



SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1895

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

Fair weather to-day.

Fresh westerly winds to-day.

Weather forecast for to-day—San Francisco and vicinity—generally fair; nearly stationary temperature; fresh westerly winds.

The light house tender Madrono leaves for the south to-morrow.

Postmaster McCoppin has established a postal station at Ocean View.

The Alaska Improvement Company has just completed a new launch.

The funeral of Patrick Slevin, ex-captain of police, took place yesterday.

The German Catholics will dedicate St. Anthony's church this morning.

The United States gunboat Pennington is on her way to San Francisco.

The Knights of St. Patrick will have their annual banquet at Delmonico's on the 17th inst.

Spring parties for the valley road will probably be in the field by the first of next month.

Rev. J. A. Henry was given a farewell letter at California Hall last night by his friends.

The Board of Prison Commissioners met yesterday, but it did not elect a warden for San Quentin.

The dedicatory exercises of the German Lutheran church of St. Marcus will be held this morning.

The Boys' High School athletes held a very successful field day at the Olympic grounds yesterday.

H. Thielman, a native of Germany, died at the Receiving Hospital last night from the effects of a grippé.

Colonel Shafter may not succeed Ruger as general. Army officers at Washington favor some of his junior officers.

Edgar Thomson, 411 California street, was treated at the Receiving Hospital last night for a leg wound in his thigh.

Ex-Fireman Dwyer charged with eloping with Miss McCurren, has returned and says he will surrender himself to the police.

The Board of Supervisors has been petitioned to give a franchise for a 50 years' franchise for cremating the city's dead.

A tournament of basket-ball match games was played in the gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian Association last night.

Five boys, whose ages range from 14 to 9 years, have been arrested for committing a series of burglaries in the Mission.

Mrs. Nellie E. Butler, a nurse during the civil war and the widow of an Union soldier, has applied for admission to the bar.

The Olympic baseball team defeated the Stanford nine yesterday and the Reliance team defeated the University of California.

Probably \$100,000 in additional subscriptions will be received for monuments at the next meeting of the valley road officials.

The annual meeting of California commandery of the Royal Legion will be held on Echo Mountain, near Pasadena, on the 15th inst.

Robbers blew open the safe in the Butterworth stained glass works on Tenth street and stole \$200 in cash and jewels valued at \$100.

The Ellis-street cable line broke down at 9 o'clock Friday night and was not being running again until 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

Walter Edgerston, convicted of robbing Isaac Gleaming, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in San Quentin by Judge Belcher yesterday.

The Fire Commissioners met last night, and among other matters accepted the resignation of Chief Inspector Duffy, who has been charged with bigamy.

The Supreme Court has decided that the City of Los Angeles cannot divert all the water in the Los Angeles River and sell it for irrigation purposes.

M. Gerlach has invented a "wave motor," which he claims will greatly cheapen the expense of generating electricity and settle the fuel problem.

Mayor Sutor signed an order accepting Guerrero street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, without knowing the contents of the document.

Samuel C. Meyer's conscience twanks as the curtain of oblivion slowly falls over the tragic death of his wife, Grace Benjamin-Meyer. He is now in the city jail.

Marie Evelyn visits Miss Rose O'Halloran, the woman astronomer, and elicits some interesting facts regarding the life and ambitions of the "girl astronomer."

The people of the Richmond district are again agitating the proposition to open up A, B and C streets and Second, Third and Fourth avenues through the city.

Fred Pilgrim, one of the victims of the explosion on the Bannockme, is in a precarious condition. Assemblyman Llewellyn is going to bring suit against the charterers of the vessel.

Thomas Flynn was before Judge Bahrs yesterday to plead to the charge of larceny brought against him in the case of the stolen watch, but he was not guilty and the case was set for trial on April 8.

Frank Ives, the billiard champion, and four other men were before Judge Bahrs yesterday with shooting craps in the Baldwin Hotel Cafe. After a hearing the cases were dismissed.

