THE BLUE LABEL LEAGUE.

Cigar-Makers Formally Adopt a Name for Their New Organization.

MUCH IN A SHORT RESOLUTION.

The Executive Committee Will Transact Business Once In Every Three Months.

The union cigar-makers of California, who met in convention in this city last Saturday, resumed their labors yesterday morning with renewed energy and a determination to accomplish something for the benefit of their craft and all other branches of organized labor as well.

The delegates were in their seats at 8:30 A. M. and continued their labors in the convention rooms throughout the day with only a slight intermission. Immediately after the convention was called to order the committee on resolutions, label and constitution was instructed in its duties and set to work.

There was considerable discussion as to the best and most practical ways for reaching the ends desired, but perfect unanimity prevailed on one point—that of an urgent necessity for better protection among union cigar-makers and the need of agitation for co-operation and support by all branches of organized labor and friends thereof.

After the committee on permanent organization had made its second report the convention decided upon a name for the organization, which is perpetuated in the executive committee. The name adopted was "The California State Blue Label League." The object of the organization, with reference to the protective label feature, is to take the present label out of the hands of the local union and place it under the control of the league's executive committee. The label is intended to show the people of the State a ready and comprehensive distinction between Eastern-made cigars and the California product. There will be active agitation in the immediate future in favor of home-made cigars, and the boycott will be applied as far as possible against the products of non-union labor.

The agitation will also act against the cigars made by union factories in the East, notwithstanding the fact that all such goods are stamped with the label of the Cirgar-makers' International Union. But there will be no boycott against Eastern-made cigars bearing the union stamp.

The duties of the executive committee, which consists of the president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms of the league, in addition to other matters, will be to promote the manufacture and sale of California-made cigars and other tobaccos with all the influence that they can bring to bear upon organized labor, business men and the community generally.

In pursuance of this idea the convention adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The seal adopted by this league is the single guarantee against Chinese and the Eastern tenement-house, disease-infected cigars, and as the union-made article is superior in every respect and does not cost any more, as the smoker pays the same price for his cigars in either case; moreover, every cigar consumed and manufactured by members of our organization helps to give employment to men who are citizens of this State, whose families reside here and who spend their earnings here and thereby help to advance the interests of the whole people; therefore be it

Resolved, That we respectfully call upon all consumers of cigars to see that our blue label and seal are upon the box when they purchase cigars, and to accept none other.

The afternoon session was largely occupied in amending the various clauses of the constitution of the league, and discussing the duties of the officers who constitute the executive board, and the matter of finances in the work of carrying out the wishes of the convention. All unions in this State will be taxed an amount sufficient to defray the actual working expenses of the league. The executive board was given large powers, and has authority to not only execute the wishes of the convention, but even to legislate on minor matters connected with the work of the league if it is found necessary. The board will meet once every three months throughout the year. The first regular meeting will be held in San José on the first Monday in June.

After much discussion and the presentation of many amendments the convention formally adopted a constitution by a unanimous vote. The principal features of the document are those already mentioned.

It was decided to have the proceedings of the convention, together with the constitution, printed and bound in pamphlet form for distribution among all the members of the unions in this State and also to be sent to other international unions.

As the referendum is one of the constitutional features of the International Cigar-makers' Union all the proceedings of this convention will be submitted to the various unions in California for ratification. This will be a mere matter of form, as there is nothing in the proceedings to which any union can raise a reasonable objection.

After the secretary had been instructed to compile all of the proceedings in their order as quickly as possible the convention adjourned, to meet in Sacramento on the first Monday in May, 1896.

PUSHING THE MOVEMENT.

Stirring Speeches in Metropolitan Temple in Favor of White-Labor Cigars.

The mass-meeting which had been called under the auspices of the Cigar-makers' International Union 228 was attended by several hundred people in Metropolitan Temple last night. Most of those present were smokers of cigars who seemed to realize that they were important factors in the purpose for which the meeting had been called. They were all smoking. The purpose of the meeting was to further the interests of California union labor in the cigar-making industry.

The meeting was called to order by George W. Van Guelpen, secretary of Cigar-makers' Union 228. The presidents of the various unions in the city were invited to take seats on the platform and act as vice-presidents.

