

The San Francisco Call

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1900

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AMUSEMENTS

Orpheum—Vaudeville. Grand Opera-house—"The Great Ruby," California—"At Gay Coney Island."

Columbia—"The Liars." The Waldorf—"Wagon Wheel."

Alexander—"Ingram." Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties.

Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening.

Fishers—"Autumn Leaves." Sutra Baths—Open Nights.

AUCTION SALES

By Emil Cohn—Monday, July 16, at 11 o'clock, Grocery and Bar, at 8 E. corner Webster and Geary sts.

By S. Walker—Monday, July 16, at 11 o'clock, Horses, at Twelfth and Harrison sts.

MIDSUMMER MARKETS.

AS far as activity is concerned, trade is now down to the lowest midsummer level. In the Eastern States everybody who can get away from office and shop is off in the country or at the seashore, and the clerks are left to pick up the few stray pennies that come along.

Wall street is deserted, commercial speculation is suspended, and there is nothing new or noteworthy anywhere in sight.

This condition of affairs will probably last for at least thirty days longer.

In spite of all this stagnation, however, some observers think they discern more tone to business.

The movement in merchandise is light, to be sure, but the feeling is firmer in some lines.

The settlement of labor questions between employers and employes has improved the industrial situation somewhat, and the lumber business is exhibiting rather more life, due, possibly, to lower prices.

But the large iron and steel concerns find themselves unable to control prices as they did last year, and another sharp cut in quotations is threatened.

Still, rather more movement is reported at Chicago. Wool continues very weak, and the Westerners are now offering their holdings at prices which they refused some time ago, without, however, finding buyers.

The hide and leather and boot and shoe trades continue to report dragging and weak markets, with accumulating stocks, and provisions are brisk one day and neglected the next.

What has been on the down grade for some days. Persistent belittling of crop damage in the Northwest by well-known publications and individuals has had its effect; some heavy holders have let go and the small fry have generally turned bears.

The talk now is of a crop of 550,000,000 bushels, and though Chicago Board of Trade operators characterize the estimate as absurdly large, it is having its effect on the market just the same.

The dry weather specter is now stalking through the corn market, and the cry is that the crop in the western end of the corn belt is half destroyed already, and unless rain comes within a very few days the other half will go, too.

The chief damage is in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska. But it may be remarked in passing, that the rain generally happens along at the last minute, in other parts of the world, just as it does in California, and saves at least a portion of the crop.

We are having our little weather bugaboo out here, too. It turns out now that the supposed enormous hay crop which we harvested in May and June was not so enormous after all, and that good grain hay is actually scarce.

So prices have been going up right along, a condition very unusual in July. There is plenty of poor volunteer hay, but not enough of the best quality. There is a prairie scare in the Santa Clara Valley, too, and the Cured Fruit Association officially announces a serious reduction in the size of the crop, owing to a heavy drop and the stoppage in the growth of the fruit, due to hot weather at the wrong time and lack of spring rains.

Otherwise the conditions in California seem to be as promising as usual at this time of the year. The merchants in San Francisco are doing rather more business than the average in midsummer, thanks to the continued fine export trade of the port. The shipments out of the port thus far this year have been remarkably heavy, owing to the great development of the demand for the north, the Pacific Islands and the Orient, and were it not for this the town would be rather quiet.

The country's bank clearings last week showed a falling off of 21.1 per cent compared with the corresponding week last year. The failures were 106, against 169, both records being below the normal.

Jake Rauer is accused of having knocked out one of his friends with a hammer. Jake should have used the brick he received in the Sullivan case and then pleaded justifiable retaliation.

It is feared that the official representatives of America at the Paris Exposition are losing their reason. They have voluntarily agreed to a reduction of their salaries.

PUNISH ALL THE SCOUNDRELS.

