

# LIFE QUICKENS IN BAY CITY

## Many Building Permits Being Issued for Good Buildings.

When the Insurance Companies Pay Up What They Owe, the Reconstruction of the Metropolis Will Be Carried Along With a Rush—All Confident.

San Francisco, July 12.—Although the city's building laws were in a chaotic state during the month of June, building permits were issued to the value of \$1,600,000, and in this sum are not included those one story temporary structures which may be erected for a time without special permit. Now that the building law has been promulgated, reconstruction will take its real start. It is hampered solely by the slowness of the insurance companies.

Up to the present time but \$15,000,000 has been paid out in insurance. Were the various companies to loosen their purse strings as the situation demands, San Francisco would at once enter upon a building boom such as has never been known before. As it is, plans at this transitional stage are being drawn for a dozen tall buildings to be erected in the heart of the burned district.

An Oakland department store, observing that it was unable to meet its augmented trade by the small order system, determined to place an order for a train load of goods in the East. A few days before the goods arrived, the proprietor of the Oakland store became alarmed, fearing he had placed an order beyond his capacity to handle. He telephoned to a large department store in San Francisco, asking to be relieved of half of the consignment. The San Francisco firm consented.

When the goods arrived, the San Franciscan disposed of them before he had fairly placed the goods on the shelves, telephoned to his Oakland friend, purchased the rest of the consignment and disposed of it with the same alacrity as he had done the first part. This simply illustrates that San Francisco is not to be displaced as the main trade center.

The bringing of the bay, which was a pet scheme of some of the earlier railroad magnates, is now to be put through. President Harrison has ordered that work begin immediately. By this improvement freight will not be brought across by boat from Oakland, but all freight trains can be deflected south around the loup and brought direct into San Francisco. In connection with this work the railroad is also building a cut-off into San Francisco for its coast trains.

## ADMIRAL FATALLY SHOT.

Chouknin, Suppressor of Black Sea Mutiny, is Wounded.

St. Petersburg, July 12.—An attempt was made at 1 o'clock this afternoon at Sevastopol to assassinate Admiral Chouknin, commander of the Black Sea fleet. The admiral was wounded and taken to a hospital.

The would-be assassin is a sailor, who hid in the bushes and shot at the admiral as he was walking in the garden of his villa. The culprit has not been apprehended.

Admiral Chouknin's condition is extremely serious. The bullet lodged in his lungs, making breathing difficult. The doctors hold out no hope of his recovery.

The admiral's assailant is thought to be one of the sailors of the battleship Otchakoff and his act is supposed to be in revenge for the execution of Lieutenant Schmidt, the revolutionary leader. Admiral Chouknin was universally hated by his sailors and at the time of the execution of Schmidt the revolutionists condemned him to death, 100 of their number pledging themselves to carry out the sentence.

## Rebate Inquiry at Jamestown.

Jamestown, N. Y., July 12.—Investigations into the charges of violations of the interstate commerce laws by the Standard Oil company and the Pennsylvania railroad relative to rebates at Ocean began yesterday afternoon before Judge Hazel and a jury in the first district court. According to the findings of the commissioner of labor and commerce, the Standard company saved \$115,000 in 1904 by its rebates from the Pennsylvania railroad for oil shipped from the refineries at Ocean to Rochester.

## Article Was Improper.

Dallas, Tex., July 12.—Mrs. Carrie Nation was arrested at Cleburne late this afternoon by a United States deputy marshal, on a warrant charging her with having misused the mails. She was brought to Dallas, and, after a hearing, was released on bonds of \$2,500. The examining trial is set for July 21. The warrant comes from Guthrie, Okla., and charges that she deposited in the postoffice a publication containing an improper article.

## Alaska Gold is Stolen.

Seattle, July 21.—Over \$100,000 consigned to the Alaska-Pacific Express company here has been stolen from aboard the steamer Ida May and no clew has been obtained to the robbers. The shipment was sent from Fairbanks and was transferred at Nenana. The Ida May was to transfer it to the Sarah at Fort Gibson and it was there that the loss was discovered.

## SHOT BY SISTER.

Slayer of Holy Roller Creffield Murdered in Seattle.