Mr. Van Guelpen said that the cigar-making industry had been almost driven out of the State because of the encroachments by Chinese and the sweatshops and tenement factories of the East. This, he said, was largely due to the indifference of the general public and cigar-smokers, who purchase cigars without inquiring where they were made or by whom they were made. He introduced W. McArthur, who began by reading Byron's apostrophe to a cigar. Mr. McArthur said:

All smokers of cigars know the pleasure that is to be derived from the smoking of a good cigar, and if they will only pause to think they will find that there is still greater pleasure in a cigar by the knowledge that it is made by a white man—a brother.

There is no political feature in the trades-union movement. It is simply a matter of economic protection, an enlargement of the family relations, as it were. You will find in trades unions men of all political parties and all religious creeds, but they are a unit when it comes to a matter that concerns any particular craft or trade. I consider that the cigar-makers are in the front rank of trades-unionism. I believe that when the people on the Pacific Coast fully understand this question they will call for a white-labor cigar when they want a cigar. The cause of the cigar-makers is a just and noble one.

T. F. Burns, president of the California State Blue Label League, was the next speaker. He began by reviewing the cigar business in California, its product and consumption, as already published in the CALL. In the course of his speech Mr. Burns said:

Last week another cigar-maker and I visited the locality where most of the cigars sold are consumed by business men, also a locality patronized almost exclusively by workingmen. We found that among the business men a California-made cigar is practically boycotted. On the other hand, where the trade is mostly with workingmen, the California white labor cigars were found to be in the majority. This is something strong which we can throw in the teeth of the men who cry loudest for home patronage of home products. What we ask of the public is to help the white cigar-makers without incurring any additional expense whatever, but rather to secure a cleaner and better article for the same money. It is a well-known fact that the trashiest cigars of the East—cigars that cannot find a market there—are shipped to the Pacific Coast.

I could give you the names of five or six cigar manufacturers in San Francisco who employ three or four white men as a blind and thereby pretend to run white labor factories. With these three or four white men to each factory, each factory disposes of the product of at least 150 men. The extra 146 are Chinamen. These manufacturers impose on the public by claiming the preference due white labor. But as they are nothing more or less than sweatshops they cannot get the union label, and the absence of this is a sure sign that the cigar is either of Chinese or tenement-house make. If the public will assist us we will do away with this system within six months.

At this moment M. McGlynn entered the hall and was introduced. He wanted to know if any of the speakers who had preceded him while he was absent had condemned C. P. Huntington and the Southern Pacific Company because of the decline of the cigar industry of San Francisco. If not he wanted to skip it, too. He said:

I doubt if this mass-meeting will cause the sale of 100,000 more white-labor cigars in San Francisco during the next week. All the mass-meetings that might be held between this and doom's day will not solve this problem. Trades-union men cannot do it all, for there are only about 20,000 of them in this City. But if all the white smokers of cigars would call for Pacific Coast label cigars the question would very soon be settled. A few thousand dollars judiciously expended in advertising by the union employers would work wonders. Advertising paid for by Eastern money is what sells scab cigars in San Francisco.

I wish we could import for a short time about twenty hustling cigar bosses from the East—men who know that successful cigars are made up of three ingredients, namely, tobacco, common sense and printer's ink.

John Gelder of Oakland amused himself and the audience by abusing the manufacturers of San Francisco and the Half-million Club.

"Mr. Representative of the Half-million Club," he said, "before you bring your hundreds of thousands more people here you had better find employment for your unemployed. Quit smoking the cigars made in the New York sweat-shops and tenements and in the Chinese dens of this City and buy the cigars made by white union labor instead. By so doing you will be of some use to the community in which you live."

J. K. Rogers requested every one to rise and join in singing "America" while the band played, and the meeting adjourned.

THOMAS F. BURNS, PRESIDENT OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE BLUE LABEL LEAGUE.
[*Reproduced from a photograph.*]

THE grocer sends the new brand of baking powder simply because it costs him so much less and he can make more profit by selling it than he can on the Royal. The Royal is made from the very finest materials and costs much more than any other brand, which accounts for its superiority, although it is sold to consumers at the same price.

HONESTY WITH FREEDOM.

The Pioneers Quickly Kicked Out the Australian Ballot System.

NEW BLOOD NOW WELCOMED.

The Society Again Opens the Way for the Admission of Younger Members.

The Pioneers will have none of the Australian ballot system in theirs.

