

adjustment of the Pacific railroads' debt to the Government?

5. If the funding bill should be again defeated do you think the first mortgage would be foreclosed?

6. Foreclosure was threatened when the Reilly funding bill was before Congress. Why, in your opinion, was the threat never carried out?

7. If the first mortgage is foreclosed, what becomes of the Government mortgage?

8. If the Government mortgage falls in the event of the first mortgage being closed, would you, speaking for the railroads, recognize any moral obligation to pay the debt, or would you stand on your strict legal rights?

9. How much does the Central Pacific Railroad owe the Government? What is your own idea of the debt?

1. What legislation does the Pacific railroad propose to try to obtain from the next Congress?

Simply such an act as will settle fairly and justly the debt of the Central Pacific Railroad to the Government. It is a business question which should be looked at from the same standpoint as the debt of one individual to another. It is simply a case of the debtor being unable to pay his creditor. But in this case the Government, if it did not get the full amount of the debt, would have the satisfaction of knowing that it saved more by the road's being built seven years in advance of the time required by the act under which it was created than the amount of bonded aid that the Government must have known that in giving a very large subsidy in land to the Atlantic and Pacific and the Northern Pacific Railroad companies it would create an opposition which would lessen if not entirely destroy the security it had on the Central Pacific road. But even if they did know this, it was a wise thing for the sovereign to do, as the other two roads, like the Central Pacific, failed, so to speak, a large section of country, thereby saving the Government large sums of money, and their existence gave to the even sections of land held by the Government a value far in advance of the value of the odd and even sections together without such roads.

2. It has been stated that the proponents of a funding bill claim that a majority of members of the coming Congress will vote in favor of such an act as the Reilly bill, and will also vote to allow the claim of the Southern Pacific Company for \$1,800,000 for services rendered the Government, which was defeated at the last session. Have you any knowledge on this point?

No, I do not know what Congress will do, but I presume it will do what is fair and right as between the Government and the railroads. I, representing more particularly the Central Pacific Railroad Company, will be perfectly willing to have the Government employ any able and honest statistician to examine the company's books from the beginning to the time of such examination, and whatever they report that the company owes its debt, and at the same time take care of its other indebtedness that has priority to the claim of the Government, including the current expenses, as well as the fixed charges, I would be perfectly willing that the company should undertake to pay; but if such payments require more from the company than my judgment tells me can be done, then I would, of course, rather let the Government take the property than to agree to do an impossibility.

3. What do you think will be the probable vote of Senators and Representatives on this point?

I, of course, do not know what the vote will be, but I will repeat that I cannot believe otherwise than that when Congress meets upon this question, composed, as I believe the present one is, in the main of able, honest men, they will do what is just and right, and will not call upon the company to do the impossible—that is, to pay more than it can earn. In this, as in other matters, all that is necessary for legislative bodies to do is to know the right and have the courage of their convictions, then to speak on the merits of the question itself without thinking what influence their words may have upon those who are to vote for or against them at some coming election.

4. What, in your view, would be a fair adjustment of the Pacific railroads' debt to the Government?

I have already said that I would recommend the company to pay all it could earn beyond what is necessary to meet the current expenses and the fixed charges that are ahead of the Government; that is interest, taxes, etc. The current expenses must, of course, be paid, or else the employees of the railroad will leave their work and nothing can be earned. If the people of this country understood the labor and privation which the builders of the Central Pacific undertook and suffered, and if they understood also the great amount of money that the Government saved in the expense of policing the country which the road traverses, they would say that the Government had been the greater gainer, and if it got nothing they would say even then that the Government built better than it knew. Certainly I, as one of the builders of the Central Pacific, would not do the work again for ten times the money that was made out of the venture, as the builders, out of all that they had for the creation of the road, could not for years after its completion pay the debts that were incurred in the building.

5. If the funding bill should be again defeated do you think a first mortgage would be foreclosed?

I cannot say what the holders of the first mortgage would do, but I cannot believe but what a fair settlement will be made. In other words, I cannot think but what a large majority of the members of the Fifty-fourth Congress are honest, capable men, and if I am not mistaken in that, then a fair settlement will be made and the first mortgage will of course be taken care of. Those who built the road were compelled to sell the shares so as to be able to pay the debts contracted in the building of the road, and whatever money they received over and above the shares, those shares, who now number probably 20,000, and most of whom had nothing whatever to do with the building of the road, have invested more than \$50,000,000 of their money in those shares, and it seems as if the Government ought to make such a

settlement as will allow them the hope that somewhere at some time in the near or far away future they may receive some return upon their investments.