Judge Sewell has ordered Saul Cornfield to pay to R. M. Rivers \$1071. The two litigants were once partners, and now Rivers is suing Cornfield for half of what he alleges Cornfield has collected.

Mrs. Emily O'Hane, 365 1/2 Rausch street, had her husband arrested for battery, and says she will apply for a divorce. She has been married one year, and some months of her life has been in misery.

Mayor Sutor declares the Spring Valley water system is rotten and its water impure, and that the city should buy the water from the trip made yesterday. He advocates the city building its own system.

The conviction of H. M. Leonard, who was at one time manager of the Santa Clara Club and who was charged with embezzling \$8384 1/2 of the bank's money, has been affirmed by the Supreme Court.

Mr. A. P. Van Duzer will lecture before the Portia Law Club on Monday, March 11, at 8 p. m., Assembly room, Mills building. Subject: "The Character of the Law." Tickets will be admitted on payment of 25 cents.

Potatoes and potatoes are good and deserve the attention of the press. The CALL will also give proper attention to the potato, and will publish all news obtainable in regard to local artists and their doings.

The missionary schooner Hiram Bingham arrived in San Francisco yesterday. The schooner brings no tidings of the missing seaman Robert W. Logan, which disappeared in a typhoon on the Japanese coast several months ago.

It is claimed that the Jeweler has discovered that in the divorce proceedings between the late James G. Fair and his wife the former acknowledged the alleged illegitimate son as his child, and that he will figure in the Jeweler's five favorites were again "barrelled" at the track yesterday, long shots predominating. The plumpers were out some thousands of dollars at the end of the day. The feature of the day's card was the Flying stakes, won by Rey del Bandolero.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be a mass-meeting of young men between the ages of 16 and 40 years at the Young Men's Christian Association Auditorium, Mason and Ellis streets. General Dwyer will speak on a subject of his own choosing.

The lawyers argued before Judge Slack yesterday on McEnery's motion to have a copy of the Fair will admitted for use in the hearing next Saturday, and thus settle the first vexed question of procedure for the divorce suit.

F. Eisele, who kept the old Loyal restaurant, has petitioned the Superior Court to declare him insolvent. His liabilities amount to \$3778.71 and he has no assets. The estate of his property was all sold by the Sheriff under an attachment a few days ago.

William H. Holt, the newly appointed organist of Grace Church, will, by request, give an organ recital at the close of this evening's services. The programme will include: Overture, "Fountain of Youth"; "The Song of the Sea"; variations on well-known hymns; tune and march by Wely.

Francisco Herrero y Carrascosa, who lives in Madrid, Spain, has been granted 400 shares of stock in the San Francisco Gaslight Company and 800 shares in the Spring Valley Water Company. The stock was given to him by his father, and was left to her when he died recently.

Elvira M. Stacey has brought suit against the S. S. Construction Company to recover \$10,000 damages for a general shaking up and the loss of four front teeth. She was driving along the San Jose road when her horse shied at a car and the defendant's driver was thrown out of her buggy.

HOPES TO DISCOVER A NEW STAR.

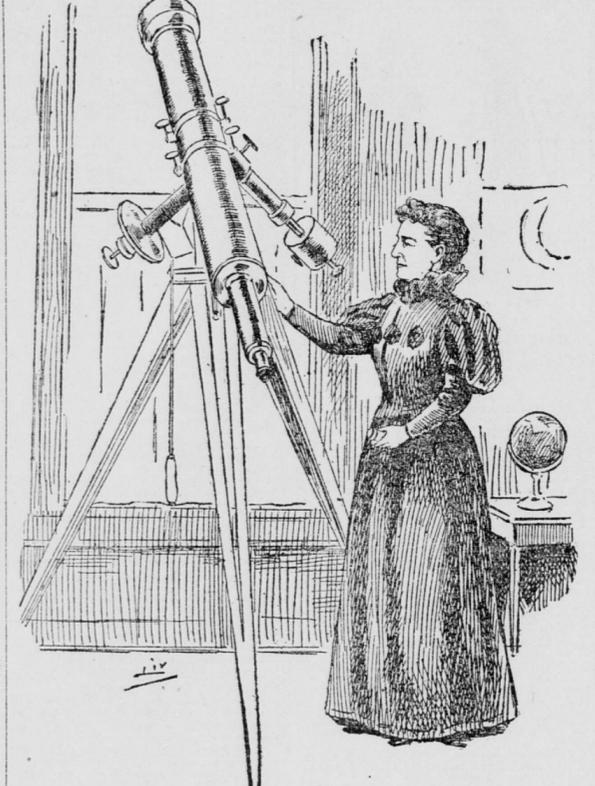
MISS O'HALLORAN, THE GIRL ASTRONOMER, WHO LIVES FOR HER WORK.