The directors and a few students of political science last evening invited the society to walk to the ballot-box at the coming election on July 7 in the straight and narrow way that style of voting lays out, but the members scorned it as some Pioneers once scorned boiled shirts, and declared for freedom.

The temper of the meeting was for war, and war was averted only by an avoidance of debate.

The annual elections of the society have always been red-hot affairs, in which from two to four tickets are in the field and a tremendous amount of campaigning is done. Old age never cools the blood of a Pioneer, and the aggressive ardor with which the attack all the affairs of the society is intensified by the very idea of an annual election.

The election methods have always been the ones common to such societies. There is always a nominating committee which publishes a regular ticket, and opposition tickets are just as certain of appearance as the regular one.

Then there is the glass box with a hole in the top, into which each member voting drops a ballot. In the past the intensity of partisanship has led members now and then to make unfounded charges of accidents and mistakes, such as tickets with typographical errors in them, etc.

A few members got into their heads the idea that the annual elections might be conducted with greater precision and with more of calm dignity if some such blessing as the Australian ballot system, which makes it hard for one to vote wrong if he knows how to vote right, were added to the good things of the society. The directors thought so, too, for at their meeting on May 2 they unanimously adopted an amendment to the by-laws, to be submitted to the society, providing for elections by the new method, which guarantees purity. As proposed the law provided that any fifty members could place a ticket on the official ballot along with the regular ticket. Each Pioneer could have one ballot when the hour of election came, and if he spoiled it he might trade it to the secretary for another.

This proposition soon traveled about among the members and they flocked there last night ready for battle. Such a scheme was an insult to the society and scores were indignant at the idea of importing a plan to keep Pioneers honest. A fierce flood of oratory was ready, but the floodgates were not opened. One vote buried the scheme deep and for good.

As soon as the amendment was read when it came up, one member quickly shouted, "I move it be not adopted."

The adoption was regularly moved and at once William G. Lee rose and with great determination and reserve power in his deliberate tones said, "I move it be laid on the table."

This got up a parliamentary skirmish in which President Christian Reis got tangled and during which one member tried to set people right by announcing that the Pioneer society had parliamentary laws of its own, at which unconscious hit everybody laughed.

Judge Thompson rose to quiet things with a club, and said: "It seems to me that we can settle this matter if we keep our senses," and he shook his finger at the man who was loudly insisting on his motion. When the skirmish had become a chorus of "What's the question?" "Question!" and "I call the ayes and noes," W. B. Farwell got in a proposition to put the amendment to a vote without discussion. As it was a foregone conclusion that the amendment would not carry by the necessary two-thirds vote this was agreed to by everybody who was aching to denounce or defend it and the roll was called.

There were 17 ayes and 112 noes, and there was a jubilee of feet when the proposition was chased out of camp.

There was a hot debate over the adoption of the amendment of section 1 of the constitution, fixing the fee of life members at $100 and $10 for contributing members.

Colonel von Schmidt protested against the adoption of the amendment on the ground that it would throw the doors of the society open to too many young persons, and the old men who had stood by the society in the past would be discriminated against.

"When I came into this society thirty-five years ago," he said, "I paid $75, and the society has had the use of my money ever since, and now that we are about to receive $212,000 I think it wrong that any person should be admitted to membership for such a small sum."

The colonel's argument was to show that the old members would soon lose their power and control of the organization if the juniors were admitted in large numbers and made a strong plea for the protection of the old men.

W. B. Farwell took the opposite side. He said that four years ago Colonel von Schmidt had succeeded in having his proposition to have members coming into the society pay $110 adopted, and that it had excluded many old members who had been suspended and who by returning to the society at this time would secure for their sons the right to membership.

He presented the following figures, showing the receipts from new members who joined the society during the four years preceding the adoption of the amendment to section 1, November 20, 1886, to November 20, 1890, and the four years after its adoption, from November 20, 1890, to November 20, 1894:

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FROM 1886 TO 1890.

For admission fees 314 new members	$3000
For life memberships 37	2500
For dues 277 members	2000
Total	$7500

RECEIPTS FROM 1890 TO 1894.

For admission fees 27 new members	$270
For life membership 27 new members	2700
Total	$2970

Showing a decrease of receipts from 1890 to 1894 of $4530 from new membership as compared with the receipts from the same source from 1886 to 1890.

