of Mrs. Dr. Harriet Maxson's paper. She said:

Nine-tenths of all diseases are preventable. All violations of divinely given natural laws are followed by evil results. Oftentimes the mediums of contagion are forgotten or overlooked. Flowers or the precious lock of hair may imprison, even for years, the deadly germs. The germs of such diseases as scarlet and typhoid fever lurk in sewer-pipes, under old floors and are disseminated by birds, domestic animals, water, etc. Of deaths resulting from measles, whooping cough and scarlet fever a large majority occur under 5 years of age. It seems almost unnecessary to speak to such an intelligent audience as this about the carelessness of which so many are guilty. But a woman who takes a child suffering from whooping cough into a room filled with people, as is frequently the case, is absolutely guilty of murder.

The tobacco and liquor habits are responsible for thousands of deaths. If not directly at all times then indirectly by making the vitality so that disease cannot be withstood. At some time during our lives we have the seeds of some disease in our system, and it depends much on ourselves whether those diseases develop fatally or are overcome at the outset. Then, too, much depends on the wives and mothers of the land. Every time we place strongly spiced sauces and stimulating condiments on the family table the nervous systems of the partakers receive a stimulus and shock that leads to evil results in time. The mother of the coming race has responsibilities which should warn her against that pernicious style of dressing called light lacing. How much depends on her discretion and intelligence? If the mother was the only one to suffer we might forgive her, but the evil results of her folly and vain pride is entailed on the coming generation. The style of dress spoken of prevents the proper growth of many of the organs, particularly the reproductive, and her offspring is deprived of the constitution and strength which belongs as a right to the child of every healthy mother and father. The time is coming when women must open their eyes to the necessity of bringing up their daughters in the knowledge of hygienic laws, and all other matters imperitive to the health of her posterity.

Mrs. McComus of Los Angeles opened the discussion. She knew of no graver or more important question than that of proper dressing. Women, she thought, would dress as they should if they were not such cowards.

Mrs. Gillen thought the leaving off of corsets would be all right for slender women, but the fleshy woman would find it not only unbecoming, but uncomfortable and inconvenient. However, she thought that after hearing the last paper she would go home and take off her corset. She also wanted to see women practice what they preach at all events.

Mrs. Dr. Maxson said if the lady would step into the anteroom after the session she would be pleased to demonstrate that they did practice what they preach.

Mrs. Dr. Kellogg Lane held to the opinion that no reform, either in dress, food or anything, however important, could be brought about by either one of the sexes alone. All reforms must be accomplished by co-operation.

Mrs. Maynard was not willing to admit that the fleshy woman must necessarily be more uncomfortable and uncompromising in her dress than her slimmer sisters, the oracular dressmakers notwithstanding. She then described a pulpit gown of her own which was something after the style of a Mother Hubbard, which made her look slimmer than any other dress in her wardrobe. She believed that with the reform in dress would come a healthier race of women.

"The Physical Development and Its Relation to Health," the last paper of the afternoon, was read by Mrs. Dr. Sarah I. Shuey. She began with the infant in its first cradle and showed the effect of pillows in retarding the development of the muscles of the neck. Leading up to the corset she said:

It is no wonder that women who wear corsets find it uncomfortable to go without that article of dress. The cause is the corset itself. It weakens certain muscles of the chest and abdomen, and when that brace of the corset is removed they feel tired and weakened. But the chief evil of the corset is in its deforming results and in the retarded development of some of the organs. Think of the weight of twenty-five feet of intestines being crowded onto the organs of the pelvic region! Then, again, consider the weight of some of the modern skirts—fifteen pounds is the weight in some instances—together with all the other garments being brought to bear on the waist. Reform is needed in more than the corset. We cannot expect to be freed from corns and bunions until we wear shoes better shaped to the feet. As to overcoming the effect of these deforming elements by a practical system of exercise, great help may be found in the bicycle.

Horseback riding is beneficial, but it will never be what it should be for women until they ride as men ride. In the sidesaddle there is an enemy to her perfect enjoyment and physical benefit, as the position necessary to preserving her equilibrium, if maintained too long, is felt in the spine. But the reform we speak about extends to the daily occupations of our women—the preparation of food for her family, the ventilation of her house and the training of her children.

Mrs. Shuey laid much stress on the necessity of gymnastic exercises, citing numerous instances coming directly under her personal notice where women had corrected deformities and rounded out a faulty development by systematic and practical gymnastic exercise. The age is close at hand when we may expect Trilby feet and Venus de Milo forms if woman does not weary of her good work, and finally succeeds in gaining the co-operation of the other sex.

The discussion was opened by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson. She claimed that the first and grandest function of a woman is maternity, and that she ought to be so perfect an animal as the fathers of the race.

