WAS MISLED BY DUNN.

Further Developments in the Case of the Oakland Boat Suicide.

WAS HER NAME FORSYTHE?

The Man Was In Vallejo Last Night. He Has Quite a Record.

There were new developments yesterday in the case of the girl who jumped off the Oakland ferry-boat into the bay, and left letters behind which showed that she was in a despairing frame of mind through having been betrayed by one C. W. Dunn. All the particulars as far as known conduce to place Dunn in a very bad light. Everything goes to show that Dunn has made an unenviable record for himself all along the Pacific Coast in the same role in which he figures in this case.

The unfortunate victim left a number of letters, to which she had signed the name "Nettie Chase."

That was not her name. Her right name, according to statements made by a number of persons who profess to be friends of the missing girl, was Mary Elizabeth Forsythe. They assert that she was frequently in the company of C. W. Dunn, whose right name is said to be Charles Dunning. Miss Forsythe came to San Francisco from Denver, Colo., about three years ago. She had met Dunning on a train bound west between Ogden and San Francisco and had become intimate with him. Miss Forsythe, it is said, followed no occupation in this city, but it has been stated that she received an income every six months—amount not known—and that Dunning benefited by this money.

The records of the United States Secret Service Department in this city show that Charles Dunning, or C. W. Dunn, or James Brooks, has been in pursuit of queer business enterprises for some time. On April 1, 1892, he was arrested by United States Postal Inspector Erwin on a charge of unlawfully representing himself as an officer of the Postal Service. He was then going under the names of Dunning, Dunn and James Brooks, and had in his possession a number of envelopes on which was printed the address and credentials of James Brooks, at that time head of the Secret Service in Washington. All of these envelopes had been printed in Oakland. The law, however, did not reach Dunn, or Dunning, because he did not use the envelopes to defraud the Government, as in every case he placed the necessary postage stamps on letters sent out. He was held in custody for a number of weeks, but was subsequently released for want of evidence sufficient to warrant prosecution. At the time of his arrest Dunning was sweeper and general roustabout in St. Mary's College, Oakland.

The following letter, addressed "Mr. Hawkins, Coroner," was received at the Morgue yesterday morning:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12, 1895.

Mr. Hawkins—SIR: My intentions were to allow Miss Chase's secret to die with her, but as she left a note not only to you, but one to be given to the man who betrayed her, I will therefore explain who the scoundrel is. I know not the present address of this man, who is married, but his full name, as far as I know, is C. W. Dunn, and he returned a short time ago from a trip to Honolulu, and until two weeks ago has been visiting in Napa and other country towns. He ran away with a girl one year ago and was married at Fresno, but the girl was not of age and her brother attempted to kill him one day. He led Miss Chase to believe that he was a single man, betrayed her, and then informed her that he was already married. He intended to take her to Dr. Schmidt on Market street, but she did not want to go. Chase is an assumed name to keep her parents in the dark. Respectfully,

HER FRIEND, L. B.

At 407 Mason street there lives a handsome young woman who says she is the wife of C. W. Dunn, the man in the case. When asked about her husband and his connection with the young woman who leaped from the ferry-boat, Mrs. Dunn said:

"I think the young woman in question must have been out of her head. My husband did not care for women other than me. He is not at home now and I don't know when he will be home—perhaps in a week, perhaps in a month. As to the story that he betrayed the lady who has given her name as Nettie Chase, I don't believe it. If he had done such a thing he would have told me about it."

"Handsome Charley" has been the cognomen by which Mr. Dunn or Dunning has been known for some time. The handsome young man has left a record and is known to have operated in several towns outside of San Francisco as will be seen by the following telegrams:

PETALUMA, CAL., April 12.—C. W. Dunn, the waiter whose infelicity is reported in San Francisco papers to have caused the suicide of Nettie Chase from the Oakland ferry, has a bad record. He was once beaten and had several teeth knocked out by a wronged husband, and was later horsewhipped by a woman. He was known here as "Handsome Charley." Dunn has left Petaluma.

VALLEJO, CAL., April 12.—Regarding Nettie Chase there are letters in the possession of Coroner Hawkins that are identical with letters in the possession of the Vallejo Chronicle. This morning Dunn arrived in Vallejo on the early boat and paid a visit to this office. He stated that he did not know the woman who jumped off the Oakland boat, and announced his intention of calling on Hawkins on his return to San Francisco to-night and also on the newspaper offices. "I have nothing to say," said Dunn, when asked to give his side of the story. "The woman who took her life I do not know, but I will identify her if the body is recovered and I can do so." When shown the handwriting of the letters he failed to recognize it, and shook his head with surprise.

Quality, not quantity, is what the people want. Continued trials prove that a single teaspoonful of Dr. Price's is worth double the quantity of any other baking powder.