MEMBERSHIP.

From November 20, 1886, to November 20, 1890, a period of four years preceding the adoption of the amendment to section 1 of the by-laws, 314 new members joined the society.

From November 20, 1890, to November 20, 1894, a period of four years after the adoption of the amendment, but 27 new members joined. During this time 221 members died and 56 were stricken from the rolls.

REVIEW.

From November 20, 1890, to November 26, 1894, four years:

Members deceased	221
Dropped from the roll	56
Total	277
Deduct for members admitted	27
Net loss of membership for four years	250

"I have been a member of this society for forty-two years and paid $100 when I came into it," said Mr. Farwell, "and there are others who are not now members who paid $100 to come into this society. Now you refuse to allow those old members who have eligible sons to come back. You have no right to refuse them this privilege. It is an outrage."

Mr. von Schmidt said that the $7500 mentioned in Mr. Farwell's statement was trifling compared to the Lick gift, and that if 1000 additional members were admitted the financial increase would be small, and that there was not any too much money in the treasury just now to carry the old members to the grave.

Mr. Henriksen said that for the benefit of the society he thought that new life should be injected into it and therefore the young men should be asked to come in.

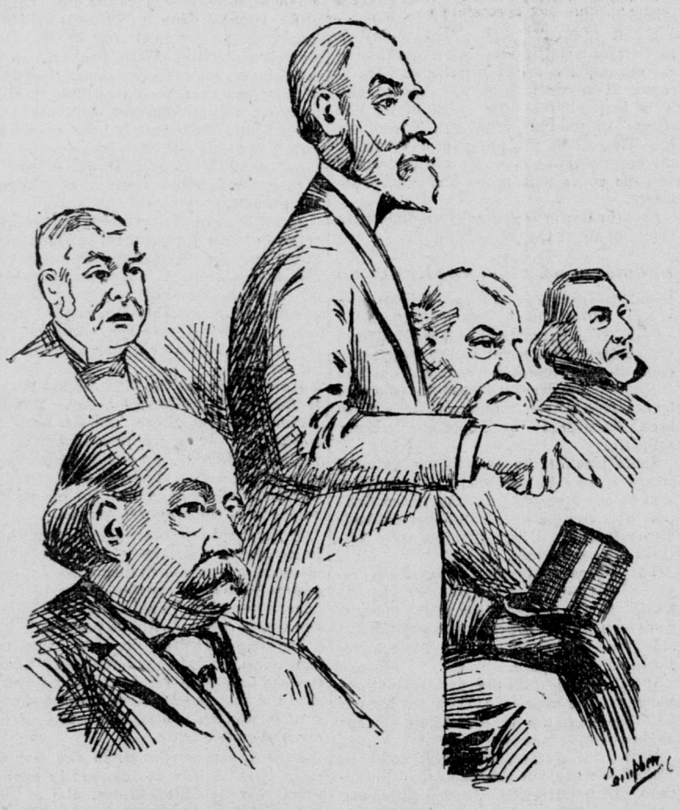
"These old members are dying off at the rate of from three to eight and ten a month," he said, "and our aim is to perpetuate the good work they have begun."

Mr. King warmly defended the juniors. He said they were not at all selfish, which could not be said of the other side. In numbers there was safety, and he felt that by bringing the young men into the society, through their fathers becoming members, the finances would be increased and old members would be better taken care of in the declining years of age.

"I have never said an unkind or illiberal word against the pioneers, young or old, on the floor of this house," said Captain Swasey, "but I feel that it is wrong to exclude the sons of pioneers from this society and thus force them to join other societies, which have no connection or kinship with the pioneers, but which celebrate the days made famous in the history of California by the heroism of these grand old men."

A vote was then taken and the amendment was adopted.

The pioneers can be very amiable, and they often are so even at their monthly meetings. They appeared especially so last night when the whole room full sat still just before there was a blinding flash of magnesium light and a click. The assemblage was photographed by flash light to make one of the pictures for the forthcoming memorial and biography of James Lick, which this society and the Academy of Sciences have begun to prepare.



JUDGE THOMPSON JOINS IN A PARLIAMENTARY SKIRMISH.
[*Sketched by a "Call" artist.*]

WANTED IN OAKLAND.

Two Youthful Burglars Arrested on Market Street.