THE preliminary examination of the self-confessed scoundrel, John M. Chretien, the shameless robber of the dead, who was stopped in his criminal career by The Call, will begin this morning in the Police Court of A. J. Fritz. There never has been, perhaps, in the history of this city an investigation of more vital moment to the integrity of our courts than this will be. The most sacred relationships of the courts to the people are involved. The estates of the unprotected dead must be guarded if the living are not to be injured and despoiled by ghoul maskers as attorneys.

The Call has uncovered the appalling condition of affairs which exists in one of our probate courts. There is not a family in California which is not intimately concerned in the outcome of that exposure. The Call has revealed the shameful fact that an estate can be stolen by legal thieves, that a bogus heir can pass successfully the winking scrutiny of lawyers, Judges, witnesses and notaries, and that a duty, deeply solemn in its nature, can be ignored. It is the duty of the court to see that this vicious criminal work shall not be continued in San Francisco.

As far as the facts of this particular case are concerned there is nothing further to say. They were published in their startling entirety in The Call last Monday, and the allegations of this paper were substantiated by the sensational testimony which was given before Judge Troutt.

One of the scoundrels concerned in this crime against the living and the dead, John M. Chretien, confessed his guilt in court. He has since made four other "confessions," all of them lies in part and none of them containing a fact which The Call did not publish before he, in shameful self-abasement, admitted his scoundrelism. It is the duty of the courts and of the prosecuting officers to see that the other rascals who were concerned with Chretien shall not be shielded by his "confessions," but shall pay with him the penalty for their atrocious crime.

REGISTER AND ENROLL.

BY the combination which has been effected among the ward bosses and the political touts of the Southern Pacific road there has arisen a formidable menace to honest politics not for this year only but for ten years to come. The alliance of the ward gangs with the corporations has not been arranged upon any of the great national issues before the country, but upon a programme for controlling the Legislature, so that this winter they may fix the Assembly, Senatorial and Congressional districts to suit their purpose, and that purpose is to put themselves in a position of vantage in all legislative or Congressional elections for the next ten years.

Because the electoral districts of the State are to be reorganized this winter a double importance is given to the approaching election. The better class of citizens have not only to defeat Bryanism in the nation, but they have to prevent the bosses and the tools of a corrupting corporation from obtaining control in the State. If the Southern Pacific Company have the power to fix the various Assembly, Senatorial and Congressional districts for the coming decade, it is a foregone conclusion the districts will be so gerrymandered that in many of them the railroad will be able to elect almost any one it chooses—even its yellow dogs. It will have control of the Legislature, and through that control it will have power to virtually dictate who shall be chosen to represent or misrepresent California in the United States Senate.

The danger is one against which the voters must be on guard, and the responsibility of vigilance rests particularly upon Republicans, for it is to that party the people look for good government this year. California will surely vote for McKinley and Roosevelt, and in all probability will return a solid Republican delegation to Congress. That being so, the voters will naturally be inclined to cast their votes for all other Republican candidates, so as to make a clean sweep. It is therefore of the highest importance that the Republican legislative tickets should be composed of men who are not in any way subservient to either the bosses or the corporations.

There is but one way in which the fight for honest politics can be won this year, and that is by inducing every loyal Republican to register, so that he will have a right to vote, and then enroll in a Republican club, so that he can take an active and efficient part in the campaign. It is beyond dispute that if good citizens organize and work they can win, and that if they do not win it will be their own fault.

In this contest it will be folly to make terms with Kelly and Crimmins and their saloon following. Those bosses are already in the railroad camp along with the Democratic bosses, and on election day will knife Republican candidates should the railroad managers give orders to that effect. They are fighting now, as always, not for the party, but for their own gang; not for principles, but for the spoils. They would like the privilege of arranging the political districts of San Francisco for the next ten years, and to obtain that privilege they will not hesitate a minute to betray the Republican party. The path of safety for Republicans is that of straight, honest politics, and along that path there can be no walking with the corrupting managers of the Southern Pacific or the corrupted bosses of the grog shop gangs.

TRYING TO EXPLAIN IT.