Mrs. Dr. Kellogg Lane explained the difference between wearing corsets and bones in the waists of dresses. All corsets are two inches too small in the waist measure for the bust and hip measure. She had measured over forty different makes of corsets, and found them all alike in that respect.

A gentleman named Guthbold speaking from the audience indorsed the women's reform movement, and said he had been inestimably benefited by listening to the papers and the discussions. He also hoped women would be successful in their suffrage ambitions.

A Mr. Carson spoke about the change in women's dress, in connection with the change which it was recommended she should make in the preparation of the food for her family. He believed that the majority of men would lend assistance rather than seek to discourage their wives and sisters.

Miss Dr. Shaw kept the immense audience in continuous laughter for ten minutes by her facetious observations on woman's slavery to fashion. "I cannot understand," she said, "how women can wear corsets and yet live, move and have their being; how can they be good, kind, gentle and tender and be hooped in? Yet there are a great many women who wear corsets and are still good, kind, tender and loving. The great trouble with women is that they do not look after their physical development and take enough healthful exercise. I never heard of a girl injured by hard study. I have been in many of the educational institutions of the land, and the general complaint was under-exercise. Boys run, jump and breathe the pure air of the green fields and resinous woods, while the girls stay indoors and do tatting and all kinds of fancy work. I believe that over the tombstones of many of our girls who die young should be written, 'Death from worsted tatting and silk pincushions.'" She went on to speak of the arbitrary and autocratic sway of the dressmakers, and related amusing incidents she had experienced in the effort to get enough pockets in her dresses, etc., and the great dressmakers are men.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

First Step Taken Toward the Organization of a State Association.

From the action taken yesterday, immediately after the conclusion of the afternoon session of the Woman's Congress, something more than the entertainment of large audiences by the reading of clever papers and the delivering of eloquent addresses is to result from the enthusiasm and sympathy engendered for the cause of woman's right, by the daily meetings of the past week of the Woman's Congress of the Pacific Coast.

As soon as the discussion of the last paper was concluded Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper announced that it was proposed to hold at once a business meeting of all interested in the cause of woman's suffrage.

On the motion of Mrs. L. J. Walker of San Jose Miss Susan B. Anthony was elected chairman of the meeting. She asked that all who were not interested in the work of securing the right to vote for women and all who were not willing to put their shoulders manfully or womanfully to the wheel in the cause should not remain. Quite a number took their departure, but there still remained more than three-quarters of the vast throng that had jammed the auditorium of the First Congregational Church. This led the veteran advocate of woman's suffrage to remark: "Such a sight I have never seen in all my forty years' struggle in the cause. Never before have I seen so large a number at a meeting of this character signify their willingness to be fellow-workers."

Mrs. Hester A. Harlan was elected secretary.

Miss Cooper then again addressed the assemblage, exhorting it in making its selections for offices and committees to see that every interest—political, social, religious and industrial—is represented in the organization. She also admonished her hearers to devote their best energies exclusively to the work of securing the ballot for women, for only in the accomplishment of that object, she said, could all the problems that now vex their sex be solved.

It was then on motion decided to effect the temporary organization of a body to be known as the State Central Woman's Suffrage Amendment Campaign Committee of California, with the object of securing an amendment to the State constitution which shall enfranchise women. Miss Cooper more fully explained the purpose of the committee as follows:

The work of this committee will be to arrange for the selection of a permanent State Central Committee, whose duty it will be to correspond with the people in all parts of the State until there is a county committee in every county in the State. It will then be the duty of these county committees to organize township committees. The work of all will be to take part in a campaign of education on the suffrage amendment proposition.

Appeals will be made by the State committee to every State organization of whatever kind that holds a session in California, particular attention being paid to the conventions of all the political parties. The county committees will look after county gatherings and the township committees will seek to influence town-meetings. In this way a widespread public sentiment will be created in favor of woman suffrage. The indorsement of all political parties is the ultimate object to be sought by this campaign, but the rank and file must first be educated on the subject.

Nominations for the officers of the temporary organization were then declared in order. As the result of the election which followed, the following were chosen:

President, Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper; vice-presidents, Mrs. A. A. Sargent, Mrs. E. O. Smith of San Jose, Mrs. Dr. L. C. Avery, Mrs. Sturtevant Peet, Mrs. John F. Swift, Nellie Holbrook Blinn, Laura de Force Gordon, Mrs. Horace Davis, Rev. Mr. Sprague, Mrs. Alice McComas of Los Angeles, Mrs. Eisler, Judge Spencer of Susanville, ex-Senator McComas of Pomona, Senator McGowan of Humboldt, Mayor Sutro, Sarah Pratt Carr of Lemoore, Rev. Ada C. Bowles, Charlotte Perkins Stetson, Sarah Knox Goodrich of San Jose, Mrs. Hester A. Harlan, Mrs. Armstrong of Yolo, Mrs. Margaret B. Longley, Miss S. M. Severance, Mrs. F. H. Loughead of Santa Barbara; recording secretary, Ada Van Pelt; treasurer, Madame Sorbier; corresponding secretary, Miss Harriet Cooper.

