APPLIED CHRISTIANITY.

H. J. McCoy Explains Why the Y. M. C. A. Could Not Harbor Herronites.

SAYS IT'S FLAWITH'S MISTAKE.

Capital Might Be Attacked by Some Hot-Headed Young Orators.

People interested in the new Institute of Applied Christianity have been waiting somewhat curiously for the return of Secretary H. J. McCoy of the Y. M. C. A. to obtain an explanation of why the institute was denied a meeting-place in the Y. M. C. A. building after being permitted to assemble once there.

Secretary McCoy, who returned home yesterday, said: "The whole question has arisen out of a misconception. Just three weeks ago I met Rev. F. Flawith. He told me about the new organization (he is the new president, I believe), and added that Tuesday was the meeting-day, and that they would like to assemble at the Y. M. C. A. building. I told Mr. Flawith there was a room, and the next day, to my surprise, he presented me with a copy of resolutions of thanks for allowing the institute to make its headquarters at our place.

"'My dear fellow, you are a little premature,' I exclaimed, surprised at receiving such resolutions. 'I only gave you the room for one Tuesday evening; I have not the power to give it to you permanently.' That night I brought the matter before our board of trustees and they decided unanimously that it would not be possible to have the institute holding its meetings at the Y. M. C. A. building. This decision was only in accordance with our principles. We admit all evangelical churches, but we have made a record for attending to our own business, and have nothing to do with any controversies.

"Now, every one knows that there is a controversy over the teachings of Dr. Herron. The trustees in fact said: 'There's a difference of opinion, a controversy, and it is better for us to have nothing to do with it.' Personally, I have no opinion to express, for or against Dr. Herron's views, but I know that the institute of Applied Christianity was founded to enforce them, and that they have aroused great controversy. Take, for instance, the afternoon when Dr. Herron spoke in our auditorium and Dr. Brown opposed him. That meeting was a very stormy one, and afterward the audience broke up into little knots and discussed the controversy.

"Now I will put a hypothetical case. Just suppose that the Y. M. C. A. allowed the institute to hold its meetings in the building and some night a hot-headed, ungoverned fellow got up and berated capital, denouncing every one who had got a dollar. I am only putting a possible case, but the thing might happen, and if it did the report would go out that that sort of incendiary views was expressed at the Young Men's Christian Association headquarters. Now our young gentlemen are all of high moral standing; they are a superior class of young men altogether, and the expression of such views coming from the Y. M. C. A. would place it in a false light.

"So anxious have we been to avoid controversy that when Dr. Pullan, representing a committee of four, offered to rent the auditorium for a series of four lectures, while Dr. Herron was here, we refused, because there was a division in the community over the subjects on which Professor Herron intended to lecture."

Secretary McCoy added that he had received a letter from the Institute of Applied Christianity, which he intended to answer within the next few days. "I shall have to explain that the misconception arose out of a mistake on the part of Rev. F. Flawith.

"The letter was a most gentlemanly one and very temperate in its tone. It said the Y. M. C. A. was a headquarters for all evangelical churches and that the institute was for the promulgation of gospel truths in a practical manner. I shall have to explain that politics, sectarian religion and all controversial subjects are tabooed by the Y. M. C. A. The anti-dive people and the Civic Federation wished to hold their meetings in our building, but we had to refuse them, as we have had to refuse numerous other organizations. When one comes to think of it, I really do not see any reason why we should give a room to the Institute of Applied Christianity."

A COUNTERFEITER FREED.

The Oregon District Judge Refuses to Accept a Plea of Guilty.

When Arrested a Second Time His Honor Released Him on His Own Recognizance.

United States Secret Service Agent of the Treasury Harris returned from Portland, Or., last evening, where he had been to attend the trial of "Doc" Davenport, charged with making and passing counterfeit money. The prosecution and its results are among the most remarkable in the history of the United States courts.

