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AMUSEMENTS. Trivoli—"Wang." Alcazar—"The Country Girl." Columbia—"His Excellency, the Governor." Orpheum—"Vaudeville." Grand Opera House—"The Great Ruby." California—"Boh City." Olympia, corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties. Chute, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening. Flecker's—Vaudeville. Recreation Park—Baseball. Surtz Bath—Open nights.

AUCTION SALES. By Sullivan & Doyle—This day, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Hacks, Harness, etc., at University Stables, Palo Alto.

JAMES TAYLOR ROGERS IN JAIL

JAMES TAYLOR ROGERS, one of the most shameless and rascally members of the clique of lawyers who made a living by preying upon the estates of the dead in this city, has been sent to jail for contempt of court by Judge Cabaniss. The conduct of this notorious creature is a disgrace to the bar of San Francisco. Before three tribunals this man has refused to answer the questions asked of him on the ground that he would subject himself to punishment for a felony. With the same impudence with which he used courts as the instruments for his nefarious practices he now defies the courts to punish him for his offenses against the living and the dead.

He has admitted his guilt by confessing his danger of punishment. When he was before Judge Trout during the investigation of the accusations made by The Call his attorney, with flourish of words, pleaded for him that when called upon he would meet any charge wherever and whenever it was made against him. Since that declaration was made James Taylor Rogers has cringed in naked dishonesty behind every technicality of the law. He is accused by three men of having levied blackmail before he would permit an estate to be probated. If their accusations be true, he committed perjury on the witness-stand in Judge Trout's court when he swore that he received no money in connection with the Sullivan estate.

At every stage in this criminal affair he has claimed the protection of what he is pleased to call his rights. It seems high time for the courts and the Bar Association of this city to determine what those rights are. Are they the rights of a probate shark to feed upon dead men's bones, to trifle with the sanctity of courts, to combine with scoundrels to filch estates by the imposition of bogus heirs? If James Taylor Rogers cannot be compelled to answer he should be forced to pay the penalty for the crime which his answer would confess.

The Bar Association of this city, no less than the courts, has a duty to perform. The indulgence which this association has already shown to James Taylor Rogers is a matter of more than passing moment. A Police Judge has sent this man to jail for contempt. Does the Bar Association feel that it has not been injured by practices which reflect ominously upon the entire legal profession? Inaction in an affair of such deeply serious meaning as this reaches the evil dignity of omniscience.

The carelessness with which the Census Bureau people are keeping concealed the official returns of the count in the cities of the country implies a wholesome fear of what is going to happen when they spring a report of a 10,000 population in a town that has been claiming 100,000 and supporting a "Half-Million Club."

The creation of a "brevet captain" in the local Police Department has at least the novelty and interest of showing to the people of the city to what limit of absurdity Phelan agents will go to pay his Honor's political debts. We may have police duty by proxy next.

When John M. Carman confessed his guilt in the probate frauds he took a short road to the same destination which James Taylor Rogers appears to be seeking by a longer but by quite as clear an avenue.

South American affairs appear to be reassuming their normal condition again, at least in Colombia. The Government is at sixes and sevens with itself and another revolution is expected daily.

The secret of Bryan's place in national Democracy is at last out. A spellbinding orator insisted vociferously the other day that nature endowed Bryan with a matchless tongue.

Old Li Hung Chang may be called a barbarian, but in the field of diplomacy he has attained a culture that entitles him to write a book or take the lecture platform.

Fruit is said to be dropping badly this season, but then prices may rise and even things up.

CHINATOWN ONCE MORE.

PRESIDENT SBARBORO of the Manufacturers and Producers' Association is now traveling in Italy, and in a letter from Rome published in The Call yesterday he makes many gratifying statements concerning the superiority of the United States, and particularly of California, over Europe. He notes that the fame of our State for beauty and for fruitfulness is so high in Europe that some of the choicest pleasure resorts in the Riviera are called "Californio," and he predicts: "The time will come, I am sure, when tourists will come to California from all parts of the world, for we have many gifts of nature possessed by no other country on the face of the globe."

It is to be regretted that in giving that testimony to the superiority of our State Mr. Sbarboro could not be equally laudatory of our city. He noted in European cities a thoroughness of public improvements which we have not attained here. In commenting upon what has been done in Paris, Genoa and Rome to clear away the slums, and to increase the morality and the health as well as the beauty of the municipality, he says: "I assure you, sir, that if that plague spot of Chinatown was in the heart of any city either in the United States or Europe it would not remain there three months. It has already cost San Francisco more than several times its value. People I talk with cannot understand how we can tolerate such a terrible plague spot in our midst. I hope to see the day when a beautiful garden will take its place."

