

cently campaigning in Colorado, and stated that it was only in woman that the nation could hope for release from the present financial depression.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Able Papers and Interesting Discussions on the Home in All Its Relations.

The first paper of the afternoon—"Domestic Duties," written by Mrs. Harriet W. R. Strong, was read by Mrs. Humphrey Smith, as the author was absent.

"A woman should be familiar with her home and its business. It enlarges her views and makes her a better partner.

"Self-control is more necessary on the part of the dutiful wife and mother than self-sacrifice. All duty and right obligation comes from good itself and the idea of order.

"Duncan said if this paper should become true it would be a blessing to the world, because it would be the silly jokes about the inability of women to make a home.

"Mrs. Cooper replied that they would wish like the dew before the sun.

"The principal stumbling block in the way of women's development, she thought it was the duty of the husbands, brothers and fathers to teach the women friends and the world.

"Mrs. Fairchild spoke on the same line. It is time if the women knew anything about the money question to let the world know it.

"Sullivan thought economy was the basis of women's business knowledge. As to suffrage, she thought the women should find out about their taxes before they try to vote and let the men see that they know their own business.

"Miss Severance said that if a universal divorce law was needed, we had better get a universal marriage law first.

"Jas. J. White was the subject of Mrs. Lovell White's able paper. "It is the opinion among men," she said, "that woman is incapable of business, because her judgment is not the result of her emotions, but of thought. All that man has done, and more, women might have accomplished, except for the too great diversity of education and variety of duty.

"When she spoke on the necessity for a universal divorce law. In the present condition of the world, she thought it was almost forbidden.

"We now come to the money question. She must know the prices of all household commodities, and her buying for the household must be based on economy but also to the tastes of the members of her family.

"Mrs. Sarah Pratt Carr said that women themselves were to blame for many of the perplexities of household duties. Most husbands would prefer that there were less competition and more of the simplicity of duties. But women are themselves alone to blame for much of which they complain.

"Mrs. Eliza A. Orr then read a paper—"Domestic Duties." She said that the term "domestic" is not a new one, but they are one. The first definite relationship of humankind was mother and child.

"The primitive human mother followed the example of the animal mother in trying to keep the life of her offspring. Her duties were ever at home looking after the children and the comfort of the family.

"In the course of evolution the home means much more now than a mere place of shelter. It is the center of our life, and we see how the inventions which have been evolved for the needs of women in her sphere as the mother of the race are being used to administer to the comforts of mankind at large.

to the chief thought in the foregoing paper. We do not want to take the home away from the world, but we want to take the workshop away from the home.

She leaves his workshop at night and goes to the home. The woman works in the workshop all day and sleeps in it all night.

Mrs. Stetson said what we want is the woman of the home, and not the woman of the workshop. We need the woman of the home and business, who can eliminate the workshop from her home.

A paper was read by Miss Bertha Monroe Ricketoff.

The closing paper of the afternoon session—"Does Home Life Forbid World Service?" was read by Miss Millie E. Connors of Oakland.

"We are making history and very fast these days," she said. "Strange, indeed, would it be if among all of God's creatures there should be no change for woman. In the general process of evolution woman has developed, and she is fitting herself for world service.

But to all women in the home life should be taught self-support. She must be a woman who will do a definite work in the world. Educate the woman for her home-life and world service and the home life will feel the impulse throughout the civilized world.

"The newspaper has a formative effect on the home, and the paper of the future will be one that is designed to do a definite responsibility devolving on her. It is the duty of the true wife to preserve the home which her husband has established.

"The world's service is better able to sympathize and assist her husband. She knows just what he is passing through. She understands his business cares and troubles, and, therefore, give him that sympathy which he has in his home, and which is impossible without the experience in the world's service.

"The argument is made that much of the world's service takes women from the home and leaves the home a desolation, and settled by the individual. We cannot tell how her household may be arranged or what she may require from each individual member. The men say that women are doing more than their share, and that an argument is being made from the fact of weak little women? No; there can be no jealousy between the men and women.