AN EASTER GREETING.

Pupils of Bernal Heights School Send a Basket of Flowers to Superintendent Moulder.

Three little schoolgirls climbed up the front steps of Superintendent Moulder's residence on Bush street last evening a little before 6 o'clock, rang his bell and to the servant who answered handed the great basket of flowers they were carrying, with the request that he "Please give them to Mr. Moulder."

The flowers were the Easter greeting of the Bernal Heights School Garden Club and Circle.

When Superintendent Moulder came home and found the perfect garden of flowers spread out in his parlor he was as much pleased over the pretty compliment as any schoolboy might be with a new bicycle. He said the present of a gold-headed cane could not have touched him so. In an envelope attached to one of the bunches was the following note:

Mr. Moulder, Superintendent—DEAR SIR: Your interest in school gardens and your love of flowers have prompted us to send you these few blossoms, many of which were plucked from the school garden. The wild ones are from the fields near us. May they serve to convey to you our Easter greetings.

Pupils of Bernal Heights School.

The few blossoms comprised great bunches of callas, forget-me-nots, La France roses, California poppies, marguerites, wallflowers and others. A bunch of daisies was marked, "Our school flower."

In another envelope was written in a clear schoolgirl hand a short history of the Bernal Heights Garden Club, which was organized as long ago as January, 1891, with the object of "planting and keeping in order a garden in the schoolyard."

The duty of the president of the club is to "see that every member delegated to work shall do the work assigned him," and "every member must learn all he can about the cultivation of plants, suggest plans for beautifying the school grounds and encourage all persons to beautify their grounds."

All this came to the superintendent with the force of an inspiration. "This is the only way my hope of seeing all the school grounds beautified may be realized," he said, "just through organizations like this. I hope to see something of the kind in every school. When I have visitors who want to see the schools I shall take them to Bernal Heights after this."

The Bernal Heights school is on Cortland avenue, near Moultrie street, Miss M. E. Keating principal.

BUDD'S APPOINTMENTS.

Military Affairs to Be Taken Up Early the Coming Week.

Governor Budd declares that the Board of Health will be appointed without regard to politics. Its members, he says, will be chosen for their special fitness alone, and one of the four will be a Republican.

"I do not know whom I will appoint," he said. "I will make no choice for three weeks. In about a week I will come to San Francisco and will carefully investigate the fitness of the various candidates."

The boundary lines of the three military brigade districts will be marked out in the next few days. Then the Governor will name the brigadier-generals.

At present he refuses to say who the lucky men are and intimates that he is in doubt whether to make Fresno or Los Angeles the headquarters of the Southern Brigade.

From a political standpoint, of course, Los Angeles has the strongest claims. From a military point of view, Fresno presents many advantages, the chief of which, according to the Governor, is that as a base of supplies it would not be likely to be interfered with by a foreign warlike nation. This fact assumes importance when Mr. Budd follows it up by stating that every action in regard to the National Guard will be taken for military reasons.

MR. LIVERNASH WILL QUIT

R. A. McDonald's Counsel Wishes to Withdraw From the Case.

Some Interesting Testimony Regarding the McDonald Finances.

An interesting point, involving a dramatic scene, came up in Judge Murphy's court yesterday, relieving the monotony of "law and motion" day. The issue was notice filed by Attorney E. J. Livernash of intention to ask leave of the court to withdraw from his position as attorney for R. H. McDonald Jr. in the case now pending against him. His motion to this effect was opposed by R. H. McDonald Jr., who was represented for this purpose by Attorney W. H. Jordan.

R. H. McDonald Jr. was in court, having been brought in by attendants and deposited on a bench, where he lay throughout the proceedings, tenderly cared for by his wife, his head being swathed by bandages.

District Attorney Barnes appeared, anxious to have the McDonald case set, and gradually the courtroom filled with lawyers keenly interested in the question of an attorney's rights to his clients.

Attorney Jordan made the opening motion that Attorney Livernash be restrained from deserting his client. He produced a contract signed by Livernash agreeing, in consideration of the payment of $1300, to serve R. H. McDonald Jr. as attorney until the termination of the cases against him, without further fee.

Livernash then took the stand, and stated that it would be useless for him to remain as attorney for R. H. McDonald Jr., as the latter and wife refused to follow out the line of defense which he desired to offer. He said that that line of defense was insanity, but that his client would not accede to it nor supply nim with the necessary funds to pursue this line. He had asked for $1500 to follow up his line of defense and it had been refused.

"I undertook to defend McDonald," said Livernash, "and I believe he could be acquitted if my line is followed out, but it is useless for me to remain in the case on any other terms. I only ask that they put up the money I ask if they can. I regret exceedingly that these intimate matters between counsel and client should be brought out, and that the time of the court should be taken up with such a small matter."

