

A MISSION AT SAN DIEGO.

The Lutheran Synod Will Establish Such an Organization.

THE SESSIONS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Report of the Committee on Candidates Occasioned a Long and Animated Discussion.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the delivery of the Augsburg confession, an epoch in the history of the Lutheran faith, and the California and Oregon District Synod of that church commemorated it by singing Luther's well-known hymn, "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott," at the opening of one of the sessions.

The morning was devoted to a discussion of the last two theses which embody the Lutheran creed. The discussion was upon some minor theological points, for the truth of the theses is regarded as beyond question. The eighth thesis is:

Although the Gospel teaches that we can be justified merely through faith in the Savior,



Rev. G. Runkel of Los Angeles.

without merit or worthiness of our own, it in no way hinders good works, but, on the contrary, creates a new sentiment in the heart which makes us willing and able to follow after sanctification.

The ninth and last thesis, which is, in a sense, a summary of all that precedes it, is:

The Gospel, therefore, is the source of all true consolation in life, all cheerful hope in death and all blessedness of eternal life, and at the same time the source of all spirit and life.

It is therefore true that which Luther confesses in the sixty-second of his theses, namely, upon the Castle Church of Wittenberg, that the treasure of the church is the only Gospel of the majesty and grace of God.

Rev. J. N. Buehler, the presiding officer, opened the discussion, and was followed by Rev. J. W. Theiss of Santa Rosa, Rev. Runkel of Los Angeles, Rev. J. Kogler of Orange, Rev. H. Haserodt, Rev. S. Hoernicke and Rev. H. Paine.

The afternoon session was occupied by the discussion and transaction of business matters. A resolution pledging assistance

to the German mission at San Diego was passed, and an organization will soon be effected at that place. There was a long and animated debate on the report of the committee on candidates for admission to membership in the synod. Two churches and three clergymen were the applicants. They will be considered to-day.

The synod opened its conference on the 19th inst., and it will be concluded to-day. There will be a morning session, and if any business is left over at that time it will be transacted at a special meeting this afternoon.

THE BUILDERS' DISPUTE.

Masons and Bricklayers Say They Want Nothing But Justice.

No Legal Redress for Sub-Contractors, Who Are at the Mercy of Carpenters.

Victor Hoffmann, secretary of the Masons' and Builders' Association, said yesterday that the masons in his society had bricklayers and masons in his society for a double purpose. The first reason for combining against the carpenters, he said, was for self-protection, pure and simple; the other was to protect the owners of houses in course of construction or about to be built.

Last May the Masons' and Builders' Association adopted the following resolution and that started the fight:

That on and after June 1, 1895, no member of this association shall figure or put in a bid on brickwork which shall exceed the sum of \$100,000, and that the brickwork is not segregated from the general specifications and made a separate part thereof upon which separate bids may be given, thus giving the brickmasons an opportunity to become a principal contractor.

"After many years of dissatisfaction with the methods of business," said Secretary Hoffmann, "the masons reorganized last December for the protection of our interests from pro-rata men, or men who don't pay their bills promptly. Now the good men must suffer on account of the bad. But we were not looking for their work; all we want is our own. Generally the carpenters have handled all the money on building contracts. The brickwork is first to be completed, but the bricklayer who had done work on a sub-contract from the carpenter had to wait thirty-five days after the job was completed, and often had to whistle for the money.

"The legal difference between original contracts and sub-contracts is a considerable one. The original contractor is entitled to sixty days' protection for his payment, and can hold the owner of the prop-

erty as his security, while the sub-contractor is only entitled to thirty-five days, and in practice has to depend on the solvency of both the original contractor and the owner to obtain his wages when earned. The losses sustained by the failure of contractors to meet their liabilities to sub-contractors are very much larger for sub-contractors than the losses from non-payment of the contract price by owners.

