

YANKEE PLAYWRIGHTS PRESENT TWO GOOD PLAYS IN OLD LONDON

Succeed With a Pair of Shows and Fail With an Equal Number.

"The Gilded Fool" and "The School for Husbands" Do Not Suit English Audiences.

"Little Stranger," by Michael Morton, Scores a Real "Bullseye" in British Capital.

Special Dispatch to the Call.

LONDON, May 13.—So far, things have about evened themselves up in the latest "invasion" of the theater here, by American dramatists. In other words, out of four Transatlantic pieces recently produced in the metropolis, two big successes have been scored and two somewhat gloomy failures, but of course, the present onslaught upon the British theatrical "market" is not yet over. On the contrary, at least four more pieces of American origin are on the way, namely Charles Klein's "The Lion and the Mouse" which Charles Frohman has now decided will be done at the Comedy; "The Rappanee Trooper" by the Misses Sutherland and Dix, which Martin Harvey is going to put on at the Coronet; "Shore Acres" with which Cyril Maude has now definitely decided to follow his present revival of "The Second in Command" at the Waldorf, and "Raffles" the American made stage version of Horwath's "Amateur Cracksman" which, after innumerable delays is to be given at the Duke of York's theater just as soon as Marie Tempest's season in "All-of-a-Sudden Peggy" comes to an end.

The American failures, this year, have been "The Gilded Fool," which lasted only a week when Nat Goodwin produced it at the Shaftsbury, and "The School for Husbands," the old-fashioned comedy by Stanislaus Storer, which, notwithstanding the present popularity of the returned emigrant, Jessie Millward, could turn into a success at the Scala, the beautiful theater in Tottenham Court Road.

"THE LITTLE STRANGER."

Meanwhile a real bull's eye has been made by "The Little Stranger," the force by Michael Morton, which was produced at the Criterion, a hundred nights or more ago, and evidently there is a career of at least three hundred nights before "Sweet Dorothy" or "The Hall," the new piece by Paul Kester which Julia Neilson and Fred Terry produced at the New Theater recently.

So there is little call for criticism of the latest effort by the ingenious author of "Sweet Nell of Old Drury." At the New Theater it is acted by Julia Neilson and Fred Terry, the immensely popular couple who found such good luck with "Sweet Nell," and there are four lively acts of intrigues and elopements and duels—one of them fought between the heroine and the bad man of the play—and all the other time-worn ingredients of popular "drammer"—and not a single original situation, and not a single really witty line. But the Neilson-Terry following "simply loves it" and so will the American matinee-girl.

As for Michael Morton, he also is in clever with Beerbohm Tree making arrangements to produce his adaptation of "The Nervousness" and another adaptation accepted by Lena Ashwell, who started recently a new term of management at the Sevey.

HALF-WAY SUCCESS.

So, with the latest American invasion at least a half-way success, we can wait with tranquility to see what will be the reception of "The Lion and the Mouse" and the other pieces of Transatlantic authorship which will be treading on one another's heels before the present month is out.

Forbes Robertson, who is going on another lengthy tour of the United States and Canada—beginning in Montreal—says that he may make one new production in the course of his travels, but he isn't sure. Having put on a long series of failures since his big hits in "Mice and Men" and "The Light that Failed" Robertson is inclined to lament the scarcity of "real dramatists" though once versed in theatrical matters would probably affirm that this actor-manager just doesn't manage to select good pieces very often.

Dr. Crapsy's Alleged Heresy.

It has been suggested to us that our remarks about the heresy trial of Dr. Crapsy are possibly open to misconstruction, says the Times-Dispatch.

It was not our purpose to intimate, of course, that the Episcopal church should, or would, set its stamp of approval upon one who openly denied some of the cardinal doctrines, not merely of that denomination, but of the Christian church, as that expression is commonly interpreted. But the question as to whether the accused clergyman has actually done this is precisely the point at issue. The charges against him are charges merely; if his denials of Episcopal doctrines were already well established there would doubtless be no occasion for a trial at all. The court's task will be to determine whether Dr. Crapsy's teachings have been contrary in letter and spirit to those of his church. Should its verdict establish the fact that the church will in all cases insist upon the strictest interpretation of the letter, it would probably appear that the utterances of a number of other clergymen would similarly disqualify them from the further occupation of orthodox pulpits.

