The San Francisco Call.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Columbia—Kellar.
California—"A Tin Soldier."
Tivoli—"Madeleine."
Alcazar—"Sapho."
Orpheum—Vaudeville.
Grand Opera-house—"The Girl From Chili."
Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties.
Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening.
Fischer's—"Ernani."
Sutro Baths—Open Nights.

AUCTION SALES.

By Occidental Horse Exchange—This day, Fine Horses, at 721 Howard street.

THE APPOINTMENT OF DE VRIES.

THE people of the whole country and of the Pacific Coast especially are to be congratulated upon the appointment of Hon. Marion de Vries to the Board of General Appraisers.

A brief explanation of the nature and functions of that board will disclose the importance of this appointment to the business interests of the Pacific Coast.

A tariff is a statute of taxation. By it a man's private property is exacted for public purposes. As in any statute of taxation, the citizen whose property it takes for public use is subject to over-taxation by misconstruction of the law on the part of revenue officers. When such is the case he has an appeal primarily to the treasury officers, and therefrom to the courts. Formerly these appeals, almost always involving a question of law, were made to the Secretary of the Treasury. Their volume so increased with the rise of the country's importing trade that the business either congested in the treasury, crowding out other matters of administration, or was itself neglected, to the loss of the protesting parties. To relieve the treasury and the importers at one stroke, the Board of General Appraisers was created by Congress, consisting of nine members appointed for life, at a salary of $7500 per annum. The protests go directly from the revenue districts to this board, and thence an appeal lies to the Circuit Courts of the United States, which may be taken by the protesting importer or by the Government. It will be seen that this arrangement relieves the treasury of a judicial function, switches the protests entirely around that department of the Government, and keeps the business in a judicial line of adjustment, where it legitimately belongs.

In the first appointments made to this board it was not clearly seen that it was a highly judicial body, and so it came to pass that it lacked the equipment for legal construction which is necessary to its highest efficiency. In the appointment of Mr. Bynum, who is a highly accomplished lawyer, the President sought to remedy this difficulty. But the law provides that not more than five of the nine members of the board shall be of the same political party. The Democrats in the Senate objected to and defeated Mr. Bynum's nomination upon the ground that he was not a regular Democrat. This presented an opportunity to secure an able representative of this coast on the board. Democrats of both wings and Republicans combined in presenting Mr. de Vries to the President, and for once this State has succeeded in getting a representative in a place of the highest importance to its commerce.

Mr. de Vries is a gentleman of first-class character and attainments, a lawyer of fine ability, with an enviable public and private record. It is a sacrifice of ambition for him to take the place. He has made a useful and able member of Congress. He has independence, but that has ceased to injure a public man in this country, and he had in prospect not only a continuance of his very distinguished parliamentary career, but such advancement as the future course of politics could promise.

Every business interest concerned in foreign trade, from Puget Sound to San Diego, hopes for his acceptance. The General Appraisers' docket is crowded with long-delayed business from this coast. He will clear it promptly and keep it clear in the future. The large amount of duties now tied up awaiting the decision of purely legal issues will be released, and our importers will feel the great relief of prompt dispatch of their business. His appointment is highly appreciated, and makes friends here for those who urged it and for the administration which made it.

Civilized men have entered China for the avowed purpose of breaking up the old order of things and establishing a new system, but when as a result of the breaking there appears anything like a disturbance in the empire the Chinese themselves are accused of making it, and then several sorts of armies are marched in to keep the peace by making war.

REAL IMPERIALISM.

WHEN, under republican forms, only one political party is permitted to vote, there is a failure in republican government, and an imperial oligarchy appears. Colonel Bryan has uttered all the changes in his well worn gamut about the dangers of imperialism from continued supremacy of the Republican party, and nowhere has he been more impassioned in wooing the Goddess of Liberty than in his campaigns in the Southern States. His hope of election is the solid South, and he has striven to keep it solid by carrying around as a stage property a "grave of liberty," over which he weeps briny words of sorrow.

If this mourning aspirant for the Presidency would look closer he would find imperialism already in action in the very section where he cries out the loudest against it.