This letter comes opportunely to recall public attention once more to the discredit Chinatown casts upon the city. No intelligent man will dispute the statement that "it has already cost San Francisco several times its value." The foulness which exists not only in its purlieus, but in and along the main streets that traverse it; brought upon us a quarantine whose evil effects have not yet been overcome, and remains to menace us with the danger of another quarantine, or possibly of a plague. It is a source of invariable surprise to visitors that such a blot upon the city is endured, and the reports they give of it are greatly injurious to the reputation of the community.

This blight upon the city exists solely because the health laws of the municipality are not enforced. Were the sanitary ordinances carried out in Chinatown with the same degree of care that is given to them elsewhere, the grosser evils of the quarter would be removed at once. The question of removing the Chinese from that locality is one that at present is not a practical issue, but the enforcement of cleanliness there is a practical issue, and is, moreover, one of imperative urgency.

To remove Chinatown would cost millions, but to compel the owners of Chinatown property to keep their buildings in sanitary condition should not cost any more than is required to compel the owners of property in other localities to obey the law. The issue is a simple one. It involves no problem of a perplexing character. The application to Chinatown of laws that are applied to every other part of the city would, in fact, be nothing more than the adoption of a policy of impartiality in the enforcement of ordinances that should have been consistently maintained from the start.

It is the duty of the Health Board to enforce the sanitary laws, but the board has neglected to do so. It is the duty of the Police Department to arrest all persons violating such ordinances, for every policeman is a health officer, but the Police Department has been as neglectful of its duty as the Board of Health. At this juncture, then, the public must look to the Grand Jury for redress. It is true the jury has much work to do in the investigation of the Christian case and the probate frauds, but that business will not occupy all of its energies. A Grand Jury report on Chinatown ought to be speedily forthcoming, and along with the report there should be complaints against every property-owner whose buildings and premises are not kept in conformity with the health laws.

WHERE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS.

WHETHER the Republican party is to have a victory in this city which will amount to a clean sweep is a question whose solution rests with the better elements of the party. A strong combination made up of the railroad managers and the bosses of both parties has been formed to get control of the State Legislature for the purpose of enabling the combine to establish the Assembly, Senatorial and Congressional districts of the State for the coming decade. That combination the people of San Francisco can defeat only by giving a cordial support to Republican candidates, and such support will not be given if unworthy men are nominated on the Republican ticket.

It is already notable that the Democrats, while despairing of carrying the State for Bryan, have suddenly become inspired with a hope of electing a Democratic Legislature. From what source that hope arises is not apparent on the surface of things, and it can only be conjectured that the Bryanite leaders have some expectation that the railroad will help them, and that the would-be Republican bosses of the saloon element are willing to play into their hands if occasion serve.

Under such circumstances it is certain the Republicans of San Francisco will have nothing to gain by any compromise with Crammins and Kelly or any of their gang. They are already in close combination with the railroad. Their purposes are the same as those of the corporation. They would not be averse to a Democratic Legislature provided they were assured it would carry out the railroad programme. Upon them, therefore, no reliance can be placed, and if their promises or professions there should be no trust whatever.

The emergency is one that calls for earnest and persevering work on the part of all the better elements of the people that make up genuine Republicanism. The professional men, business men and the workmen of the party should at this juncture enter at once upon the work of campaign. It is their duty to register, to enroll themselves as members of the Republican clubs in their districts, to take an active part in the nomination of district candidates for the county convention, to vote right in the primaries, and, in short, to make the fight for honest politics resolutely and energetically from start to finish.

Where power is lodged, responsibility rests. In this contest the power to achieve victory for good government is in the hands of Republicans who represent the professional, commercial and industrial interests of the city. They can win if they make an uncompromising contest for honesty and true Republicanism. They will fall if they make any compromise with dishonesty.

More than 10,000 Boers, the dispatches announce, will migrate to the United States after the South African war is over. Judging from the vigor with which the contest is still being waged, the migration is likely to be indefinitely postponed.

AUTOMOBILES FOR WAR USES.

HAVING taken the lead of the world in the use of automobiles for purposes of pleasure and of trade, the French are now holding the same proud position with respect to the use of the self-moving vehicle in war. It is stated that the French armies are making extensive use of the machines for transportation of supplies in their campaigns in Africa, and that along the valleys of the Senegal and the Niger automobiles are moving about as regularly as any other style of army transport.