6. Foreclosure was threatened when the Reilly funding bill was before Congress. Why, in your opinion, was the threat never carried out?

I cannot answer this, as I have not now, and have not had in the last thirty years, any of the first mortgage bonds.

7. If the first mortgage is foreclosed, what becomes of the Government mortgage?

I have no answer to this, as I cannot, of course, know what the Government would do. My own impression is that it would be bad policy for the Government to take and operate the road, although if it wishes to do this, I, as an individual, have no objection, as we make no money on through business, and we could make more by distributing the goods that the Government brought here free than we can make by running the main overland line ourselves, and if it would help California to any considerable extent I would like to have the Government do it, but I do believe that the bringing of manufactured goods across the continent for nothing, or at an illegitimate price, so to speak, would harm California more than it would help her, as it would put a stop to nearly all her manufactures, since labor is both cheaper and more plentiful at the East than it is here.

8. If the Government mortgage falls in the event of the first mortgage being foreclosed, would you, speaking for the railroads, recognize any moral obligation to pay the debt, or would you stand on your strict legal rights?

If the Government wishes to discuss this question from a moral and equitable standpoint we should be glad to settle on that basis, but as long as it insists upon its strict legal rights I certainly should stand upon the strict legal rights of the company, believing, as I do, that the Government has made much more money out of the road than it advanced in Government bonds, and that the lands which the Central Pacific received were not of great value, as all, or nearly all, of the good lands of California through which the road runs were covered by Spanish grants and the even sections that the Government retained, in the high, dry parts of the continent, were worth several times more with the railroad built through them than the odd and even sections together were worth without the road. I believe if the people of this country understood all the trouble and embarrassments and the long hours of day and night that the writer of this expended in the creating and building of the Central Pacific Railroad they would say that he ought to stand on his legal rights.

9. How much does the Central Pacific Railroad owe the Government? What is your own idea of the debt?

The debt to the Government, I believe, at the present time amounts, with principal and interest, to a little over \$50,000,000, but the people at the present time know very little of what the road actually cost to build. If the company had the money I should expect it would pay the debt, but as it has not the money I think the Government can afford to sacrifice something when it takes into account the fact that the road is worth much of it—in war times, when gold was at a premium, and when many hundreds of thousands of dollars of that metal were bought at a large premium, some of it costing as much as \$2.20 in currency for \$1 in gold. The Government wanted the road completed as soon as it possibly could be, and the work was accordingly hurried forward and supplies were bought in large quantities, for which the company was required to pay very high prices. I know that \$32,500 was paid for 16x24 cylinder locomotives, with 6 per cent war tax on top of that, as can be shown by vouchers at the mills where made, and some of them were for the Isthmus of Panama at \$33.60 freight, while the current rates around Cape Horn were \$18 a ton, and on some of them 15 per cent insurance was paid. The prices of other supplies were relatively at the same high rates. Without speaking for the railroad, I will say that the less the Government takes, or the lower interest it receives on this debt, the more possible it will be for the railroad to give lower rates to the people of California, for one thing is very certain, and that is that the Central Pacific, like all other roads, will endeavor to make money enough to pay its current and fixed expenses. The builders of the road in California have large amounts of money invested in the shares of the different companies for many years, on which, with the exception of the Central Pacific, they have received no dividends; but they are willing to wait, believing that the time will come when the population of the State will so increase as to admit of a return upon the money, even at the reduced rates which will be made possible thereby, for if the business of the road should be doubled the price could be reduced probably 25 per cent, as the fixed expenses are the main ones and will always remain about the same, while the cost of the actual movement of the train is very little, requiring only four men to each train and the necessary oil, waste and fuel.

# ONE BISHOP CHOSEN.

## DEPUTIES CONCUR IN THE APPOINTMENT FOR ALASKA.

### REFUSE ONE SELECTION.

### REV. MR. FRANCIS FAILS TO RECEIVE THE MISSION TO KYOTO, JAPAN.

### TIME CONSUMED IN DEBATES.

### THERE IS A CHANCE FOR A LIVELY CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE EPISCOPAL HOUSES.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 18.—Another exhibit of what the Bishop of Albany was yesterday moved in joint session to practically characterize as "this ghastly waste of time upon the veriest scaffolding," was made to the Episcopal Deputies to-day. In utter disregard of the fact that both the revised constitutions and canons have been referred to committees for report three years hence, the majority of the body persisted in frittering away the time of the house upon sporadic constitutional amendments, mostly of a purely technical nature, but which were debated ad infinitum before being referred to the appropriate committees for consideration in the next three years. The actual work accomplished during the two sessions may be thus summed up:

1. The adoption of a resolution incorporating the National hymn, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," in the hymnal.
2. The tabling of a resolution providing that the next convention be held in a structure other than a church.
3. Concurrence with the House of Bishops in the nomination of Rev. P. T. Rowe as Bishop of Alaska.
4. Rejection on grounds of prerogative of the proposed erection of a missionary jurisdiction in Japan with Rev. Mr. Francis as Bishop.
5. Consenting to letting a part of the diocese of Minnesota as a missionary jurisdiction.
6. Indefinite postponement of consideration of the Bishops' message to Swedish orders.