A Northern paper having commented on the small vote cast in the South, the "State," a Bryan organ, published in Columbia, South Carolina, hastens to explain why so few people vote in that section. It says: "Possibly, through excusable ignorance of the facts, the small vote cast at general elections in the South is misconstrued. The reason why only a small part of the whites themselves are interested enough to go to the polls is that all contests for office are settled within the Democratic party before the general elections, and inasmuch as the great majority of qualified voters choose to affiliate with that party, the general elections are merely perfunctory and formal compliance with the law. In South Carolina, for example, all officers, with few exceptions, from United States Senator to Coroner, are selected by a Democratic primary, and a general election is practically only a ratification of these selections."

The trifling fact that in South Carolina there is a Republican majority, as there is in Alabama and Mississippi, has nothing to do with the case. In his speech in the Senate, see Congressional Record, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session, pages 2347-49, Senator Tillman explained how general elections came to be merely a ratification of the will of the Democratic bosses. After admitting that there was a Republican majority in South Carolina, he frankly disclosed the methods by which it was overcome; he said: "We took the government away. We stuffed ballot-boxes. We shot them. We are not ashamed of it. With that system, force, fraud and tissue ballots, we got tired ourselves. So we called a constitutional convention and eliminated the colored vote."

They went further than that, they have erected such an oligarchy that white men dare not stand up against it. The moral perversion begotten in using murder, fraud, force and tissue ballots against the negroes, has made them equally intolerant of white opposition. So it has come to pass that only one party is permitted in the South and its will is registered, as a perfunctory matter, at the ballot-box. This spirit controls the party. In its presence all opposition to Bryan is driven by fear into silence and inactivity. A party whose leaders, the men who are to guide Bryan's administration if he is elected, declare in the Federal Senate that they gained power by murder and are not ashamed of it, if it get Federal power will not let it go if it can be retained by the crimes of which they boast.

Almost anything in government may be preferred to the rule of an oligarchy which tolerates no opposition, and reaches its ends by murder when nothing else will gain them.

REPUBLICAN ACTIVITY.

ONE of the gratifying features of the political situation is the alertness of the Republican leaders in preparing for the campaign notwithstanding the fact that every prospect promises an easy victory. It is evident the party managers do not intend to permit their sanguine expectations to lead them to underrate the forces of the opposition, or to commit the blunder of entering the contest unprepared.

There are indeed many reasons why the party should be as active and as well organized in this campaign as in any that has preceded it. It is true the vote of Oregon shows that the fusion forces in that State are not so strong this year as they were in 1896, and a corresponding weakening of their strength may be inferred to have taken place throughout the Pacific Coast and the whole of the Greater West; but, on the other hand, there is a possibility that Bryan has gained something in the East, and that possibility has to be taken into account as one of the factors of the contest.

Just before the adjournment of Congress the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, after a thorough study of the actions and the words of the Democratic representatives at the capital, came to the conclusion that earnest efforts will be made to bring the conservatives back to the party if possible. Commenting upon the course likely to be pursued at the Kansas City convention he said: "Those who expect delegations to go to that convention with clubs in their hands or threats of bolting if their views are not accepted are going to be deceived. The experience of 1896 has settled all that. While on the one hand there will be no thought of bolting in the minds of the Eastern Democrats, on the other hand there will be found among the Southern and Western men—on all sides, in fact—an earnest desire to make things easy and pleasant for those who have been out of harmony with the party, in so far as this can be done without any abandonment of principle."

Of course the abler and more intelligent gold Democrats will not be won over by any soft words that may be put into the platform. The very fact that Bryan is renominated will warn them of the folly of trusting to the specious promises the platform may make. Nevertheless there is danger that some of the less resolute of those who refused to vote for Bryan in 1896 may vote for him now. Such astute leaders as Hill and Gorman are in this fight for their lives, and that they will have skill enough to catch some gudgeons is not to be doubted.

It is therefore clear the Republicans are not to have a walkover. The excellent administration McKinley has given the country, the widespread prosperity resulting from the Republican policies of protection and sound money, and the natural repugnance conservative citizens have at the thought of the election of an agitator like Bryan to the Presidency, will of course tend to assure Republican success; but potent as such factors are, it will not be safe to trust to them only. There must be organization and earnest work. By the display in this campaign of an activity equal to that of 1896 we shall achieve such a victory as will eradicate Bryanism from our politics forever.

The so-called "divine healer" of this city who is accused of making love to his landlady, pulling her hair when she laughed at him, and then taking advantage of her absence to sell her piano and a bedstead, and skip out, is certainly a record-breaker in his way, but he cannot last long at that rate. The divinity in him will shape his end rough.