"I do not regard it as a small matter," rejoined Judge Murphy. "There is an important principle involved here—the duty of an attorney to his client. I hold it very doubtful whether an attorney who has made an agreement to defend a client, and who has received compensation therefor, has any right to withdraw. I have always zealously guarded the rights of attorneys, and I also think clients have some rights. Here is a contract, Mr. Livernash, which appears binding upon you."

"I have served this client faithfully for a year," went on Attorney Livernash, "and I submit that it is useless for me to continue. I do not wish to be involved in the failure of his case through no fault of mine."

"I don't think you have any option in the matter," said the court, and Livernash stepped down to make way for Mrs. R. H. McDonald Jr.

Mrs. McDonald, in reply to questions by Attorney Jordan, stated that she had no means wherewith to satisfy Livernash's demands.

"I have a few hundred dollars," she said, "I don't know how many. I had $5000 when the trial began, and Mr. Livernash has spent $3000 of that. I have two children to support. Yes, I object, I object to Livernash being discharged."

Attorney Livernash proceeded to question the witness as to her knowledge of the disposition of the $3000 alleged to have been given to him. Mrs. McDonald admitted that Dr. Jenkinson had been paid; also A. L. Jennings $325, General Willey $50, Judge Darwin $300, besides others for gathering 2000 affidavits. Livernash himself had paid for presenting the elaborate motion for a change of venue. Mrs. McDonald said she left $800 at one time in the safe for Livernash, and Dr. McDonald had sent him $500. Afterward she remembered it was $300 for him and $200 for Judge Darwin.

Finally the motion was submitted and the trial of the McDonald case was set for May 13.

To strike the shackles of dyspepsia from a suffering people is a part of the mission of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

Little Willie Not in It.

Professor Wormwood is exhibiting his trained monkeys and dogs at the Fountain this week. In the crowd that left the theater yesterday afternoon was a middle-aged man accompanied by his bright little daughter, who did not look over 7 years old. Her comments were enthusiastic and original.

"Say, pop, I liked those little men monkeys, and I wish I had some of 'em for brothers and sisters. They can undress 'emselves, and that's more'n our Willie can do."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Sir Benjamin Richardson, a noted English physician, thinks that the normal period of human life is about 110 years, and that seven out of ten average people ought to live that long, if they took proper care of themselves.

WOMAN'S ADVANCEMENT.

Preparations Under Way for a Pacific Coast Congress.

THE HOME TO BE DISCUSSED.

Meeting of Representatives at the Young Men's Christian Association.

A preliminary meeting for the purpose of developing interest in the Woman's Congress, which will convene in this city on May 20, was held yesterday afternoon at the Young Men's Christian Association. The attendance was large and thoroughly representative of that progressive element which seeks to lead popular thought to a higher conception of the home, and to make clear its position in industrial, social and political affairs. The "new" woman was not prominently in evidence, but the "home" woman was everywhere, and when Rev. C. O. Brown, in the course of an address pregnant with striking epigrams, said, "The home is the dynamo of the world and the fireside is the thermometer of the republic," she cheered lustily.

Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper presided, and in her brief address of welcome spoke of what had been accomplished in the past by such gatherings as the one proposed and what was hoped for in the future. She called attention to the general topic of discussion at the coming congress—the home—and expressed a desire that a widespread interest might be kindled to a broader intelligence and better understanding of that half of human affairs in which woman is pre-eminently concerned.

Mrs. Cooper then introduced Rev. C. O. Brown of the First Congregational Church, who asked for divine blessing and guidance.

Secretary McCoy of the Y. M. C. A. was then presented, and spoke as follows:

This is primarily the age of woman and never, possibly, in the history of the world has she so come to the front and taken her legitimate place as during the past few years, and I am sure I voice the sentiment of all true men when I say that every man who respects and protects womanhood rejoices in the progress she is making to-day. She has entered the busy marts of commercial life, the halls of education and of other public institutions.

The Young Men's Christian Association in San Francisco and throughout the country owes a debt of gratitude to the women. I remember on my arrival here fourteen years ago a committee of eminent women waited on me and welcomed me to this city, and were rejoiced in the fact that I had come here to do what I could for the moral elevation of young manhood, and pledged their sympathy and their co-operation as far as it might be practicable in the furtherance of our great work for young men.

The old building on Sutter street was uninviting, and I suggested to the ladies that there ought to be raised at least $6000 for refurnishing and beautifying those quarters in order to make them attractive to young men. They voted unanimously to do it, and within six weeks every dollar of money was raised, and the building made as beautiful and attractive as possible.