Davenport was arrested and pleaded guilty, but in extenuation said he had been inveigled into making the coin by a man employed by Secret Service Agent Harris. The Judge refused to accept his plea of guilty, and later ordered the District Attorney to nolle prosequi the case. The latter refused, and the prisoner was tried last week. The Judge ordered a verdict of not guilty brought in, and then the District Attorney arrested Davenport on a second charge. At this his Honor got angry, and immediately released the prisoner on his own recognizance.

"Do you want to know something about the remarkable trial of Counterfeiter Davenport?" said Agent Harris last night in response to a query. "Well, I will do the best I can. Some months ago a man named Wolford Reid was arrested in Oregon City with $575 in counterfeit gold pieces on him. I at once went to Portland and there learned that the counterfeits were made in the hills back of a little place called Lebanon, but just where no one seemed to know.

"I employed a man named Charles Fresh to help me and he finally ran "Doc" Davenport to earth, and before the Grand Jury he confessed that he assisted the Jennings boys in making the $5 counterfeits, and told us where to find the plant.

"Those were the facts that preceded Davenport's appearance in court. He pleaded guilty, but said Fresh had led him into the scrape. United States District Judge C. B. Bellinger, who was hearing the case, refused to accept a plea of guilty and said: 'Sentence will not be passed at this time. Detectives of the Government have no right to aid in the commission of crime. I want it understood that persons who go about instigating crime will not find their business successful in this court.'

"That was the end of the matter at that time, but later he instructed the District Attorney to nolle prosqui the case against Davenport, and when the latter refused his Honor said he would instruct the jury to acquit.

"Well, the case came to trial last week and the evidence showed that Davenport had been making money and that in my efforts to locate his manufactory I had given Fresh money to buy counterfeits from him.

"The first time Fresh went to Davenport the latter said he had no counterfeits, but that he would go to his forge in the mountains and make some. He tried to get Billy Flaugher to go with him, but the latter got scared and would not go. Then Davenport said he would make them in his own house. This he did and Fresh bought quantities from him and turned them over to the authorities, afterward giving Davenport half of what he was supposed to have got for them. The coiner was caught almost in the act by United States Marshal Grady and his deputies and all his paraphernalia was seized.

"When caught, Davenport said: 'So you have got me again. Well, eight years ago I pleaded guilty, and got off with two years, and I'll try the same dodge again.' Then he told of the Jennings $5 outfit in the mountains, and said he had helped them on several occasions, because they did not know how to plate their goods. When taken to Portland, the counterfeits found upon Wolford Reid were shown him, and he said they had been made by the Jennings boys and himself.

"All this was put in evidence, but when we put the Jennings boys on the stand to identify the money, the Judge wouldn't admit it. District Attorney Murphy said he wanted to show that Davenport had been a long time in the business and had taught others. His Honor would not listen to the argument, and said the Government had not made out a case, and that furthermore its detectives had employed Fresh to solicit Davenport to make the counterfeits.

"He admitted it was a crime for the prisoner to have made counterfeits at Fresh's instance, but that it would be against public policy to convict him. On that ground he would not admit testimony that went to show previous crimes on the part of the prisoner. The Judge then ordered the clerk to prepare a verdict and instructed the foreman of the jury to cast the vote for acquittal.

"This was done, but District Attorney Murphy at once had Davenport arrested for making counterfeit $5 pieces. This riled his Honor, and with a great deal of warmth he ordered the prisoner released on his own recognizance. Turning to me he said that the Marshal, urged on by Secret Service Agent Harris, was attempting to defeat his purposes, but that he would see to it that they were not successful. Davenport, one of the most dangerous counterfeiters in the West, was set free and I came home. It was a remarkable trial."

STRIKERS ARE NOW FREE.

Federal Indictments Against Them Have All Been Dismissed.

Many of the Prisoners Came From Oakland, Sacramento, Red Bluff and This City.

The cases against over 200 men accused of complicity in the railroad strikes of last year were all dismissed in the United States District Court yesterday. There was not a great amount of interest taken in the proceedings, and only a few of the men over whom the indictments hung were present.