"The last paper was considered most interesting and the discussion which followed was unusually spirited.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson opened the discussion and was followed by Mr. Fairchild, who, during the course of his remarks on woman's possible usefulness in her home and world, called attention to her "outlandish headgear."

This reference to woman's fashion in the way of her dress and style of hats and bonnets brought the Rev. Miss Shaw to her feet. She said that she had many remembrances during the course of her professional career, and had inquired closely into the causes which led to the incarceration of the men in those institutions, but she never found a case where a man had been imprisoned on account of a bonnet.

She then went on to say that women were slaves to fashion, not as much through a matter of choice as because of the opinions of men. The milliners and dressmakers have been and are men and men themselves would be the first to criticize any woman who would fail to comply with the mandates of fashion and follow her ideas of comfort and convenience in the matter of dress.

Miss Anthony made a few remarks to the subject of the paper. She argued the world service, instead of unfitting woman for the home, is the best qualification to become a good wife and mother. She said she had been wandering up and down the face of the country for the last half century, but that there had always been a woman in the background. The woman who had led her to believe that world's service broadened a woman's ideas, not only of life and its philosophy, but of the home and its essential requirements.

The header of the paper, "The Home as a Religion," was read by Mrs. Fairchild. And why not? If a woman does not neglect the duties of home devolving on her, why should she be not better for liberalizing her education and widening her intellectual scope?

Before adjourning Mrs. Cooper announced that the evening session would be held in the First Congregational Church, at the corner of Post and Mason streets.

After the adjournment of the afternoon which resulted in a unanimous verdict in favor of the church for all the succeeding sessions of the convention.

THE EVENING SESSION. Professor David Starr Jordan of Stanford University Talks to the Ladies.

Long before the hour set for the opening of the session, the auditorium, galleries and aisles of the First Congregational Church were crowded.

unfair to make any comparisons between the stage of development at present reached by women and that arrived at by men. When women have had their freedom for 6000 years, as men have had, it would be time to make such comparisons, she said.

Speaking of Schopenhauer's personality, she said she could not conceive how any person of intelligence could have produced such a sour specimen of humanity.

A voice of dissent was heard. "I didn't speak to his mother for fifteen years," "What a happy mother!" responded Miss Shaw. [Applause and laughter.] Continuing, she said:

"We are growing nearer to the ideal unit of human races. We won't have a man and a woman cultivate and acquire more of what are now termed the masculine attributes and men grow more effeminate. We are nearer to the most perfect human being ever on earth. He had every essential element of a true woman and every essential element of a true man.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson was then introduced and spoke on "Organization in Home Industry." She classified home industries as now practiced into three departments—making, cooking and the rearing of children.

"The idea of a Gerberding, one of the trustees, who introduced a resolution at the last meeting of the Board of the Mercantile Association looking toward such a consolidation, is that the Free Library is not suitably located and not easy of access. The trustees believe that if the trustees of the Free Library would take the association's real estate and improvements and the books on the shelves, many of them very valuable, and pay the debt of \$75,000, the Free Library could be moved into the association's building and become one of immense benefit to the public.

"The general public," said Isaac Harris, one of the trustees, yesterday "would be the gainer by the change, while the members of our association would enjoy the same benefits they do now without cost. If the consolidation can be brought about, probably the only restriction we should place on the city would be that the building should never be used for any purpose but education."

"The resolution offered by Mr. Gerberding will be passed upon, and if adopted and the Free Library trustees will agree to abide there, the proposition will be laid before the members for adoption or rejection. As it is now we cannot go on.

"It is well that the press is open to all wishing to express their views on the resolution presented by Mr. Gerberding, as it enables the members of the Mercantile Library to gather much valuable information which, if adopted, will be preliminary to submitting the question to the members of the Mercantile Library for their action.

"The Free Public Library, with 60,000 volumes, issued for home use during April 21,276 volumes and for library use in the same month 16,027 volumes. The Mercantile Library's fixed expense is about \$1200 a month, which exceeds its income by more than \$400 a month.