God bless the mothers and the sisters and the wives who are doing so much for the moral tone and spiritual elevation of every community.

Miss Mollie E. Connors of the Oakland High School was the next speaker. Miss Connors said in part:

After all perhaps it is a graceful thing to have Oakland represented here this afternoon. Poor little Oakland, her older sister has been so jealous of her always, and all because she had the good fortune, once upon a time, to choose the right side of the bay.

From a business point of view, too, she has been looked upon with much disfavor, though many of these same business men establish homes and help to keep Oakland what she has always been—a city of schools, churches and homes—an eminently satisfactory condition of affairs, however, from the standpoint of woman.

Much has been said in regard to the merits of any congress—this coming together of people interested in the same subject.

One fault, which was perhaps justly found with the programme of last year, was that men were not represented upon it; of course, there can never be any true, happy woman world in which man shall not have a representative influence; no congress hereafter can be considered a perfect success unless there can be expressed therein the best thought of both men and women.

Yet man would not have been interesting in the subject under discussion—Woman. He could only theorize. All through the ages he has been ever fond of "harping on my daughter"; we know his opinions of her—they have come to us in song and story all through the ages, a little running refrain of "Be to her virtues very kind, be to her faults a little blind." We are all familiar with the woman whom man has idealized; we have not much use for her however, we can set up ideals of our own, much higher, much nobler, much truer to the given conditions. As for man, he has much to study, much to learn in the future, before it would be possible for him to fairly take part in any discussion which has for its subject—Woman.

All the same he did not like being left out last year. He argued that it was a sign of our narrowness, and one of our leading lights here in San Francisco was heard to say in plaintive accents, "It is in order now for the men to call a convention and therein offer up our heartfelt thanks to heaven that no resolutions relative to our utter extermination were passed by the women."

Of course, too, there are the humorous things that seem to gather, more especially about a woman's meeting—and for which we must expect good-natured raillery. We have made a good beginning for May in the subject chosen, "The Home." All study now to be of any value must employ the historical method, and it is a matter of congratulation that a little band of women on this far-off western coast should be able to send out a scheme of study so thoroughly in harmony with advanced thought. Repeated failures have taught the good school people that the student cannot take in at once what has been the result of the concentrated thought of ages—the student in the order of history must go through the various steps which man has taken if he is to get a true appreciation of his subject. Your committee has planned the study along these latest lines of work.

Scientific research is part of the brightest work of the day. One is glad to see it given so much prominence in a programme which from its subject might well be handled from the emotional side. There is no special mention of child study, which bids fair to be the lifework of some of our best educators, but no doubt it will be ably considered in some of our discussions.

And, lastly, what of the spirit which should animate us in preparing for this congress? Surely it must be a spirit of work, of study, a striving to reach after all the truth the congress may hold for us. There must be above all a setting for ourselves of high ideals, for after all, her ideal is the true measure of the woman.

The true woman of to-day will not look backward, proud of her advancement, of her achievement in the past, but with a rare simplicity she will look forward to the beautiful womanhood the future may make possible; grand in her humility, she will signify and keep sacred the name of woman. To dignify womanhood is the mission of the Woman's Congress, the surest way to elevate great struggling humanity. May there be light to guide us; strength given to help us.

Make no more giants, God,
But elevate the race at once! We ask
To put forth just our strength, our human strength,
Gifted alike, all eagle-eyed, true-hearted,
See if we cannot beat thine angels yet.
Such is our task!

Can one add more to the words of Paracelsus?

Rev. William Rader of the First Congregational Church, Oakland, followed Miss Connors, speaking briefly of the influence of the home in all the affairs of life and the necessity for a high moral standard around the hearth, where early impressions are taken on and worn through life. "The need of the world to-day," said Dr. Rader, "is a generation of noble mothers."

Dr. C. O. Brown and Dr. Hirst both had encouraging words to say for the movement, and predicted as the result of such meetings as the coming congress a sturdier and nobler national life. The latter paid a high tribute to the work of Mrs. Frances Willard and Mrs. Cooper in their efforts for the uplifting of women.