President Fallieres' Blue Tie.

The portraits of the new French President which show him attending ceremonies of state in a blue business suit set off with a flowing blue tie with white dots are as faithful as the photographs which have come to hand. "At the first ministerial council," writes the Paris correspondent of the London Pall Mall Gazette, "the Ministers, who had all come in solemn frock coats, were somewhat taken aback by the President's free-and-easy costume, but the hearty handshake with which he greeted them soon set them at their ease. M. Fallieres did not display the slightest hesitation or nervousness. Without waiting for any invitation to take his seat, he installed himself at the head of the table and commenced his duties with a little speech in which he told his Ministers that he intended to be quite frank with them and criticize them freely if he thought it necessary. This, he intimated, was the best way of showing that he did not wish to pursue a personal policy of his own."

INSULTING A HORSE is a crime in Land of KAISER WILHELM

How Some of the European Governments Protect Their Dumb Brutes.

No one has ever heard of a man being imprisoned for apostrophizing a child with some coarse, contemptuous or insulting epithet, and yet recent issues of the German press contain the record of a sentence of three weeks' imprisonment imposed upon a stableman employed in the imperial mews, Potsdam, for having addressed a vile name to a favorite mare belonging to the Kaiser. Although this is the first instance that I can recall of a man being actually sentenced in a regular judicial way to imprisonment for the use of insulting language to a horse belonging to the crown I have often seen troopers in crack cavalry regiments of European armies taken severely to task and threatened with punishment for talking roughly to their mounts, the welfare of which is a subject of infinitely greater solicitude to the officers than that of the men. For the horse is worth so much to the National Treasury in cold cash, which the trooper is not—at any rate in countries where military service is obligatory—and moreover the advancement and promotion of the commanding officer depends as a rule far more upon the physical condition of the horses of his regiment than of its men.

A year or so ago one of the leading sportsmen of Austria, Count Paul Fettes, instituted legal proceedings against a Viennese sporting paper for having referred in a slighting manner to one of his race horses and the lawsuit was decided in his favor. In Belgium the government, which owns and controls the entire railroad system of the country, issued not long ago a decree which, as far as railroad travel is concerned, placed the dog on absolutely the same level as a grown man or woman, and infinitely higher than a child. For, whereas the latter is merely entitled to half a place, if under 12 years of age, a dog has a right to a full seat, provided he has tickets. That is to say, in compartments licensed to hold 10 travelers, if there are eight adult human beings and two dogs in the compartment the latter is regarded as "complete," and no other passenger is admitted, and if the train happens to be full, partly with dogs and partly with human beings, any additional passengers have to be left behind rather than the dogs should be forced to yield up their seats.

At Berlin, at Bonn, at Heidelberg and in other German university towns the principal personage of each corps or association of students is not the president nor the treasurer, nor even the "fuchs," but the corps dog, usually a brute of colossal proportions. On him all the financial resources are lavished and the various corps vie with each other in providing their own particular dog with the most gorgeous collar and muzzle. If he is handsome he is kept combed and brushed; if he is ugly his ugliness is enhanced to the limit by remarkable cutting and shaving of his ears, his tail and his coat, and even dyeing. The corps dog takes part in every official ceremony of his corps. He generally dies of cirrhosis of the liver or of gout, brought on by the enormous quantities of beer which he drinks and by the extremely dissipated life which he leads.

In England, too, animals are held according to old appearance in far higher esteem than human beings. Vulpicide or the killing of foxes is an infinitely more heinous offense in the eyes of the general public, and especially of the classes, than theft, robbery or assault. Cruelty to animals, especially to horses and dogs is invariably punished by the English magistrates with infinitely greater severity than the ill-treatment of women and children, and John Leach was not so far wrong when he published in London Punch his popular caricature of an English costermonger talking away the last remaining drop of milk from his ailing infant in order to give it to his bull pup.