SEEMS TO LEARN BY MAGIC.

FAMOUS PROFESSORS ASTONISHED AT HER KNOWLEDGE—CAN TEACH THE MEN.

"Her great ambition," said Professor Davidson, "is to discover a variable star. I have been looking for one thirty years myself, but I should not be surprised if Miss O'Halloran stole a march on the men astronomers and found the next one that is discovered."

The professor was speaking of a woman astronomer who is a constant enigma to



ROSE O'HALLORAN, THE WOMAN ASTRONOMER, AND HER PET TELESCOPE.

him because she knows so much and so persistently hides her knowledge under a bushel of excessive modesty.

"She only lives to study the heavens," he went on to explain, "and it is my belief that she absorbs her information by some sort of magic. She borrows my new scientific books and reviews, and the next time I meet her she has every line in them at her finger's ends."

"I sometimes say to my wife that she puts them under her pillow and dreams them into her brain, for how could it be possible by mere human means for a woman who has never made a specialty of mathematics and has never had any instruction in astronomy to work out problems that puzzle famous astronomers? But I tell you she does it, and there are men well known in the profession to whom Miss O'Halloran can and does give valuable information."

"Do you really mean to say that Miss O'Halloran helps well-known men astronomers?" I asked in surprise.

Professor Davidson gave a meaning smile and said guardedly: "Well, I guess you had better not say much about any of them going to her for the results of her observations. The time has not come yet when a woman's feet; but there is no doubt about her knowing a great deal more than many men who are famous, though she makes out her observations in her own way—a way that is beyond my ken altogether, though she always 'gets there' as well or better than I could myself. Now, I will give you just one instance: Do you remember two years ago, when they were making such a fuss about having discovered some spots on the sun? Well, the day the news was telegraphed to San Francisco Miss O'Halloran was at our house, and when I told her about it she said in her quiet little way:

"Why, professor, I noticed those spots two months ago." Yes; and she had not only noticed them, but she had made charts of the spots every day they had been visible, and that is what no astronomer in the world had been doing till a big spot attracted their attention, and then all the great astronomers claimed an original discovery. They never gave any credit to the modest little woman in San Francisco who had forestalled them all."

"When asked something about Miss O'Halloran's history Professor Davidson said he did not know much except that she had come from Ireland some years ago to seek her fortune in California, as she was too proud to stay at home and be dependent, and on her father's death the estate was found not to be big enough to provide for all the large family of children."

"She gives lessons," added the professor, "and we sometimes think she denies herself comforts that her health requires in order to spend the money on astronomical instruments. Her face has grown very thin and pale lately, as if her health was not what it ought to be. But what can we do? She is as proud as Julius Caesar, and her instruments are dearer to her than her life."

"It was with some trepidation that I set out to interview the woman who imbibes astronomical knowledge by magic, and is as proud as Julius Caesar. And it is difficult to get on with her. She is very reticent, and Miss O'Halloran that very few people even know her address. At last, at 2023 Pine street, the comforting assurance was given that the lady not only lived there, but that she was at home."

The dusk was just falling as I entered Miss O'Halloran's little quiet, pale young woman, who was standing near the open window arranging a large telescope, came forward and, hearing my mission, said, with a touch of soft Irish accent:

"My work? Yes; if you want to know something about it I will explain how the observations are made. And with the air of one discussing something near and dear to her heart, Miss O'Halloran began to explain how she studies sun spots and variable stars."