Among those present were: Mrs. William Alvord, Miss Kate Atkinson, Mrs. George Barstow, Miss Mary D. Bates, Miss M. D. Boruck, Miss May Bourne, Dr. Amy Bowen, Mrs. John M. Burnett, Mrs. A. M. Burns, Mrs. Isidore Burns, Mrs. A. B. Butler, Mrs. Daniel Callaghan, Mrs. Marriner Campbell, Mrs. W. B. Carr, Mrs. Helen A. Carter, Mrs. May L. Cheney, Mrs. J. G. Conrad, Mrs. P. B. Cornwall, Mrs. Mary Lynde Craig, Mrs. Ella Sterling Cummins, Mrs. Frances Davies, Mrs. Horace Davis, Mrs. James R. Deane, Mrs. Louis P. Drexler, Mrs. W. B. Ewer, Mrs. Nellie Blessing Eyster, Mrs. Lillian P. Ferguson, Mrs. Mary A. Flint, Mrs. Clara Foltz, Miss J. George, Mrs. H. Gibbons Jr., Mrs. Maria F. Grey, Mrs. A. S. Hallidie, Miss Sarah D. Hamlin, Mrs. W. B. Harrington, Mrs. Ralph C. Harrison, Mrs. Phœbe Hearst, Mrs. Charles Holbrook, Mrs. Moses Hopkins, Miss Caroline C. Jackson, Miss F. M. Jewett, Mrs. E. P. Keeney, Miss Cordelia Kirkland, Mrs. Mary Clay Knapp, Miss Isabelle Knight, Miss Mary Lake, Dr. Lucia M. Lane, Mrs. Jerome Lincoln, Mrs. Robert Mackenzie, Mrs. V. G. Maddox, Miss Lillie J. Martin, Mrs. Ruth McFee, Mrs. J. F. Merrill, Dr. Emma Sutro Merritt, Mrs. W. H. Mills, Mrs. H. K. Moore, Mrs. Alexander Morrison, Miss Josie T. Molloy, Mrs. M. H. Myrick, Miss Rose O'Halloran, Mrs. George Oulton, Miss Jean Parker, Mrs. James M. Pierce, Mrs. Sturtevant Peet, Mrs. M. E. Pendleton, Mrs. W. P. Redington, Mrs. A. A. Sargent, Dr. Elizabeth Sargent, Mrs. W. H. Sears, Mrs. W. R. Shafter, Mrs. A. D. Sharon, Mrs. L. S. Sherman, Mrs. Robert Sherwood, Miss Millicent W. Shinn, Miss Harriet M. Skidmore, Dr. Virginia T. Smiley, Rev. Lila F. Sprague, Mrs. E. W. Steele, Mrs. Horatio Stebbins, Miss Anna M. Stovall, Mrs. F. J. Symmes, Mrs. A. T. Toomey, Mrs. Frona E. Waite, Mrs. Cyrus Walker, Mrs. Philip Weaver, Miss Mary B. West, Mrs. Lovell White, Mrs. Horace Wilson, Mrs. L. S. Wilson, Mrs. M. R. Wilson, Miss Eva Withrow, Mrs. S. S. Wright, Mrs. M. H. de Young, Mrs. Granville Abbott, Mrs. Lloyd Baldwin, Dr. C. Annette Buckel, Miss Sophie E. Carlton, Mrs. Remi Chabot, Mrs. Robert F. Coyle, Mrs. B. F. Dunham, Miss Ray Frank, Mrs. Sanborn Ginn, Mrs. D. W. Gelwicks, Mrs. Emma Shafter Howard, Mrs. Harriet Howe, Mrs. L. G. Judd, Mrs. Grace M. Kimball, Dr. Mary Knox, Miss Mary Lambert, Mrs. J. G. Lemmon, Mrs. H. P. Livermore, Mrs. McChesney, Mrs. A. B. Nye, Mrs. A. A. Pennoyer, Mrs. Pedar Sather, Dr. S. I. Shuey, Mrs. Asa Simpson, Mrs. F. M. Smith, Mrs. Frederick S. Stratton, Mrs. Gordon Stolp, Miss Carrie A. Vincent, Mrs. Henry Wadsworth and Miss Anita Whitney.

A FIGHT WITH A FIEND.

Desperate Struggle Between a Physician and a Morphine Maniac.

Presence of Mind and Chloroform Saved Dr. W. O. Wilcox's Life.

Dr. W. O. Wilcox, the demonstrator of anatomy of the California Medical College, had a narrow escape from death yesterday at the hands of a maddened morphine-eater. Had the physician lost his nerve for a single instant under the trying ordeal to which he was subjected a far different ending to the affair would have been recorded.

Dr. Wilcox returned from the college of the faculty of which he is a member about 12 o'clock. In the patients' sitting-room stood a young man of about 20 years, of light build and that sallowness of complexion which betokens the excessive use of

Dr. W. O. Wilcox.
[*From a photograph.*]

some deadly drug. His eyes glared fiercely, and he trembled with suppressed excitement. He appeared to know the physician, but to the doctor he was a complete stranger.

"He told me he desired to see me urgently," said Dr. Wilcox in speaking of the affair. "I readily detected that he was a morphine fiend, and, as I do not care to treat such patients, I told him he would have to go elsewhere. I entered the consulting-room, and, despite my protest, he followed me. I threatened to remove him by force, whereupon he burst into tears and begged I would give him only one 'shot' of the drug. I hesitated, and, thinking I was about to refuse for the second time, his manner became threatening. In the next moment I was in the presence of a veritable madman."

