

MOTHER EVICTS SON AND WIFE

Mrs. George Monnier Sr. Continues War Against Her Daughter-in-Law

PUTS YOUNG PEOPLE OUT Secures Writ of Ejectment Through Attorney and the Battle Will Be Continued

Another sensation has developed in the stormy married career of George Monnier Jr. and his wife, Violet. Yesterday afternoon this young couple, with their little girl, were evicted from the home of George Monnier Sr., 2316 Folsom street, by the elder Mrs. Monnier. It was but one more violent scene added to the many that have made young Monnier and his wife unhappy ever since their wedding.

After two legal battles they won a foothold in the old Monnier mansion and then they thought their troubles were at an end. Last March they held the funeral of their second child, a boy, from the old Monnier mansion, but even this failed to soften the hearts of the elder Monniers. The dislike they showed from the first for the wife of their son has increased since that sad incident. For several weeks the breach between George Monnier Jr. and his wife on one side and his parents on the other has been widening. Yesterday it culminated when Mrs. Monnier Sr., through her attorney, George D. Collins, procured a writ of ejectment and with the assistance of a policeman placed the young people in the street and removed their belongings to a warehouse.

Last night the young couple occupied apartments in a downtown hotel, but to-day they will take action to recover their place in the Monnier household.

STORMY MARRIED LIFE.

The married life of George and Violet Monnier has been tempestuous, owing to the interference of the senior Monniers, but their affection for each other has never waned. In March of 1897 they were married. As a maiden, Miss Henry was the belle of her set and soon after young Monnier met her he proposed marriage.

She hesitated because they were under age. Young Monnier asked his father to consent to the marriage. The father was obdurate, however, and demanded that the son wait until he had attained his majority. On the following day, the 4th of March, 1897, he appeared at the home of Miss Henry with a marriage license, to procure which he had sworn that he had attained his majority. For a few minutes the young lovers conferred and then they left the house together. Straight to Grace Episcopal Church they went and there they were united in marriage by the Rev. Dr. Foute.

Leaving the church they enjoyed a simple wedding breakfast and then returned to the home of the bride's parents. There they found a welcome and for a month they lived there, not once regretting the step they had taken. Finally, however, young Monnier disappeared. At the earnest solicitation of his parents, it was said, he took up his residence on a farm near Calistoga.

RETURNS TO HIS BRIDE.

A month away from his young wife was all he was willing to stand, however, and at the end of that period he gathered up his belongings and returned to her. Within another month he again absented himself from his wife, and it was while she was wondering and worrying that she was served with a summons to appear and defend herself in an action brought by her husband's father to annul her marriage.

The case dragged along without the appearance in court of either party to the suit until February of 1898, when Mrs. Monnier filed her answer. The case was called for trial and when the young wife appeared to testify she carried in her arms a pretty baby girl two months old. She won her suit and young Monnier, free from the exactions of his parents, returned to his wife. Another child, a boy, was born to them, but these two miles could not stay the efforts of his parents to put the young couple out of the house.

Finally the young man deserted his wife again and went to dwell with his parents. His wife was forced to sue him for maintenance, and after a lively legal battle she won her suit, the court awarding her the custody of her two children and \$50 a month for their support. Then young Monnier's parents yielded. Their son and his wife and children were taken into the Monnier home on Folsom street.

They lived there in content until their little boy passed away. Time was slowly mending the broken thread of their happiness when trouble broke out again and they were evicted as strangers. Another fight in the courts is at hand.

Mines Imperil Navigation.

TIENTSIN, July 21.—Lloyd's agent at Newchwang telegraphs that nearly every steamship arriving reports having seen mines and that navigation will practically cease unless steps are taken to explode them.