THE FENCE POSTER NUISANCE.

WHILE the people of San Francisco have been engaged in the task of putting such restrictions upon advertising fences as will prevent them from continuing to be a public menace by reason of their excessive height, the people of the East have advanced to a further stage in the movement for the elimination of that form of nuisance, and are now considering the advisability of subjecting it to taxation.

When the war revenue act was under consideration by Congress some two years ago the New York Tribune advocated the taxation of poster advertising on the ground that the business is highly profitable and can well afford to bear its share of public burdens. The same view has now been taken by the Outlook, which asks: "Ought not its share of the public burden to be put upon a business that from its size is presumably so profitable, and that contributes so much to make life hideous, even in cases where its output cannot be called morally offensive? Why should a public necessity, like a bank check, pay a tax and the too familiar eyesore go free of tax?"

In commenting upon the support thus given to its original suggestion the Tribune says: "Just at present there is no need of new Federal imposts, but the possibility of more strictly regulating billboards under State or municipal authority is worth considering. We have laws here forbidding bills near parks and parkways, but they are not well enforced, any more than are our laws for the protection of natural scenery from the sign-painting fiend. Public taste is not yet educated to the point of securing enforcement of these laws, much less of adopting the Edinburgh plan of confining public advertising to specified places where the ugliness of bills is least offensive. But we might take some steps to abate the unbridled exuberance of this most defacing and often debasing intrusion on public attention."

Taken in connection with the movement here to limit advertising fences to a height not exceeding ten feet, these expressions from the other side of the continent are interesting as illustrations of the growing artistic taste of the American people and the increasing disgust at offensive nuisances which in times past have been freely tolerated in public places. Slowly the laws of our municipalities tend to the establishment of a better order of things, and by and by we shall have cities whose principal thoroughfares at least are free from anything that offends the eyes and the minds of cultured people.

THE KAISER AND HIS NAVY.

BERLIN dispatches announce that the Bundesrath has approved the navy bill and the measures devised by the Government for carrying out the plans of the proposed increase of naval armament. It is added that when informed of the fact the Kaiser exclaimed: "Now we know where we stand. At last there is solid bottom under one's feet."

It will be remembered that in a recent speech on the subject the Kaiser stated that unless the desired increase of the navy were authorized it would be impossible for him to promote the expansion of the empire and its commerce in the manner he desires. The speech gave no intimation of the nature of the imperial desires, or the direction in which he would undertake expansion. There were some who said he wishes a larger share of Africa, others asserted he would enter upon a general spoliation of China and take a portion of that empire for Germany, while a third set of prophets predicted that his energies would be directed to this hemisphere—that he would seek a coaling station and perhaps more in the West Indies, and room to found a German colony in South America. Since the increased naval strength is now to be given to him, we may learn ere long which of the three forecasts most accurately estimated his intentions.

Of course the Kaiser will not have a free hand all at once. It takes time to construct warships. It is evident, however, from the expressions reported that the Kaiser already feels stronger than in the past. He has overcome the opposition to his will in Germany, and that is a matter of no small moment. He knows where he stands. The empire is with him in his schemes of imperial aggrandizement, and he can act with more boldness than he could assume when the opposition seemed strong enough to thwart his plans. Germany is to be counted hereafter as an expanding empire, and Russia, Great Britain and the United States will have to reckon with her on that basis.

The Chinese crisis will keep the Kaiser busy for a while, but it is not likely he will be permitted to attain anything in the way of territory from it. The balance of power is too close at present for either party to risk much, and even should the Kaiser and the Czar agree upon a plan of partitioning China, they would hardly venture upon it at this time. There is a better field for immediate activity in Africa. In the division of that continent Germany received but an inadequate share. She came late to the spoiling and had to take what the other powers left. Now that Great Britain is involved in war with the Boers, and France is scheming the annexation of Morocco, it may be possible for the Kaiser to increase the sphere of German influence in that continent and materially add to the extent of German possessions.