Out in India one actually finds English soldiers standing sentry over cows. The cow is a sacred animal in the eyes of the Brahmans and this, of course, leads the Mohammedan portion of the population to take a savage delight in putting to the sword all the cows upon which they can lay hands at certain times of the year. The result is that religious conflicts of the most sanguinary character frequently take place between the members of the two creeds. It is with the object of preventing riots arising from cow killing by the Mohammedans that English sentries are now pointed in certain places, especially in Bombay, to stand guard over that public benefactor whom "Tommy Atkins," deeply disgusted, has christened "Saint Cow."

OPENING OF THE LOIRE CANAL IMPROVES NANTES

Excellent Market for Many American Made Goods Is Being Rapidly Developed.

Consul Goldschmidt of Nantes, France, in reporting on the commerce of that place says in the Daily Consular and Trade Reports: The opening of the maritime canal of the lower Loire has helped greatly to develop the commerce of the port of Nantes. Efforts are also being made to make the river Loire navigable for large vessels by dredging a channel twenty-six feet deep from Nantes to the sea. The cost of the work is estimated at \$6,246,000.

The value of exports from Nantes to the United States for the fiscal year 1905 amounted to \$306,041, an increase of \$65,147 compared with 1904. The principal articles exported were sardines, valued at \$256,987; glycerine, \$12,730; mushrooms, \$9,598, and sprouts, \$7,052. The chief articles of import from the United States are phosphates and timber. There is an excellent market in Nantes for the following articles of American make: Leather for shoe tops, shoes, office furniture, wood pulp, cotton seed and cotton seed oil, woodworking machinery, carriages, automobiles of light weight, at reasonable prices, farming tools, fishing rods, and many other articles.

Small Sale of Spring Clip Wool.

MARYSVILLE, May 13.—The Marysville Wool Growers' Association closed out its spring sale wool yesterday without disposing of much of the spring clip. Prices ruled about twenty-two cents and growers wanted twenty-five or better. Nearly nine hundred bales were offered, but not more than two hundred were sold. The association has decided to erect scouring and grading works here and clean and grade all wool before offering it for sale. An export grader will be employed. June 8 was fixed as the time for continuing the sale.

BIG EARTHQUAKES OF 1865 AND 1868 ARE RECALLED

Other Disturbances Caused Considerable Property Loss, but Added Terror of Fire Was Missing.

Following is an extract from a book, "American Progress, or Great Events of the Greatest Country," published in the Denver Post. The earthquakes in California, especially those which occurred in 1865 and 1868, and both in the month of October, were the most disastrous in respect to the value of property destroyed, that of October 21, 1868, being particularly so. At San Francisco the motion was east and west, and several buildings on Pine, Battery and Sansome streets were thrown down, and a considerable number badly damaged. The ground settled, which threw the buildings out of line. The principal damage was confined to the lower portion of the city, below Montgomery street, and among old buildings on the made ground. The Custom-house, a brick building erected on the ground, which was badly shattered in the earthquake of 1865, had now to be abandoned as unsafe. Business in the lower part of the city was suspended, the streets were thronged with people, and great excitement prevailed. The parapets, walls and chimneys of a number of houses fell, causing loss of life and many accidents.

At one place the ground opened several inches wide and about forty or fifty feet long, and in other places the ground opened and water forced itself above the surface. The water in the bay was perfectly smooth at the time of the occurrence, and no perceptible disturbance took place there; shock was felt aboard the shipping in the harbor, as if the vessels had struck upon rocks. The morning was moderately warm, and a dense fog covered the city. Not the slightest breeze was perceptible. The first indication of the approach of the earthquake was a slight rumbling sound, as if something rolling along the sidewalk, came apparently from the direction of the ocean. The shock commenced in the form of slow, horizontal movements, while the movements of the great earthquake of 1865 were perpendicular. The effect on buildings, too, of the earthquake of 1868, was widely different from that of 1865. In the latter glass was broken and shivered into atoms in all the lower parts of the city by the perpendicular oscillations, while comparatively few walls were shaken down or badly shattered.

