

TO THE STUDENTS.

General Harrison's Second Lecture.

GROWTH OF WRITTEN LAW

The Three kinds of Colonial Government.

ROYAL, CHAFTER, PROPRIETARY.

Students of Stanford Listen to an Exposition of the Legal Status in Pre-Revolutionary Days.

General Harrison delivered the second of his course of lectures to the students of Stanford University yesterday afternoon. None were admitted to the lecture except students and professors of the university, and representatives of the press, pledged beforehand as a condition of admission to publish no report of the address except that authorized by General Harrison himself.

As an explanation of its rather marked deviation from the usual privileges accorded the press General Harrison said:



GENERAL HARRISON ADDRESSING THE STUDENTS.

"I have a proprietary interest in these lectures. I deal after the course is completed to publish them. I do not wish to violate my copyrights in any manner. I do not wish a stenographic report published now. I shall be short abstracts of each lecture prepared for the press. I do not wish the press to make their own synopsis, as in the hurry and rush of preparation of copy for a daily newspaper mistakes inevitably occur. I do not wish to be put in a false or ridiculous position by such reports as has been my misfortune on several occasions. For this reason I have prepared for the press an abstract of the lecture which will deliver to-day. I hope and trust, and am quite confident that the newspapers of San Francisco will respect my wishes in this matter."

Mr. Tibbon, General Harrison's private secretary, stated that the abstract of the lecture had been prepared with great care. The subject of the lecture was one in which the public at large was not deeply interested and therefore he thought the abstract as prepared should meet all the requirements of the press.

"We do not mean to be discourteous to newspapermen, but from each one who enters the hall where the lecture is to be given we ask exact a pledge to respect General Harrison's wishes. Students of the university have been warned to furnish no press reports, and we have endeavored to notify all those students who write that had no attempt at securing a report of the lecture may be made. It will not be possible to prevent a surreptitious report of the lecture if a man can be found mean enough to sneak a report in defiance of General Harrison's wishes, but I know of no newspaper in San Francisco who would care to use a report obtained in any unscrupulous way."

The lecture was delivered in the chapel of the quadrangle. President Jordan introduced General Harrison and made the public announcement: "The lecture is for the benefit of the students, but General Harrison reserves all rights as to its publication, and I must ask every one present to respect his rights and his wishes in this matter."

General Harrison wore a single wild poppy in the buttonhole of his Prince Albert coat, a tribute to the State's floral emblem. He was in good voice and kept the students of Stanford interested for an even hour as he explained the development of the unwritten constitutions of the colonies and the differences and the growth of royal, charter, and proprietary holdings and in the royal colonies.

The following is the abstract of the lecture authorized for publication by General Harrison:

It is not my purpose to enter into much detail; but it is important to notice some general aspects of the colonies under which the American settlements were made, and to outline the development in the colonies of those unwritten constitutions which came by use to be treated—though not so treated by the English crown—as expressing fundamental civil rights of the inhabitants.

A CLEVER FORGER.

De Marais, Alias Matheson, in Prison.

SENSATION IN OROVILLE.

He Was Considered a Wealthy Englishman.

AND PURCHASED A FINE RANCH.

Excited and Angry Creditors Levying Attachments Upon Everything in Sight.

John Matheson, whose attempt to swindle Hellmann Bros. & Co., the private bankers, by means of a forged letter of credit for \$2500, purporting to be issued by the London branch of the Union Bank of Australia, was referred to in yesterday's CALL, was brought from Oroville by Detective Seymour yesterday morning.

Captain Lees had him under examination over an hour, but he was not to be caught. When taxed with the forgery he said: "I know nothing about it. You have evidently got hold of the wrong man." Even when Mr. Hellmann walked into the captain's room and confronted De Marais he coolly looked at him, and in answer to Hellmann's greeting of "Hello, Matheson, how are you?" he said, "I don't know you, sir; you have evidently made a mistake." This assumption of innocence was too much for the banker's temper and he retorted: "We'll see whether I have made a mistake or not when we get you before the courts."