Seattle, July 13.—Ester Mitchell shot and killed her brother George, the slayer of Franz Edmund Creffield, in the Union depot at 4:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as George and his brother Perry were on their way to take a Northern Pacific train for Portland.

Miss Mitchell was walking behind the two brothers, in company with a third brother, Fred. She had gone to the depot for the purpose of killing her brother, and though she greeted him with a smile and a hearty handshake, she loitered behind to get her opportunity. A revolver purchased the day before by Mrs. Creffield for the assassination was carried concealed under a cape thrown carelessly over Ester Mitchell's left arm.

Fred Mitchell offered to carry the cape, and as she handed it to him, the sister raised her revolver and fired. The bullet struck young Mitchell behind the left ear and he died instantly. As the gun was brought up Fred Mitchell leaped to seize the weapon but he was too late. He grabbed Ester's arm just after she fired and the girl collapsed in his arms. She stayed there until depot policemen hurried up and placed her under arrest.

Both Ester Mitchell and Mrs. Creffield, who was arrested at 7 o'clock last night while on her way back from the cemetery where "Joshua" Creffield is buried, acknowledged in statements taken before Chief Wapenstein that they had conspired to kill George. Had it been necessary Ester Mitchell was prepared to follow her brother to Portland. It was this insane demand for vengeance that prompted her to refuse to accompany her father on his return to Illinois.

"I killed George because he had killed an innocent man, and because he had ruined my reputation by saying that Creffield seduced me," Ester Mitchell declared, but both her statement and that of Mrs. Creffield indicate that the two had conspired to assassinate.

Mrs. Creffield prompted the shooting and she bought the gun with which it was done. It had been agreed between them that the first one seeing George should slay him.

## REBELS WIN GREAT VICTORY.

General Toledo Routs Government Forces With Great Loss.

Mexico City, July 13.—According to advices received here, General Toledo, the Guatemalan revolutionist, who has been recruiting his forces and has now some good artillery, offered battle yesterday to Guatemalan regular troops in the department of Jutupa, at a point about four miles from the Salvadorean border, inflicting decisive defeat on Guatemalan forces. There was heavy loss on both sides. The revolutionists are jubilant over their success.

Regalado, former president of Salvador, and the leader of the Salvadorean troops in the present conflict with Guatemala, was killed in the battle.

## Guatemala Claims Victory.

Panama, July 13.—Senor Parrios, foreign minister of Guatemala, cabled to the Panama government this afternoon as follows:

"Guatemala, July 12.—The Salvadorean government has invaded Guatemalan territory, compelling us to make an energetic defense. We obtained a complete victory yesterday at Jicardo, where General Tomas Regalado, the chief commander of the Salvadorean army, was killed."

## Plans to Suppress Revolt.

St. Petersburg, July 12.—The preparations which the War office has been making at all principal cities to meet an armed revolutionary movement prove to have been very elaborate. The plans for the defense of Riga have fallen into the hands of the revolutionary paper Miska, which this morning publishes the entire plans of defense.

The garrison is divided into three divisions of two battalions of infantry, half a company of Cossacks and three machine guns each, to prevent the invasion of the city from three open sides, namely, the canal, the dam and the river Dana.

## Asks Porto to Give Help.

San Juan Porto Rico, July 13.—The lower house of the insular legislature adopted a resolution asking Secretary Root to use his good offices in behalf of Porto Rican citizenship and an elective insular senate. The Republicans, who constitute the minority in the legislature, opposed the resolution, holding that Mr. Root was the island's guest and that the time and place were inopportune. It is reported that the document was not presented before the sailing of Mr. Root, the authorities not desiring to interfere with his visit.

## Uprising in Transvaal.

Johannesburg, Transvaal, July 13.—The disquieting rumors that the blacks of the Rand contemplated an uprising July 17 are borne out by the fact that the native servants have warned their mistresses to retire to places of safety. Similar rumors have been circulated in the Reef, but the police ridicule them. However, much anxiety is expressed over a paper read at a conference of the Ethiopian church which says an uprising has been openly advised.