"One reason why the membership of the Mercantile Library does not increase is on account of being compelled, through location, to compete with the Free Public Library with its \$40,000 annual income to handle 80,000 volumes, while the Mercantile Library with 70,000 volumes has only \$8000 income outside of the donations it must receive to pay its current expenses.

"The mission of a library is to disseminate knowledge in proportion to its capacity, which, I regret to say, the Mercantile Library is not doing, since its monthly circulation is about 2000 volumes, costing 40 cents per volume to circulate, while its shelves are wasting away 70,000 volumes, many of which are very rare and valuable.

"The Free Public Library, with 60,000 volumes, issued for home use during April 21,276 volumes and for library use in the same month 16,027 volumes. The Mercantile Library's fixed expense is about \$1200 a month, which exceeds its income by more than \$400 a month.

"The mission of a library is to disseminate knowledge in proportion to its capacity, which, I regret to say, the Mercantile Library is not doing, since its monthly circulation is about 2000 volumes, costing 40 cents per volume to circulate, while its shelves are wasting away 70,000 volumes, many of which are very rare and valuable.

"The Free Public Library, with 60,000 volumes, issued for home use during April 21,276 volumes and for library use in the same month 16,027 volumes. The Mercantile Library's fixed expense is about \$1200 a month, which exceeds its income by more than \$400 a month.

"The mission of a library is to disseminate knowledge in proportion to its capacity, which, I regret to say, the Mercantile Library is not doing, since its monthly circulation is about 2000 volumes, costing 40 cents per volume to circulate, while its shelves are wasting away 70,000 volumes, many of which are very rare and valuable.

"The Free Public Library, with 60,000 volumes, issued for home use during April 21,276 volumes and for library use in the same month 16,027 volumes. The Mercantile Library's fixed expense is about \$1200 a month, which exceeds its income by more than \$400 a month.

"The mission of a library is to disseminate knowledge in proportion to its capacity, which, I regret to say, the Mercantile Library is not doing, since its monthly circulation is about 2000 volumes, costing 40 cents per volume to circulate, while its shelves are wasting away 70,000 volumes, many of which are very rare and valuable.

"The Free Public Library, with 60,000 volumes, issued for home use during April 21,276 volumes and for library use in the same month 16,027 volumes. The Mercantile Library's fixed expense is about \$1200 a month, which exceeds its income by more than \$400 a month.

"The mission of a library is to disseminate knowledge in proportion to its capacity, which, I regret to say, the Mercantile Library is not doing, since its monthly circulation is about 2000 volumes, costing 40 cents per volume to circulate, while its shelves are wasting away 70,000 volumes, many of which are very rare and valuable.

LIBRARY CONSOLIDATION.

Proposition to Give the Mercantile Library to the City.

TRUSTEE HARRIS' VIEWS.

The Public Will Gain Very Much by the Change That Has Been Suggested.

GAMES OF CHANCE.

Finance on a Big Ranch.

Serious Charges by English Bondholders Against an Agent Here.

It Was Worth \$1,000,000, and He Is Said to Have Got It Cheap.

The Hunter Estate.

Complained That a Broker's License Would Crowd Him to the Wall.

ASA FISK HAD TO PAY.

THE NEW TAX LAW.

THE DURRANT CASE.

GRANTED A NEW TRIAL.

LAURA MILEN'S CLAIM.

THE LATE DR. JAMES' ALLEGED WIFE RETAINS HIS PROPERTY.

POLICEMAN L. B. GORDON'S CASE OF BATTERY UPON FRANK O'BRIEN.

GRANTED A NEW TRIAL.

POLICEMAN L. B. GORDON'S CASE OF BATTERY UPON FRANK O'BRIEN.

GRANTED A NEW TRIAL.

Judge Joachimsmen's court yesterday in support of a motion for a new trial before a jury on the ground that he had procured six more witnesses in his defense, and that at the time he was convicted of battery on May 15 he did not know that he would be tried. The motion was granted, and June 5 fixed as the date.

Gordon, on Sunday, May 12, arrested Frank O'Brien, hay and grain merchant, on Sutter and Devisadero streets, for disturbing the peace, and O'Brien procured a charge of battery against him. The charge against O'Brien was dismissed by Judge Joachimsmen and Gordon was convicted.