George W. Monteith, the attorney who defended John Cassidy and John Mayne through one of the longest trials on record, was present to hear Judge Hawley pronounce his clients free men.

As soon as the court was called to order United States District Attorney Foote arose and read his instructions from the Attorney-General in regard to the striker cases. It was a simple statement to the effect that, in view of the facts laid before him by Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald, he thought it would be good policy to dismiss all the seven indictments, which covered charges against over 200 men. Mr. Foote then made a formal motion to this effect, and Judge Hawley made the necessary order. Clerk Manly at once wrote "Nolle prosequied" against "Striker case" on his calendar, and the whole matter was finished.

"I am glad it has turned out in this way," said the District Attorney. "I recommended the dismissal of these cases after the trial of Cassidy and Mayne, and, being confident that that course would be pursued sooner or later, I let it be known that any one of the strikers who had a chance of going to work could come to me and I would allow him to go on his own recognizance. Now the whole matter is wiped from the calendar and I'm glad of it."

The great railroad strike was inaugurated on this coast a year ago last June. All the lines of the Southern Pacific Company were tied up and things went from bad to worse until on July 4, 1894, a train was derailed on a bridge near Sacramento and two men lost their lives. From that time on the strikers lost strength and finally a total collapse followed.

Once things were in working order again the troops and militia were withdrawn, and then the wrath of the Southern Pacific and the authorities was turned against the strikers. Arrests were made right and left and soon the 200 men whose cases were dismissed yesterday were under indictment.

Shortly after the railroad strike cases were dismissed in the United States courts yesterday Labor Commissioner E. L. Fitzgerald received a letter of thanks from the American Railway Union No. 310, located in Oakland. About two months ago the railroad men who had been arrested for conspiracy in connection with the strike of last year appealed to Mr. Fitzgerald for help. They stated that their cases were dragging along in the United States courts, and while such a state of affairs existed they were unable to seek employment, being liable to be called into court at any time. Mr. Fitzgerald interested himself in their behalf and after corresponding with the authorities in Washington the cases were dismissed, and yesterday about 130 railroad men received the news of their freedom. The letter of thanks reads:

Dear Sir: At a regular meeting of this union (No. 310) your letter to our worthy president, John Forrest, stating the action you have taken and the result of said action in having the indictments against the American Railway Union men dismissed, was read and a committee was appointed to tender you our heartfelt thanks for the manly action that you have taken. We appreciate it the more when we realize that your only motive was the good and welfare of the wage-earners.

Our thanks come to you like the widow's. It is all we have, and though you have other friends more in evidence, you can never have any that will be truer or appreciate more the favor conferred on them than the members of the Local Union No. 310, A. R. U.

H. HOVERLY, Secretary.

Among the cases dismissed were 14 from San Francisco, 32 from Oakland, 36 from Sacramento, 18 from Red Bluff, 8 from Vallejo and the remainder from Palo Alto and other places.

Charged With Burglary.

W. J. Sandborn was booked at the City Prison yesterday by Policemen Reynolds, Donovan and Drew on the charge of burglary. He is charged with entering the house of J. Neilson, 1020 Sacramento street, on June 22 and stealing some jewelry and money. He was seen to enter and leave the house by some young men who went to school with him. Sandborn is 23 years of age and has been arrested several times before.

The Mennonites have 17,078 members and 197 churches, valued at $317,045.

Don't Get Scared

If you should hear that in some place to which you are going malaria is prevalent. To the air poison which produces chills and fever, bilious, remittent and dumb ague there is a safe and thorough antidote and preventive, viz., Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The great anti-malarial specific is also a remedy for biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia, rheumatic and kidney trouble, nervousness and debility.

VOTING AND THE PULPIT.

Miss Anthony and Miss Shaw Again Address the City Members.

DR. GUNSAULUS TO LECTURE.

The Presbyterian Election—Methodist Preachers Take a Vacation.

The auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association was crowded yesterday afternoon when Miss Anthony, Miss Shaw and the ministers of the City were the guests of the Congregational Monday Club. Miss Anthony commenced her address with: "Mr. Chairman and ministers: (How many ministers there are who wear bonnets!) There is no reason why the churches and schools are sneered at by men of affairs except that they know there is no strong voting constituency behind them. The average boy holds his mother's opinion in disrespect, no matter how much he loves her. She tries to teach him that he should shun tobacco and strong drink, but he sees his teacher and the superintendent of schools using the weed, and some one has told him that when the Forty-seventh Congress adjourned only one man was sober, and that was a colored man. Hearing of these or parallel cases, he revolves them in his youthful mind and says, 'Mother, you don't know anything about it; you are a woman.' The child cannot be expected to hold his mother's opinion in higher respect than his father does."

The speaker was emphatic in her statement that women are greatly hindered in their natural work of education, charity and reform by their lack of the ballot, and said that a few unscrupulous men by their votes can outweigh the good will and wishes of hundreds of women.

Miss Anthony believes that there must be a revolution of existing laws. Conditions must be entirely changed before woman reaches the maximum of her usefulness. She said: "If some of the women don't want to vote it is because they have not been educated to want that right. Every woman in the possession of brains and morals should want to vote."

Rev. Anna H. Shaw was introduced as the woman who had "made politicians squirm and ward-heelers squeal," and she remarked that she found herself in more congenial society at that moment than of the classes named, even if she is a woman who wants to vote. She said that the objectors to woman suffrage use sentiment, not arguments, in debate. After listening to such sentimental twaddle she declared she always felt fatigued.

"Women may say and truly," she said, "that the franchise will be an added responsibility, but it will also relieve women of many heavier responsibilities." Arguing in this line she pronounced the bulletin boards of San Francisco educators in vice and a disgrace to the City. Answering the claim that women suffragists denounced the men she said such denunciations came from the other side; that suffragists believe the average American man a pretty decent fellow to live with and vote with, but the opposition claims he is so egotistic and pigheaded that if his wife holds other views than his he will quarrel with her. She considered that the only freedom lies in discussion between equals. When one does all the ruling, the other all the yielding, tyranny and slavery are the results. She ascribed the adverse reports on the workings of woman suffrage in Kansas to the fact that the opposition controls the Associated Press.

Referring to Paul's much-talked-of injunction to women she said that the opposition harps on the sayings of Paul and Timothy, but dodges those of Christ. In conclusion she expressed the heartiest good will for California and its dwellers, and said she is confident that in the election next year the men of the State will place women on an equality with native-born Chinese.

Rev. James D. Eaton of Chihuahua, Mex., will address the club Monday on Mexican missions.

Methodist Preachers' Meeting.

Rev. S. D. Simons read a paper on "Personal Reminiscences," in which he dwelt upon spiritual as opposed to natural experiences, at the Methodist preachers' meeting yesterday.

Rev. Frank M. Day of Hillsboro, N. Mex., made a brief address. He is spending a two weeks' vacation in San Francisco, and said that sixteen years ago, when he was a boy setting type on the Alta, he was converted at a Methodist preachers' meeting. He said that Sabbath desecration is a great obstacle to effective church work in New Mexico, and holds the mine-owners, who require work on their properties on that day, responsible.

Mr. Larson, pastor of the Danish-Norwegian church, announced that the church building would be completed in thirty days and that services would be held there after that time, although the dedication would be postponed until the return of Bishop Goodsell, who is in New York.

The meeting adjourned until the first Monday in August.

Presbyterian Ministerial Union.

The Presbyterian Ministerial Union elected the following officers yesterday: Rev. G. B. D. Stewart, president; Rev. Duncan Munro, vice-president; Rev. James Woodworth, secretary and treasurer. The topic of discussion was "The coming of the Lord." Rev. James Woodworth opened the discussion. He said that Christ had already come twice, in the resurrection and the incarnation, but the kingdom of God can be hastened by means of the secular agencies of progress and the activities of God's people.

Dr. Alexander will be the chief speaker at the next meeting of the union.