"We want the owners to know that we are not raising the price of work by demanding the segregation of contracts. In fact, there will be less trouble under the new law, which will be more satisfactory to the public, carpenters alone excepted. We desire to stop the carpenter from making all the profits and from handling our money. The reason that we do not feel secure with our money was because the carpenter by getting the contract for everything on a building came to us and peddled the sub-contract for brickwork. The agreement with us was merely verbal and if he failed to pay we had no redress. After the first thirty-five days are over we have no legal claim on a job, as our limit for filing a lien ends on the thirtieth day. So you may see how we have been compelled to depend entirely on the honesty of the carpenter, who has sixty days to file a lien and has all the profits on the contract while we make only our wages.

"Again, the carpenters want to superintend the job closely, though the architect sees the building every day. The Hall of Records will show that seldom if ever a bricklayer has failed in the past twenty-five years, while liens are constantly filed by sub-contractors on the carpenters. The carpenter has to work his percentage for all it is worth, and wants profits on the whole business. But we have put a stop to that and will not figure on his work when over \$100.

A fine of \$100 will be imposed on any bricklayer who breaks the agreement, and as there is a powerful combination among them it can be enforced.

The carpenters declined to discuss the question, admitting that the Call's fair statement of the situation yesterday. They are still working upon an agreement with the object of forming a compact to depend entirely on the bricklayers, and until that is perfected they will not speak for publication.

IS PURGED OF CONTEMPT.

Judge Joachimsen Forgives Reel Terry for His Outbreak.

BRADFORD SCORED SOMEWHAT.

His Honor Greatly Regrets That He Was Not Twenty-Five Years Younger.

Judge Joachimsen was in a paradoxical frame of mind yesterday morning. In one breath he pardoned Reel B. Terry for his sudden display of belligerence, and in the next he evinced such a desire to punch something about the size of Wallace Bradford's head that the audience in his courtroom was taken all aback.

The Judge didn't exactly say he would like to make black and blue marks on Mr. Bradford's top-piece, but he hit all around it. He did say that, had he been twenty-five years younger at the instant Mr. Bradford had made the remarks he had made, the judicial wrath would have swelled to resist the insult.

"As it is," said his Honor, referring to Mr. Bradford's display, "it was the action of a coward and a backslider. That is my opinion of that gentleman!"

The courtroom was crowded a moment after the doors were opened. Mr. Terry, who had been notified the day before to appear and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt for calling C. W. Reed a liar, was on hand, supported by Messrs. Ashe and Mizner and flanked by Gavin McNab. The hearing of the latter, however, was a friendly movement, this time, he having merely put in an appearance to mollify the feelings of the court to clemency for the erring Terry.

Over the neck the clanking of iron on the limbs of old offenders were making a sullen accompaniment to the long-drawn sighs of the overnight drunk, as his Honor took the bench and court was convened. Several remonstrances were granted and cases set forward before the case of the rebellious and erring Terry was reached. As the Judge announced the time for action had arrived, Terry rose from his seat in the rear and advanced to the clerk's desk. He looked considerably subdued and was evidently in a penitent frame of mind. He coughed nervously several times and began:

"I desire to say, your Honor, in regard to what occurred yesterday that nobody regrets it more than I do, and there is no one who has more respect for the court. I have known your Honor a long time, and have always held you in the highest esteem. What occurred yesterday, I can assure you, as far as I am concerned, was in the heat of the moment, and I know that your Honor would have done the same thing had you been insulted as I thought I had. I desire to say now to your Honor that I am sorer than anybody that it occurred."

As Mr. Terry sat down Prosecuting Attorney Dare arose. He stated that he was present in court at the time the matter complained of had occurred and not having been a participant, he had been in a position to look at it coolly. He was satisfied that Mr. Reed had only used the words in addressing Mr. Terry in a parliamentary sense, meaning Mr. Terry's name of the case. The latter being excited had not understood the matter and had acted as he did. Taking this into consideration and Mr. Terry's sincere expression of regret, he asked his Honor to act leniently in the matter.

Gavin McNab, representing the defendants in the case, said that he was certain that there had been no disrespect intended to the court and he hoped that his Honor would take into consideration all the circumstances in passing on the case.

The court stated that there was much said and done that should not be said to the court and he hoped that his Honor would take into consideration all the circumstances in passing on the case.