After the organization had been thus effected Miss Anthony suggested to the newly elected body that it immediately set about the work of selecting an appropriate board of counselers from the gentlemen. She also cautioned all who might become active in the campaign to abstain from asking any personal favors at the hands of politicians, but to use their active influence in securing the success of their cause.

Mrs. Cooper then announced that a meeting of the new committee would be held to-day immediately after the conclusion of the morning session of the congress, and adjournment was taken until that time.

THE EVENING SESSION.

Cheers for Two Queens, Victoria of England and Susan B.

Another big crowd in front of the First Congregational Church last evening, awaiting the opening of the doors, attested very plainly that interest in the congress keeps up to the highest pitch. The women were in the larger majority, as usual, and the way they piled into the edifice when the doors swung open was a caution. In less than no time seats on the lower floor were not to be had and the gallery was filling up rapidly. It was not such a large crowd as on Thursday evening, when the women were talking politics, but more than large enough to have turned the cheeks of a theatrical manager green with envy.

Dr. Kellogg Lane of Oakland, the first woman in the United States ever appointed on a board of health, was introduced by Mrs. Cooper as the first speaker of the evening. Her subject was "City Mothers."

The congress, she began, was asking questions, which each one must take home and answer for himself or herself. The papers offered have been many and varied, but they were more of a suggestive nature than exhaustive.

We have city fathers, she continued, and I cannot see why we should not have city mothers. It seems to me there should be, and I will give you some of my reasons. Psychologists tell us that in every human being there are two minds, the subjective and the objective. The subjective mind is intuitive. It does not reason. God does not reason. He knows and does. We hear of women striking by intuition that for which man has to go through a long course of reasoning to attain. Women have the gift of intuition. Man has the objective, reasoning mind, and goes on in his calm way.

The home is too exclusively mothered and the city is too exclusively fathered. We have too much of the slow practical method, too little of the heart in the city, and when we go home we have too much of the heart and too little of the head.

They say women are emotional. Well, what of it? That's just the reason we want them there. If they were like the men we would not need them there. If it would make a woman less womanly to go into the world I would be the last one to ask her to go there.

God made man and woman to go together. He planted them in families, the families in cities, the cities in States, all to make a magnificent whole, and we have subverted the work of God in making the conditions that now exist and we have made an egregious failure. It will never be better, never until man and woman rise in their might and say, "together we will make these things different."

In passing, the speaker paid a beautiful tribute to motherhood, and stated as her belief that the mothers of the Nation do more in bringing up a family than they could by engaging in any other work. These mothers must make their boys safe in places of temptation, and in cities these places were the streets.

"If you expect to give them physical health, you must have the atmosphere you send them out into sweet and pure if you expect them to grow up to manhood. Thank God that human nature can change and is changing, and human nature is to be so much better a hundred years from to-day than it is to-day. Tell me if we are not having a new birth? Out of that new birth we shall yet have a higher civilization, which will not be putting new wine into old bottles."

When the applause had subsided the chair recognized Mrs. Sturtevant Peet.

"Dr. Lane spoke of the fact," said Mrs. Peet, "that to-day we are thinking more of property and purse than of our boys and girls, particularly in regard to their morals. This was especially illustrated in our work in the Legislature this last year in our efforts to pass an anti-cigarette bill. The only argument made against this bill was the amount of money invested in the business in this City, which was said to be a million dollars. And when we were told that the bill would not pass and attempted to work a little longer for it, a man said, 'Do you know that there is a million dollars invested in this business?' and one of our ladies said, 'Yes, and there are a million of boys at stake as well.' The bill was passed and the Governor refused to sign it."

"The point I wish to refer to," said Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, relinquishing her chair, "is this: That we possess eyes behind eyes, ears behind ears, which we use sometimes. In other words, sight and insight. Now, the reason we have so little of the intuitive power which we might have is that we do not use what I believe we have—the sixth sense, and if you please the seventh. They had this sixth sense in the earlier times, but it is becoming sloughed through disuse and inanition. We do not listen to the one voice; we do not listen to the mandates of the soul."

A Mrs. Smith in the gallery recited the list of present evils discussed by the congress, and said the only hope was in the doctrine of the abolition of the rent, interest and profit system. She was loudly applauded.

Mrs. Stephen Matheson of London took the floor to say that she had been reminded by the secretary that she could have a minute to ask a health to Queen Victoria on her birthday. Taking advantage of the offer Mrs. Matheson extolled the virtues of England's ruler as a model mother and as a woman who took a great motherly interest in the United States, her grown-up daughter on this side the big drink. She concluded by asking those present to join with her in wishing the Queen many returns of the day.