J. F. Kelly and Emanuel J. Stone were arrested last night on Market street, near Powell, by Constable D. Cronin of Alameda County and Policeman Sills, and taken to the City Prison, where they were booked en route to Oakland for burglary.

Neither of them is over 18 years of age. Stone was employed in a store in Oakland, but was discharged. A few nights afterward he and Kelly broke into the store and stole about $60 worth of goods.

When searched at the prison a pocket-book, containing about a dozen bank checks for $50 each, purporting to be signed and indorsed by some of the leading business men in this city, was found upon Kelly. It is supposed they intended to pass these checks upon storekeepers. Kelly accused Stone of putting the checks in his pocket. Stone retorted that Kelly was wearing his coat and he had found the checks on the street. They were put in separate cells so that they could not concoct a story regarding the checks. They will be taken to Oakland this morning.

Husband Missing.

The wife of Carl Johnson, a laborer, living at 384 Third street, reported his disappearance at police headquarters yesterday. She last saw him two weeks ago last Thursday, when he left her saying he was going to the Cliff House to look for work. He is 54 years of age, and about 5 feet 7 inches tall.

"THE Royal Baking Powder is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or any injurious substances.
"E. G. LOVE, Ph.D.,"
Late U. S. Government Chemist.

THE EXECUTORS WIN.

First Blood Against the Fair Children in the Preliminary Skirmish.

MUST CONTEST OR "PASS."

Judge Slack Decides That the First Will Has the Floor at Present.

The great controversy over the estate of the late James G. Fair took a big stride yesterday in the direction of clearing the ground for action. For some time the main question has been which of the two wills—the "stolen" or "pencil" will—should be first considered for probate. All along the proponents of the second or "pencil" will have withheld from filing a regular contest to the original or stolen will. Judge Slack yesterday handed down an opinion that may force them to take action on those lines.

The proponents of the second will, which is dated September 24, 1894, are Charles L. Fair, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs and Miss Virginia Fair, and the decision is adverse to their motion for the precedence of that will. On the other hand, the winning side in this preliminary skirmish is composed of the special administrators of the estate, who are proponents of the original or stolen will dated September 21, 1894. It is doubtful whether the victory will be anything more than a temporary advantage, however, as the attorneys for the Fair children will now have small reason for not filing a regular contest.

Judge Slack also sustained the demurrer to the opposition filed by Margaret J. Crothers and others to the probate of the second will on the ground of ambiguity. The opponent must plead in the form of a complaint. The same objection applied to the opposition filed by the infant heirs.

There was the usual crowd of legal talent in Judge Troutt's courtroom where the matter came up before Judge Slack yesterday. All the parties in interest were represented with the exception of the infant heirs, and that was accounted for when the case was called, and Reuben H. Lloyd, attorney for Mrs. Herman Oelrichs and Miss Virginia Fair, rose and asked for a continuance until 2 P. M., as Judge Van R. Paterson was engaged in another action in another department. After some discussion the matter was postponed to Wednesday next. Then the courtroom was stilled as the court read its opinion on the main question as to the precedence of the wills. His Honor said substantially:

A motion has been made by certain of the proponents of the will of September 24 that the petition for the probate of the will of September 21 go off the calendar until such time as the contested applications to probate the will of September 24 shall have been heard and determined. It is argued, in effect, that the court, in the exercise of a sound discretion, should grant the motion because the application to admit the later will to probate should be heard first in order, and because the moving parties should not be forced to file an opposition to the earlier will and thus to incur a risk of forfeiture under its provisions should the application to admit the later will to probate be unsuccessful. No written ground of opposition to the probate of the earlier will have been filed, and the proponents of that will insist that the court should therefore proceed to hear the application to admit the will to probate.