Jews in the Russian Army.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—Rabbi Drabkin in an interview to-day asserted that there were 15,000 Jews fighting in the Russian army in Manchuria.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

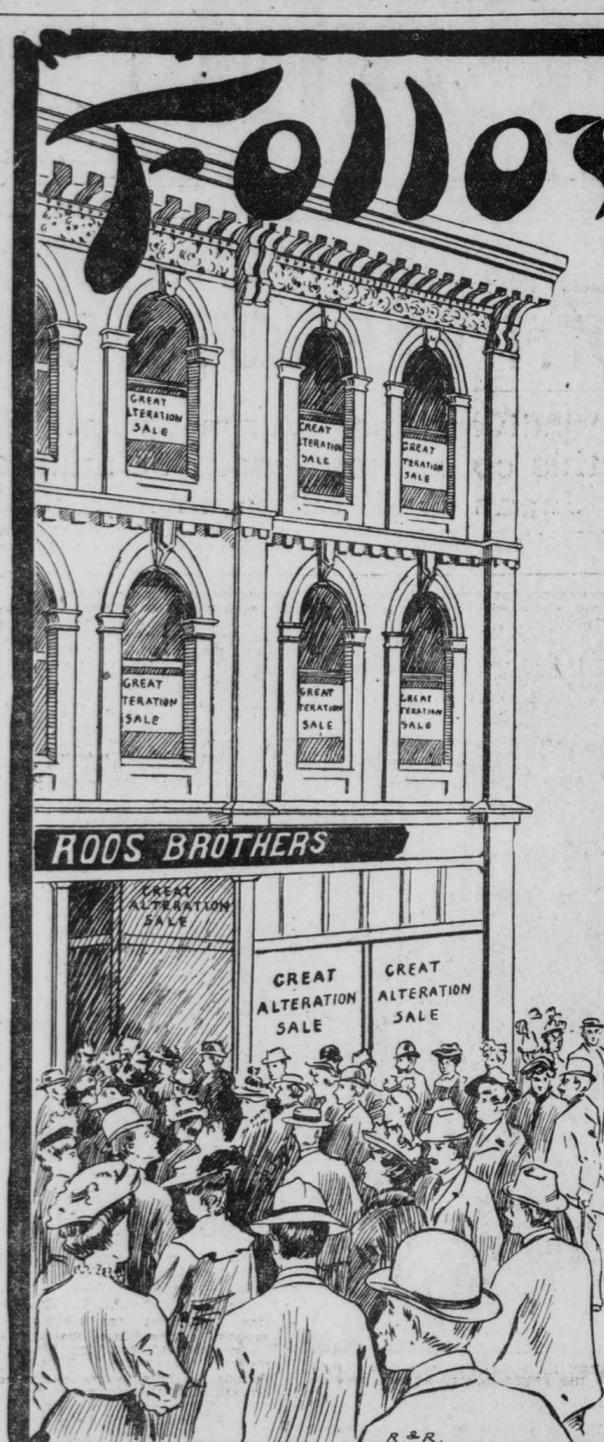
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RUSSIA WILL YIELD TO ENGLAND AND FREE THE MALACCA

Port Arthur Ships Repel Four Attacks. Lansdowne's Word That the Steamship Carried No Contraband for Japan Will Be Taken as a Sufficient Basis for a Backdown. Cossacks Surprise an Outpost of Japanese.

CHEFU, July 21.—Copies of the Novik Kral, a newspaper published at Port Arthur, including the issue of July 11, reached here this afternoon. According to this paper the Japanese fleet, composed of six cruisers, five gunboats and twenty torpedo-boats, was seen early in the morning of July 10 to the southeast. At 8 o'clock in the morning part of the Russian fleet moved to the entrance of the Inner harbor. The Japanese torpedo-boats then approached, and at 10:30 they were fired on by the gunboat Giliak and the cruiser Diana. The Japanese vessels retired. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon several torpedo-boats again approached Port Arthur. The cruiser Novik, with an escort of torpedo-boats, advanced and the enemy retired the second time.

During the night of the 10th sixteen Japanese torpedo-boats formed for an attack; they were, however, discovered by the searchlights and retired under a heavy fire from the forts. At a later hour that same night a single torpedo-boat made for the entrance of the harbor at full speed, but she also retired under fire. Two Whitehead torpedoes which had failed to reach the cruisers at which they had been discharged by the Japanese were found the next day at the entrance to the harbor.

On July 11 the Japanese fire from the sea stopped and Japanese troops ascended Kinsan Heights, from the summit of which rapid fire guns were used against the Russians. During the evening of the 11th the Russian batteries sent many shells from three positions against the Japanese on these heights. This fire was very effective. Later the Russian reserves, accompanied by bands of music, began a movement toward Ludsigdao.