There was considerable applause, and a great deal more when Mrs. Van Pelt suggested that the Rev. Anna Shaw sing "God Save the Queen."

"This is very interesting," said Miss Shaw, "to think that I am a prima donna, for I never aspired to any such position. One thing I always wanted to do and never could do, and that was to sing. They say that those who cannot sing on earth are forever singing in heaven and I expect to be forever singing there. For the sake of the world, however, I will wait till I get there before I begin."

Mrs. Emma Gregory, as a British subject who had declared her intentions of becoming an American citizen, seconded Mrs. Matheson's motion, suggesting at the same time that the air of "God Save the Queen" was identical with that of "America." As she seated herself several gentlemen on the platform started the hymn and the entire audience, rising, sang, some the words of the English bard, many those of "America."

At the close of the first verse Emily Pitt Stevens said she was an American woman and asked that honor be done to a queen among American women, Susan B. Anthony, and the crowd joined her in enthusiastic applause for Miss Anthony.

"Death by Dust," the subject of Mrs. Dr. Amy G. Bowen's paper, was not read, as that lady was unable to attend on account of sickness.

"Physical Means to Moral Ends," by the Rev. George R. Dodson of Alameda, therefore took the precedence. He said:

Moral character is greatly influenced by physical conditions. We see this in the different races as we read history. Man is a dual being. There is a body and a mind, a higher something. Some regard the body as an instrument of the soul. There is no reason to believe, according to scientists, that thought and feeling have anything to do with the movements of the brain molecules. The brain carries on its functions independently.

From the brain run little nerve tissues to all parts of the body—the lungs, stomach, heart, etc., and in thinking the communication from the brain to these several parts of the body is so clearly defined that the body works with the brain. Therefore, after a hard day's brain work one feels, to use a common expression, "dead tired." With unusual activity of these brain molecules the body, muscularly and nervously, sustains a general shaking up. As we find that the brain works on the body, so do we find that the body acts the same on the brain.

In tracing the causes which lead to moral changes of character, it will be found that the physical has as much as the mental to do with moral variations. If one does not have a good and healthy night's sleep and gets up in the morning feeling out of sorts, one becomes impatient, inconsistent, peevish and cross. Thus do we not find that the physical is a causation in moral changes and variations? Wiggins said he had changed a boy's moral character several times by placing leeches inside his nostrils. Many of these moral phenomena resulting from the physical are psychic expressions of organism. The expressions of diseased organisms cannot be the same as those of a well man; a sick man cannot be good, the best he can do is to keep from being positively bad.

The animal part of man never gets out of order so long as his organs are in good working order—that is to say, that part of man which comes from the animal, so long as the organs are intact, is always the same. But we have seen that his moral character is subject, not alone to his environment, but also to his physical organism. The seat of our character is in our nervous system, and the habits and tendencies we form as we mature are due to certain modifications and alterations in the condition of the nervous system. To scientists it is well known that as the result of sickness many startling moral phenomena take place. We will take two nerves, to simplify the illustration. From some cause one of these nerves becomes paralyzed and a portion of the body does not receive its usual nutrition, circulation, etc., and as a result that man displays an astonishing tendency toward moral degeneration. This scientific reference is not necessarily on the line of materialism; neither does it alter the fact of that subtle relationship existing between the body and the soul.

The ten-minute discussion was started by Mrs. Dr. Maxson. She thought many of the principles laid down in the paper were illustrated in the cases of children.

Mrs. Dr. Kellogg Lane said she was not afraid of materialism. She thought no matter what the physical condition and its influence on the moral character, that the spirit of God would carry us through under the most trying circumstances.

Dr. Brown followed on the same line. "If sickness impairs the mental and moral character to the extent which the scientists would have us believe," he said, "I cannot understand how Milton could do his grand and sublime work." Other names were mentioned of those who have given to the world the finest productions while suffering the severest afflictions, including Bunyan and Morton.

Miss Dr. Shaw said she had never given the subject much thought, and, therefore, skimmed over the surface of the scientific principles adduced, and hastened on to speak of a matter closer to her interest. She called attention to the remark made by Mrs. Dr. Kellogg Lane, to the effect that a woman who had reared a family of children had done as noble, if not nobler, work than those women who go over the country preaching to her sisters. "I do not believe it," continued Miss Shaw, with more emphasis than she had shown in speaking to the previous question. "No; I do not believe it. The noblest work for woman is not in motherhood, but in true womanhood. After that let come what may, motherhood or spinsterhood. If I had my way there should not be another child born in San Francisco, California or the United States until municipal, State and National Government guarantee protection to the mother in her child."