## Trade With Britain Killed.

London, July 13.—In June of last year there arrived at the Albert docks from Boston and New Orleans 27,000 cases of tinned meats; in June of this year the receipts were only 4,000 cases. In July, 1905, 24,000 cases were received, but thus far this month none have arrived from the United States.

# OUR MEATS ARE BARRED

## British Sailors Refuse to Use American Canned Product.

Admiralty Yields to Protest of Her Fighting Men and Will Feed Them on Australian and Argentine Meat, Which is Guaranteed Wholesome and Clean.

London, July 10.—As the result of the refusal of one of the ships of the British attacking fleet to take on American tinned meats during the recent naval maneuvers, the Admiralty directs that ships' companies be supplied with Australian or Argentine brands in lieu of American. The remainder of American tinned meats now on hand is being returned to the victualing yards and will be no longer a compulsory ration for the navy.

Winston Churchill Spencer, under secretary of the colonies, in an official communication to William Redmond, Nationalist member of parliament, says he is informed that special care is exercised by the New South Wales government that only absolutely healthy heaves are slaughtered for food and that every precaution is taken at the freezing and canning works to insure a cleanly method. Where any breach of the regulations regarding cleanliness is proved, licenses are immediately withdrawn. Persons slaughtering a diseased beef are liable to imprisonment for two years and the seller of diseased meat is liable to imprisonment for a longer term. Government inspectors report weekly. Twelve hours notice must be given of intention to slaughter, and where no such notice is given a penalty of \$25 a head may be imposed.

## RECIPROCITY THE NEXT ISSUE.

Congress Will Be Asked to Enlarge President's Powers.

Washington, July 10.—Tariff reciprocity as the beginning of tariff revision may be made the chief issue of the short session of the 59th congress. It is more than likely that after the election in November steps will be taken in the direction of the passage of a general reciprocity law. Whatever reciprocity there is must be by a new law, because the reciprocity feature of the Dingley act expired two years after its passage, and none of the treaties negotiated under its provisions succeeded in securing ratification by the senate.

The reciprocity of the future must be statutory, that is to say, the president must be authorized in some way, either by the separation of a maximum and minimum tariff or by a horizontal reduction, to promote trade relations with those countries. This would not mean revision of the tariff if reciprocity could be accomplished on a percentage basis, that is to say, by the application of a more general principle of the present law without disturbing the rates themselves, thus provoking a general tariff discussion.

## ROOT DODGES PROBLEMS.

Speaks at Banquet at San Juan With Diplomatic Reserve.

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 10.—Elliott Root, the American secretary of state, who arrived here on the cruiser Charleston on his voyage to Rio Janeiro as the representative of the American government at the Pan-American congress, was entertained at luncheon tonight by George C. Ward, at the Union club.

Auditor Hyde, of Porto Rico, proposed a toast to President Roosevelt. In responding Mr. Root said he fully appreciated the difficulties attending the island's adjustment to the new conditions resulting from its separation from Spain and the severance of relations between church and state. The United States, Mr. Root said, was greatly interested in the welfare of the island and in holding its friendship, and strongly desired for Porto Rico the utmost prosperity and happiness.

Mr. Root avoided all reference to insular problems, such as the question of citizenship, the coffee growing industry and the presence of troops.

## Sealers Put in Chains.

Victoria, B. C., July 10.—Advices from Japan state that three Americans, one Britisher and one Japanese sealer, who were imprisoned for 16 months at Vladivostok, have returned to Japan after being released. One of the Americans was loaded with chains, while in confinement. The Americans and the Britisher, who are distressed, are being maintained at the Seaman's institute at Yokohama. They were members of the crew of the Japanese sealing schooner Kyoichi Maru, which was sunk by Russian cruisers in 1903.

## Form Democratic Cabinet.

London, July 10.—According to the correspondent of the Times at St. Petersburg, it is the consensus of opinion there that the Constitutional Democrats will be invited to form a ministry. One of their leaders said there had been indirect overtures with that end in view, and that they were awaiting the next move from Peterhof. Another leader said the Goremynkin cabinet was certain to go and that there will be a Mourontseff cabinet.

## Castro Again Supplies Gomez.

Caracas, Venezuela July 10.—Vice President Gomez yesterday transferred to President Castro the presidential office, which the latter temporarily resigned in April last.