SO utterly foolish was the action of the Democratic convention in reasserting the free silver demand of the Chicago platform and renominating Bryan that to a considerable number of intelligent men the thing seems to require explanation. They can hardly accept the result as but another evidence of Democratic incapacity for blundering and incapacity for statecraft, and are persuaded there is some hidden plot or plan in it that ought to be brought to light.

Among those seekers after the motives that prompted the bosses at Kansas City is Senator Caffery of Louisiana, who, looking at the proceedings from the standpoint of a Southern Gold Democrat, has come to the conclusion that the Southern delegates were swung to Bryan and free silver by the desire on the part of a large number of powerful Southern interests to bring about the re-election of McKinley. The South has been very prosperous during the last four years, and the leading business men of that section have sense enough to understand that the prosperity has been due mainly to Republican legislation. They do not wish a change. They wish another four years of prosperity. The politics of their States is such as to prevent giving the electoral vote to the Republican candidate, and therefore their only way to help the good cause of continued prosperity was that of getting the Democrats to nominate a man whose record and whose platform would assure defeat.

The suggestion is ingenious, but does not account for all the facts. Some of the foremost Southern States objected to a reiteration of the silver plank, and would have gladly dropped it from the platform al-

together. Thus it has been noted that "16 to 1" was forced into the Democratic platform by delegates from Iowa, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Oregon, North Dakota and Washington, against the votes and protests of sure Democratic States like Virginia, Texas, Tennessee, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi and North Carolina.

The part that New York played in the convention has also been the subject of a good deal of comment. The vote on the silver plank in the committee on platform was so close as to justify the conclusion that had Hill been a member of the committee he would have been able to defeat it. Thus Tammany is largely responsible for making 16 to 1 an issue in the campaign, and as that has materially lessened any chance the Democrats may have had of carrying the State, there has been some speculation concerning the motive that prompted the folly. There are some who assert that Croker acted from passion merely, that his sole motive was a hatred of Hill and his only object that of humiliating him. There are others, however, who maintain that Croker is never so angry but that he keeps a cool head to look out for the main chance and profit by it. These declare a conviction that Croker is persuaded that Democracy could not carry New York this year under any circumstances, and therefore he stood in with Bryan because that would give him a chance to hold the radical and Populist vote in New York City and thus give Tammany a local victory, no matter what happened elsewhere.

All of these explanations are amusing contributions to the campaign. They serve to keep up public interest in the Bryan movement and reveal the folly of it. Of course none of them are worth much. It has been said of old that an ass eats thistles because he is an ass, and the same reason explains why Democracy nominated Bryan.

A PLAIN WAY OPEN.

CHINATOWN is known to our people as a "problem." Every issue that arises out of it is called by that name, and so impressed has the public become with the problematic features of the relation of that district to the rest of the community, a good many citizens overlook the fact that some of the issues connected with it are not in any way complex, but quite simple and very easy to be solved by any municipal administration that will go about it in a plain, straightforward way.

Why should the enforcement of sanitary regulations in Chinatown be a problem? What mystery stands in the way there any more than elsewhere? Why is it not as simple to require the owners of property in Chinatown to keep their premises in good order as it is to make that requirement of owners of property in other parts of the city? The law is plain, and as the violation of the law is also plain to be seen and readily proven, the application of the law to the violators ought not to be anything very difficult in the way of a problem.

In the years following the war, when gold was at a premium, the resumption of specie payment was regarded as a very complex subject. Statesmen lay awake at night thinking about it, and the wear and tear on the American brain was something tremendous. By and by some one suggested, with caution, that probably the best way to resume would be to resume. That view was scouted at first, but eventually those in authority decided to try it. The Government resumed specie payment, and to the surprise of a good many the thing was as easy as eating pie. Our municipal authorities can learn a lesson from that experience of the nation. The best way to enforce the law in Chinatown is to enforce it.