It is strange that the deserts and the jungles of Africa should be traversed by automobiles before such vehicles have been seen in many parts of the United States. Such, however, is the effect of advancing civilization by means of war. The improved machine goes forward with the banners of battle much faster than along the highways of peace, and for a while at least the African sees sights in the way of mechanism that large numbers of Americans have never seen.

The success of the French with the automobile both in peace and in war has been due mainly to the fact that they have had the advantage of better roads for using such vehicles than other nations. It is much easier to run an automobile along the roads of the Niger Valley than to run one over the rough plains of the Transvaal, and consequently French enterprise has to that extent beaten the British. The latter, however, are making earnest efforts to construct an engine that can be driven over the worst sort of roads, and from recent reports of experiments it appears they have achieved a high degree of success.

In a recent experiment with a traction engine near Manchester the train was made up of a locomotive and four cars, the first carrying artillerymen, the second ammunition, the third the necessary platforms and pivots, etc., and the fourth two six-inch breechloading howitzers on their carriages. The locomotive tender carried water sufficient for a run of fifteen miles and coal for a longer distance. The run was made across the country, and the capacity of the machine to climb hills and drag its load after it was severely tested.

In describing the critical point of the experiment the Manchester Guardian says: "A real test for the locomotive was found later on, when a plowed field was boldly entered. After dexterous steering between the posts of a five-barred gate the engine found no difficulty in taking its train across the fallow. Turning to come back, however, a slight gradient told against progress, and ultimately the train came to a standstill in the light, friable loam. Then spuds or teeth of extra length were attached to the surface of the wheels, but still without securing more than the churning of the soil. But the resources of civilization were not exhausted. The locomotive had simply to detach itself and go ahead, and then, by the aid of its windlass, the train was hauled clear of the fallow and on to the hard road again. Had it been necessary the wagons could have been rescued in detail instead of en bloc. Supposing, however, that the engine had remained fast? What then? The equivalent of a kedge anchor would have been laid out, and the locomotive would have hauled on her wire rope till she extricated herself, and then, also with her windlass, would have hauled the trucks on to firmer ground. Sufficient took place to demonstrate the suitability of the armored traction train for work in rough countries like the Transvaal, and it follows that in more civilized regions, where the principles first propounded by Mr. Macadam are more appreciated, the new engine of warfare would be still better able to go anywhere and do anything."

With such trains and locomotives at their disposal civilized men will not have much difficulty in overcoming the barbarians. The old difficulties of transportation will be well nigh overcome. An army will be able to march almost anywhere and carry its supplies with comparative ease.

FOR YOUR OWN SAKE.

FROM any point of view that may be taken of it, the movement for making Admission day celebration one of exceptional brilliancy this year appears of advantage to every interest of the city and the State. Such a festival as has been arranged for in the programme of the Native Sons, if it is duly carried out, will attract the attention of the whole country. It will bring thousands of visitors to the city and advertise the resources of the State in a manner sufficiently striking and magnificent to make a deep impression upon the public mind.

In the benefits sure to accrue from the attraction of so many strangers to the city all business men of every class and line of trade are sure to profit to a greater or less extent. Among them all, therefore, there should be a spirit of liberality in contributing to the fund required for the enterprise. An enlightened self-interest would be in itself sufficient to prompt to such contributions, even were there no other incentive. It will be clear to every intelligent mind that the more attractive the display of the celebration be made, the larger will be the number of outside visitors and consequently the greater will be the increase of trade.

The estimate that upward of \$250,000 will be brought to the city and put into circulation during the festival is by no means excessive, provided the outside public be well assured that the celebration will be truly magnificent. The people of the city have it, therefore, in their power to add profit to pleasure by contributing a sum that will enable the Native Sons to realize all their plans for the occasion and make it the most splendid and beautiful celebration ever witnessed on this side of the continent.

For your own sake, then, as well as for the credit of the city and the glory of the State, you should give a prompt and liberal help to the movement. Put up the coin. The cause is a good one. What is given will be returned with big profits in the lively trade that will follow the influx of thousands of visitors to the city.

At last we are to have an opportunity to learn with just how many wives our illustrious fellow citizen, the Sultan of Sulu, adorns his court. The census of the Philippine Islands is to be taken, and it is reasonably safe to say that the figures will be written with bayonets.

The United States Circuit Court has in all judicial seriousness established the character of mixed drinks. Those that are kept in stock are, in the opinion of the high tribunal, very much more valuable than those that are made to meet the exigencies of thirst.

The time seems opportune for some enterprising gambler to make a book on the quarrel of the police, the pool-sellers and the courts, to see who will hold the winning hand when the issue is determined.