The reported intention of the Kaiser to obtain one or more of the West India Islands from Denmark, and to get a portion of the South American continent under German control, can hardly be well founded. After the summary manner in which the United States warned Great Britain not to venture upon a war for aggrandizement in Venezuela, and forced the British to submit their claims upon the Venezuelans to arbitration, it is hardly to be supposed any other power will venture to violate the Monroe doctrine. Taking all things into consideration, therefore, Africa appears the best field for the exercise of any expansiveness the Kaiser may feel, but even in that quarter enterprise is risky, and since the Kaiser knows where he stands just now, it will be well for him to stand there a while and not move too rashly.

Of the two newly elected United States Senators from Louisiana one is said to be a gold standard man and the other is in favor of annexing the Philippines, yet both call themselves Democrats and both are going to support Bryan. That is a sample of the way politics goes in the far South.

Bryan says his platform is to be 16 to 1, anti-trust and anti-imperialism, but as the South is in favor of imperialism, Tammany in favor of trusts and nobody in favor of free silver outside the silver States, the proposed platform can hardly be said to fit the situation.

Kaiser William is to have his new warships, and before long he will be proclaiming himself as "war lord of the high seas," and "Rule, Germania," will make the band beat in Berlin.

SENATOR PERKINS DCELARES McKINLEY'S RE-ELECTION SURE

Scott Would Be Good Running Mate---Dewey May Help Out Bryan.

AS public sentiment now stands, it is almost certain that the Presidential election will result in a victory for McKinley. Though the opposite party has been making strenuous efforts and done much good work, it is hard to see how they can shake the stability of the present administration, the beneficial effects of which are to be seen on all sides; such at least is the opinion in Washington. I believe that the body of voters the United States over share this conviction."

In these words Senator Perkins, who has just returned from Washington, sums up the present indications of the outcome of the Presidential contest.

"While the nominations of McKinley and Bryan as opponents for the Presidential office are foregone conclusions," continued the Senator, "the choice of running mates is by no means so certain an affair. The late war has, of course, increased the prestige of a naval or military man, and I am inclined to think that the Democratic party will nominate Dewey for the Vice Presidential office. It is an open secret that he, if offered the nomination, would accept it. There can exist no doubt that his name would lend strength to the Democratic ticket. There is throughout the East a very strong undercurrent of feeling for the admiral, and though this may have been weakened by the events of the past few months, it still exists. Then there is Hearst. I understand that he is making a try for the nomination. I think he stands some chance.

Scott for Vice President.

"On the Republican ticket the struggle, I think, lies between four men—Congressman Dolliver, Senator Fairbanks, Secretary of the Navy Long and Irving M. Scott. The latter I should be inclined to pick for a winner. He would be in every respect the man for the place.

"I don't see how the issue some Democrats are making of the attitude of the administration toward the South African situation can affect the result. This country surely has trouble enough of her own without picking a quarrel with England. I myself sympathize heartily with the struggling patriots, but the attitude the administration adopted was the only one right and possible under existing circumstances. The real issue of the coming campaign will be 'can we or can we not afford to adopt a change of administration and thereby upset the whole course of things?' Everything is at present running smoothly. Those who want work have no difficulty in finding it and at fair wages. There is every prospect of our dependencies being speedily brought to the stage where their usefulness to the nation will commence. A change of administration naturally means a change of the whole political life of the nation. A change in political life must of necessity react with an unhealthy effect on business and would in all probability give the nation a setback from which it might be years before she would recover. Of course there are malcontents, but lay your finger directly on the pulse of the nation and you will find it beats for another term of McKinley."

California's Part in Congress.

As regards the part California has played in the first session of the fifty-sixth Congress, the Senator had the following to say:

"The session of Congress just terminated has been a busy one. A large number of important bills has been presented. Many of them have passed. A greater number have, in fact, been passed than in any recent Congress. In all these measures the California delegation has taken an active interest. Their work and the position maintained by them demonstrates the breadth of view of members who have the interests of the entire country in view as well as those of our particular State. The legislation in the interest of California has been very considerable. It is the direct result of the manner in which all the members of the delegation worked together. Whatever measures were good for our State received the hearty indorsement and support of every one. The result is gratifying to them. It will be, I am sure, gratifying to the people. The part the delegation has played demonstrates clearly the efficacy of the policy of pulling together—a policy which other States have found to lend much strength to their cause and to gain them many advantages.

Legislation Under Way.

