14 and left him unconscious on the sidewalk. He reported the robbery to the police.

NEWS OF NAVIES.

The Russian coast-defense ship Admiral Aproxine, which on her initial cruise went ashore on an island on the coast of Sweden, was finally floated April 26. The ship stranded on November 12 last year and her hull was greatly damaged.

The Vickers 12-inch wire-wound rifle recently fired two rounds in 51 seconds.

The Argentine Republic will expend $6,246,140 during the coming fiscal year in the maintenance of her navy. In addition $5,662,620 is appropriated for new war vessels and $32,160 for a transport.

In the Japanese battleship Asahi every single compartment below water is fitted with an escape, the sliding door to which is operated by a counterweight on top.

Engineering of London states that another naval annual is forthcoming and that it will be of the pocketbook order. This class of literature threatens to become as prolific and dreary as the ordinary almanacs and travelers' guides.

A sailor institute has been planned at Chatham's dockyard, for the building of which the Admiralty has set aside $25,000 and the work will soon be started.

In the Brazilian navy officers are chiefly selected from students at the naval school at Rio de Janeiro, where they become ensigns after a term of five years. In addition candidates from among men in the navy and merchant marine with five years' sea experience and who can pass required examination in navigation and gunnery may also be promoted to ensigns and are in the line of promotion.

A flotilla of torpedo boats recently left Wilhelmshafen on a cruise up the Rhine. This is in pursuance of the Emperor's determination to popularize the navy. Most of the farmers and others along the route will for the first time in their lives see actual vessels of war and note the difference between river boats and other craft as compared with the natty, swift torpedo boats. The route is an unusually interesting one, taking in such historical and well-known cities as Dusseldorf, Cologne, Bonn, Coblentz, Speyer and terminating at Strasburg, distant about 400 miles from the point of starting. It will be a grand object lesson to the populous interior of Germany and nothing less than a grand excursion for the "jackies," most of whom have never seen the places enumerated, including "Fair Bingen on the Rhine."

The British battleship Goliath had a successful final trial several months ago, but is still detained at Sheerness. Defects in the machinery have developed since the trial and her detention is simply a question of the time required to make the ship serviceable.

Engineer officers in the navy of Brazil are educated at the naval school along with those who intend to become line officers. During the fourth year's course, however, they have special studies, after which they pass two years at work in the shops in Rio dockyard. When reaching the grade of sub-engineer they are sent abroad for three years to study foreign methods. The term engineer, as applied to this class of officers, are the designers of vessels, machinery and all mechanical appliances and constitute the constructor's corps of the navy.

Cal. glace fruit 50c per lb at Townsend's.

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Rudyard Kipling's mother's copy of "Schoolboy Lyrics" was sold lately in London for $265; her "Echoes, by Two Writers," for $82, and "Departmental Ditties" for $40. Another copy of "Schoolboy Lyrics" brought $152.

Republican Delegates Choose Their Route.

The California delegates to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia have announced as the official route the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and Northwestern railways, and will leave San Francisco June 12 at 10 a. m. on the "Overland Limited," the 69½-hour flyer to Chicago. The round-trip rate of $88 50 is open to all. D. W. Hitchcock, General Agent, Union Pacific, 1 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

There is a hospital for trees on the banks of the Seine in Paris. Trees which grow weak along the boulevards are taken there to recover.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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