The New York investigators of the Cuban post-office scandals are becoming painfully facetious. They have announced in all seriousness that the post-office safe was always open.

The only legitimate position yet assumed by the pool-sellers in the police courts is their very candid and truthful admission that they have no defense.

MASSACRES FAMOUS IN HISTORY.

Some Awful Butcheries That Have Horrified the World From the Earliest Days.

- 331 B. C.—Two thousand inhabitants of Tyre crucified and 8000 butchered by the soldiers of Alexander the Great.
105 B. C.—Celts kill 8000 Roman soldiers at Atrasio, on the Rhone.
102 B. C.—Slaughter of Teutons near Aix, in which 200,000 barbarians were slain.
70 A. D.—Destruction of Jerusalem. Above 1,100,000 Jews put to the sword by the Roman army.
115 A. D.—One hundred thousand Greeks and Romans murdered, near Cyrene, by Jews under Andrae, leader of revolution.
1189 A. D.—Massacre at Acre of 5000 Mohammedans by order of King Richard I, in the crusades.
1260 A. D.—Slaughter of the inhabitants of Aleppo by the Mongols.
1282 A. D.—"Sicilian Vespers." About 8000 French killed in Sicily.
1572 A. D.—St. Bartholomew's day. Massacre of 100,000 men, women and children Huguenots in France.
1592 A. D.—Turks slaughter 65,000 Christians in Croatia.
1740 A. D.—Settlers in Java slaughter 12,000 Chinese at Batavia.
1780 A. D.—"No Popery" riots. Mob led by Lord George Gordon killed 450 Roman Catholics in London.
1884 A. D.—Chinese murder 24,000 Christians at Kuang-Tsi, in Annam. In Cochinchina the same year 22,000 native Christians were massacred.
1895 A. D.—Turks kill between 3000 and 5000 Armenians in Asia Minor.
1900 A. D.—Boxer rebellion, having for its object the extirpation of native Christians and all foreigners.

TRANSPARENCY OF "BOXER" BOGEY

A San Franciscan Gives Voice to His Impressions on the Chinese Uprising.

ALTHOUGH thousands of foreigners have lived in China, very few, indeed, have had opportunities of studying the Chinese from a fair standpoint. The Consuls see little or nothing of the Chinese—their visits to the Tootal of their particular city or district are mere visits of ceremony that give them no insight into Chinese life. The missionaries certainly go into the interior, but they more frequently live in foreign built houses, they see little of the officials, who avoid them and treat them with contempt, and the masses of the people avoid them through fear of trouble. Of course there are exceptions to this rule among the Consuls who have lived long in China and have acquired the Chinese language, and have passed through the different grades of Interpreter and Vice-Consuls, such men as Consuls Jamieson and Brennan and missionaries like Dr. Williams and many of the old French missionaries who have passed most of their lives in China. Among the French missionaries particularly are to be found the best informed men in China. My five years in China as an engineer gave me many opportunities of studying both the officials and the common people from a vantage point. I have lived among the Chinese, traveled hundreds of miles in the interior in Chinese carts and boats and have been intimate with some of the really best informed foreigners in China, who mostly are unostentatious people. Now, it is my opinion that this "Boxer" bogey is a very transparent attempt to shift the actions of the officials on to the shoulders of the people. Tientsin has always been notorious for a ready willingness among its population, the neighborhood of Taku, Tangku and all the salt-pan country to Lutal is infested with a very fighting element, as I know from my experience among them when in charge of works at Tangku. The villagers would turn out armed with knives and spears upon any provocation. The salt merchants, who are a very wealthy class of monopolists, controlled large bodies of salt laborers and junk men who were ready to fight anybody that appeared to interfere with their masters, waterways or rights. But these men only act upon instructions and the so-called "Boxers" bogey is a very transparent attempt to shift the actions of the officials on to the shoulders of the people. Tientsin has always been notorious for a ready willingness among its population, the neighborhood of Taku, Tangku and all the salt-pan country to Lutal is infested with a very fighting element, as I know from my experience among them when in charge of works at Tangku. The villagers would turn out armed with knives and spears upon any provocation. The salt merchants, who are a very wealthy class of monopolists, controlled large bodies of salt laborers and junk men who were ready to fight anybody that appeared to interfere with their masters, waterways or rights. But these men only act upon instructions and the so-called "Boxers" bogey is a very transparent attempt to shift the actions of the officials on to the shoulders of the people. Tientsin has always been notorious for a ready willingness among its population, the neighborhood of Taku, Tangku and all the salt-pan country to Lutal is infested with a very fighting element, as I know from my experience among them when in charge of works at Tangku. The villagers would turn out armed with knives and spears upon any provocation. The salt merchants, who are a very wealthy class of monopolists, controlled large bodies of salt laborers and junk men who were ready to fight anybody that appeared to interfere with their masters, waterways or rights. But these men only act upon instructions and the so-called "Boxers" bogey is a very transparent attempt to shift the actions of the officials on to the shoulders of the people.