Cossacks Earn Rewards for Bravery. SINTSINTIN, Manchuria, July 21.—St. George crosses and medals for bravery were distributed to-day to Cossacks here who have returned from the Korean raid, carrying thirty of their wounded comrades about 550 miles.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—The scare yesterday over the Malacca incident has given way to a calmer and more rational view. The feeling is held in official circles here, where an exact knowledge of the attitude of the Government exists, that the case will be speedily and satisfactorily adjusted. The main difficulty is the excited state of public feeling in the two countries; but the Russian Government, under the directions of the Emperor, who is personally anxious to avoid grounds for a quarrel, is apparently ready to meet Great Britain in the most friendly spirit.

To the Emperor primarily, but also in a large degree to Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, is due the credit for restraining the Chauvinistic spirit of a certain element which talks lightly of the possibility of war with Great Britain.

Whether Russia will agree to discuss the war status of the Red Sea cruisers is not plain, but if Great Britain insists seriously she may offer to refer this and other collateral questions to The Hague tribunal.

It is said that the Foreign Office was not consulted regarding the international questions involved when the decision to send the vessels of the volunteer fleet and convert them into warships was reached, but this cannot be confirmed. The Emperor's brother-in-law, Grand Duke Mikhailovitch, who is a strong reactionary and who is said to have planned the cruise, seems to be responsible for the present entanglement.

Nothing is ascertainable here regarding the reported purporters of the powers on the general subject of neutral commerce, but that these are passing is not considered likely.

Thundering at Russia. London Press All But Declares War Upon Czars's Nation. LONDON, July 22.—The authoritative assurances that the Malacca will be released, cabled by the press from St. Petersburg to the United States, do

not appear in the British morning papers. Special dispatches to a somewhat similar effect from St. Petersburg do not allay the alarmist views of the leading organs, which construe Premier Balfour's post-midnight announcement that the Government had received no confirmation of the report in the case of the Malacca to mean that the incident remains unsettled.

Another cause for great apprehension is the broader question of Russia's right to send vessels of her volunteer fleet through the Dardanelles. A striking evidence that the danger of the situation has not been mitigated in the least, so far as British official and public opinion is entertained, is afforded by the Daily Telegraph, which under a large heading, "An Acute Affair," declares that "relations between Great Britain and Russia have reached the state of an acute crisis, but behind the incident of the Malacca is the far larger question of the status of the so-called volunteer fleet."

It has, we believe, been made clear to the Russian Government that the transformation of merchant vessels passing through the Dardanelles into armed cruisers cannot be recognized under any pretext whatever as justifying Russia's interference with British shipping. It is not impossible that as a concession to Russian dignity the Government may offer to permit the Malacca to put into some neutral port, where her cargo may be examined and the statement verified that whatever munitions she carried were intended for the use of the British-China squadron.

In its editorial article the Daily Telegraph becomes even more alarmist, declaring that upon Russia's response to Lord Lansdowne "the issues of peace or war are staked." Continuing, the Telegraph says that only in the event that Russia is preparing to accept the British conditions on the larger issue would the Government, as a "sop to Russian dignity," permit the Malacca to be taken to a neutral port.

The main question to be settled between the Russian and British Governments, if we are to maintain even technical relations of friendship," says the Telegraph's editorial, "is the status of the Russian so-called volunteer fleet. The point which has been made clear to the Czar's Government by Lord Lansdowne is that Great Britain will not permit a lightning change from a merchant vessel to an armed chartered ship, which has been attempted to stop or search British vessels they will be called upon to resist and if they refuse to obey the demand they will be fired upon and sunk. We further understand that the Ottoman Government will take steps to prevent the passage of the Janus-faced vessels through the Dardanelles and in the event of their evasion will notify our Government of their departure. These problems are altogether independent of the war in the Far East. We are acting, and shall continue to act, not as the ally of Japan, but as the greatest naval power, protecting the highways

against the illicit inroads of pirates." The significance of such language by a paper so much in the confidence of the Government and which has been strongly in favor of an Anglo-Russian entente can scarcely be overestimated.