At first it was hard to plunge into astron-

omy, my attention being absorbed by the strange half-wild surroundings, for in the dim, mysterious light the bare room had the appearance of some medieval astrologer's magic chamber. Strange cabalistic charts covered the walls, though no doubt they were only maps of the heavens, studded with dusky stars, and photographs of the moon's mountains and craters. Globes, spheres and astronomical instruments were half outlined in the gloaming, while the telescope, that its owner loves as if it had a heart and soul, gleamed with the last rays of light.

Through the bare windows one could see the stars appearing one by one—little little golden specks to most people, but worlds fraught with romance and mystery to Miss O'Halloran, and I could not help thinking that in a darker age her devotion to these heavenly bodies would have cost her imprisonment or death at the stake on the accusation of dealing with witchcraft.

The astronomer forgot that night had almost come and that the chilly air was blowing in through the open window as she explained with a patience and enthusiasm that would have won the most wondrous interest, why the sun has those wonderful spots that delight observers.

It was like reading a romance to hear her tell of that white-hot mass of gases that we call the sun, and how the hydrogen, thrown up thousands and thousands of miles from the surface, becomes comparatively cooler and darker in the frigid realms of space.

Even against the sun's surface these jets of hydrogen look black," she explained, "but the greatest heat we can produce makes a spot upon them as black as this pencil-mark."

Then Miss O'Halloran remembered that it was too dark to see the pencil-marks on her charts. "I will light the gas," she said, hospitably, "but first let me show you the observatory, where I can sweep the whole heavens," and she walked to the south window and pointed to a flight of wooden steps leading to the roof of a building lower than her room.

She spoke quite enthusiastically about what a good place it was to make observations, but it never seemed to strike her that the roof might be a chilly, damp spot for a delicate young woman to sit star-gazing through the long night-watches, and one only had to look at Miss O'Halloran to see that she was not at all robust. In spite of her frail appearance her pale, calm face had a convincing charm of its own, her deep-set gray eyes were large and beautiful, though they had the far-away look that people possess who are accustomed to gazing great distances—a look that sailors frequently acquire.

When the gas was lighted I asked the astronomer to show the chart she had made day by day of the sun's spots two months before the great observations had noticed anything unusual. She explained that her observation has shown the spots to acquire their maximum size and number every eleven years, and stated that two months before this was expected, she began to observe and make daily charts, marking the heliographic latitude of the spots that afterward attracted so much attention, from the time that they first appeared on the sun's east limb. All the charts were there, marking the dots on the east limb, gradually increasing in size till they disappeared on the west limb, and afterward reappearing, in almost the same heliographic latitude, but of much greater magnitude, on the east limb. It was on November 15, 1891, that Miss O'Halloran first observed the growing spots, and they were not seen at Greenwich till the 4th of February of the following year.

For three or four years Miss O'Halloran has been intensely studying variable stars, a class of distant suns that do not keep a steady light. Day by day she makes charts of different parts of the heavens, marking those stars that seem to wobble or gain in brilliancy. There are two or three that she suspects of being telescopic variables; but it takes long observation, even after the speck of light has been seen, to be sure of the nature of the star, for what are its periods for blazing out or for dimming. Before many months are over, however, the girl astronomer will probably have added another variable star to those already known.

And in the meantime she teaches by day and studies by night, throwing into her lessons such strong interest and enthusiasm that astronomy becomes no longer the dry bones of science, but something that glows with romance and interest. She has obtained recognition from astronomers on two continents, has been made an honorary member of societies into which no woman was admitted before, and yet her studies have brought her nothing more tangible than the delight.

"Does not your ambition point to a position like the one Miss Dorothea Klumpke holds?" I asked.

"Miss Klumpke's face is lighted up at the suggestion of being able to live entirely by her beloved observations. Then she shook her head and remarked with a touch of sadness:

"It requires great influence to get such an appointment, and I am not an expert in such matters. No, I expect to go on teaching."