The judge said: "I will fine you only \$5 each. As you removed the machines, it is evident that you desired to comply with your law, and had violated it through ignorance."

"I am surprised that the police have not arrested a great many other saloon-keepers and proprietors of cigar-stores who have the machines in their places of business and profit by them."

"The police can have no difficulty in making the arrests, as the machines are used openly in the cigar-stores, and many of them can be seen from the sidewalks."

Four saloon-keepers, Frederick Kestemacher, Gustave Falk, Peter Christopherson and A. Hansen, were found guilty by Judge Joachimsmen yesterday of misdemeanor, in conducting a game of chance in their respective saloons. The game consisted of the regulation nickel-in-the-slot machines.

The judge said: "I will fine you only \$5 each. As you removed the machines, it is evident that you desired to comply with your law, and had violated it through ignorance."

"I am surprised that the police have not arrested a great many other saloon-keepers and proprietors of cigar-stores who have the machines in their places of business and profit by them."

"The police can have no difficulty in making the arrests, as the machines are used openly in the cigar-stores, and many of them can be seen from the sidewalks."

Four saloon-keepers, Frederick Kestemacher, Gustave Falk, Peter Christopherson and A. Hansen, were found guilty by Judge Joachimsmen yesterday of misdemeanor, in conducting a game of chance in their respective saloons. The game consisted of the regulation nickel-in-the-slot machines.

The judge said: "I will fine you only \$5 each. As you removed the machines, it is evident that you desired to comply with your law, and had violated it through ignorance."

"I am surprised that the police have not arrested a great many other saloon-keepers and proprietors of cigar-stores who have the machines in their places of business and profit by them."

"The police can have no difficulty in making the arrests, as the machines are used openly in the cigar-stores, and many of them can be seen from the sidewalks."

Four saloon-keepers, Frederick Kestemacher, Gustave Falk, Peter Christopherson and A. Hansen, were found guilty by Judge Joachimsmen yesterday of misdemeanor, in conducting a game of chance in their respective saloons. The game consisted of the regulation nickel-in-the-slot machines.

The judge said: "I will fine you only \$5 each. As you removed the machines, it is evident that you desired to comply with your law, and had violated it through ignorance."

"I am surprised that the police have not arrested a great many other saloon-keepers and proprietors of cigar-stores who have the machines in their places of business and profit by them."

"The police can have no difficulty in making the arrests, as the machines are used openly in the cigar-stores, and many of them can be seen from the sidewalks."

Four saloon-keepers, Frederick Kestemacher, Gustave Falk, Peter Christopherson and A. Hansen, were found guilty by Judge Joachimsmen yesterday of misdemeanor, in conducting a game of chance in their respective saloons. The game consisted of the regulation nickel-in-the-slot machines.

The judge said: "I will fine you only \$5 each. As you removed the machines, it is evident that you desired to comply with your law, and had violated it through ignorance."

"I am surprised that the police have not arrested a great many other saloon-keepers and proprietors of cigar-stores who have the machines in their places of business and profit by them."

DUMONT'S STRANGE STORY.

A Montgomery-Street Saloon-Keeper Who Said He Was Held Up.

PROBABLY FATALLY WOUNDED.

THE DOCTORS ALL DESPAIRED.

HE WAS TERRIBLY REDUCED.

A Narrow Escape From What Seemed a Fearful Affliction.

THE HUNTER ESTATE.

COMPLAINED THAT A BROKER'S LICENSE WOULD CROWD HIM TO THE WALL.

ASA FISK HAD TO PAY.

THE NEW TAX LAW.

THE DURRANT CASE.

GRANTED A NEW TRIAL.

LAURA MILEN'S CLAIM.

THE LATE DR. JAMES' ALLEGED WIFE RETAINS HIS PROPERTY.

POLICEMAN L. B. GORDON'S CASE OF BATTERY UPON FRANK O'BRIEN.

GRANTED A NEW TRIAL.