"Among the importat bills on which one or the other of the two houses has taken favorable action, and which will come up for final disposition next winter are these:

"The Nicaragua canal bill passed by the House and made the special order in the Senate December 10; the anti-trust bill, passed by the House; the Pacific cable bill, passed by the Senate; the shipping bill, reported favorably by committees of both houses; resolutions providing for the election of Senators by the people, passed by the House; bill creating an Oriental Commerce Commission passed by the Senate.

UNITED STATES SENATOR GEORGE C. PERKINS.

"The affairs of the Philippines have been discussed to a very great extent, but no definite action has been taken. The only legislation as to Cuba related to shipping. The Senate ratified the Hague peace or arbitration treaty, also the Samoan treaty with Germany and England, which gives us the important naval station of Pago Pago. The United States Industrial Commission is continued until December 15, 1901.

Important Bills Signed.

"Among the important bills passed and signed by the President are the following:

The financial bill, specifically affirming sound money for the people; the Porto Rico bill, providing for civil government and a revenue for the island; the bill providing a territorial form of government for the Territory of Hawaii; the bill establishing a civil and criminal code for Alaska, and incidentally providing for mining along the seashore and beneath the waters of the ocean; the extradition bill, applying to our insular possessions; the bill changing the general pension laws, advocated by the Grand Army of the Republic, permitting the aggregation of disabilities, etc.; the "free homes" bill, providing for the patenting of homesteads on public lands acquired from Indians on payment of the usual fees; the bill permitting the Secretary of Agriculture to restore game birds which are becoming extinct.

The sundry civil bill appropriates $5,000,000 for the St. Louis Exposition; the naval bill authorizes two battleships, three armored cruisers, three protected cruisers and five submarine boats; under certain conditions an armor plate manufactory may be constructed by the Government; the military academy bill, providing for the appointment by the President of fifty cadets from the United States at large; bill providing that the dry dock at Mare Island be built of stone and concrete, and not wood; a bill providing for the employment of a certain number of apprentices in the United States mints. From 500 to 800 private pension claims were passed during the session.

"Surveys have been authorized to determine the advisability of closing the mouths of the more important blind sloughs of the San Joaquin River; to examine the San Joaquin River and waterways connecting it with the Straits of Carquinez; to examine Oakland harbor with a view to its improvement to meet the needs of present and prospective commerce from the western end of the tidal canal to deep water. The sum of $10,000 is authorized to be paid for the purchase of land necessary for the construction of debris dams and impounding works in California, provided an equal amount is paid by the State, and providing that the Secretary of War may proceed at once with the construction of said works. Out of the appropriation of $150,000 for fog signals, the Lighthouse Board has promised to establish a number of continuous burning gas buoys in the bay of San Francisco. A bill was also passed applying the laws of the United States for acquiring title to coal lands to the district of Alaska. We also secured a special appropriation to repair and fit up the United States steamer Thetis for use of the Government officials in Alaska.

Appropriations for Pacific Coast.

"Among the more important appropriations in which California and the Pacific Coast are interested are the following:

For a military telegraph for the Department of Alaska, over which commercial business may be transacted	$450,550
For Courthouse and Postoffice at Los Angeles, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to enter into contract for completion of the addition.	
For postoffice at Oakland, continuing of building	50,000
For rent Federal building, Los Angeles	8,500
For Marine Hospital, San Francisco	8,000
Quarantine station, San Diego	22,000
Quarantine station, San Francisco	131,000
Lighthouses on Pacific Coast	200,500
Light vessel	80,000

Appropriations of the Late Congress Will Benefit California.

Lighthouse tender	120,000
Life-saving stations, Pacific Coast	31,500
For agents protecting seal fisheries	22,500
For surveys of coast and Pacific States and Alaska	107,500
Fish cultural stations	9,340
Naturalists on Albatross	8,200
For investigation of fishing grounds of Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts	22,500
For food and clothing for natives of islands of St. Paul and St. George	19,500
For fish hatcheries, Alaska	7,000
For enforcing Chinese exclusion act, placing enforcement under direction of Commissioner of Immigration	130,000
For enforcement of alien contract labor laws and Chinese exclusion act	350,000
Quarantine service, Hawaii	100,000
For prevention of epidemics	500,000
For protection of forest reserves	300,000
For topographic surveys	50,000
For investigating mineral resources of Alaska	25,000
For gauging streams in interest of water supply and irrigation	100,000
Improvement of Yosemite Park	4,000
Improvement of Sequoia National Park	10,000
Improvement of General Grant National Park	2,500
For industrial and elemental education of children in Alaska in addition to 50 per cent of liquor licenses	30,000
For Alaska reindeer herds	25,000
Improving Grays harbor	50,000
Improving Oakland harbor	180,000
Improving San Francisco harbor	170,000
Improving Sacramento River	40,000
Improving Columbia River	250,000
Traveling expenses for United States law officers in Alaska and rent in incidental expenses, Alaska	12,000
Counsel for Mission Indians, Southern California	1,000
Naval training station	64,750
Navy yard, tools, etc., including $5000 for a chapel	478,200
Naval Hospital, Mare Island	15,000
Construction plant, Mare Island, for building and repairing modern machinery	50,000
For California Debris Commission	15,000
For Soldiers' Home, Santa Monica, and Federal aid State Veterans' Home	175,000