But looking at her frail form I could not help wondering how long she would be able to stand the strain of day and night work, all done so ardently. When this genius is gone beyond our ken perhaps we shall wake up to what she was, and give her honor when it is too late to be of any use to her. We can wonder now at the way the seventeenth century treated Galileo, but future generations will perhaps wonder why Rose O'Halloran was not more appreciated.

MARIE EVELYN.

THEY DID NOT CHOOSE A WARDEN.

PRISON COMMISSIONERS MET, BUT SAID NOTHING ABOUT AN ELECTION.

THE GOVERNOR MAY ASSIST.

HYPNOTIC INFLUENCE HAS MADE TROUBLE IN SAN QUENTIN PRISON.

There was no election of a Warden at San Quentin Prison when the Board of State Prison Directors met yesterday. As Warden Hale's term will expire on April 1, it was generally expected that the board would elect a successor, or probably re-elect him for the next four years.

The Prison Commissioners would not discuss the subject and left earlier than usual after hastily transacting business of the month. Director Ivory said he did not know exactly how it stood.

"The election was never mentioned," he said, "and I don't know what the board intends doing. This was the regular monthly meeting, and Mr. Hale's term of office will end on April 1. But he can hold his office until re-elected or a successor is appointed."

Mr. Ivory was asked about rumors to the effect that Governor Budd may make changes in the board "for cause."

"Well, I've heard it said," he replied, "that I was not legally appointed, because my appointment was apparently expired on the 1st of January. The same thing obtains in Mr. Neff's case. Then I understand it is charged that some of the board supplied material to the prisons, which is a violation of the rules. Either that they travel on railroad passes. Either charge would be sufficient grounds for the Governor to take action, if he so wished. But I don't know that there is any truth in them."

From a legal point of view the constitution is considered so delightfully uncertain regarding appointments of prison directors or wardens that precedent may cut no figure in the Governor's action. Governor Budd's appointment was apparently expired on the 1st of January, and after he took office. The only director he did not move was John Boggs. Then Governor Bartlett made no changes, but the Waterman board was dissolved, and the board was re-elected. Warden Shirley, who had been re-elected for a second term, was removed after holding office seven weeks on the second term. His place was filled by General McLean, who was moved by Markham three years and three months later.

In the summer of 1883, when Stoneman changed the board to suit himself, the four deposed directors fought for six months to get their cases into court, and to regain office, having been appointed for ten years and still having some years to serve. They failed, however, as the Governor is sole judge of the cause of removal.

Prison officials have not the slightest doubt that Governor Budd can pursue the course taken by Stoneman, should he wish to make changes or appointments in Folsom and San Quentin prisons. For although the law is apparently strict on the point of Prison Commissioners' appointment, there is a clause which virtually places them at the Governor's mercy.

A full board met at San Quentin yesterday, with Director Deque in the chair. Benjamin F. Merritt's petition for employment as guard was referred to the Warden with power to act.

The California Company asked for a loan of 200 bales of jute until the ship Miranda arrives from Calcutta. Only 120 bales are in the prison, and the mill uses from 750 to 800 bales a month. The request was referred to Mr. Deque and the Warden.

A letter from Dunsmuir & Sons was read asking that a new test of their coal be made, as in their opinion the last test was not properly made, and they were satisfied with the results of recent experiments and declined this proposition.

The Warden reported that Convicts James Lamb and Lee Brown, boys, wished to be transferred to the Preston School of Industry. Lamb had served a term in the Whittier Reform School, so his case was dropped, but action on Brown's request was postponed for a month.

An advisability of giving discharged convicts their former parole papers to other counties from which they were taken was discussed. It was made discretionary with the Warden to furnish convicts tickets or the equivalent in money.

The Warden reported that he had been instructed not to buy any more supplies for the barber-shop, and henceforth the officers must supply themselves with barber's materials.

Bills aggregating \$12,059 were ordered paid for February.