The Call does not deny that many of the relations of Chinatown to the community as a whole are in their nature so complex and so involved with personal and property rights that they constitute genuine problems which can be dealt with adequately only after careful consideration and probably at a great cost; but it does deny that the enforcement of sanitary regulations within the Chinese district is in any way a complex issue. Neither the tenants of Chinatown buildings nor the owners of the buildings have any personal rights or property rights that run contrary to the health laws of the community. There is nothing in the enforcement of the laws which calls for much worry on the part of official brains or of much cost to the community.

In this, as in many other cases, the plain way is the best way. The difficulties that loom up across the path of public improvement are frequently imaginary and vanish as soon as they are approached with clear vision and a resolute will. Let the Health Board and the police authorities give notice to the Chinatown property-owners to clean up their premises and keep them clean, and if the order be not obeyed, then let arrests be made summarily and impartially, as was done in the case of the garbage-cart offenders, and within a very short time that phase of the Chinatown question will be settled and the way cleared for considering the problem that remains.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury General Spaulding hopes that the recent bubonic scare incident has been closed. It never will be, the distinguished gentleman may be assured, until we have heard the last of our bubonic Board of Health and have reason to regard Kinyoun as a disagreeable memory.

The Board of Education is convinced that physical culture must be taught in the schools on a physiological, psychological and pedagogical basis. This is probably the longest way of saying that some politician's favorite is to be honored with some public pap.

If the bubonic Mayor and his "reform" government continue St. Mary's Park may never be a reality, but the fund upon which the taxpayers have made so many desperate attacks will be at least famous in local history.

Crimmins and Kelly can have at least one congratulation in this campaign. No one has the slightest doubt of who they are, what they are or what they represent. The leopard does not change its spots.

While the peculiar court victories of the Contra Costa Water Company may drive the people of Oakland to drink, it is reasonably certain that the beverage of consolation will not be water.

It can matter very little to Mr. Towne of Minnesota whether he run for Vice President or not, and to the people it matters nothing at all.

They seem to be having everything at the Paris Exposition except a royal or imperial time. As a king show the thing is a failure.

About the best chance that most of the adventurers at Nome have found there has been a chance to get home again.

California expects every Republican to do his duty in this campaign, and the first duty is to register.

CALL'S EXPOSE OF PROBATE FRAUDS Commented Upon by the State Press.

NO journalistic achievement of recent years has been more widely commented upon than The Call's exposure of the frauds practiced in the probate of the estate of the late Joseph Sullivan in Superior Judge Troutt's court. This paper was actuated in publishing the scandal by the duty it owed to the public. It asked no other reward than that the rascals should be punished. It was gratified that, following quick on the publication of the story, the main conspirator, John M. Chretien, was put behind the bars, and now it takes added satisfaction in knowing that its contemporaries throughout the State feel justified in applauding its course. A few of the many editorial utterances on the matter are herewith given:

THE MONITOR.

The bogus heir industry receives a temporary check by the revelations in the Chretien swindle, in Judge Troutt's court. The Call is entitled to praise for bringing about the exposure of this unsavory transaction.

OAKLAND ENQUIRER.

The Sullivan fraud was far from being Lawyer Chretien's first, but it was the first one which landed his foot in a bear trap. The Call's robbery might have been carried through successfully. The rest of San Francisco's crooked attorneys will now resolve to be more circumspect, but not, we fear, more honest.

HOLLISTER FREE LANCE.

The San Francisco Call performed a splendid piece of journalistic work this week in exposing the nefarious operations of a crowd of scoundrelly lawyers who were endeavoring to loot an estate. Judge Troutt, in whose court the transactions occurred, stands in an unenviable light before the public, and owes it to himself to prosecute the scoundrels to a finish. A newspaper that accomplishes the exposure and overthrow of villainy performs a signal service to the community, and The Call is entitled to all possible credit for its good work.

ALAMEDA ARGUS.

There is one thing in connection with the Chretien disclosures that will strike some people as queer, and that is the apparent ignorance of court and attorneys concerned of his character. Even the atmosphere far from the court when Chretien never came in the flesh, was heavy with the general odor of his crookedness. How it came that the Judge, who must know more or less of the general reputation of all who practice at the bar, and the lawyer who "wanted him to make

a fee," and the various others who had to do with the matter were so blissfully ignorant of his nature will constitute a mystery indeed.