Reception to a Chinese Physician.

A reception will be tendered to Dr. Hu King Eng, a recent graduate of the Philadelphia Medical College, at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church this evening. This Chinese lady is said to have won high honors in her alma mater.

Lecture by Dr. Gunsaulus.

Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, the noted Chicago divine, will deliver a lecture at Plymouth Congregational Church on Saturday evening.

There is no baking powder which produces such sweet and tasteful food as the Royal Baking Powder.

THINKS SCHEEL WILL PAY.

Secretary of the Musicians' Union Says There Will Be No Disaffections.

It has been currently reported that there was much dissatisfaction among the members of the Musicians' Union on account of what many think an unjust verdict in the case of Professor Scheel. While many sympathize with the distinguished musician, there is not the slightest probability of a schism in the ranks of the union on this account. They like Scheel, but they are loyal to their pledge.

"There is not the slightest truth in the report that Scheel will be able to obtain thirty-two members of the union to join him, so that he can carry out his contract with the Mechanics' Institute," said the secretary of the Musicians' Union yesterday. "While many feel for him deeply they are not foolish enough to allow their sympathy to get the better part of their judgment. Should such a thing happen they would find themselves in Scheel's power, and this they realize.

"I think the whole matter will be settled to-morrow by Scheel paying up what he owes. At least that is the general feeling here now.

"Scheel has had his agents working among the men, endeavoring to create dissatisfaction, but they have met with absolutely no encouragement. L. M. Ritzau is the name of one of the parties and charges were preferred against him to-day. I am not at liberty to give the name of Scheel's other agent yet, though I think the whole matter will be settled to-morrow."

MARRIED OR SINGLE.

John Lofdahl Makes Some Contradictory Statements in the Police Court.

A few days ago a warrant was sworn out in Judge Campbell's court for the arrest of John Lofdahl, on the charge of betrayal under promise of marriage. The complaining witness was Emila Johnson, a pretty young girl.

Lofdahl was brought from Watsonville Sunday by Policeman Geimann and yesterday morning appeared in court. Lofdahl's attorney told the Judge that he was willing to marry the girl and she also expressed her willingness. Just then a man rose and said that Lofdahl had a wife and family in Sweden. He announced himself as Lofdahl's brother. When questioned by the Judge Lofdahl denied that he was married and he and his attorney and the complaining witness, accompanied by an officer, went to get the necessary license.

On the way Lofdahl's attorney warned him that if he was married and swore he was a single man he would get himself into more serious trouble. This frightened him and the party returned to court, where Lofdahl confessed that he had a wife in Sweden.

This put a new complexion upon the case and Lofdahl was remanded till July 3 to enable the prosecution to make proper inquiries as to whether he is married or single.

ADJUSTING THE LOSSES.

Fire Insurance Men Very Busy Yesterday Getting Statements.

Prospective Work for Many Mechanics at the South Side Burned District.

Yesterday was about the first day that much of anything has been done looking toward a rebuilding of the south side burned district and a settlement of the losses.

The insurance agent adjuster was abroad in the land getting particulars and amounts of claims, and as most of the losses were total, there is not much trouble anticipated in making amicable settlements.

While it is yet early in the day for many to have decided upon definite plans, the opinion prevails that work upon a majority of the buildings will be soon under way and furnish employment for numerous workmen.

The tenants of the western end of the block bounded by Fourth, Fifth, Brannan and Bluxome streets are trying to come to some agreement with William B. Bradbury, who leases the ground of A. B. McCreary.

The leases of all parties have only one year to run and as the tenants do not like to erect buildings for so short a time, they are trying to either cancel the present leases or get new ones for a longer term.

The controversy may be the cause of delaying work on this block for some time.

It is the intention of C. W. Burgen to at once erect a three-story frame planing-mill on the site of the old one on Brannan street, near Fifth.

George Brandelein will also put up a two-story frame building on the same block, to be used as a furniture factory, and Morgan & Potter will put up a machine and blacksmith shop.