Charlotte Perkins Stetson took up the time allotted to Mrs. Dr. Amy G. Bowen, whose absence was due to illness, and discussed on the subject of the animal and spiritual men and women. "We have been told so much about the superiority of the soul that we—many of us have gotten into the habit of overlooking our animal inferiority. Men and women should be fine animals. A prominent writer has said that a man to be a gentleman must first be a perfect animal. The trouble with most of us is that our souls do not fit. It is time that we outgrew the idea, transplanted from the dark ages, that the body and its condition did not matter. It is the advance of the race that counts. The first care of the mother is the physical care of her children."

Mrs. Laura de Force Gordon opened the discussion to heartily indorse the words of the Rev. George R. Dodson and the last speaker concerning the physical requirements of men and women. "We have the Bible in support of those principles," said she. "Paul has it, 'First the natural and then the spiritual,' Again, he says, 'Ye are the temple of the living God.' Here is the text for man and woman's emancipation. Take care of the natural and then the spiritual. If a man or woman comes to you starving and you offer him or her spiritual consolation and instruction you are doing what Christ preached against—casting pearls before swine."

Mrs. Dr. Lane rose to reiterate her former belief, notwithstanding Miss Shaw's refutation, that the noblest work of woman was motherhood.

Mrs. Bowles wanted to know if Mrs. Stetson thought the souls of the ancient Greeks were commensurate with their elegant bodies, to which she had referred.

Mrs. Stetson emphatically did, and she rattled off a string of familiar Grecian names, beginning with Plato and ending with Socrates.

"Do you think that Thomas Starr King's soul was commensurate with his diminutive body?" asked Mrs. Bowles, returning to the charge. She had also understood that Paul's body was usually depicted as being rather dwarfed in stature.

Mrs. Gregory put an end to this side debate by rallying to Miss Shaw's assistance in the matter of Mrs. Dr. Lane's assertion that motherhood is the true crown of womanhood. She argued that unless fatherhood is the crowning glory of manhood then a woman's work cannot be limited to a purely animal function.

NEW TO-DAY—DRY GOODS.

TEMPTING + LEADERS

FROM OUR GREAT FORCING-OUT SALE!

As samples of the POWERFUL ATTRACTIONS with which we close another week of our great forcing-out sale of surplus stock we present a few of

TO-DAY'S WONDERFUL SPECIALS!

VEILING! VEILING!

At 10c, 15c and 20c per Yard.
TUXEDO VEILING, single width, in black, brown, navy and cream; new designs.

At 25c, 30c and 40c per Yard.
TUXEDO VEILING, double width, in black, brown, navy and cream; new styles.

At 15c, 20c and 25c per Yard.
TUXEDO CHENILLE AND CHENILLETTE DOTTED VEILING, single width, in black, navy, brown and cream; special values.

At 25c, 30c, 40c and 50c per Yard.
TUXEDO CHENILLE AND CHENILLETTE DOTTED VEILING, double width, in black, navy, brown and cream; extra values, latest designs.

(New Bordered Veilings in Black, Cream and Butter).

LACES! LACES!

At 3c to 6¼c per Yard.
BUTTER VALENCIENNES LACE, ½ to 1 inch wide, will be offered at 3c, 4c, 5c and 6¼c per yard.

At 2½c to 10c per Yard.
WHITE VALENCIENNES LACE, ½ to 1 inch wide, will be offered at 2½c, 3c, 5c, 7½c and 10c per yard.

At 30 Cents per Yard.
BUTTER AND IVORY NET-TOP POINT VENISE LACE, 7 to 10 inches, regular value 50c.

At 25c, 35c and 50c per Yard.
BUTTER POINT VENISE LACE, 3-inch at 25c, 5-inch at 35c, 6-inch at 50c, exactly half price.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT

At 15 Cents a Pair.
100 dozen CHILDREN'S BLACK-RIBBED COTTON HOSE, double knees, heels and toes, heavy grade, warranted fast black, regular value 25c, will be offered at 15c a pair.

At 15 Cents a Pair.
100 dozen LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSE, plain and Richelieu ribbed, double heels and toes, Hermsdorf black, regular value 25c, will be offered at 15c a pair.

At 25 Cents a Pair.
90 dozen LADIES' BLACK MACO COTTON HOSE, high-spliced heels and toes, black and white feet, Hermsdorf dye, regular price $4 20 per dozen, will be offered at 25c a pair.

At 33⅓ Cents a Pair.
90 dozen LADIES' BLACK FRENCH LISLE-THREAD HOSE, plain and Richelieu ribbed, high-spliced heels and toes, onyx fast black, regular price 50c, will be offered at three pairs for $1.

At 33⅓ Cents a Pair.
75 dozen LADIES' EXTRA HEAVY 2-THREAD BLACK MACO COTTON HOSE, high-spliced heels and toes, onyx fast black, 50c quality, will be offered at 33⅓c a pair.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

At 55 Cents.
100 dozen LADIES' 8-BUTTON LENGTH MOUSQUETAIRE UNDRESSED KID GLOVES, in red, green, blue, heliotrope, purple and copper colors, value $1, will be offered at 55c a pair.