## JOHN BULL IN GLASS HOUSE.

Disgusting Conditions in Sausage and Jam Factories.

London, July 11.—The Britishers, who have been so virtuous recently over the Chicago meat packing revelations, were today confronted with the annual report of the inspector of factories and workshops, which shows that the conditions here are quite as revolting as anything alleged of the Western packing centers.

Dirty factories and disgusting methods seem to be the rule, instead of the exception. Jam factories, bakeries and sausage makers are all censured as being equally filthy, and the description of one fits most of the others. Here is the report of a typical jam factory:

"The boiling factory lay between the yard and the stable, and the horses reached the latter through the boiling room. The sanitary accommodation was hardly separated from the rooms where the fresh fruit and uncovered jam were kept, and the floors were dirty and undrained."

Another factory inspector found jam pots being washed in "liquid like dark soup, which smelled abominably." The manager informed the inspector that the water was changed "about once a week." When fished out of these evil-smelling tanks the pots were allowed to stand until dry, when they were considered ready to refill.

Inspectors of bakeries found that it was a frequent custom to bathe the children in them after the close of work on Saturdays, and the family's weekly collection of dirty clothing was sorted in the bakeries for dispatch to the laundry.

The sausage factories, says the report, are mostly owned by Germans, are small, dilapidated and poorly lit, and are infested with rats."

## UNCLE SAM'S GUARANTEE.

Roosevelt Offers It for Government Inspected Canned Meat.

Sheffield, England, July 11.—The Grocers' federation, whose annual conference is proceeding here, has received a communication from Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, enclosing a message from President Roosevelt, as follows: "You are at liberty to inform the Grocers' federation that under the new law we can and will guarantee the fitness in all respects of tinned meats bearing the government stamp. If any trouble arises therewith, protest can at once be made not merely to the sellers of the goods, but to the United States government itself."

The secretary of the federation stated that Mr. Roosevelt's message was in reply to one sent by him on behalf of the federation, saying trade was almost paralyzed and that dealers must be assured of the wholesome character of tinned goods, or otherwise they would have to stop stocking up with American brands. The speaker hoped the publication of the president's message would lead to a revival of the trade. He said the loss to the members of the federation in the canned meat trade had been very heavy.

Drastic resolutions were referred to committees, one of which pledged the grocers not to stock with American canned meats until the packers have initiated an inspection system guaranteeing the wholesomeness of their output.

## MITCHELL IS FREE.

Slayer of Holy Roller Leader is Acquitted by Jury.

Seattle, Wash., July 11.—George H. Mitchell, who shot Franz Edmund Creffield, leader of the Holy Rollers, on First avenue, May 7, was acquitted late yesterday afternoon. After nearly an hour and a half in the jury room the 12 men who have listened to the testimony in Mitchell's trial fled back and announced their verdict: "Not guilty."

Despite the advance warning of the court that no demonstration would be permitted, irrespective of the verdict, a roar of applause greeted the announcement and the court officers were powerless to still it. The courtroom was crowded, but aside from those who sat in the front row, directly under the eye of the presiding judge, the spectators applauded almost unanimously when the clerk had read the words that freed Creffield's slayer.

## Turmoil Grows in Strength.

Odesa, Russia, July 11.—Agrarian outrages and politico-industrial strikes occur daily, and are alarmingly spreading in the Southern provinces. The revolting peasantry are now evidently organized and led by professional propagandists. In an interview today a marshal of the nobility of Kherson expressed the firm conviction that the situation is inevitably and rapidly drifting to a colossal and calamitous uprising of the peasants against the landowners and that the movement will be supported by the soldiers.

## Last of Coal Mine Strike.

Philadelphia, July 11.—Virtual settlement of the strike of coal miners in the bituminous coal field, which began last April, was made in this city tonight at a conference between representatives of the United Mineworkers of America and the operators in that field. The principal terms of the settlement are a 5.55 increase in wages for all mine workers over the scale which existed before the strike; application of the check-off system to miners.

## Black Sea Fleet Mutinies.

Sevastopol, July 11.—It is reported that the ironclads Panteleimon and Three Saints have joined the garrison of the Batoum forces, which has been in mutiny. The Three Saints hoisted the red flag and the mutineers are forcibly detaining two other ironclads which had refused to join them.