When the house adjourned at 6 o'clock it was in the midst of an animated debate on a motion that in all future editions of the hymnal, the Savior's name should be spelled "Jesus."

Governor Prince of New Mexico and Dr. Schouler of Easton, Pa., were the sponsors of the resolution in behalf of which it was claimed that the abbreviated form "Jesus" was unnatural, strained and repellent. Drs. Huntington and Greer of New York had spoken in the affirmative, and Dr. Jewell of Milwaukee in the negative, when an effort to shelve the matter by reference to a committee was defeated by 105 to 75. Then both the debate and the house were adjourned.

The House of Bishops was more industrious. Besides considering at length the subject matter of the pastoral letter which will bring the convention to a close on Tuesday and discussing the canon on marriage and divorce, it cleared its calendar of numerous items. On the proposition of the deputies to permit in future the binding of the hymnal with the prayer book, it adopted this resolution: "That in the opinion of this house the resolution of the General Convention of 1871, which forbids the binding of the hymnal with the book of common prayer ought not to be rescinded, it being all important to guard the popular mind against a confusion of ideas as to what the prayer-book is and what is included in its contents."

Nor were the Bishops kindly disposed toward the resolution of the deputies for a special office for the Nation's natal day. This was the form in which it was rejected: "That in the judgment of this house the setting forth of a form of prayer for use in the churches on each Fourth of July is inexpedient at the present time; every Bishop having the privilege and right of setting forth such form for his own diocese as he may see fit until experience and comparison may suggest the best and most practicable manner of formulating an office for July 4 worthy of being added to the Book of Common Prayer."

Another thing which the Bishops did was to insist upon the use in the constitution of the word "synod" instead of "convention." On this point the Bishops of Kentucky, New York and Delaware were appointed to confer with a committee from the lower house. It was decided to permit the setting off of a portion of the diocese of North Carolina as a missionary jurisdiction, but without a Bishop until it can support one.

When the Bishops adjourned debate was in progress on a canon permitting the election of a missionary Bishop for the new jurisdictions at special sessions between the general conferences. Under the present canon such special sessions can only elect to fill vacancies.

To-night both houses again met in joint session for the discussion of questions relating to the mission field.

The action of the House of Deputies in returning to the House of Bishops the nomination of the Rev. Joseph Marshall Francis as Bishop of the Territory of Alaska, Japan, on account of a certain irregularity, may result in a lively contest between the two houses. It seemed at first to be merely a matter of insistence upon the rights and privileges of the lower house, but it may develop into something more serious. The Bishops sent in the name of the nominee to the bishopric without even notifying the deputies that they desired to create a jurisdiction, and asking them to concur in that desire. The committee to whom the nomination was referred took umbrage at this slight, and reported in favor of referring back the matter to the Bishops.

When the matter got back to the House of Bishops that body at once withdrew the message and substituted two others for it—one asking the house to concur in the erection of the missionary jurisdiction of Kioto and the other asking confirmation of the Rev. Dr. Francis to the bishopric. These messages are still pending.

This is not the end of the trouble, although the house sent the appointment back to the Bishops on a technical point. It is said that the fact that Mr. Francis is a person not grata to many of the deputies had something to do with their action. It is significant in this connection that just before adjournment of the morning session the deputies confirmed the appointment of Rev. P. J. Rowe to be missionary of Alaska,

# DR. FRAKER IS INDICTED.

### Four Charges Growing Out of His Great Insurance Swindles.

### The Accused Expects to Soon Secure His Release From Jail on Bonds.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 18.—The Grand Jury of Ray County at Richmond to-day returned four indictments against Dr. George W. Fraker. Three of the indictments charge an attempt to obtain money under false pretenses. The fourth charges an attempt by fraudulent representations to beat and defraud. The findings of the indictments occupied the attention of the jury four days. Scores of witnesses testified and left the Grand Jury impressions strong enough to warrant their action in the matter.