Instead of being a supplicant for favors, the morphine fiend now commanded that his request be complied with. On the operating table lay a keen surgeon's knife, with a blade six inches in length. The madman's attention was now directed toward it, and in another moment he had possessed himself of it and was waving it with ferocious energy.

"Give me morphine, or I will cut your heart out!" he hissed.

Dr. Wilcox felt that he was in a tight place, but he did not lose his presence of mind or evince any fear whatever. He laughed at the fellow's threat, but he admits the effort was a sickly one.

"I thought of calling for help," said he, "but I feared that would precipitate matters. The fellow showed by his conduct that he thought only of wreaking vengeance on me, and in fact, he had forgotten all about morphine. I stood near my drug-case, and the first object that my eye rested upon was a six-ounce bottle of chloroform. I quickly grabbed it, and had hardly done so when the fiend made a lunge at me with the knife. I removed the cork, and as he followed me I dashed some of the liquid into his face. It stopped him for a moment, and in the interval I soaked my handkerchief with the fluid. He sprang at me again, and the next instant I grabbed his right arm with my left hand and with the other held the saturated handkerchief over his mouth and nostrils. He struggled furiously, but as he was physically weak I succeeded in holding him long enough to give the chloroform a chance to do its work. It only took a minute, and in the next moment he sank to the floor completely anesthetized. I then gave him a 'shot' of morphine, and when he became conscious he disclaimed all knowledge of his attack upon me and left the office. I never saw him before, and hope never to see him again."

Dr. Wilcox escaped without a scratch, but his coat was badly cut. The incident, he says, was an exciting one which he will never forget.

Mrs. U. S. Grant believes the best women to be the true wives and mothers. They always use Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

Pointer on Capitol Removal.

All have heard the story of the minister who was tabooed in Minneapolis because he took his text from St. Paul. The rivalry is still at high tide. The Minneapolis Tribune says: "All of the babies born in St. Paul Monday were girls and there were eleven of them. The boys are evidently giving that old town a wide berth and looking for more promising localities to settle in; at any rate there were fourteen of them born in Minneapolis the same day. There's a pointer on capitol removal that can't be ignored."

Dress Pants for Easter.

Men's Plain and Fancy Worsted Pants, $1 50 per pair. Men's All-wool Tweed and Fancy Cassimere Pants, nobby patterns, $2 50 per pair. L. V. Merle, the old I X L, 616 to 620 Kearny street, corner Commercial. *

Belgium took its name from the Belgæ, a warlike tribe, which inhabited it before the time of Christ.

SLOSS WINS HIS POINT.

A Motion for a Nonsuit in His Case Against Wasserman Granted.

JUDGE TROUTT IS DIRECT.

In an Opinion He Defends in a Strong Manner the Purity of Justice.

Judge Troutt yesterday granted the nonsuit prayed for in the suit of Wasserman against Sloss. The court prefaced his decision with an exhaustive review of the evidence leading thereto. The opinion contained the following:

In the case of Wasserman vs. Sloss the defendant has moved for a nonsuit based virtually on two grounds. He urges that the contract set forth in the complaint contravenes public policy and hence that plaintiff cannot obtain relief. And he urges also that the evidence adduced on the part of plaintiff is not sufficient to enable the court to declare a trust in any portion of the property received from plaintiff.

The plaintiff alleges substantially that in May, 1888, he and the defendant were stockholders of the Alaska Commercial Company, and that two certain leases, one of which had been issued to the company by the United States and the other by Russia, conferring certain privileges in relation to seal-fishing, were about to expire; and that defendant then said to plaintiff that in order to renew said leases or either of them it would be necessary for defendant to be in such a position as to enable him to interest certain persons high in authority and influence in the respective undertakings and with the respective Governments; that all of the members of said company should be willing to make some sacrifices to that end, and that it would be indispensable for defendant to leave a certain amount of stock of the old company at his disposal, to be used by him in and about the procuring of the said new leases, and that said negotiations could not be successfully conducted by defendant unless he had the said shares of stock at his disposal to be used in the aforesaid manner.

The decision then recited the facts that Wasserman had transferred 400 shares of the capital stock of the company, and ultimately sold them at $80 a share to enable Sloss to succeed in obtaining the new leases. The decision then continues:

At all times, and especially in these days when charges of bribery and corrupt conduct are made flippantly or seriously, maliciously or conscientiously, on the streets or in the public press, it becomes a court of justice to view with distrust and carefully to construe any contract that aims to secure the aid of persons who are supposed to have personal influence with public officers. Contracts contemplating the use of secret influences with public officers or calculated to induce the use of such influence, or tending to introduce improper personal solicitation or influence as elements in the procurement of contracts from public officers are held to be illegal and void as against public policy.