The earthquake of 1868 broke very little glass, but the damage by the falling of cornices, awnings and walls was immense. Mantel ornaments and shelved crockery were everywhere thrown down and broken. Topheavy articles of furniture tumbled over; tanks and dishes containing water or other liquids slopped their contents; clocks stopped running; doorbells rang; tall structures, like steeples and towers, were seen to sway, and the motion of the earth under the feet was unpleasantly plain to walkers; horses started and snorted, exhibiting every sign of fear, and in some cases dashing off curiously with their riders; dogs crouched, trembling and whining, and fowls flew to the trees, uttering notes of alarm. The panic among women and children was, for a time, excessive, and their cries and tears were very moving.

At Oakland the shock was very severe, throwing down chimneys and greatly damaging buildings. In several localities the ground opened, and a strong sulphurous smell was noticed after the shock. The courthouse at San Leandro was demolished, and one life lost. At San Jose several buildings were injured. The large brick courthouse was wrecked. The shock was light at Marysville and Sonoma, and severe at Grass Valley. "It was also felt, with a great deal of severity, in Stockton, Sonoma, Petaluma, Vallejo and Sacramento. In the latter place flagstaves and trees vibrated ten feet, and water in the river rose and fell a foot and a half."

SPECIMEN OF BIRD-EATING SPIDER AT LONDON ZOO

Insect With Pendant for Flesh of Feathered Tribe Is Placed on Exhibition.

There has just been deposited in the insect house at the zoo a specimen of the bird-eating spider, says the London Daily Graphic, which bears its name by occasionally including in its menu some of the brilliantly hued humming birds and varicolored finches of the South American tropics. It is doubtful whether the silken threads which he spins in profusion constitute his most effective tackle for securing his prey; indeed, it is more probable that the little birds get caught through alighting upon the banana and other leaves, in the twisted folds of which the spider makes his home. The similarity of his coloring to the bark of trees, to which he attaches himself, is also a powerful factor in enabling him to approach his prey.

The silken threads which help to ensnare so many beautiful birds are a serious annoyance to the traveler when riding or driving through the less frequented forests. As they continually strike the face, one is reminded of some fiendish motor trap on the Surrey roads. The bird-eating spider is much smaller, although not less ferocious in appearance, than the famous tarantula. The body of a full-grown tarantula is as big as a hen's egg, and on an average it gives from twenty to forty yards of silk, the weaving of which was expected at one time to prove a very considerable industry in some of the Australian colonies. The silken output of the bird-eating spider is greater in proportion.

Ventura's Engineer Weds.

T. W. Lawrence, chief engineer of the Ventura, was married to Miss Inez L. Wilder of this city on Monday, May 7.

The popular engineer is a native of Charlotte, N. C. He joined the Ventura in Philadelphia and came out in her as first assistant engineer. He has been chief for the past two and a half years. The bride is a charming young lady, and enjoys a wide circle of friends in the city.

Editor Jailed for Cortemp.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 12.—Alfred Purdy, editor and publisher of the Indianapolis Sun, has been sentenced to thirty days in jail and to pay a fine of \$250 by Judge Fremont Alford of the Marion County criminal court, for editorial criticism in the paper of Judge Alford's course in connection with the recent indictment of Robert Metzger, Chief of Police, for assault and battery on prisoners. Purdy was taken from the courtroom to the jail and locked up.

TALES OF RECKLESS KILLING AROUSE PRESS OF EAST

Demand Investigation of Deaths Not Caused by the Earthquake or Fire.

It is a pity that the accounts of the splendid work done by the regular army, the militia and the citizens' patrol at San Francisco should be marred by tales of reckless shooting and killing of persons who either have not offended or who have committed such slight offenses that the punishment of death seems no less than murder, says the Baltimore American. Doubtless exaggerations and inaccuracies prevent a proper appreciation of the situation, but accounts of the slaughter of women and children, followed by the news of the killing of a well known citizen prominent in relief work, at least call for investigation when that can be made without interference with more pressing duties. Cosackism should find no apology in this country. When a man who is unfit is clothed with responsibility and a uniform and equipped with a gun, those of his associates upon whose esentation he puts a blot should be the first to demand that he be stripped of his authority. Militarism is not and will never be a serious peril in this country. Sporadic instances of the brute masquerading in soldiers' clothes may occur and are unavoidable under any system short of celestial perfection. There will be danger in tolerance of them, however, an resentment of their acts in no wise implies a condemnation of the short shrift meted out to robbers of the dead, against which not a murmur of protest will be heard.