It is true, in a measure, that the petition for the probate of the earlier will is opposed by the petitions to admit the later will to probate, yet the filing of such latter petitions is not the filing of "written grounds of opposition to the probate" of the earlier will within the meaning of section 1312 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The earlier will is resisted argumentatively only by the applications for probate of the later will; and the proponents of the earlier will are entitled, according to the elementary rules of pleading, to have a direct opposition to their petition filed in order that they may meet such opposition, and that issues certain in their character as to the validity of the will which they propound may result. Besides, the code distinctly requires of a contestant of a will that he file "written grounds of opposition to the probate thereof," and there can be no contest of a will unless this is done. "The probate of a will," says the Supreme Court in estate of Sanborn, 96 Cal., 103, "can be contested only upon 'written grounds of opposition' filed by a 'person interested.'" And again, the Supreme Court, in Estate of Robinson, 9 Cal. Dec. 147, says: "Before there can be a 'contest' to the probate of a will the contestant is required by section 1312, C. C. P., to file 'written grounds of opposition' to its probate, and the petitioner and others interested in the will may answer these grounds of opposition; and it is the 'issues of fact thus raised' which this section authorizes to be tried by a jury. The 'contest' does not arise unless the written grounds of opposition present such issues of fact for determination. There can be no 'contest' unless the written grounds of opposition are of such a nature as to form a legal objection to granting the probate of the will, and unless also the contestant presents these grounds for the consideration of the court."

The earlier will being thus uncontested, should the court proceed to admit it to probate? Section 1306 of the Code of Civil Procedure provides: "At the time appointed for the hearing, or the time to which the hearing may have been postponed, the court, unless the parties appear, must require proof that the notice has been given, which being made, the court must hear testimony in proof of the will." It is contemplated, by this section, that the court may postpone the hearing; and independently of any express authority to postpone, the court must undoubtedly have such power, as incidental to the proper exercise of its jurisdiction. The causes for which the hearing may be postponed should be good causes; but what are good causes must rest largely in the discretion of the court, and unless that discretion is abused, no legal complaint can be made. If a postponement be ordered it should be to a time certain and not indefinitely; for it might well be urged that by an indefinite postponement the court would lose jurisdiction, necessitating new proceedings at some future time. The court should obviously be slow in any case, and especially in the present case, to grant an indefinite postponement, when such consequences are not unlikely to ensue.

It is to be observed that the motion before the court is not for an indefinite postponement; it is that the petition go off the calendar; but treating the motion, as made, as in substance a motion for an indefinite postponement, it should not be granted for the reason suggested and for the further reason that the petitioners are not parties to the contest of the later will, and it would be not a proper exercise of discretion but an abuse of discretion to compel them to await the final determination of that contest, over which they have no control, and which, perhaps, may last for years.

The possible risk of forfeiture incurred by the moving parties, should they contest the earlier will, does not furnish a satisfactory reason why the court should exercise a discretion in their favor in granting the motion, even if its discretion could be otherwise exercised without abuse. The court would not be justified in granting the motion on the possibility that the probate of the later will, which the moving parties propound, may fail.

There are but two courses apparent to the court open to the moving parties: either to contest the earlier will, which may, undoubtedly, be done upon the ground that it was revoked by the later will (C. C. P., 1312 (4),; Burns vs. Travis, 117, ind. 44), or to permit the earlier will to be admitted to probate, which admission would be necessarily set aside should the later will succeed (Campbell vs. Logan, 2 Bradf. 90; matter of Hamilton, 2 Con. 268).

The motion must be denied.

There was a moment of silence as Judge Slack folded his opinion, and then Attorney Wheeler for the proponents of the second or pencil will asked and obtained a stay in which to file a bill of exceptions. The matter of probating the first or stolen will will, therefore, not come up again for hearing until to-morrow. A contest will then probably ensue unless the devisees under the second will should decide that they are not willing to risk being subjected to the forfeiture clause in the first will whereby any devisee instituting a contest is summarily declared to have forfeited his or her legacy.

The attorneys for the later will, R. H. Lloyd and Knight & Heggerty, are anything but pleased with the decision of Judge Slack in declining to admit to probate the will of September 24 instead of the document dated three days earlier, September 21.

"It is the most astonishing decision I ever heard," said George A. Knight last evening. "Suppose that there had been half a dozen wills made on different dates, would Judge Slack begin with the first and admit it to probate and make those interested in the later wills contest one at a time until the last one was reached? Will we contest the probation of the will of September 21 before that of the 24th? You bet we will; that is, provided Judge Slack will permit us under the statutes to bring contest proceedings," he added, sarcastically.

"Upon what lines will these proceedings be brought?" was asked.