It has been said that the foundation of a republic is the virtue of its citizens. They are at once sovereigns and subjects. As the foundation is undermined the structure is weakened. The theory of our Government is that all public stations are trusts, and that those clothed with them are to be animated in the discharge of their duties solely by considerations of right, justice and the public good. But there is a correlative duty resting upon the citizen. In his intercourse with those in authority, whether executive or legislative, touching the performance of their functions he is bound to exhibit trust, frankness and integrity. Any departure from the lines of rectitude in such cases is not only bad in morals, but involves a public wrong.

The opinion of Mr. Justice Field was quoted to the effect that the courts refuse recognition to agreements against public policy; also the famous decision in the case of Oscanyan vs. The Winchester Repeating Arms Company, and similar decisions to the same effect. The decision concludes:

From the evidence submitted in behalf of the plaintiff in this action it clearly appears to the court that in May, 1888, when plaintiff became a party to the alleged contract, he was an intelligent and shrewd man, well acquainted with the ways of the world and thoroughly conversant with the affairs of the Alaska Commercial Company, and in construing the aforesaid contract in the light of the authorities cited, the court feels satisfied that it is tainted with moral turpitude, and that the plaintiff, in the eye of the law, contemplated such an improper use of the stock which he transferred to defendant as would tend to contravene good morals and public policy.

He who comes into a court of equity must come with clean hands.

The motion for nonsuit is granted.

The attorneys for the plaintiff declare that this is only "first blood" for the defendant, as the case will be carried further.

The World's wife says that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the purest and best.

THE WAY OF THE CROSS.

Impressive Good Friday Services in the Catholic Churches.

Archbishop Riordan Preaches on the Crucifixion at St. Mary's.

The Good Friday services in the Catholic churches yesterday began at early dawn and lasted long into the night. They were attended by great multitudes of people, and the scenes at the different places of worship were solemn and impressive.

In the morning the Mass of the Presanctified was celebrated, and during the day and evening the Way of the Cross was recited. It was the day of the crucifixion; the day on which the Son of God poured out his blood for the redemption of the world, and all Christians esteem the historical anniversary as of especial significance. In England business is suspended and the day is observed as a sacred holiday.

Probably the greatest throngs were seen at St. Ignatius Church. The large edifice was crowded. People, mostly women, passed in and out of the church during the day, and from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M. the three hours' agony of the Savior on the cross, hundreds were unable to gain admittance. The church was draped in purple to mark the solemnity of the occasion, while a figure of the Savior, blood flowing from his wounds, was fixed to a great cross at the altar. Here the Jesuit preacher, Rev. Father Woods, discoursed on the dying words of the crucified one.

This devotion is new in San Francisco, and is only observed at St. Ignatius Church. It is intended to commemorate the three hours, during which our Lord suffered the agonizing tortures of the crucifixion, and was devised by Father Alphonsus Messia of the Society of Jesus, who first introduced it in the city of Lima, in Peru, about the year 1715. It was soon spread through South America and Mexico, thence to Europe, and is now practiced in many churches throughout the Catholic world. It consists of a series of short discourses on the seven last words of our Lord on the cross, interspersed with sacred music, both vocal and instrumental, and with prayers appropriate to the occasion. Its object is to animate all faithful Christians to meet with grateful hearts the love of our Savior, Jesus Christ, who endured a three hours' bitter agony upon the cross; and to renew the memory of the very day and the very hours in which he suffered death.

Another striking incident of the Good Friday services was the silence of the bells. They had not been rung since Holy Thursday. The whole service was intended to represent the sorrow and gloom of the world, and everything was as hushed and silent as the grave. The bells will be silent until Easter, when they will peal forth in honor of the resurrection.

Archbishop Riordan preached a powerful sermon on the crucifixion at St. Mary's Cathedral in the evening. The assemblage was so large that there was not standing room in the edifice, and many listened to the discourse from the stone steps without. The Archbishop began by speaking of the last supper, and carried his listeners through all the sufferings of the Savior to his death on the cross. He spoke of Christ as "the apostle of love who went forth to Calvary to redeem mankind."

"And to-night," he said, "we come to the foot of the cross to meditate and to weep; to learn how much he loved us; to realize our own ingratitude for that love.

"You all know about the passion of our Lord. For nineteen hundred years the cross has been lifted up on high throughout the world as the symbol of God's love for man."

The Archbishop here most eloquently pictured the betrayal of the Savior, who, as prisoner, though the Son of God, "knelt beneath the olive trees and there began the agonies preceding his death"; how he "looked down the ages and foresaw the sins of man throughout all time."