At 75 Cents.
100 dozen LADIES' 4-BUTTON KID GLOVES (large buttons), in tan colors, white and black, regular price $1 25, will be offered at 75c a pair.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS!

At 35 Cents.
75 dozen MEN'S AND BOYS' UNLAUNDRIED WHITE SHIRTS, made of good heavy muslin and with re-enforced all-linen bosoms, extra good value for 65c, will be offered at 35c each.

At 35 Cents.
45 dozen MEN'S AND BOYS' NEGLIGEE OVERSHIRTS, made of madras and sateen shirtings, in a large variety of light and dark colors, regularly sold for 50c and 65c, will be offered at 35c each.

At 10 Cents.
96 dozen FULL-FINISHED IMPORTED BALBRIGGAN SOCKS, with double-spliced heels and toes, regular price $2 per dozen, will be offered at 10c a pair.

At 50 Cents.
85 dozen MEN'S UNDYED SANITARY AND WHITE MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, silk finished, regular price 75c, will be offered at 50c each.

At 75 Cents.
35 dozen MEN'S EXTRA FINE SILK FINISH BALBRIGGAN UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, flesh color, regular price $1 25, will be offered at 75c each.

LADIES' WAISTS!

At 50 Cents.
150 dozen LADIES' WAISTS, made of French percale in fancy stripes and checks, laundried collar and cuffs, good value for 75c, will be offered at 50c.

At $1.00.
100 dozen LADIES' WAISTS, made of very fine percale, in pink, blue, lavender, black and white stripes, extra full sleeves, laundried collar and cuffs, regular price $1 50, will be offered at $1.

CARRIAGE PARASOLS!

At 65 Cents.
CARRIAGE PARASOLS, in Gloria silk, in black only (unlined) will be offered at 65c.

At 75 Cents.
CARRIAGE PARASOLS, in twilled silk, in black only (unlined) will be offered at 75c.

At $1.50.
CARRIAGE PARASOLS, in gros-grain silk, ruffle trimmed, will be offered at $1 50.

Colored Silk Parasols!

At 50 Cents.
LADIES' COLORED SURAH SILK PARASOLS, 22 inch, all pure silk, value $1 50, will be offered at 50c.

LADIES' GOWNS!

At $1.00.
50 dozen LADIES' GOWNS, made of heavy muslin, yoke of tucks and insertion, finished with ruffle of embroidery, good value for $1 50, will be offered at $1.

At $1.50.
50 dozen LADIES' GOWNS, made of Wamsutta muslin, round yoke of insertion and tuck finished with ruffle of fine embroidery, extra full sleeves, plaited back, regular price $2, will be offered at $1 50.

LADIES' DRAWERS!

At 75 Cents.
100 dozen LADIES' DRAWERS, made of fine muslin, finished with cluster of tucks and deep ruffle of embroidery on yoke band, good value at $1, will be offered at 75c.

J. J. O'Brien & Co. Murphy Building, Market and Jones Streets.

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MENTAL KODAKS.

Jane Eyre Tells How They Operated at the Woman's Congress.

The ladies who participated in the Woman's Congress yesterday sat before the camera as many times and in as many different poses as there were pairs of eyes in the audience to behold them.

That the photographs carried away by the members of the great assemblage were mental ones makes the fact all the more significant. Instantaneous photography has been an accomplished fact ever since Adam looked upon Eve after the ceremony of rib extraction and was pleased. We call these more or less crude likenesses "impressions," and fortunate is the sitter who never fails to make a good one, for nine-tenths of the success in life he owes to that faculty.

Surrounded by a half dozen ardent new women, who uncomplainingly stood first on one foot then on another, and finally took a lowly seat in the aisle of the church, I in company with the others produced my mental kodak and proceeded to make "snap shots." It was at the afternoon session. Many of the amateur photographers thought the light "just right." A few might have insisted that the softened light within four walls of home would produce a more beautiful picture than does the fierce glare of public life. But then the photographers were satisfied with the results of the sittings, whether the photographed were or not.

Dr. Elizabeth J. Corbett posed well as a woman who thinks. She is nothing if not original. Life's problem is not so baffling to her as to most women, and every day she solves some portion of it. There is nothing negative about her, and yet hers is not one of those positive personalities that rasps every one who comes in contact with it. Essentially practical and essentially strong, Dr. Corbett's nature can be clearly read in the strong and matronly figure, the steady gaze, the fresh coloring and the gown—serviceable as to texture and color.