The Standard also sees little abatement in the gravity of the crisis as a result of the statement from St. Petersburg that the Malacca will be released. "Our dignity and self-respect," says the paper, editorially, "demand that she be released before she reaches the Bosphorus. The admiral in command of the Mediterranean squadron has received his instructions. His cruisers are being rapidly directed to the proper points and we presume that if the Malacca is not voluntarily surrendered she will be intercepted before she can pass the Straits of Gibraltar."

The Daily Mail says there is reason to believe that the British garrisons in the Mediterranean Sea will be strengthened by drafts from the United Kingdom, while several vessels will be sent to the vicinity of the Dardanelles and others to Port Said.

Admiral Edward Field, retired, speaking at a public banquet last evening, said he believed that the Russian Government was trying to drag both France and Great Britain into the war. "Do not let Russia play her game," he said, "but leave the matter to the diplomatists. The Malacca incident is safer in the hands of Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne than in those of the naval men."

The Times says if the report that Russia has ordered the release of the Malacca should be true, "it would be hailed with profound satisfaction by British public opinion, but it is clear from Premier Balfour's statement that no confirmation to this effect has yet been received at the Foreign Office."

RUSSIAN PRESS IS CALM. Hopes Great Britain Will 'Remain Reasonable Over the Incident.' ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—The general tone of the newspapers this morning, in commenting upon the Malacca incident, is calm.

The Novoe Vremya says that appearances militate against the belief that the Malacca's cargo was intended for the British arsenal at Hongkong. It points out that the Malacca is now going before a prize court, which will be able to determine the facts, and says: "In the meantime the hurrying of British warships to the East will not alter the cargo, nor will it transform it from Japanese contraband of war to British property. It is hoped that Great Britain will remain reasonable over the incident."

The Russ says: "If Great Britain gives assurance that the cargo of the Malacca is Government property, we can assume that she will be released." The Novosti expresses surprise at the storm raised over the stopping of the Malacca. It says that Russia was merely acting within her rights; that Great Britain never hesitated to ex-

ercise her rights when at war and adds that the right of search applies to all neutrals.

Touching the general question of the Dardanelles, the Novosti says it is a great hardship for Russia that a convention closing the Black Sea exists, but the fact remains that there is no reason why it should not be altered. It says it would be an excellent time for Great Britain to display a friendly spirit by moving to amend the London convention of 1841 and that it would be unfortunate if her alliance with Japan tied her hands in this direction.

FRANCE ACTS FOR PEACE. Takes the Initiative to Avert an Anglo-Russian Crisis. PARIS, July 21.—The French Government has taken the initiative toward averting an Anglo-Russian crisis. Its action is not by the exercise of friendly offices, but by a more effective means. Foreign Minister Delcasse is making friendly representations to Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister. This from the ally on whom Russia chiefly depended is expected to exert a strong influence toward a pacific solution. The exact nature of Delcasse's representations is not disclosed, but they are understood to contemplate the release of the Malacca and suitable redress.

Russia's answer is expected to-morrow. If it be satisfactory, the release of the steamship probably will be followed by the payment of a money indemnity. The French authorities are doing everything possible to prevent the affair assuming grave proportions.

BRITISH WARSHIPS MOVING. Naval Activity Follows Sending of Protest to Russia. VALETTA, Island of Malta, July 21.—The British cruisers Leander and Lancaster, accompanied by three torpedo-boat destroyers, left here during the night to rejoin the Mediterranean squadron. The cruiser Pyramus, the torpedo gunboat ship Vulcan and the torpedo gunboats Speedy and Harrier sailed to-day.

ALEXANDRIA, July 21.—The British cruisers Furious and Venus have arrived here. The remainder of the fleet is expected in this port shortly.

SHIPS CEASE COALING. Black Sea Vessels Await Instructions From St. Petersburg. LONDON, July 22.—The Odessa correspondent of the Standard in a dispatch dated July 21 says it is said that the three Russian volunteer fleet steamships now at Sebastopol have stopped coaling, awaiting further instructions from St. Petersburg and that "the privateering exploits of the Smolensk and St. Petersburg are applauded by the press."