To a CALL reporter he said: "I must decline to make any statement till I have consulted an attorney." Captain Lees then tried him on another tack. "What was that trouble you got into in London about three years ago?" asked the captain.

"I don't know what you mean," said De Marais. "I never was in any trouble there."

"Didn't you forge some drafts on Laidlaw & Co. of New York, for which you served a term in prison?" persisted the captain.

"I know nothing about it," said De Marais. "You have evidently mistaken your man."

"I don't think so," said the captain. "I am afraid you have a defective memory." The police have ample proof of the fact that he is the man who attempted the swindle on Hellmann Bros. They have four or five witnesses besides documentary evidence found in his pockets when arrested by Seymour. He had written to J. H. I. Selfe, the London manager of the Union Bank of Australia, regarding letters of credit, and when he received his reply had forged his name to the bogus letter of credit by the use of carbon paper.

De Marais was looked upon as a wealthy Englishman by the people of Oroville, and his arrest caused a tremendous sensation. It appears that he arrived here from the East on December 14 with his wife and child and a Miss Emily Pike, whom he represented as his sister-in-law. He registered at the Russ House under his proper name.

On January 29 they went to Oroville, where De Marais made it known far and wide that he was a man of wealth and wished to buy a ranch and settle in California. In a few days he had concluded the purchase of a ranch of 160 acres on Superior Judge Gray of Oroville for \$6000, and in payment had deposited a draft for \$2000 with the bank there, drawn on his father, who he said was a Judge in the island of Mauritius. He told the bank people to forward the draft and as soon as his father received it he would cable the amount.

The ranch was not large enough, so De Marais leased eighty acres of land adjoining the De Marais place on Powell street. The land was situated at The Dalles, and De Marais and his wife and sister-in-law were living on it in a small house till funds arrived to enable him to build a mansion suitable to an English gentleman. Immediately on the conclusion of the purchase and the lease, the local paper published a laudatory article congratulating the citizens and ranchers upon having among them a scion of a wealthy aristocratic English family. Farmers and ranchers flocked to Thermoito, offering to sell the wealthy new arrival cows, horses, farm implements and everything necessary to thoroughly equip and stock his ranch.

De Marais and his family were living in paradise. They had everything that wealth or supposed wealth could command, and meantime the head of the house was paying occasional visits to this city and carrying to completion his scheme to swindle Hellmann Bros. by means of the forged letter of credit. During these visits he registered at the Russ House, but in the name of John Matheson of Davisville.

Seymour and a deputy sheriff were just starting to walk to De Marais' ranch when he drove into Oroville. Seymour asked him if his name was John Matheson. He said, "No; my name is De Marais." Seymour led him into the Sheriff's office and searched him, finding the incriminating papers already referred to. De Marais persisted in saying that Seymour had made a mistake and is still keeping it up.

The news of his arrest quickly spread and the whole town was in an uproar and it became known he was a forger. He had established a considerable line of credit, and when Seymour left with him yesterday morning the amazed and excited creditors were getting out attachments to cover everything in sight.

De Marais is a typical English globe-trotter. He is over six feet in height, as straight as an arrow and talks with a marked English accent.

The Colonel Burns Guard. The Colonel Burns Guard, a Republican club of the Thirty-third Assembly District, was organized last week and held their first meeting last night. There were about 110 members enrolled. The following officers were elected: President, Michael Bresnan; vice-president, Alex. Prebert; secretary, R. F. Wilson; treasurer, George McHugh; sergeant-at-arms, Frank Reynolds.

CELTIC EMBLEMS.

Interesting Exhibits of Old Irish Art.

THE KELLS EMBROIDERIES.

Evidences of a Development in Right Lines.

MRS. HART'S DONEGAL DISPLAY.

The Emerald Isle is Represented by Creditable Work of a Patriotic Character.