POLICEMAN L. B. GORDON'S CASE OF BATTERY UPON FRANK O'BRIEN.

GRANTED A NEW TRIAL.

POLICEMAN L. B. GORDON'S CASE OF BATTERY UPON FRANK O'BRIEN.

GRANTED A NEW TRIAL.

HIS GREAT GOOD LUCK.

Frederick T. Dimond of Las Vegas, N. Mex., Is Restored to Perfect Health and Strength.

THE DOCTORS ALL DESPAIRED.

HE WAS TERRIBLY REDUCED.

A Narrow Escape From What Seemed a Fearful Affliction.

THE HUNTER ESTATE.

COMPLAINED THAT A BROKER'S LICENSE WOULD CROWD HIM TO THE WALL.

ASA FISK HAD TO PAY.

THE NEW TAX LAW.

THE DURRANT CASE.

GRANTED A NEW TRIAL.

LAURA MILEN'S CLAIM.

THE LATE DR. JAMES' ALLEGED WIFE RETAINS HIS PROPERTY.

POLICEMAN L. B. GORDON'S CASE OF BATTERY UPON FRANK O'BRIEN.

GRANTED A NEW TRIAL.

POLICEMAN L. B. GORDON'S CASE OF BATTERY UPON FRANK O'BRIEN.

GRANTED A NEW TRIAL.

POLICEMAN L. B. GORDON'S CASE OF BATTERY UPON FRANK O'BRIEN.

GRANTED A NEW TRIAL.

POLICEMAN L. B. GORDON'S CASE OF BATTERY UPON FRANK O'BRIEN.

Police circles were startled yesterday by the report that a tall robber had held up and fired shot with deadly effect at Alexander Dumont, saloon-keeper, 513 Montgomery street, about 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Subsequent developments showed that Dumont while crazed with overindulgence in liquor had fired the shot with suicidal intent.

Dumont is about 25 years of age and lived with his parents at 301 Folsom street. He purchased the saloon two days ago, and from the time he took possession he drank heavily. He had a small bedroom off the bar, where he slept.

A colored man went into the saloon and saw Dumont with his face covered with blood yesterday morning. He ran to the old City Hall station and notified the police. Policeman Young went to the saloon and found Dumont in a semi-conscious condition.

At the Receiving Hospital Dr. Pettit found that the bullet had entered Dumont's mouth, knocking out one of his front teeth and passed in an upward direction, shattering the bones of the face and lodging in the orbit of the left eye behind the eyeball. The bullet fractured the occipital bone, producing hemorrhage into the brain, and from this hemorrhage the doctor thought that death would result. When Dumont recovered consciousness he made the following statement:

"I was alone in the saloon at 8:30 this morning when a man who is unknown to me came in with his hands, a very tall man, being over six feet in height. He turned to look at him as he entered a rather loud tone whether he had any money in the place and ordered me to turn up my hands. At the same time he drew a pistol at my head. The stranger was very close to me when he drew the pistol, and instead of obeying the command to throw up my hands I struck him in the face and grappled with him, calling loudly for help. We struggled for a few moments when the tall man succeeded in freeing his right hand and fired a shot in my face. I was dazed by the shot, and have no recollection of what happened afterward.

As soon as Chief Crowley was apprised of the statement he detailed Detectives Byram and Handley to make an investigation. They made a thorough examination of the premises and came to the conclusion that Dumont had fired the shot himself with the intention of committing suicide. They found the revolver on the mantelpiece in Dumont's bedroom under his hat with one chamber empty. The bed and floor were covered with blood, and some towels and a nightshirt were also found covered with blood. There were blood stains on the washstand where Dumont had washed the blood from his face, and other evidences that confirmed them in their opinion.

Yesterday afternoon Dumont was taken from the Receiving Hospital to the French Hospital.

Judge Sanderson has decided the suit of Tilden vs. Joan N. G. Hunter in favor of the defendant. This was the result of a compromise, and finally decides the disposition of the big Hunter estate.