A. C. Stoetzer of the Belmont Hotel and H. Outsen, who had the feedmill adjoining are willing to build again if the lease question can be settled, as also will J. Einstein of the Commercial Milling Company.

Carrick, Williams & Wright, the boxmen, own their own ground and will soon have mechanics at work on their new buildings. Their loss was very heavy, their insurance of $14,000 only about covering the outside lumber and supplies.

It is the intention of John Horstman to commence work as soon as insurance matters are adjusted, and it is quite probable that Main & Winchester, the harnessmen, will not be long behind him. The members of the latter firm are both in the East, and whether they will erect a brick or frame structure is not yet decided.

It has been customary, for some years past, for the underwriters' organization to contribute $1000 toward defraying the expense of keeping all firemen on hand over the Fourth of July. This year, owing to the disruption of the Insurance Union, this fund is being raised by subscription among the various companies.

When a prominent insurance man was asked yesterday whether the underwriters, as a body, would take some action regarding the poor water supply of the south side districts, he said that the recent rate war made united action on almost any subject impossible. "What we also want," he said, "is a paid fire department. With three regular men at a fire house and the rest scattered all over town, what else can be expected but heavy losses at times? The Supervisors have been appealed to time and again over the water main question. They and the Fire Commissioners ought to be approached by popular agitation."

Some of the house-renting agencies report plenty of tenants for their "to let" houses near Fourth and Freelon streets. Like the Donnybrook Fair celebrities, who, when they saw a head hit it, many of the fire sufferers when they saw a vacant house entered it and made themselves at home.

One man who rented a house in the regular way found three families comfortable and happy in the supposed vacant building.

Fire-damaged cigars are being retailed by the small boy at six for 5 cents, "warranted genuine Havana."

MURDER OF MOORHEAD.

Edward Magner Held to Answer Before the Superior Court.

The preliminary examination of Edward Magner on the charge of murder was held before Judge Joachimsen yesterday, and after hearing the evidence the Judge held him to answer before the Superior Court without bail.

On the night of June 15 Magner was in Comiskey's saloon, 15 East street. He had been drinking heavily and was in a quarrelsome mood. He and Pete Collins got into a row and were going outside to fight, when Moorhead went between them in the character of peacemaker. Magner plunged a knife into his abdomen and ran out of the saloon. Moorhead was taken to the Receiving Hospital and expired in a few hours. Magner surrendered himself next morning and denied knowing anything about the matter, but admitted that he was so drunk that he had no recollection of being in Comiskey's saloon.

The only safe way is for the cook to have the finest things to work with, and the Royal Baking Powder is not only the finest but the most economical leavening agent to use because it goes so much further.

Illegally Selling Firecrackers.

Fire Marshal Towe went into the store of Laon Seung, 414½ O'Farrell street, yesterday and purchased two packages of firecrackers for 5 cents. He astonished the Chinaman by placing him under arrest. He drove him to the City Prison in his buggy and booked him for selling firecrackers without a permit from the Chief of the Fire Department or a license from the License Collector.

AFTER JOOST'S TERRITORY

The Market-Street Railway Company to Pierce to the Ocean.

THE STORY OF A FRANCHISE

How a Gun Burst in the Trenches Just Prior to the Last Struggle.

At the last meeting of the Street Committee of the Board of Supervisors a vote was taken on the petition of the San Francisco and San Mateo Railway Company for an extension of their franchise out Sunnyside avenue and to the ocean.

There has been nothing before this committee or the board for many, many days that has developed anything like the contention that this matter has. It was one of the holdovers from the old board, which had wrestled with the question in committee, the committee reported it to the board, the board back to the committee and, when the tenure of their office expired, it was still there.

Then the new board took it up and sent it to the committee and there, week after week, the friends and enemies of Behrend Joost and the San Mateo Railroad have gathered and battled until this bit of franchise has become as famous in the Councils of the City and County as those old grades on Battle Mountain.