Irishmen who will attend the celebration of St. Patrick's day at the Midwinter Fair must visit the Irish exhibits to satisfy the spirit of patriotism, so dear to every Celtic heart. They will find enough there to make them feel proud of their native country, and for a certainty they will be agreeably surprised at the evidences of refinement, art and industry from the Emerald Isle. The harp of Brian Borohime will be on exhibition: not the original, of course, because it is a treasure in the museum of Trinity College, Dublin, but a fac-simile, faithfully reproduced by Irish workmen. And though this relic may possess only an

historical interest, beside it will be the productions of peasantry, exquisite in finish and full of artistic and practical value; for they give promise of a bright future for art and industry in Ireland. Here also is proof of a remarkable change in certain directions among leaders of thought in Ireland. Out of evil good has come. The painful period of agitation, when distress visited many a home in a bright dawn in the resolute and united efforts to place the poor in at least a self-supporting position. The result is a development of latent talents, and what may be correctly termed a renaissance of early Celtic art, as well as opening new fields of industry—all of which has been more successful than the promoters had anticipated. Commenting on the results the London Daily Telegraph said: "If there is one bright spot in the recent history of the sister island it is to be found in the success which has attended the operations of the Donegal Industrial fund."

The Donegal exhibit is on the immediate left after entering the main doorway of the Manufactures building. Though representing the extreme northwest corner of Ireland, strange to say it is presided over by an accomplished lady from Kerry in the southern extremity. To one who

knows the musical accent, it removes her just that distance from Donegal. She has a keen appreciation of Celtic art and modern Irish handwork and gives a very pleasing and interesting description of the articles exhibited, what they represent, their history and artistic or practical value. The display is installed with excellent taste. In front of the counters are covered with glass cases, containing Irish bog oak ornaments, such as the handkerchiefs, woven, embroidered and "drawn" by peasant and lace handkerchiefs that might tempt honest women to steal. Specimens of Irish point lace work in scarfs, collars, etc., are arranged for show, some under glass and others suspended from wires overhead. The walls around are covered with green paper, and in the rear, surrounded by American and green flags, is placed the following sign: "Exhibit of the Donegal Industrial fund, Mrs. Ernest Hart, president and honorary manager." A side partition is decorated with carved frames and other wood ornaments fashioned by boys in Donegal.

The center space will be found most attractive to visitors' eyes, to lovers of the beautiful as well as to Irishmen who take an interest in all that tends toward prosperity for Ireland. Donegal "Hand and Heart" home-spun are piled in pyramids. These are pure wool with a finish that betokens factory excellence and with colors that please the eye. Among them are rolls of linen of different neutral colors and peculiarly rich texture, susceptible of many uses in decorative work, to which pieces have been put with admirable results. The best effort is shown in a linen sheet embroidered with yellow linen thread after a quilt worn by "The

TIEDEMANN FOUND

He Surrenders Himself to the Police.

Acting Under His Attorney's Advice He Refuses to Say Anything About the Forgery.

Since last Wednesday detectives have been endeavoring to lay their hands upon Carl W. Tiedemann, but without success. The ferries were closely watched, as it was believed he would attempt to leave the city. His capture was looked upon as a certainty unless he had managed to take his departure on Wednesday night before the precaution had been taken to watch the ferries.

Tiedemann had not left the city, and later developments show that he was in constant communication with his relatives and friends. Late Sunday night he called at the Central police station accompanied by his father, brother-in-law and George H. Bahrs, his attorney. He told the sergeant who he was and that he wanted to surrender himself. The warrant-book was examined and he was informed there was no warrant out against him. Tiedemann then said if the police wanted him they could find him either at his home or office and went away.

Yesterday morning Captain Lees sent Detective Dillon to Tiedemann's house, on Sixth street, with instructions to take him to police headquarters. Dillon had been there only a few minutes when Tiedemann made his appearance. Dillon told him his errand, and he replied: "But there is no warrant for my arrest."

"Well," said Dillon, "you had better come along anyway and see the captain." "All right," said Tiedemann. "Wait for a few minutes till I have breakfast and I will go with you."