The court then dismissed the contempt proceedings and proceeded to express itself on the matter of Mr. Bradford. "The offensive remarks he did," he continued, "the court had adjudged and I could take no official cognizance of his utterances, and was perfectly safe in saying what he did. He knew he could say what he did, knowing that I could not take advantage of it. Were I twenty-five years younger than I am now I might have resented the insult with a blow. I will say, however, that it was the action of a coward and a backslider. That is my opinion of that gentleman. That's all."

And the court proceeded to grind on as the erring Terry, purged of his contempt, again took his seat.

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MR. GROUND'S PLANT.

He Wanted a Warrant for the Arrest of Frank M. Stone, Attorney.

The Story of a Lady's Maid Who Has Gone Away With the Lawyer's Family.

William Ground of 1310 Union street called upon Secretary McComb of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children last Saturday and asked for his assistance in a matter which involved his sister-in-law, a minor, who had left this City.

Sometime ago, it appeared from the statement made by Mr. Ground, he brought from Bordeaux, France, four of his wife's sisters to this City. The girls had been in their care and education because their parents' home had been broken up. There was a tacit understanding between himself and the parents that the girls should go with him to America and that when they obtained situations they should repay out of their earnings the money advanced for their passage.

One of these girls, Eugenie, who is 17 years of age, and about whom inquiry was made, obtained employment in the home of Frank M. Stone, attorney and politician, at 2428 Leeward street, in the capacity of lady's maid.

One day last week Ground learned that Attorney Stone was to take his family for a six weeks' outing on the Trinity River, fifty miles by stage from Red Bluff and forty miles from the nearest railroad station, and that Mrs. Stone intended taking Eugenie with her. He interposed an objection and the girl said that she would not go, but subsequently changed her mind and attended to her own affairs and to talk to his sister-in-law he was notified that his presence there was not wanted, and that he had better leave without being told a second time. Having no desire to intercept the girl and detain her until she could be sent for.

The secretary said that it was a case in which he could not interfere, and declined to send the telegram.

Mr. Ground said that he wanted to get a warrant for the arrest of Attorney Stone, but that when he mentioned that attorney's name, all attention that had been paid to him ceased, and he was informed that nothing could be done. "He's a lawyer and a politician, and that accounts for it all."

An Entertaining County.

The Supervisors of Modoc County have appointed Hon. J. T. Laird of Alturas as a commissioner to arrange for a fine exhibit of products in the State Board of Trade rooms in San Francisco. The county is about to publish a series of pamphlets upon the resources of the county.

It is not too much for the business of that nation. To have that much per capita in circulation in

the United States all the silver in sight and the product of our American mines for the next ten years would have to be coined. Bear in mind that the United States has very nearly seventy millions of people. More money is required now than was needed twenty years ago, or ten years ago. Conditions have changed. We are, as President Cleveland said, confronted by a condition not a theory, although he was not the first to say it.

The general was not surprised that the question of finance in this country was unsettled. He contrasted the average knowledge of Congressmen to-day with the wisdom which had been displayed in the past by Alexander Hamilton and Salmon P. Chase.

Aid for Maria Ernodas.

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NEW SWEDISH SOCIETY.

The Union Starts Out With a Membership of Several Thousand.

THIRTEEN BODIES INCLUDED.

The King of Sweden Sends Consul Lund a Congratulatory Telegram.

The Swedish-American National Union is a new organization hardly a month old, yet it already has a membership running into the thousands. The new union held its first celebration Monday night in commemoration of St. John's Day, nearly 9000 people being present.

The object of the organization is to help all worthy Swedes in their efforts to teach



REV. E. NELANDER.

loyalty to the adopted country and to hold in loving remembrance the mother nation. There are thirteen organizations represented in the Union as follows:

Rev. E. Nelander, Swedish Lutheran Church; Rev. J. Wallberg, Swedish Methodist Church; Rev. C. Anderson, Swedish Congregational Church; Rev. C. M. Nelson, Swedish Baptist Church; Rev. C. M. Nelson, Swedish Baptist Church; Rev. A. N. Le Veau, Lutheran, Oakland; Rev. A. Sjolund, Baptist Church, Oakland; Rev. L. Dahlgren, Oakland; Pve, Paulson, Swedish Temperance Union, Adair Swan, Templars of Temperance; C. Peterson, Lodge Manheim, E. O. G. T.; G. Stone, Templars of Temperance, Oakland.