Four months' credits were restored to John Haley, a convict from San Francisco, who lost a year's credits for fighting in the prison.

A convict named Lang, from Alameda, serving a term of imprisonment for burglary, attempted to escape Friday evening. He was unbalanced mentally and at lock-up time stole away into the large deserted furniture factory, where he was found half an hour later lying on a heap of rubbish.

The warden reported he had found that Mrs. Martin, in prison for swindling a California land out of \$14,000 by hypnotism, was responsible for all the trouble made by Mrs. Werner, another prisoner. Mrs. Werner killed her husband in San Francisco. Some time ago she began to mark those stars that seem to wobble or gain in brilliancy. There are two or three that she suspects of being telescopic variables; but it takes long observation, even after the speck of light has been seen, to be sure of the nature of the star, for what are its periods for blazing out or for dimming. Before many months are over, however, the girl astronomer will probably have added another variable star to those already known.

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MARIE EVELYN.

THEY DID NOT SHOOT CRAPS.

FRANK IVES, THE BILLIARD CHAMPION, AND FOUR OTHERS ON TRIAL.

AS THE SHAKING WAS FOR DRINKS THE CASES WERE DISMISSED.

The arrest of Frank Ives, the champion billiard-player, George Easton, the horseman, Samuel Howard, George Britton and Edward Isaacs, in the Baldwin cafe on Friday night on a charge of playing craps caught quite a sensation among the frequenters of the cafe. When the cases were called in Judge Conlan's court yesterday morning many friends of the defendants were present and watched the proceedings with interest.

Policeman McGrayson, who made the arrest, testified that he was specially detailed to stop gambling. He was passing along Powell street, and happening to look through one of the windows of the cafe, he saw Britton and Howard shooting craps at a table. The other three were sitting at the table. He walked in and stood about ten minutes watching the play. He saw one man changing hands and then he went outside and got Officer MacLean to go back with him. He placed the five men under arrest.

McGrayson was asked by the Judge if he was familiar with the craps game. The officer gave the Judge practical illustration of the fact that he knew the game well.

"Was that the only gambling game you saw being played in the cafe?" asked the Judge.

"That was the only one I could find that night," replied McGrayson.

"You couldn't find a gambling game with a lantern," said Attorney Kowalsky, who appeared for the defendants.

"The place where the defendants were seated," said Kowalsky, "could not only be seen from the street but by every one who entered the cafe, and it is preposterous to say that the board was a trap game there. Why didn't you arrest every one who entered the cafe?"

McGrayson did not reply.

The defendants all swore that they were not shooting craps, but were shaking dice for a bottle of wine.

"The prosecution has failed to establish a case," said the Judge, "and I believe the defendants when they say they were shaking dice for a bottle of wine."

"Your Honor can, of course, give the Grand Jury whatever instructions you think proper; but as I have sworn to give the body my best advice, and to be in fact its legal adviser, I shall naturally do my best to expound to them what I believe to be the law in whatever case may come before it."

The remarks just quoted were the wind-up of quite a little tilt between District Attorney Foote and Judge Morrow in the United States District Court yesterday. The whole matter arose over the question of the power of the Grand Jury to call witnesses.

They sent a message to Judge Morrow, and his Honor met them in open court. The foreman asked whether the body had the power to subpoena a witness independent of the District Attorney.

The court told them that they had the power to call any one who lived within the Ninth Judicial District. It was then intimated that District Attorney Foote would not call a certain gentleman that the Grand Jury wanted to hear from, and was generally understood that the witness in question was C. P. Huntington.

From this point the foreman branched to the interstate commerce law, and the foreman asked a question of C. P. Huntington dropped up. Foote, it appears, had advised the jurors that the evidence only showed a crime of intent and that an indictment would not lie. The jurors thought differently and wanted C. Huntington subpoenaed. It was on this point that the tilt occurred. Judge Morrow for a time ruled against the District Attorney, but when it was shown that there was no breach of the interstate commerce law in Stone's case he agreed that the crime was only one of intent. He then pointed out to the jury that the word "pass" is not used in the act, but that any "pass" is discriminating between States was guilty.