The distinguished prelate here plunged into the condition of things at the time of the crucifixion, reviewing historical incidents in most graphic detail, and closed with a beautiful and touching peroration on the last suffering of the Savior as he hung nailed to the cross.

The Archbishop will celebrate the solemn high mass at the Cathedral on Easter Sunday, and the following choir will render the musical services: Overture, orchestra; Haydn's third mass, the Imperial, with full orchestra and choir; offertory, "Regina Cœli," P. Giorza. Theodore G. Vogt, conductor; Robert A. Willig, leader of orchestra; Everett Pomeroy, organist and director. In the evening Rosewig's Vespers will be sung. Choir—Sopranos, Mrs. F. E. Wilson, Miss L. Goodman, Miss E. M. Byrne, Miss M. H. Higgins, Miss M. Mohun, Miss Lang, Miss Hayes, Miss Panola, Miss Schmidt; alto, Miss Sullivan; tenors, Charles Goetting, D. B. Moody; basso, S. J. Sandy.

There will be special musical services at all the Catholic churches on Easter.

AN IMPRESSIVE GREEK RITUAL.

Services at the Russian Cathedral Celebrated by Bishop Nicolas.

With all the ceremonious ritual of the established church of Greece there was held last night at the Russian cathedral the regular services of the day which is called Good Friday by the modern churches.

The Right Rev. Bishop Nicolas of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, the head of the Greek church here, performed the services in most solemn manner. According to the Greek Katends there is a variation of time between the various days celebrated by the church, but yesterday the Good Friday of the Greek church fell simultaneously with that of the other religious calendars, and as a natural consequence the cathedral on Powell street was crowded.

Every priest and acolyte wore the full robes of his office, and the air within the church, where all was decoration and color effects, was heavy with the incense being burned. Instead of calling it Good Friday, the Greek church called yesterday Holy and Great Saturday. The religious day does not begin until 7 o'clock, as the ritual says: "About the seventh hour the bells are rung for matins."

Long before the bells had ceased to ring the cathedral was crowded. So strong was the religious sentiment that every other person in the building held a taper, or candle, burning.

The highly decorated robes of the priests, the dimly lit cathedral and the heavy falling smoke from the censers, made a picture as unusual in this country as it was attractive. Throughout the service was the chanting undertone of the ritual. Not one person in the church, except those who had come to see and not to worship, failed to make the proper responses.

When in the course of the ritual the symbolical body of Christ was carried through the aisles not a whisper disturbed the silence of the church. In delivery Bishop Nicolas was most solemn and effective, and the responses met his demands.

It was after 10 o'clock when the arduous ritual was completed, and even then the congregation left reluctantly.

The remedy rests with the afflicted. If consumers strictly taboo so-called "cheap" baking powders, they will not be manufactured. Dr. Price's is the best, purest.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Question of Free Access to Books Considered.

At a meeting of the Library Association last evening the free access to the shelves of public libraries was the topic under discussion.

J. J. Rowell, librarian of the State University, presided, and before opening the discussion Dr. Edward R. Taylor delivered a brief address, in which the advantages of organizations for library workers were outlined. He spoke of the good to be derived from meetings where a general interchange of ideas on the subject of library work could be indulged in. He argued for closer association, more frequent meetings and wider discussion relating to library matters in general.

George D. Clarke, librarian of the San Francisco Free Public Library, then read a paper on the subject under consideration, which was a presentation of the methods in vogue in the large libraries of the East. He quoted reports to show that free access to shelves had in some instances proved satisfactory, while in other cases it had been found detrimental.

J. W. Harborne of the Alameda Library made a strong argument for free access to the books by patrons.

He was followed by H. F. Petersen of the Oakland Free Public Library, who was in favor of limited access. His idea was to cover the books with a screen or network, this permitting the books to be viewed by the patrons, but not handled.

E. H. Woodruff, librarian of Stanford University, took a different view of the matter. He was for the catalogue system first, last and all the time, and did not believe in allowing free access to the shelves.

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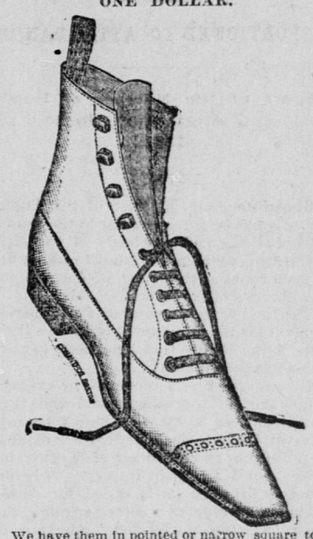

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