NEWS LETTER.

John M. Chretien, as crooked a lawyer as ever dishonored his profession, has confessed. With cowardly heroics he has taken the blame of everything upon himself, that was his last play. It now remains for the officers of the law to find a charge upon which he may be legally convicted, for he is a self-confessed scoundrel, forger, thief and robber of the dead. Judge Troutt, who appointed Chretien as the representative of the absent heir, was elected to office through the influence of Martin Kelly, an unspeakable politician. Kelly owned the convention and nominated Troutt. Chretien has long been known as Martin Kelly's office boy. It was he who took the messages in and brought the messages back for the waiting Kelly at the conventions. Ruef, a lawyer whose reputation is anything but a bouquet, is Martin Kelly's personal representative. It is said that Ruef suggested Chretien as the attorney to represent the absent heir. Now Chretien's reputation was so well known as to have made it impossible for Judge Troutt to be unconscious of the kind of a man he was selecting for a responsible trust. And so through weakness or political pressure Judge Troutt has put himself in anything but a dignified position. Chretien has confessed; for the first time in his life he has sworn away the reputation of the right man. His confession may be a pose, in it many important details may be omitted, but there is enough in it to send any thief to jail, and this man ought to be put out of sight of honest people. We pay our compliments to The Call, which had the enterprise and courage to secure the first positive evidence of Chretien's guilt and make it known to the public. We wish the nation's attention directed to the driving rogues from the pathway of honest folk it is good journalism and deserves the respect of the public.

PARTIES IN THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE Described By KANG YU WEI, THE REFORMER.

IN order properly to comprehend the inner affairs of the Chinese empire, the first thing needful is rightly to distinguish the different parties in China. The Empress Dowager holds on to the old ways; her party is known as the "Empress party." The Emperor and his friends are known as the "Emperor's party." Then there is a third party, known as the "middle party," which is chiefly concerned with its own interests and dares not interfere in politics. Nine-tenths of the people and officials are comprised in this party.

The Empress Dowager, notwithstanding that she is the head of the ruling party, possesses few or no friends outside of official circles and the Yamen. Otherwise her influence is small. Her intimates are all Manchus. Yung Lu, appointed by her commander in chief, Kangwei, special commissioner for the collection of additional revenues from the provinces; Prince Tuan, Yung Yu, Kwai-tai-pu, etc. The only clever man among them is Yung Lu; the rest are densely ignorant and care for nothing but wealth and official rank. Of the high military officials, Tung-Fu-Siang belongs to the Empress party and Yung-Shi-Kai to the Emperor's.

The middle party, on the other hand, is spread throughout the whole empire. The majority are in their heart of hearts devoted to the Emperor, admiring his intelligence and rectitude, and these are alarmed and angry when the Empress Dowager is seen to retain her power. They know how ignorant she is and what a dissolute life she has led for the last thirty years, and that the weakness of China is largely due to her misdeeds. But the high officials are too old; they sit blinking in the twilight, not daring to act.

but leaving success or ruin to come, as the Emperor or the Empress gains the upper hand.

Ruined as the Emperor's party is, yet they are the real reformers; both officials and people, they long for reform and new methods, but while the reformers are in the majority they are in dread of severe punishment. At the time of the coup d'etat the Empress Dowager asserted that the Emperor's party was planning revolt. She prohibited newspapers, killed and drove out hundreds of reformers and exiled numbers of high officials to the frontier. Six of the reformers executed were high metropolitan officials, one a member of the Grand Council and one whom the Emperor had nominated to be Prime Minister; all were the Emperor's personal friends; they were beheaded without trial, while hundreds of smaller officials and thousands of the common people were proscribed. These measures were carried out in order to clip the Emperor's wings. Why were all these leading men willing to associate themselves with the reform party? The answer is that they were loyal subjects, anxious to save their country and deserve the Emperor's benevolence. You have only to read the Chinese newspapers—Ko-ven-pao, published in Tientsin; Su-pao, published in Shanghai; Chi-hsin-pao, published at Macao; Ching-ling-pao, published at Yunnan; and others, to see that the Singapore—these are all published under foreign protection and so are able to speak the truth; they one and all sympathize with the party of reform. The Japanese newspapers all take the same view; their criticism is independent. The Empress Dowager is a licentious old woman. She is not the Emperor's real mother, and she had no hesitation in deposing him so as to retain her power. She has given the Emperor no advice to depose the Emperor and place the power in his (Yung Lu's) hands. As soon as he got control of the northern troops Yung Lu threw off the mask and declared that he would have the Empress live in constant dread of treachery on the part of her eunuchs.