When they reached police headquarters Tiedemann was closeted with Captain Lees for about half an hour, but he positively declined to make any statement in regard to the forgery of the deed transferring Mrs. Crispy's property to Horace G. Pratt and the mortgage on the property by Pratt to Alonzo Thayer. All he would say was that he was entirely innocent of any wrong-doing, and in keeping his mouth shut it was simply obeying the instructions of Mr. Bahrs, his attorney. So the captain ordered him to be taken downstairs to the City Prison and booked on the charge of forgery.

He was seen shortly afterward by a reporter of THE CALL, and again asserted his entire innocence. "I would like to make a statement," he said, "but my attorney enjoined absolute silence upon me. I understand, however, that I acted in good faith and spent a whole week searching the records and examining the title to the Crispy property. I now find that I was imposed upon. The whole matter will come out in the courts, and till then you will have to excuse my saying more."

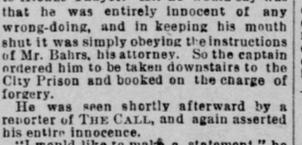
"Who is the woman who personated Mrs. Crispy, and who is Horace G. Pratt?" Tiedemann smiled and said: "That will all come out in the courts."

"There is one thing I want to deny," he continued. "It was said that I went to Sausalito with a Mrs. Nelson. That is not true. I was not at Sausalito at all, and consequently the interview with me published in an evening paper is a fake. I decline to state where I have been."

Mr. Carr has been making statements about me and my business, but he had better keep his mouth shut. We had only a verbal agreement, and when he came to me he did not have a cent and I had to purchase respectable clothing for him. I have no desire to say anything derogatory about him, but he has no kick coming against me."

Tiedemann is a suave, polished man of middle age, dressed in a business suit and engaged in his manners. He studied medicine in this country and took a post-graduate course in Germany. Then he became a legitimate mail carrier, but was removed because he acted in an insulting way toward Postmaster Backus. After his removal he issued a call for an indignation meeting to demand the removal of Backus. In order to avoid future complication a suit to set aside the bogus mortgage was commenced to-day.

Carl W. Tiedemann.



Carl W. Tiedemann.

ANGRY CITIZENS.

Removal of the Chinese Public School.

Objections to Extending the Limits of Chinatown—Further Action Contemplated.

The statement in THE CALL of last Sunday that the Board of School Directors proposed to remove the Chinese public school from 916 Clay street to the old Commercial School building, on Powell street, near Clay, caused a perfect storm of indignation on "the hill" where the old Commercial hall is located.

The property-owners in that section of the city had been amazed when they heard of the proposed change, and at once filed a protest with the Board of Education against inculcating a new district in the city with the Chinese. Regardless of protests the Board of School Directors passed a resolution removing the Chinese school from 916 Clay street right into the heart of the respectable white element living on the hill above, and gave to their reason for their action that it would save to the taxpayers \$155 per month if the change was made, the saving being in rent and the dispersing with the services of one teacher.

But the citizens again rebelled, and this time in such a way that brought a committee of School Directors, headed by President Hyde of the board, to the scene. With the president came School Directors Symonds, Blunk and Ames and Board members James G. Fair, G. F. Volkman, a member of the firm of Schilling & Co., representing himself and other owners, E. O. Oliver, representing the \$80,000 estate in that vicinity of William Daegner; D. D. Shattuck, J. T. N. Kelly, Mrs. Green, W. Nevin, J. E. Nutting, T. Nunn and some twenty other owners of real estate.

President Hyde's statement was to the effect that they proposed to close the front entrance of the old Commercial School building on Powell street, build a stairway up over the forty-five foot hill from Clay to the rear entrance of the building and then confine the Chinese pupils to two rooms, only allowing them to enter and depart from the building by the Clay street way.