And what flattering photographs the intellectual "kodak fiends" would have liked to make of Mrs. Steven Matthews, the dear little English woman with the cameo face, trim figure and flute-like voice. What a fund of kindly humor she has. "Voting has not 'unwomaned' me," was her modest claim; and the hardest-hearted of her own or the opposite sex could not deny it.

Dr. Sarah I. Shuey, introduced by the presiding officer as a member of the Oakland Board of Health, came to the front blushing rosy red after some humorous allusion in the introduction. Here were refined enthusiasm and unlimited zeal, but with genuine womanliness always uppermost.

When Mrs. McComas came forward as an exponent of dress reform a kodaker near me disposed of her as "that woman with a wrapper." And so strong is the instinctive regard for external beauty in the feminine mind that notwithstanding her wise words about the necessity for dress reform and her true words about the courage required to adopt it her picture will remain conspicuous chiefly because of the "wrapper" effect of the Watteau pleat and gathered front.

Dr. Kellogg Lane, imposing in appearance and forcible in argument, makes a good impression, and Rev. Mila Tupper Maynard's fine intellectual face, youthful vigor and sweet compelling voice charmed the most fastidious. The lady from Lemoore, who told of the wonders in sanitation produced in that little city, is energy personified and determination in feminine guise. The Rev. Mrs. Bowles would impress a stranger, like the writer, as an aspirant for leadership "in any shape, in any mood," a born manipulator of wires.

Excepting, of course, Rev. Anna Shaw, whose jokes California dames and damsels anticipate with subdued laughter and reward with prolonged and echoing applause, Dr. Harriet Maxson made the hit of the afternoon.

The audience was informed by the president that Dr. Maxson has charge of a sanitarium at Saint Helena, Cal., and it thought, "What a wholesome, airy, sunny, stimulating place that must be! I should like to go there." All this because a bright-faced woman had come forward and begun reading a carefully prepared paper on "Preventable Diseases." But the woman herself—what a union of strength and sweetness in the face, what a repose of reserve strength in the attitude, what a world of restrained strength in the even tones of her voice! It is evident that if there is a perfectly healthy woman in the congress it is she. The crimson tingeing the clear brunette cheek and the perfect freedom of movement bespeak health of body, and the noble sentiments expressed indicate healthfulness of mind and soul. No "Americanitis" or nervous prostration for a woman of such abundant vigor, no moral or intellectual astigmatism for one of such clear mental vision. JANE EYRE.

SKETCH CLUB PICTURES.

Young Lady Artists Receive Their Friends at an Interesting Exhibition of Paintings.

A reception was given by the young ladies of the Sketch Club to their friends last night at 508 Montgomery street.

The rooms were crowded during the entire evening. A number of selections were rendered at intervals by the Sketch Club orchestra, consisting of Miss Charlotte Gruenhagen, leader and violinist; Mrs. Hermione Sproule, 'cellist; Misses Nellie Murtha, Stella Austin, Helen Rey and Josephine Hyde, bandurrias; and Misses Blanche Letcher, Adele Hyde and N. Treat, guitars. There was also a vocal solo by Miss Mary Carr.

A number of the pictures showed strength of handling and power in color. Mrs. L. Sleeth exhibited portraits that received attention. "Springtime" and "Foothills of Tamalpais" were two beautiful bits of landscape by Marie Rey Sander. Mrs. Bertha Stringer Lee had three pictures on the line.

A clump of eucalyptus trees, with a background of approaching fog, was exhibited by Miss J. M. Hyde.

Among the pastels none were more striking than sketches by Blanche Letcher.

Lillian Vesaria contributed landscapes in water colors. A water color sketch of the "Alameda Boathouse," the contribution of Annie Frances Briggs, was much admired. Pauline Dworzeck had three water colors hung. Albertine Randall Wheelan and Helen Hyde had a very fine showing in the room devoted to black and white work. Mrs. Wheelan had studies of heads, and also showed pictures designed for illustrations for the new State readers. Nellie L. Murtha exhibited sketches of young women.

There was but one etching, "In the Cool of the Afternoon," a pretty bit of work by Helen Hyde. An odd design for the catalogue cover by Miss N. Treat was engraved in wood by Bertha H. Taussig. There were several portrait busts in clay by E. J. I. Rumbold and Lucia Wores.

Their exhibition will be open to the public during the next four days. No admission fee will be charged.

FISHING-BOAT CAPSIZED.

The Farragut's Master Thinks the Occupant Was Saved.

The captain of the fishing steamer Farragut, upon coming into Fisherman's wharf yesterday evening, reported the capsizing of a small fishing-boat outside the heads, off Point Bonitas.

He picked up the boat and brought it in. He said he thought its occupant was saved, but did not know.

Inquiry at the life-saving station failed of any further information. The waves dash against the rocks furiously where the boat overturned, and a man would have to be more than fortunate to get on dry land.

ARE CLOSE ON HIS TRAIL.