From Algiers the tourist sails for Palermo, with its beautiful gulf, "The Golden Shell," encircled by lofty mountains. The city lies in a blossoming plain, was fought for, like all Sicilian cities, by Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Saracens and Normans, and, although still fairy-like of environment, retains few traces of its origin. When the last of the winter snows has melted away, the orange and judas trees bloom marvelously, and every land breeze brings the city a springtime freight of the rarest fragrance. Nature offers man an Eden here, but he, poor mortal that he is, hungers and thirsts pitifully, starving physically in this paradise of beauty.

Poverty is general in Palermo, yet it has its treasured sights—the university, the public libraries, the many famous churches, clubs and palaces, and courts of justice. In some of these edifices are mosaics which are like old tapestries, silken in appearance, but more enduring than tapestry handiwork being made of cubes of agate, of Jasper, lapis lazuli, and other rare and brilliant stones.

The people are given to many church feast days, but the poorer workers are quite industrious. The cobblers work necessarily to make the money wherewith to buy their daily macaroni. The tailors with extraordinary skill patch old clothes, which look at the beginning as if they never could be worn again. The sellers of poultry carry their wares tied together by the legs, and hung suspended from their necks. The hucksters sell cauliflower—pink, purple, green or yellow. The fountains are the centers for gossiping women and idle maids. Families often have their luncheons in open doorways. They sit on the earthen floor with the shallow platter of charcoal, whereon their meal is heated, placed between them. There is a certain friendliness about the sunny city, notwithstanding its poverty. The flowers that grow charm irresistibly, and the human element seems only incidental.

Naples never looks more beautiful than when the morning sun reveals the city in a negligence of rainbow colors, with Capri and Sorrento in sight, and Mount Vesuvius, distantly, looking in the tall, white plume it wears.

The Museum of Naples is a treasure house of artistic and archaeological gems. Its mosaics and frescoes are famous, and its pictures include "Scenes from the Story of Hercules," "Achilles Delivering Briseis to the Heracles of Agamemnon," and other classical subjects. Here, too, is found the celebrated Farnese Hercules, and a cabinet of medals and the small bronzes

unearthed in Pompeii. It is an interesting experience to view the Neapolitans under the stress of excitement, such as is witnessed when an eruption of Vesuvius is apprehended.

All night the streets are thronged with people who watch with superstitious awe the column of fire that rises fully 1,000 feet in height and the great masses of molten lava that leap up in the air and fall heavily to earth again, carrying destruction with them. The fact which excites the people most, however, is that the mountain is "awakening fire"—to use an expression of an Italian scientist—that is, opening up new craters which discharge burning streams of lava that surround and ruin neighboring villages on the mountain's slope.

They realize the appropriateness of Goethe's words, "Vesuvius is a peak of hell rising out of paradise." For all of the volcano's lower slopes are fertile vineyards, where is grown that famous wine of ashes, the Lacrima Christi. And just above are hardened lava streams, contorted like lizards and crocodiles in agony.

From Naples, by a brief drive, Pompeii, city of the dead, is reached. So deeply was this place covered by Vesuvius, that during the middle ages the site became a historic mystery. It is a sombre, lonely spot. The various houses shown to tourists have been given names in accordance with the treasures discovered in them when they were disinterred.

There is the "House of the Wounded Adonis," "The House of the Labyrinth"—so called because a mosaic of Theseus and the Minotaur was found in it; there are the "House of the Little Fountain," "The House of the Faun," "The House of the Tragic Poet." There are temples, too, the theater upon the hill, and the famous forum, never finished, where one can get the finest views from Pompeii of the mighty mountain which ever, even in comparatively peaceful mood, flames its defiance at the sun and stars of heaven.

This buried city is the best source from which to learn what the domestic life of the Romans really was. Originally settled by the Oscans, and thoroughly imbued with the civilization of classic Greece later, in 82 B. C. it fell into Roman hands and became so Romanized by its conquerors that by the time of its final destruction, in 63 A. D., it had been rebuilt in Roman style. The final catastrophe, wherein the city was buried under successive layers of ashes, red hot pumice, and ashes again, did not take place until August, 79 A. D.