PERSONAL MENTION.

T. W. Patterson, a Fresno banker, is at the Lick. Assemblyman H. H. Blood of Bakersfield is at the Grand. John Markley, the well-known politician, is registered at the Lick. J. E. Terry, a well known Sacramento, is stopping at the Palace. E. Chenoweth, a noted distiller of Paris, Ky., is a guest at the Lick. W. D. Vincent, a druggist of Nevada City, is stopping at the Lick. Stanton L. Carter, a prominent attorney of Fresno, is a guest at the Lick. Dr. L. E. Cross, one of Stockton's most prominent physicians, is at the Grand. J. W. Gaskill of the Van Voorbices Company, Sacramento, is in the city on business. W. J. Andrews, one of the best known traveling men on the coast, left for Los Angeles on the "Owl" last night. O. S. Eskridge, U. S. A., son of Colonel Eskridge of the Presidio, is at the Occidental. He is on his way to the Far East. E. J. Kramer, E. W. Clark and William Stephenson, all of the United States army, are at the Occidental, en route to the Orient. British Consul Mortimer of San Diego, accompanied by his family, is here on a pleasure trip. He is registered at the Occidental. J. T. Mareau, a prominent citizen of Berkeley, is at the Palace, accompanied by his wife. Their visit here is for pleasure. United States Senator Daniel and son of Virginia were the guests of Congressman Kahn yesterday afternoon. They were driven to and through Golden Gate Park, to Sausalito, the Presidio and Presidio Heights. The visitors expressed unqualified astonishment at the many beauties the drive displayed to them. They will be escorted to Mount Tamalpais some day this week.

COMING LECTURES AT THE COLUMBIA

Talented Writer and Traveler to Deliver Them Expected Here To-Day.



LOUIS F. BROWN.

LOUIS FRANCIS BROWN, who is to deliver the Burton Holmes lectures at the Columbia Theatre in connection with the Henry Miller season during July and August, is a native of Boston. He has been spending the last three months in Europe, visiting with Mr. Holmes, obtaining material for the lectures to be given during the ensuing winter. Mr. Brown has been for the past three months in Europe, visiting the Paris Exposition in the interests of several New York magazines for which he is to write a number of articles to appear during the winter months. Mr. Brown sailed for the United States June 21, and arrived in San Francisco yesterday, visiting the Grand Canyon of Arizona en route. He will be in San Francisco during his lectures on this marvelous of nature. The first lecture in the double course to be given at the Columbia will be on Manila, visited by him last summer. The date being Thursday afternoon, July 13.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Charles de Young of San Francisco, a son of M. H. de Young, is at the Waldorf, en route to Europe. Henry Sturges of San Francisco is at the Empire.

"THE POTHOUSE BOSSSES."

(Calaveras Chronicle.) Speaking under the caption of "The Pothouse Bosses," the San Francisco Call says that Kelly and Crimmins have about as much right in the Republican party as a "burglar in a bank," and further says about them that "it is better to be a plover out of your house than to let him in and then try to put him out." Correct. In the name of political decency and common sense, don't allow the Republican party to be the haven or refuge for Democratic scoundrels. They are good for nothing other than to raise a stink and infect any organization in which they are permitted to parade to the extent of driving out respectability. Bury them deep in oblivion, where they belong. Those infectious animals are altogether too offensive to the stunk up their own nest so as to be unbearable to their old-time political associates, and it is no wonder that they must be run out.