Some very ugly things have been said in the course of the repeated skirmishing, and it has been a matter of wonder to those who have watched and listened to it from a disinterested standpoint to note all the bitterness of opposition that was developed by the property-owners along the line who might have been expected to favor it, being the people to be benefited.

Through it all Joost has kept an even course, showing up regularly, and smiling at every call of the case, supported by the bland, unruffled tenacious eloquence of Mullaney, his attorney, as well as the representatives of the receiver, all of whom never grew weary in answering the most excited and fire-eating attacks of the opposition.

At the last meeting of the committee H. M. Clement, by way of argument against the petition, made a personal attack on Joost, offering him and the record which he declared he had made for not keeping obligations, as the best reason for not granting him further favors.

Joost, in a speech immediately following, kept to his text—the benefit his road would be to the people in the region traversed—and completely ignored the personal attack upon himself, except to coolly remark at the close that Mr. Clemant was the paid attorney of the Market-street Railway Company; that he would have been his (Joost's) attorney, perhaps, if he (Joost) had had money enough and had thought fit to engage him.

Mr. Clemant declared he was not the attorney of the Market-street Railway Company.

Some days ago a man who is a friend of Joost—so it is related—and who is also on familiar terms with the Market-street Railway people—the Southern Pacific Company—desirous of learning just how the wind was blowing in this matter, called upon H. E. Huntington and said to him: "If you have any notion of extending your lines out that way pretty soon I will get in and oppose the Joost petition."

Mr. Huntington looked at the gentleman with smiling urbanity and answered, "Oh, don't bother about that, my dear sir; we are going to get that franchise."

This little story is run in by way of parenthesis.

Just before the vote was taken in committee, that last day, Chris Dunker, whom Joost had confidently counted upon because of assurances in private conversations, left the room. Only four, therefore, remained to vote. Of these Supervisors Spreckels and Morgenstern voted in favor and Hughes and Benjamin voted against.

This left the matter a tie. There could be no report, for there was no majority. Joost afterward expressed himself as very much surprised at Hughes voting against him, for, to use his own language: "At the meeting preceding Hughes declared himself emphatically in my favor, saying, 'Joost is all right,' and then turning and nudging me in the ribs he said, 'Send me some printing'—he is in the printing business, you know. Well, I haven't had any printing to send him since then; but I shouldn't think that would cause him to change completely round against me—for, of course, I will send him some printing."

That was all a matter of a few days ago.

Yesterday two petitions were presented before the Board of Supervisors by the Market-street Railway Company asking for an extension of their franchise over exactly these lines—Sunnyside avenue and the ocean road to the ocean—for which Joost and the San Mateo Railway Company have been arguing and pleading for these many months. They were supported by petitions of property-owners.

Joost, with a notion that something might appear in the report of the Street Committee concerning the split on the subject, was present yesterday, this time re-enforced by a new lawyer, Van Duzen. Mullaney had been discarded, not for lack of appreciation of his ability and the mellifluous shading of his wonderful periods, but because he was a Democrat, and nothing more.

In the depths of his wonder at his own poor progress and the constant casting about for some reason for it—or rather in an effort to grasp all the reasons—it had occurred to Joost that perhaps Mullaney's politics had something to do with it. So he went and hired a Republican—Van Duzen—and with him and his old line of supporters and opposite to them the little army of the opposition, all the well-known faces, sat throughout the entire afternoon's session.

But no reference was made to his petition in the Street Committee's report for the reason stated, and no opportunity, therefore, was given them to be heard.

But when the petition of the Market-street Railway Company was read it struck the Joost camp like the sudden bursting of one of their big guns in their own trenches. While it did not actually create a panic, they realized that the fight which they thought was almost at an end had only now begun. The petitions were referred to the Street Committee.

A resolution providing for a new official map of the City and $10,000 to pay for it, according to the desire expressed by petitions of many organizations of influential citizens, was introduced by Supervisor Hughes and was passed to print.

A resolution also permitting the Presidio and Ferries Railroad Company to abandon their franchise on Greenwich street, between Baker and Steiner, was passed.