Money for Coaling Stations.

"These appropriations will enable the Navy Department to continue an average force of mechanics at work during the coming year. The sum of $200,000 is appropriated for the payment of pay arrears of two and three years' volunteers, bounty, commutations of rations, etc., applying to soldiers in the Spanish as well as former wars. There is appropriated $700,000 for the establishment of coaling stations. Of this sum a large amount will be devoted to establishing such a station in San Francisco harbor and another at San Diego.

"The total appropriations authorized in the regular appropriation bills is $709,729,476, an increase over the appropriation for the present fiscal year of about $35,000,000. The largest amounts are as follows: Army, $114,250,095; legislative, $24,176,502; navy, $65,089,916; postoffice, $113,648,238; pensions, $145,245,230.

STILL A FRIEND OF GREENE.

Senator Perkins Says Estee Was McKinley's Choice for Hawaiian Judgeship.

OAKLAND, June 14.—United States Senator George C. Perkins and Congressman Victor H. Metcalf have returned from Washington to their homes in this city. Senator Perkins arrived this morning and Congressman Metcalf arrived Tuesday night. Both the Senator and the Representative agree that the last session of Congress was one of the most important in the history of the country, for it had many matters to dispose of as the result of the Spanish-American war.

As to Judge Greene and the Hawaiian Judgeship, Senator Perkins said:

"I indorsed Judge Greene as an able jurist and an honest man, and I have never taken that back and never will. As to the Hawaiian Judgeship, that was settled when Professor Moses was given the Philippine Commission. President McKinley desired to do something for Mr. Estee and the Hawaiian Judgeship was all that was left. If the appointment had not gone to Mr. Estee it would have gone to some other State. If Judge Greene has made any attacks upon me it is not the first time that I have had such rocks thrown at me."

The return of Congressman Victor H. Metcalf to Oakland has awakened political interest more than anything else. Mr. Metcalf will now look after his campaign for Congress.

"I have nothing to say politically," said Mr. Metcalf. "As to the work of Congress, that has been told by the daily papers. The California delegation in Congress wielded great influence, and the importance of California in Washington is growing with the development of trade and affairs on the Pacific Coast. The operations of the Government on the Pacific have made California the center of observation as never before."

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. W. B. George of Antioch is at the Grand.

Dr. A. T. Hudson of Stockton is at the Occidental.

L. A. McKeown and wife have returned to the Palace.

Captain Wilson Chase is registered at the Occidental.

F. A. West, a merchant of Stockton, is at the Palace.

H. D. C. Barnhart, a merchant of Santa Cruz, is at the Lick.

R. M. McKie, a newspaper man of Colton, Cal., is at the Russ.

Dr. Henry Bergstein and wife of Reno are stopping at the Palace.

J. W. Young, a mining man of Fort Jones, is stopping at the Russ.

Louis Conrad, a mining man of Quincy, Plumas County, is stopping at the Russ.

Hamilton Smith, the well-known mining engineer, has returned to the city and is stopping at the Palace.

A number of prominent Los Angeles business men arrived in the city yesterday and registered at the Grand. Among them are A. H. Judelitz of the Los Angeles Brewery, L. P. Collette, John E. Yoakum, Thomas Vacher, Thomas T. Savage and J. E. Logan and wife.

Fred Bushnell, the well-known photographer, and James W. Coffroth, secretary of the Superior Court of San Francisco, left yesterday morning on the Central overland for the East. Mr. Coffroth will go to Philadelphia, but Mr. Bushnell has the Paris Exposition in view and will cross the Atlantic.