WORSE THAN "BROKE."

Hardup—Say, old fellow, lend me a hundred, will you? Biggs—A hundred what? Hardup—A hundred dollars. I—Biggs—Oh, stop your kidding. Hardup (earnestly)—Joking? I was never more serious in my life. I'm broke. Biggs—My dear man, you're not broke. You're cracked!—Catholic Standard and Times.

THE NEW AND THE NEW.

The New Woman tossed her head haughtily. "nobody is deuding himself with the thought that I am a passing fad," she exclaimed, and bestowed a withering look upon the bystanders. Mrs. Smarte—Yes, indeed, hundreds of times. For instance, professor, how ad-mirably fitted for the wearing of strings are the fingers of the female hand.—Boston Transcript.

BOUND TO BE A POPULAR FAVORITE.

"I've a song here that I think will do." "Is there any sense in it?" "Is there a particle?" "Is there any tune in it?" "Not a morsel." "Leave it. If it answers your description it will turn out a gold mine."—London Tit-Bits.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE.

The Professor—Did it ever occur to you how everything in the world is adapted to the condition which environ it? Mrs. Smarte—Yes, indeed, hundreds of times. For instance, professor, how admirably fitted for the wearing of strings are the fingers of the female hand.—Boston Transcript.

GROUNDS FOR COMPLAINT.

Mrs. Starvem—You don't seem to like your coffee this morning, Mr. Slopay. Mr. Slopay—No. It don't seem to have settled. Mrs. Starvem—Well, Mr. Slopay, you may not like the coffee, but the coffee's like you.—Philadelphia Press.

NEWS OF THE NAVIES.

The Essex class of British armored cruisers will have three funnels.

The six armored cruisers for the Japanese navy ordered under the new naval programme were built in England, France and Germany.

At the Kiel dockyard steam power is to be superseded by electricity for driving machine tools in the central shops. A central plant of 3500-horsepower is being built, which, besides supplying power for yard tools, will also operate the pumps of the dry docks.

The British Admiralty has decided to establish a torpedo depot at Falmouth, where all destroyers and torpedo boats of the western division—not in commission—will be laid up. The armored cruiser Triumph will be sent to Falmouth to be used as a floating torpedo depot.

Not a single accident marred the recent naval maneuvers of Japan's fleet. The final inspection by the Emperor took place in Kobe Bay, in which 5 battleships, 3 coast defense ships, 3 cruisers, 1 torpedo boat, 1 torpedo submarine, 1 torpedo boat tender, 1 torpedo boat, 1 torpedo boat, 1 destroyer, and 17 torpedo boats participated. This final show was witnessed by representatives of all navies except that of the United States.

In the demolition of the Belleisle the Majestic expended 8 twelve-inch common shells, 7 twelve-inch armor-piercing shells, 20 six-inch lyddite, 40 three-inch, 150 three-inch, and 1000 three-inch shells of Maxim shells. The distance at which the firing took place ranged from 1200 yards at bow and stern and 1300 yards on broadside. It was estimated that 30 to 40 per cent of the shots were effective.

Model experimental tanks are multiplying. The latest is that of Norddeutscher Lloyd at Bremenhaven, the only one in Germany and utilized by the Government. The tank and its accessories cover 2,239 square feet. There is a hull 960 feet in length, at the sides of which are the model foundry, the model shaping machine, the electric batteries supplying power to the pumps, the model engine, and offices. The tank has an interior length of 520 feet, a width of 20 feet and a depth of 10 feet.

Asaisoldo, the noted shipbuilding firm at Genoa, is to modernize nine ironclads of the Turkish navy, and the Germania yards at Kiel, and probably also those of one. As the estimated cost is only \$1,200,000, the renewal will be confined chiefly to modern armament and the renewal of boilers and engines where the old are found to be utterly useless. Nothing is to be done to improve the armor, as