The citizens attacked the plan first on the ground that the School Directors would be violating the fire ordinances by building the stairway as proposed from Clay street to the rear entrance of the old Commercial School building, which is situated in the midst of a lot of frame buildings if ever a fire broke out the little Chinese boys and girls would probably be trampled to death on the long steep stairway.

Secondly, they denied that it would be a saving of \$155 per month to the city to make the change because the city is only paying \$155 per month for the building at 916 Clay street and the owner of that building is willing to make such changes as will enable the directors to do away with a \$95 a month teacher as well there as on Powell street.

Thirdly, that in bringing Chinese up to that portion of the city the value of property in rents and taxes would diminish to an extent that would impoverish property-owners on the hill, and that the taxes paid the city below the hill, and as soon as a Chinese school was established in the old Commercial school building, the tenants would move out.

As a fourth and last proposition the property-owners declared that if Chinese were brought into their midst the diseases incident to the mode and manner of living in Chinatown would be spread broadcast among the white children in case of an epidemic, and that the Chinese, even the Chinese were against the removal and did not want their children sent up the proposed stairway and into the "ramshackle old building" known as Commercial school.

President Hyde stood "the fourthly" all right until some one suggested that if he wanted to be Mayor of San Francisco he had better not lend his aid in extending the boundaries of Chinatown, and then Hyde got mad.

"I wouldn't have the Mayor's office," said he, "if my commission for it was written out and signed. Here, gentlemen, be signed to the other directors, 'come here. I don't want to hear all this fight. Come here and talk.'"

Then the School Directors left, and after their departure the citizens held a small indignation meeting. It was announced that the proposed stairway was against the fire ordinance and that if the neighborhood had to have Chinese they wanted the little Mongolians given a show to get over by a front entrance in case of fire. Noonan and others cited the drop in values of property which even the suggestion of changing the Chinese school from Clay to Powell street had occasioned, and it was announced that if the School Directors persisted in their attempt to foment a Chinese school on the neighborhood the citizens owning property and living in the neighborhood would carry the matter into the courts. And while we are at it," said one indignant property-owner, "it may be just as well to subscribe enough to hunt up the records of some of these School Directors who propose to ruin the city by a board of dollars and cents. I would like to know whether he be on the School Board or not." Everybody said "Oh, now, bush, hush. Don't talk that way, etc.," and the angry mob subsided.

As to the violation of the fire ordinances in the proposed stairway from Clay street to the rear of the building Fire Marshal Townsend, the District Engineer of the Fire Department would have to be seen. Chief Sullivan of the Fire Department said he could say nothing until he had seen the plans of the proposed stairway, etc., but he signed a notice that Chinatown was dangerous enough as it was now without adding to the liabilities of fire and loss of life.

To-morrow night the citizens of the neighborhood owning houses on Powell, Clay, Sacramento and other streets will send a committee before the Board of Education, and if the latter persist in moving the school the matter will undoubtedly be taken into the courts.

Colonel A. C. McClatchin and E. M. Thomas, internal revenue agents, stationed in this city, went to Portland last night to transfer the Internal Revenue office in that city to the Democratic appointee.

Leecham's Pills are faithful friends.



THE HARP OF BRIAN BOROIHME.

knows the musical accent, it removes her just that distance from Donegal. She has a keen appreciation of Celtic art and modern Irish handwork and gives a very pleasing and interesting description of the articles exhibited, what they represent, their history and artistic or practical value. The display is installed with excellent taste. In front of the counters are covered with glass cases, containing Irish bog oak ornaments, such as the handkerchiefs, woven, embroidered and "drawn" by peasant and lace handkerchiefs that might tempt honest women to steal. Specimens of Irish point lace work in scarfs, collars, etc., are arranged for show, some under glass and others suspended from wires overhead. The walls around are covered with green paper, and in the rear, surrounded by American and green flags, is placed the following sign: "Exhibit of the Donegal Industrial fund, Mrs. Ernest Hart, president and honorary manager." A side partition is decorated with carved frames and other wood ornaments fashioned by boys in Donegal.

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The Tara Brooch.