Washington, whom I knew in Tientsin, said only the other day that he had never heard of the "Boxers." I believe he was right. In my opinion the present trouble is traceable to the numerous events that have happened since the present trouble, which of which have stirred up China intensely. The foreign Ministers and Diplomats have had ample reason to study and weigh these circumstances and to have guarded against the present trouble, which was clearly foreshadowed. Among these events were the acquisition of the Great Wall by the Russians, followed by the British, both of which were obtained only under pressure. Then came the seizure of Kiaochow by the Germans together with the outrage of the German steamer, which was a German province of Shantung—a province with thirty-eight millions of people, the birthplace of Confucius. There was the passage of Mr. Archibald Little's steamer to Chungking. There was the feverish anger and resentment of the Chinese against the British Government. The Emperor offered enormous sums of money as a bribe for his capture, she passed sentence of death upon him by cutting it pieces as the Emperor was laughing and sentenced to death by his family, even including his second cousin. The Emperor was not to be deterred by his accomplices and headed three Hanlin scholars—Lin Hsin, Lin Hsin and the Governor of the province of Shantung, who had also Kang and Tan Tsiung, son of the ex-Governor of Hupeh, besides eleven eunuchs of the inner palace. The pressure of foreign nations from the west, the introduction of telegraph cables, and the destruction of the old order of things through the loss of the officials of China, who, in turn, resist each encroachment, and are slow to respond and to disapprove the whole land rather than lose their prerogatives. Heeded by the Chinese diplomat, the Emperor, the Chinese officials have taken every advantage of the great and honest among the Chinese—that held its hands out, begging for concessions, and have played one against the other, and have been playing every one in the meantime. The Chinese have employed foreign drill instructors—the same as the Boers did—and if they had only been honest among respectable selves they would now be in a position to call out "hands off" and demand respect. But the Chinese officials, with some notable exceptions such as the Secretary of the Chinese Legation, have been busy stealing. Kang Yu Wei, the reformer, in his memorial to the

Emperor impeaches the Empress with misappropriating thirty millions of dollars and other large sums that had been raised for the payment of the battleships Ting-yuen, Wei-yuen, Chi-yuen, Chen-yuen, King-yuen, and for the completion of the Mukden Railway. Personally, I believe Minister Wu at Washington is honest in his statement about Minister Conger's cable—but what faith can be put in the Chinese telegraph officials in China? Sheng, Tootal, the present Director of Telegraphs in China, is the most notoriously dishonest and anti-foreign Mandarin in the Chinese Empire, dealing with foreigners. Sheng has been censured time and again by his own Government. The British Government has demanded his head. Sheng was brought up by the Emperor as a child of the family; he lost or stole enormous sums of money belonging to Lady Li, his friend and patron—therefore he has been given a chance to regain, or steal, this money to pay it back again, so, in spite of repeated censures, he was put into lucrative offices by the Emperor, and that the powerful, I remember when Sheng was appointed Tootal of Cheru there was a great outcry among the foreigners and the Chinese. The people complained that Sheng taxed every fowl in the country that he squeezed everybody and everything that he could wring money from. Minister Wu may be reliable, for he is an educated gentleman, and he realizes the importance of his high position as Minister to the United States, but no foreigner who has had any dealings with, or who has any knowledge of Sheng Tootal, the present Director of Telegraphs in China, can give the slightest faith in any assurances coming from the Chinese telegraph department. With regard to the cable from Li Hung Chang stating that the Emperor had ordered the Chinese to be thoroughly against all international law, but if the Chinese should hold the foreigners in their hands they will not fail to make the most of this point in setting up article I of the constitution. This would account for the Emperor sending imperative instructions to Li Hung Chang to come to Peking for the purpose of settling matters with the different foreign Governments. The Emperor is thoroughly against all international law, but if the Chinese should hold the foreigners in their hands they will not fail to make the most of this point in setting up article I of the constitution. This would account for the Emperor sending imperative instructions to Li Hung Chang to come to Peking for the purpose of settling matters with the different foreign Governments. 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