## PLIGHT OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.

Aged Sunnihat Forced to Sell Tombstones of His Ancestors.

Nearly blind and helpless, Chief Sunnihat of the Alaska Haidahs arrived in the city on the steamer Al-Kl, en route to Los Angeles, Cal., to secure treatment. In order to obtain treatment for his eyes the Indian chief has sold the tombstones to the graves of his ancestors, the house in which he lived in Alaska, many curios which he has collected from the members of his tribe, and will go on an exhibition himself at Redondo, the Huntington summer resort near Los Angeles.

Chief Sunnihat and the collection of Indian curios, including three totem poles, one of which is the largest ever sent out of Alaska, are in charge of W. L. Bunard and Walter Weymouth. The house, totem poles and other curios weigh a total of about 200 tons and will be transferred to three different boats before reaching the destination.

The largest of the three totem poles is fifty feet in length and four feet four inches in circumference at the butt. The house was torn to pieces at Kasaan, Prince of Wales Island, and shipped in that manner to be erected again at Redondo.

At Redondo Chief Sunnihat will live in his own house, surrounded by the totem poles and the other curios which form the collection. He will be one of the features of the summer resort and will remain as long as his eyes are in need of treatment. He is about 70 years of age and has been chief of the Haidahs since he was 14.

The house of the Indian chief is the first house to be sold out of Alaska. When this house was built Chief Sunnihat gave a big potlatch to the members of his tribe, at which he gave away about 3,000 blankets.

The big totem pole was shipped in sections on the Al-Kl, and immediately after the arrival of the Alaska steamer in port was transferred to the Umattila for San Francisco and will be transferred again on arrival at that port for southern California.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

## The Wrong Way.

"They were drinking soda in the Genesee woman's Club. "I wish," said the fat one with gray hair, "that you could break my daughter Nell of bridges." The young one in pink smiled faintly. "I did break her last night," she said. —New York Press.

## None for Her.

"Miss Flutters sat all the evening in that thin dress, and I know she was cold." "Yes, but she says when women go around with little woolen shawls on their shoulders it's a sign of age." —Detroit Free Press.

## PEMMICAN AND "DEPUYER."

Equipped with nothing but their skill and endurance, a few ponies, a gun or two, and provision enough to last them for the day, the early mountaineers of the West set out to make their way through a vast wilderness that held all the terrors of the unknown. William T. Hamilton, a type of these self-reliant men, spent his whole life on the plains, and in "Sixty Years on the Plains" he tells, among other things, of the foods in use by the Cheyennes, with whom the plainsmen often came in contact.

The Cheyennes were and are to-day a proud and brave people. Meat is their principal food, although berries of different kinds are collected in season, as well as various roots. The kettle is on the tripod night and day. Most tribes of plain Indians dry their meat by cutting it into thin flakes and spreading it on racks and poles in the sun. Pemmican is manufactured in the following manner: The choicest cuts of meat are selected and cut into flakes and dried. Then all the marrow is collected and the best of the tallow, and both tallow and marrow are dissolved together over a slow fire. Many tribes use berries in their pemmican. Mountaineers always do unless they have sugar.

The meat is now pulverized to the consistency of mince-meat, the squaws generally doing this on a flat rock, using a pestle. A layer of meat is spread, about two inches thick, the squaws using a wooden dipper, a buffalo horn or a claw for this work. On this meat is spread a certain amount of the melted marrow and tallow, the proportion depending on the taste. This same process is repeated until the desired amount is secured. One pound of pemmican is equal in nourishment to five pounds of fresh meat.

Another important article of food, the equal of which is not to be had except from the buffalo, is "depuyer," depouille. It is a fat substance that lies along the backbone next to the hide, running from the shoulder-blade to the last rib, and about as thick as one's hand or finger. It will weigh from five to eleven pounds, according to the size or condition of the animal. It will keep indefinitely, and is used as a substitute for bread, and is superior to any bread that was ever eaten.

When going on the warpath the Indians would take some dried meat and some "depuyer" to live on, and nothing else, not even if they were to be gone for months.

Women invariably speak of an unmarried minister as talented.