"On all lines. We will fight them all along the line from start to finish and will win our case yet," said Knight, hotly. "We will begin our fight to-morrow in earnest and we will give the others all they want before we are through with them. There is only one way for them to shut us off, and that is to throw us out of court. The whole matter is a very simple proposition. If the will of the 24th is proved to be spurious, then it is the time to take up the first. As it stands we are not even permitted to show by good evidence that the latter will is the very last that Senator Fair executed. But we will put in our contest to-day and we will show that the later will is the one that should be probated first, if we are permitted."

ANN GILFEATHER'S CASE.

Was Her Weakness of Mind Taken Advantage of by Design?

J. J. Rauer Tells How the Aged Lady Brandished a Handy Hatchet.

There is an interesting case on trial in Judge Hunt's court before a jury involving the sanity of a person now dead. The suit is Dennis F. Gilfeather, Edward Gilfeather and James Gilfeather against Ellen Gowley, administratrix of the estate of Bridget O'Hara, James W. Lawrence, J. J. Rauer, John Doe and others. It is an action based on two grounds, viz.: tort and breach of contract.

In the complaint it is urged in the first place that the property in controversy was conveyed by one Ann Gilfeather when she was insane; in the second place it is claimed that the transaction was not an absolute transfer of the land but merely a mortgage. These being found contradictory it was the first ground that was taken by the plaintiff.

It was alleged that on August 10, 1888, Ann Gilfeather was owner in fee of the property in point on Bernard and Jones streets, being a portion of lot No. 863, and that she was on that date insane and without any lucid interval until her death on September 9, 1891. On August 6, 1888, a judgment against Ann Gilfeather was obtained in the Justice's Court for $136 50, she not appearing nor being represented by a guardian. Upon an execution the property was sold at public auction for $150 85 to one J. V. Lawrence on December 19, 1888. On the 3d of July, 1889, Lawrence quitclaimed the property to one J. J. Rauer for $1, and Rauer quitclaimed it on July 9, 1889, to Bridget O'Hara for $238 50. The plaintiffs believed the property to be worth $3000. They say that Ann Gilfeather was committed to Agnews on September 9, 1892, and that her children are the plaintiffs. The value of the premises is stated at $25 per month. As a second cause of action it was urged that it was expressly understood between Bridget O'Hara, Ann Gilfeather and J. J. Rauer that Bridget O'Hara should take the said conveyance solely as security for the $238 50 and by way of mortgage.

On the other hand, Ellen Gowley denied that on August 10, 1888, Ann Gilfeather was insane, but avers that she was competent to transact business. Further, she denies that she was regularly committed to Agnews on May 18, 1891, but declares that she was committed upon false statements made to the Commissioners of Insanity by James Gilfeather, one of the plaintiffs, and "that such statements were made by the said James Gilfeather with the intent and purpose of getting the said Ann Gilfeather out of the way so that the said James Gilfeather could obtain an unfair advantage over the said Ann Gilfeather, and thereby possess himself of her property." It is denied that the conveyance of the property was a mortgage.

After a jury had been secured the plaintiffs called J. J. Rauer, who testified that in his opinion the old lady had been "irrational" in August, 1888. He had called upon her to serve a paper and she had run him out of the house. She had produced an ax and told him that before any one should have the house she would "mash it down," whereupon she had commenced to chop at the walls of the passage.

Rauer explained his having given a quitclaim deed of the property to Bridget O'Hara on the ground that he did it out of sheer goodness of heart on the understanding that she was to give it back to her sister, Mrs. Gilfeather. His interest in the case now was a desire to help young Dennis Gilfeather, who was ill.

The case goes on to-day.

"THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE

IS HAPPY, FRUITFUL MARRIAGE."

Every Man Who Would Know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the New Discoveries of Medical Science as Applied to Married Life, Who Would Atone for Past Errors and Avoid Future Pitfalls, Should Secure the Wonderful Little Book Called "Complete Manhood, and How to Attain It."

"Here at last is information from a high medical source that must work wonders with this generation of men."

The book fully describes a method by which to attain full vigor and manly power.

A method by which to end all unnatural drains on the system.

To cure nervousness, lack of self-control, despondency, &c.

To exchange a jaded and worn nature for one of brightness, buoyancy and power.

To cure forever effects of excesses, overwork, worry, &c.

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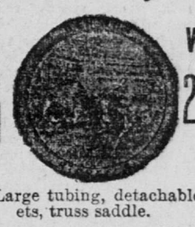
PRICE $85  WEIGHT 21½ lbs

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