Durkee's resolution to organize and put in active service two new engine companies, to be known as Nos. 27 and 29, was passed through the regular course.

A new resolution increasing the police force and the number of officers as previously published—this despite the fact that Auditor Broderick did not provide for the expense of the same in his estimate—was introduced by Benjamin, chairman of the Health and Police Committee, and passed to print.

Official communications were received as follows:

Superintendent of Streets, asking that further proceedings be omitted in putting sewers in J street, from Eighth to Tenth avenues, and in the crossing of J street and Ninth avenue.

Superintendent of Streets, recommending street work as follows: Grade, etc., Corbett avenue, from Clara to Douglass; grade, etc., Corbett avenue, from Clara to Caselli; pavé with bitumen and curb Devisadero street, between Waller and Thirteenth; lay stone sidewalks on Scott street, between Ellis and O'Farrell; lay plank sidewalks on Twenty-seventh street, between Guerrero and San Jose; lay stone sidewalks on Valencia street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth; lay stone sidewalks on Taylor street, between Clay and Sacramento; lay stone sidewalks on Bernard street, between Jones and Leavenworth; pave with bitumen the crossing of Twenty-fourth and Capp; lay a sewe in Vallejo, between Devisadero and Broderick; lay stone sidewalks on the south side of Turk, near Van Ness avenue; lay stone sidewalks on Tehama, between Fourth and Fifth; lay stone sidewalks on Vallejo, between Octavia and Laguna; lay stone sidewalks on Octavia, between Vallejo and Green; lay stone sidewalks on northwesterly angular corner of Vallejo and Octavia; lay stone sidewalks corner of Vallejo and Laguna; lay stone sidewalks on Jones, between Union and Filbert; lay stone sidewalks corner of Green and Mason; lay stone sidewalks on Lexington avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.

City and County Attorney Creswell, reporting that the alley from Julian avenue to Caledonia alley had never been dedicated as a public highway.

DR. GOODWIN'S SERMON.

Grand Army Men Listen to a Patriotic Discourse at the California-Street M. E. Church.

In response to a special invitation large delegations from all the Grand Army posts assembled at the California-street Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday evening to listen to the patriotic discourse of Rev. Dr. Goodwin. The pulpit and chancel of the church were beautifully decorated with flowers, bunting and flags. The musical selections by the choir were of a patriotic character, including the "Sword of Bunker Hill" and the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Rev. Dr. Goodwin was at his best, and, inspired by his surroundings, delivered a most powerful and eloquent discourse, his theme being the "Hand of Divine Providence in American History." He traced briefly the leading events from the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers and the Revolutionary struggle down to the termination of the Civil War.

The reverend gentleman paid a tender tribute to the patriotic women of the war period, who, he said, endured more physical suffering, mental anguish and heartaches than even the men at the front.

The future safety of the Republic, he believed, depended upon the righteousness of the people, its foundations being the church and the Sabbath-school.

The patriotic utterances of the preacher moved the old soldiers deeply, many of whom could not refrain from tears and subdued applause.

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CLOTH CAPES, all wool and ribbon and braid trimmed.....$1.50 $2.50
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ELEGANT SILK CAPES, silk lined and lace and ribbon trimmed. $8.50 $10.00
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FINEST BLACK CAPES, braid, lace or jet trimmings.....$10.00 $13.50
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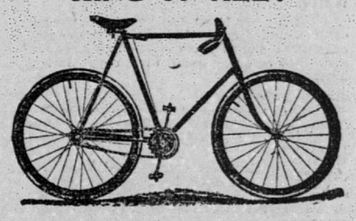

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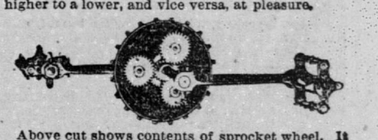

Above cut shows contents of sprocket wheel. It will be observed that the gear wheels are so arranged as to constitute a perfect roller bearing and centering device, thus obviating the tendency to friction and wear on case and shaft in their revolutions.

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