When the matter had all been smoothed over District Attorney Foote said he was perfectly willing to call any and all witnesses the Grand Jury might want to hear from, but that he would not put the United States to the expense of trying a man who could never be convicted.

There are said to be nearly 600 orders of nobility in Europe.

WILLIAM J. FLORENCE in the "Almighty Dollar" is immortalized by the cigar named after his great play.

WIDE SCOPE OF AN ORAL ARGUMENT.

S. M. SHORTRIDGE HAS HIS FINAL SAY IN THE GREAT INSURANCE CASE.

D. M. DELMAS WILL CLOSE.

NOT ONLY THE INSURANCE COMPANY BUT THE PEOPLE ARE INTERESTED.

Samuel M. Shortridge closed his argument in the injunction proceedings of the Continental Insurance Company against the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific Coast yesterday. It was an able effort, and United States Circuit Judge McKenna showed his appreciation of the points raised by counsel by stopping him on several occasions to ask for further information on the subject.

"I will ask the court," said Mr. Shortridge in conclusion, "to note the non-intercourse laws laid down by the defendants; to pay special attention to the penalty that such rules impose on the insurer; to note the injury it inflicts upon the agents of the Continental Insurance Company, and lastly the continual damage it is doing to the business of the company itself." Mr. Shortridge then read a portion of the complaint, which sets forth that the Board of Underwriters is combined to charge the property-owners 15 per cent in excess of the rate which the Continental and other non-intercourse companies are prepared to do business.

He then asked for an injunction in order that the Continental might try to break up its monopoly and give the public competitive rates.

Judge McKenna—What can be done in regard to the agents you speak of, and how can the court act so as to give the insurer and the insured equal justice?

Shortridge—We aim at the suspension of these non-intercourse laws by means of an injunction. This arbitrary law set up by the Board of Underwriters is unjust to the Continental and equally so to the public.

Judge McKenna—Then one of the things you would have the court do would be to enjoin the writing of these letters to the agents of the Continental Insurance Company?

Shortridge—I would ask that they be prohibited.

Judge McKenna—You state that the defendants decline to receive or place re-insurance on the board of the Continental Insurance Company? refuse to do business with property-owners who insure in the Continental?

Shortridge—I do, and I think a court of equity will by proper decree, prevent boycott. They assign to the property-owners as a reason for not doing so that the plaintiff company is not a member of the board, and that they cannot therefore do business with this company. It is a menace to the people; it seeks to arbitrarily control the insurance business on the Pacific Coast—to create an oppressive monopoly; its object, its purpose is, therefore, unlawful, opposed to public policy. This court should prevent the carrying into effect of this unlawful contract's unlawful purposes.

The attorney then quoted the case of a Cincinnati typographical union which attacked over the plaintiff's printing office. Clerks were sent to all the patrons of the latter and his business suffered a great deal. He applied for an injunction and it was granted. Mr. Shortridge then drew analogies between the Continental case and the one at bar. In conclusion, he said:

"This organization is an unlawful combination against public policy. It destroys competition among its members and by its means it seeks to create an oppressive monopoly. The public is greatly injured. If it were the people who were bringing suit in this instance, they would be a moment's doubt as to the outcome, and as the interests of the people and the Continental Insurance Company are so closely allied we trust that the result will be the same. In the event of injury, we ask your Honor to issue we will suggest after carefully considering the matter."

Charles Page of Page & Zells opened the case for the Board of Underwriters. He went over the case as presented by Shortridge, and carefully analyzed the argument in favor of an injunction. He referred to the vast sums involved in the case and the reputable business men who were members of the Board of Underwriters. He insisted that no one had been coerced into joining the ranks of the Board of Underwriters. It was late in the afternoon when he concluded his address, and the court adjourned until 11 o'clock on March 11 a. m., at which hour D. M. Delmas will argue for the Continental Insurance Company.

A MORGUE MYSTERY SOLVED.

B. Bernard of Sacramento Was