Despite reports to the contrary, it is to be hoped that every bullet that found its mark at San Francisco was either sped by justice as well as by the powder or else was the result of a most unfortunate blunder. Nevertheless it is in order to investigate the death list which has not been caused by earthquake or fire.

ELOPERS HOLD UP PARSON AND FORCE HIM TO TIE KNOT

Quartet of Lovers Secure Services of Minister by Adopting Dick Turpin Methods.

Since the days of Dick Turpin and Claude Duval the methods of the highwayman have shown but little variety, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. An exception to this general rule of the road must be made in the case of the pastor of a rural New York charge whose duty recently led him along a lonely highway near the village of Hopewell, in that State. It was evening and unusually dark for the hour. The pastor, his mind engrossed by his errand, was quietly trudging along, when, without warning, two unpleasant looking strangers sprang from the wayside bushes and halted him. They were powerful built fellows, and the pastor was unarmed. He felt that discretion was the better part of valor and prepared to hand over his modest valuables.

"Are you a parson?" one of the highwaymen demanded. The pastor admitted the fact, and no doubt hoped it would secure him a rebate of some sort. "You are the very man we want," said the other highwayman. He whistled softly, and two young women suddenly emerged from the shadows. "We want you to marry us, and do it as speedily as possible," said the first highwayman.

Whereat the relieved pastor, having no desire to argue the matter, hastily performed the double marriage ceremony for the elopers and was rewarded with a substantial fee. Then the wedding party bade him good night and disappeared in the gloom, leaving the pastor to resume his lonely journey along the dusky highway.

EYES OF THE WORLD ARE NOW TURNED ON SAN FRANCISCO

Oregon Press Says Her Career Will Be Watched Eagerly and With Exciting Discrimination.

The Universal wave of human sympathy that met and responded to the awful disaster that laid San Francisco in ruins and poured the balm and plentitude of its riches at her stricken feet, says the Morning Astorian, is receding, and the world stands in the cooler poise of the critic, for the quick analysis of her reception and disposition of the glorious bounty. It is the way of the world. The broken metropolis has been accorded limitless praise for the quiet courage and dignified orderliness with which she met the overwhelming reverse, and it was her just due.

Now the moment of excitement and sentiment is passing, and her career will be watched eagerly, and with exacting discrimination, especially in the matter of the handling of the tremendous gifts that have been made to her. Her honor is at stake. The grafter must be treated with the same precise and prompt extinction that was lately dealt out to the petty, sneaking thieves among her ashes. The big thief is no better than the paltry thief.

San Francisco is on trial. Her history warrants the belief she will come through the ordeals that confront her with unmeasurable probity and give to the world that befriended her so exact an accounting of the vast trust that there will be not even an atom of provable delinquency. The world is censorious at best in matters of business, and this is a business concern in which the world has abundant and definite interest. We are backing the California metropolis against the carking world.

SAN FRANCISCO WILL RISE AGAIN IN ALL HER GLORY

Eastern Writer Pays Tribute to Her Industrious, Hopeful and Buoyant People.

Eventually San Francisco will rise again in its glory, says a writer in Leslie's Weekly. Of that there can be no doubt. And its recovery may be more rapid than we anticipate. In no other country could a great city re-establish itself so easily and so quickly. The great wealth of the Pacific Coast has witnessed a marvellous development during the past decade. Its rich mineral districts, its boundless areas of cultivated soil, its fruitful orchards, its profitable oil wells, and all its wonderful natural resources combine to make it one of the wealthiest sections of the country. It has a prosperous, industrious, hopeful and buoyant people. It has wealth in reserve and abundant credit, and with these the work of rehabilitation will proceed. And this will mean a tremendous demand for building materials—lumber, brick, and especially iron and steel. It will mean plenty of work and good wages for an army of craftsmen, and it will mean a new, better, more beautiful and greater city at the Golden Gate.

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