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—General Kuropatkin in a dispatch to the Emperor, dated July 20, says there has been no particular change in his sphere of operations.

"Last night," the dispatch says, "our sharpshooters and Cossacks surprised a Japanese outpost at the village of Khudianza, ten miles southeast of Ikhauvan. Twenty-one of the Japanese were bayoneted. Those who escaped were fired upon by mistake by Japanese who had come to their assistance."

FORGERY SENT TO FOLSOM. FRESNO, July 21.—John Barry, who forged the name of John Aiken, a newspaper editor of Selma, to a check for \$14 85 on May 14, was sentenced to-day to two years' imprisonment in Folsom.

Here Are the Bargains!

Sale of the Wolfe & Hawley Stock of Shirts, Nightshirts, pajamas and Underwear Still On.

Men's Department		Boys' and Children's Department	
Men's Suits		Young Men's Suits	
\$12.50 Suits, now	\$7.00	Single, Double Breasted and Outing.	
\$15.00 Suits, now	\$9.50	\$7 and \$8.50 Suits	\$5.00
\$18.00 Suits, now	\$11.50	\$10.00 Suits	\$7.00
\$20.00 Suits, now	\$13.50	\$12.50 Suits	\$8.50
\$25.00 Suits, now	\$16.50	\$15.00 Suits	\$10.00
\$30.00 Suits, now	\$21.00	\$18.00 Suits	\$11.50
\$32.50 and \$35.00 Suits, now	\$23.50	\$20.00 Suits	\$13.50
\$25.00 Suits	\$16.50	\$25.00 Suits	\$16.00
Men's Outing Suits		Boys' Suits	
Single and double breasted Sacks and Norfoks.		Ages 8 to 16 years	
\$7.50 and \$8.00 Homespun Suits	\$6.00	Including Blues, Homespuns and Tweeds.	
\$10 Outing Suits	\$7.00	\$3.50 Two-Piece Suits	\$2.00
\$15 Outing Suits	\$10.00	\$4.50 and \$5 Norfolk Suits	\$3.00
\$20 Outing Suits	\$13.00	\$5.00 Corduroy Norfolk	\$3.75
\$22.50 and \$25 Outing Suits	\$16.50	\$7.50 Two-Piece Suits	\$5.00
		\$5 and \$6 Three-Piece Suits	\$3.50
		\$6 and \$7.50 Three-Piece Suits	\$4.75
Men's Spring Overcoats		Children's Suits	
Snappy, dasy garments in either short or medium lengths—many of them silk-lined throughout—all sizes and styles.		3 to 10 years	
\$15.00 Overcoats reduced to	\$10.50	Our \$3.50 Special Sailor	\$2.75
\$20.00 Overcoats reduced to	\$14.50	Our \$5.00 Sailors	\$3.50
\$25.00 Overcoats reduced to	\$18.50	Our \$6.50 Sailors	\$4.25
\$35.00 Overcoats reduced to	\$27.50	Our \$8.50 Sailors	\$5.75
		\$4.50 Russian Blouse	\$3.00
		\$5.50 Russian Blouse	\$3.75
		\$6.50 Russian Blouse	\$4.25
Wash Vests		Men's Furnishings	
All reduced Excepting Full Dress and Pure White		50c Neckwear	35c
\$5.00 Vests	\$3.75	\$1.00 English Squares	55c
\$4.00 and \$4.50 Vests	\$2.75	50c President Suspender	35c
\$3.50 Vests	\$2.00	\$1 Flannelette Night Shirts	70c
\$2.50 Vests	\$1.75	\$1.50 Shirts	85c
\$2.00 Vests	\$1.35	Underwear specials from 85c garment up.	
\$1.50 Vests	\$1.00		

ROOS BROS

KEARNY AT POST

Another sensation has developed in the stormy married career of George Monnier Jr. and his wife, Violet. Yesterday afternoon this young couple, with their little girl, were evicted from the home of George Monnier Sr., 2316 Folsom street, by the elder Mrs. Monnier. It was but one more violent scene added to the many that have made young Monnier and his wife unhappy ever since their wedding.