Shorrock was apparently made useful. The late ranch owner made to stand in his name, and the mortgage on the other property of the Fresno Irrigation Company, given to secure the one million bonds, did not cover the ranch. By this arrangement the ranch, valued at \$1,000,000, was not included in the assets which had been purchased with the proceeds of bonds sold by Menzies in England and purporting to be secured by all the assets of the irrigation company. A mortgage of \$1,000,000 was issued by the Fresno Irrigation Company to the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company for \$1,000,000.

Menzies first maintained that \$500,000 had been devoted to the redemption of a prior issue of \$400,000 bonds, and that he never had sold, and in satisfaction of expensive claims for water rights.

The English corporations found out in 1882 that the mortgage securing the \$1,000,000 of bonds covering the Laguna de Tache rancho and was inadequate without that asset of the Fresno company. They investigated and started action, but Menzies persuaded them to drop litigation as likely to cause the bonds to depreciate.

Menzies was apparently unsuspected by the English companies and he maintained that he would bring about a settlement without publicity. At this end he apparently expected to arrive by driving the stock covering the assets of the stockholders, out of the Fresno company. Perrin, according to the complaint, was indebted to the company for water, of which, as a large land-owner, he used a great quantity. He had been told that the water was willing to sell out, and he was bought out in October last by Cheape and Menzies.

The former gave the late Colonel Harry L. Throckmorton, attorney and influential member of the company. The immediate lever used to work Perrin out was by refusing, in 1893 and 1894, to sell him any more water. He only received \$50,000 cash for the stock, and the stock was released in full of the claims against him.

This last stroke of finesse left Menzies and Cheape in control of the Laguna de Tache ranch, unincumbered, although he bought the stock covering the \$1,000,000 Fresno Irrigation Company's bonds.

Now the English companies are suing to have the big ranch included among the securities of the mortgage covering the issue of the \$1,000,000 bonds of the Fresno Irrigation Company.

LAURA MILEN'S CLAIM. The Late Dr. James' Alleged Wife Retains His Property. The case of the putative wife of the late Dr. Charles A. James is still pending. Yesterday Attorney George D. Shadburne gave notice of a motion to strike out the answer of Laura Milen in the suit over the late Dr. James' estate, which she claims to be a release in full of the claims against him.

This last stroke of finesse left Menzies and Cheape in control of the Laguna de Tache ranch, unincumbered, although he bought the stock covering the \$1,000,000 Fresno Irrigation Company's bonds.

Now the English companies are suing to have the big ranch included among the securities of the mortgage covering the issue of the \$1,000,000 bonds of the Fresno Irrigation Company.

LAURA MILEN'S CLAIM. The Late Dr. James' Alleged Wife Retains His Property. The case of the putative wife of the late Dr. Charles A. James is still pending. Yesterday Attorney George D. Shadburne gave notice of a motion to strike out the answer of Laura Milen in the suit over the late Dr. James' estate, which she claims to be a release in full of the claims against him.

KELLY & LIEBES' Cloak and Suit House, 120 KEARNY STREET.

REAL ESTATE. 24 LOTS, WORTH \$11,550. WILL SELL FOR \$8000. ONE-HALF CASH.

OBDDONTURER DENTAL PARLORS. 151 1/2 Geary, bet. Larkin and Hyde.

OFFICE DESKS. \$24.00 - DROPPED - \$24.00. GEO. H. FULLER DESK CO., 638 and 640 Mission Street.

SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN. 427 KEARNY ST. BERTLING.

REAL ESTATE. 24 LOTS, WORTH \$11,550. WILL SELL FOR \$8000. ONE-HALF CASH.

LOUIS SCHLOSS, Rooms 24 and 25, CROCKER BUILDING, S. F.

OFFICE DESKS. \$24.00 - DROPPED - \$24.00. GEO. H. FULLER DESK CO., 638 and 640 Mission Street.

SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN. 427 KEARNY ST. BERTLING.

POSTERS. LARGE PRINTING. STERETT PRINTING CO., 532 Clay Street.

DO YOU KNOW THAT THERE IS SCIENCE IN NEATNESS? BE WISE AND USE SAFOLIO.