CALIFORNIANS IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, June 14.—C. F. Raschig and Mrs. L. Raschig, of Santa Paula, are at the Raleigh; P. A. Fisher and wife of San Francisco are at the St. James; E. A. Doran and wife of Los Angeles are at the Riggs.

Royal Arcanum Day.

The several local councils of the Order of Royal Arcanum have appointed Dr. M. Newman, T. G. Hodgkins, L. Levy, J. B. Whitney, Thomas Banks, H. D. Hult, A. C. Greenfield, W. V. N. Bay, J. Parma and Charles Weber, Dr. A. N. Fehlen, R. Stone and A. L. Merrill a committee to arrange a fitting celebration of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the order, which is known as Arcanum day. The committee has selected the Social Hall of the Shiels building in which to hold musical and literary exercises on the evening of the 28th inst. The programme will consist in part of an address by Grand Regent L. A. Spencer of Oakland, solos by W. M. Ogilvey, Mrs. Evelyn W. Dickey and Edith Norman Klock; monologues by Fred Head and M. S. de Roco, specialties by little Tillie Rotholtz and a number of other features. The literary part of the entertainment will be followed by dancing under the direction of A. G. Hebgen and J. C. Weber, respectively floor manager and assistant. Invitations will be issued by members of the various councils.

FASHION HINT FROM PARIS.

PRETTY CASHMERE DRESS.

The costume represented is of soft Parma violet cashmere. It is in the "princesse" style, with a long tunic, opening down the side over a ground of ecru lace, and is trimmed with silk embroidery, Parma and suede color. The bottom of the skirt and sleeves are entirely of lace.

Knights Will Give a Picnic.

The Knights of the Red Branch Rifle Company will give its annual picnic at San Jose Sunday, June 17. A jolly time is expected. Arrangements are being made which will cause the affair to be one of the most successful outings of the year.

From Milwaukee in a Cart.

J. Goldman of Milwaukee arrived in this city yesterday. He claims to have traveled the entire distance in a cart drawn by one horse. It took him six months to complete the journey. He will make the return trip soon.

EARLY CLOSING HOURS DURING THE SUMMER

Firm of Shreve & Co. Take the Initiative in a Popular Movement.

The firm of Shreve & Co., at Market and Post streets, have taken the initiative in a movement that will likely soon become general, and will close their store at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoons and at 5 p. m. on other days during the summer season in order to give their employes more time for rest and recreation. The new rule will go into effect on June 30 and continue until September 1.

By far the larger number of employes in downtown stores cannot afford vacations during the summer months, and the long hours at this season of the year are very trying on them. In Eastern cities experience has shown that early closing hours soon become popular with purchasers, and the benefits to the working classes are very great. The members of the firm of Shreve & Co. are confident that the experiment they are about to try here will be successful, not only in benefiting the employes, but in stimulating them to greater efforts for the good of the firm.

License Taxes Recommended.

The Supervisors' License and Orders Committee decided on Wednesday to recommend the indefinite postponement of McCarthy's ordinance imposing a license on all encroachments on sidewalks and streets. Favorable action was taken on ordinances imposing a license of $6 per quarter on persons who sell goods from a stationary wagon or stand occupying the public streets or sidewalks; of $10 per quarter on inclosures wherein baseball games are held when an admission fee is charged; of $50 per quarter on house movers, and of graduated sums on restaurant liquor dealers, owners of boats, proprietors of billiard tables and bowling alleys, proprietors of lodging-houses and canteens.

Dr. Woods' Return.

Rev. Dr. Woods of the First Baptist Church of this city returned yesterday from his vacation in the East. While in Detroit he attended the National Baptist Convention as the delegate from California. On Sunday morning Dr. Woods will occupy his old pulpit and in the evening will preach on "Vacation Experiences."

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

Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 510 Montgomery street. Telephone Main 1042.

Insolvent Oakland Merchant.

James A. Gambs, a merchant doing business in Oakland, filed a petition in insolvency yesterday in the United States District Court. He states his liabilities at $4194 14. He has no assets.

Chicago and Return $72 50.

Tickets on sale June 21st and 23d, good for return within seventy days. Only 63½ hours to Chicago, on the Overland Limited, via Union Pacific Railway. D. W. Hitchcock, Gen. Agt., 1 Montgomery st., San Francisco.