It is proposed, as its name signifies, to make the union national, though there are already several similar institutions in existence in different parts of the country. Rev. E. Nelander has been one of the prime movers in the new enterprise, and the success of Monday night's entertainment is largely due to his individual work. Mr. Nelander was president of the Lindsborg (Kansas) College for seven years and last week that institution honored him with the degree of doctor of philosophy.

At the close of the celebration Monday night the following telegram was sent to Stockholm:

The King, Stockholm: Thousands of Swedes assembled in midsummer celebration send cordial greetings through your most obedient servant, CONSUL LUND.

Yesterday Consul Henry Lund received the following cablegram in reply, which was immediately scattered throughout the entire Swedish population:

Swedish-Norwegian Consul Lund, San Francisco: Hearty thanks. OSCAR.

There are in San Francisco nearly 10,000 Swedes, and nearly as many more Danes and Norwegians. The new organization represents the cream of Swedish business and social life in this City, and its influence will no doubt be felt throughout the entire State.

GENERAL J. A. WILLIAMSON.

Silver Topics and Presidential Timber Are Discussed.

Valley Railroad Extension to Moraga Valley Declared Practicable.

General James A. Williamson of Washington, D. C., is a guest at the Palace Hotel. He gained renown during the war as the leader of the Iowa Brigade of the Fifth Army Corps. His brigade was composed of the Fourth, Ninth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Infantry regiments and the First and Third Iowa batteries. Recently the survivors of this command formed an organization known as Williamson's Iron Brigade, and held a noted reunion at Clinton, Iowa.

General Williamson was Commissioner General of the United States Land Office during the administration of President Garfield, and was subsequently appointed chief of the land department of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and Atlantic and Pacific railroads.

Recently he retired from active business, and is now out for a rest. Important business engagements require his presence in California for two weeks. While here he will confer with the managers of the Valley Railroad with a view of opening communication with the Moraga Ranch and Walnut Valley region. The interior of Contra Costa County is easily accessible by rail over two routes, one via San Pablo and the other via Laundry Farm and San Leandro Creek.

Speaking of Presidential timber at the Palace yesterday, General Williamson said:

Allison is decidedly in the race for the nomination. He is more than many men have any idea of. The Western development of strength in his favor is something that Eastern men will comprehend in a racing parlance if I should be called on to pick a winner from the field I would name Allison.

The silver topic was next touched. General Williamson said:

I have some ideas of my own on this question. I was against the silver standard, but am now in favor of a larger use of silver as a circulating medium, but am not prepared to say that a free coinage is what the country needs. We should begin the money legislation by making a place for silver. The parity of gold and silver should be maintained, and it can be maintained even with a large increase of silver currency. For example, France has money in circulation to the amount of \$27 per capita. It is not too much for the business of that nation. To have that much per capita in circulation in

the United States all the silver in sight and the product of our American mines for the next ten years would have to be coined. Bear in mind that the United States has very nearly seventy millions of people. More money is required now than was needed twenty years ago, or ten years ago. Conditions have changed. We are, as President Cleveland said, confronted by a condition not a theory, although he was not the first to say it.

The general was not surprised that the question of finance in this country was unsettled. He contrasted the average knowledge of Congressmen to-day with the wisdom which had been displayed in the past by Alexander Hamilton and Salmon P. Chase.

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RAILROAD STRIKE CASES.

They Will Probably All Be Dismissed Within a Few Days.

ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Attorney-General's Response to a Petition From the Strikers' Friends.

Within a few days the late railroad strike in California will be on the records of the United States courts only as a matter of history.

The indictments against about 150 strikers will be dismissed upon an order drawn from the Department of Justice at Washington.

This has been effected through the instrumentality of E. L. Fitzgerald, the State Labor Commissioner.

Some time ago the officers of the American Railway Union asked Fitzgerald to interest himself in the cases of the strikers who had been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury. In order to present the petition for help properly, the following letter was sent to the Labor Commissioner:

&lt;