Heney, Accused of Complicity in the Carson Mint Frauds, Wanted.

He Was Last Seen in Colorado, but Is Now Supposed to Be in California.

Secret Service Agent Harris of the treasury is hot on the trail of James Heney, the man accused of being the chief swindler in the Carson mint frauds.

Heney is being hunted in a quiet but systematic manner.

Said Dudley Harris of the Secret Service Agent's office yesterday: "Heney left San Francisco for Mexico soon after the investigation of the mint began, and he has not been seen since by any of the Government officials. We know that he changed his mind in regard to his Mexican trip and went to Kokomo, Colo. There he stopped for a while at the house of an old friend named John McKlosky.

James Heney, One of the Carson Mint Suspects.
[*From a photograph.*]

"The secret service agents got word of his being in Kokomo and they laid their plans to capture him. They surrounded the house and congratulated themselves upon having Heney as good as in their hands. They were disappointed, however, as the man they were looking for escaped in some miraculous manner. Since that time no trace of him has been found.

"Secret Service Agent Harris is very anxious to catch Heney. He is supposed to have been the chief manipulator in the mint robbery. To him has been traced the gold bar which was replaced by a copper one gilded.

The United States secret service is leaving no stone unturned to capture Heney. His description as spread broadcast all over the country is as follows:

Six feet tall, smooth shaven, awkward gait when walking and stoops forward, quiet disposition and has a rather stupid look.

Heney is still supposed to be in the United States and probably in the vicinity of San Francisco, where he has many friends.

THE SILVER DEBATE.

T. C. Spelling Scores President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle at the Iroquois Club Meeting.

T. C. Spelling criticized President Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle and John P. Irish at the meeting of the Iroquois Club last night, when the silver question was debated. Mr. Spelling was the essayist of the evening. He said in part:

Mr. Carlisle, Cleveland's right hand, who presumably acts without his left hand knowing it, is doing missionary work in the Democratic ranks in favor of the single gold standard. At Memphis he argued that the proposed change would put this country on a silver basis and that we could not trade with commercial nations doing business on a gold basis unless we used our silver at its depreciated coin value.

He contradicts this proposition in the next paragraph of his speech as reported, for he truthfully admits that in international trade no coin of any nation, whether of gold or silver or paper, is used. Gold is invariably used in the form of bullion, and the balance of trade being invariably in our favor, it is as plain as sunshine that gold would be every year coming to us. In order to give some color to his prophecy that silver will drive gold out of circulation he refers to the panic of 1893 and its causes.

Now I despise all shams, evasions and fraudulent uses of the facts of history, however high the authority, whether Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Carlisle or the Pope at Rome. He tells us that the coinage of silver under the Sherman law turned the tide of gold away from us, because it weakened the credit of the Government. But the actual facts add to the strength of my position that the currents of gold are governed by balance of trade and not by the internal fiscal policy of any nation.

Every intelligent man knows, and Mr. Carlisle knows, that the panic in Australia and in the Argentine Republic and the undertaking of Austro-Hungary to create a gold reserve raised the rates of interest in those countries and called English money-lenders to call in their gold investments from the United States to be used in a better market. He also knows that the uncertainty of the action of our Government on the tariff question interrupted international commerce and gave the balance of trade against us for the years 1892 and 1893, which all goes to demonstrate the danger of ruinous panics as long as our currency system is based on as narrow and shiftless a foundation as gold.

The assertion of the learned Secretary is but an echo of the reckless and interested statements of the Wall-street organs and other hired clacquers in an attempt to further degrade silver, to stop its coinage and grasp additional powers over the money of the country and the rights and liberties of the people.

Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Cleveland, Professors Wells, Atkinson, John P. Irish, Laughlin and all the professional teachers in money matters recite a long catalogue of doleful predictions and of evils to accompany the restoration of silver. These constitute their stock in trade. They can point to nothing either in the past or in the future that gives us any comfort under the gold standard.

SOLDIERS' FUNERALS.

Bullis Directed to Allow the Relatives of the Deceased to Name the Undertaker.

The matter of the removal of E. A. Bullis from his position as superintendent of the burial of indigent soldiers was before the Health and Police Committee of the Board of Supervisors yesterday.

There was a petition signed by some undertakers complaining that Bullis discriminates in favor of certain undertakers and that relatives of deceased indigent soldiers had not been permitted to say who should conduct the funeral.

The matter was gone over thoroughly, and the committee decided to report against the petition for Bullis' removal, but to direct him to always hereafter permit the relatives of a deceased soldier to select their own undertaker.

Irving Institute Reception.

A reception in honor of the young ladies who graduated from Irving Institute at the end of the Easter term was held by Rev. and Mrs. Edward B. Church in the hall of the institution last evening. Dancing was indulged in till late in the evening, refreshments were served and nothing omitted which would afford a pleasant evening to the visitors.