Dr. Fraker is at present confined in the Ray County jail. At his preliminary examination before a Justice of the Peace his bond was placed at \$20,000. No efforts were made by the doctor or his attorneys to furnish such a sum. It is a well-known fact that Judge Broadus of the Ray County Circuit Court considers the sum excessive. Acting upon this the doctor, with his attorneys, will appear before the court at the earliest opportunity for the placing of bail. The amount will probably be between \$5000 and \$7000, as Judge Broadus has already so expressed himself. Dr. Fraker expects to give the bail and regain his freedom.

# FOR GOD AND HOME.

## RALLY OF NOTED WOMEN AT THE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

### ALL FAVOR TEMPERANCE

### REMEDIES FOR GREAT EVILS.

### OTHER PROMINENT LEADERS SPEAK OF THE STRUGGLE FOR REFORM.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 18.—Between 500 and 600 delegates from thirty-eight States and Territories, representing nearly 3,000,000 members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, congregated at Music Hall this morning to attend the twenty-second annual convention of that society. The devoted women, whose motto is "For God and Home and Native Land," were up with the lark, and before 8:30 o'clock most of the delegates had passed into the hall where for the next five days they will discuss all kinds of reforms.

Preceding the regular session of the convention, a prayer meeting, conducted by Mrs. J. Fowler Willard, a National evangelist, was held in the annex hall.

As Miss Frances E. Willard, National President of the army of women, entered the main hall she was greeted with the Chautauque salute by an audience that filled the auditorium to overflowing. Over 3000 persons had assembled to welcome the white-ribbon delegates, making a total of about 4000 in the hall when the convention was called to order. As Miss Willard stepped to the front of the stage, carrying a large bunch of La France roses, the audience tumultuously applauded her. Following the drop of her gavel a crusade palm was read, responsively, led by Miss Eliza Thompson of Hillsboro, Ohio, who is more familiarly known in temperance circles as "Mother Thomson." Some routine business was followed by the reading of the president's annual report. It was liberally punctuated with applause.

In her address Miss Willard held that "the light on the picture has broadened from the intense Rembrandt ray of the crusade to the broad Rapphalesque light of noontide. Even as Christianity was brought to a white heat in the upper room at Pentecost, that now warms the customs and illumines the laws of Christian nations, so the Crusade fire is extending into the common life of the people. There are fewer mass meetings for pledge-taking, but the mass of the people is signing its own pledge on the bright tablet of its own free will."

Continuing, she said in part:

Civilization is but Christianity's effect on the brain and hands of the race; science and invention are its twin daughters, and both under the laws of its influence against the practice of stimulation. All the States and Territories except two (Georgia and Arkansas) now require the teaching of the laws of health to all school children, beginning with the youngest. Mrs. Mary H. Hunt heads this movement as the representative of the W. C. T. U. Four times a year the Sunday school lesson explicitly teaches total abstinence. This is another point gained by White Ribboners, who worked ten years for it.

The constantly increasing participation of women in all the affairs of the world is of the utmost significance for good. When women are transplanted from the conservatories of seclusion into the great open garden of common life, the culture of that garden must become more refined and in its purpose more protective of other and child are rapidly taking their rightful place in the central figures of the great world-problem. Peace in the government and purity in the home must be their guiding angels.

But what the world waits for is not the new woman alone, but the new man. "Our civilization does not make a summer," and one parent by the hearthstone does not make a home. We need to stop singing the old ditty, "What is Home Without a Mother?" and to put in its place, "The Father Alone Can Make the House Home." If it were the Sunday school lesson, now popularly known as "The Workingman's Club," a disguised name for the dramshop, and his wages are levied on by the proprietor, a new woman will be necessary to keep the home together, unless he himself becomes a new man.

The W. C. T. U. of New York deserves great credit for the brave stand it has taken in preparing a bill, presented by Senator Mullin, which provides that any woman who makes a public exhibition of herself the tendency of which is to arouse impure thoughts, and any person who employs her to do this, and who, by bills, posters and literature, corrupts the morals of the people, shall be heavily fined and imprisoned.

Miss Willard closed her review of the woman question with these words:

"In primitive days we had the matriarchate, which means the rule of the mothers, and now for a painfully lengthened time we have the patriarchate, or the rule of the fathers; but we begin to see the dawn of the amphiaratchate, or the joint rule of a joint world by the joint forces of its mothers and its fathers. Happy are they who put their sturdy shoulders to the wheels of this white chariot of the sun."

Miss Willard took strong ground in favor of college settlements as "a foregleam of that giving of one's self that is better than all alms or charity," and urges the White Ribbon women to establish a settlement in each of our large cities. She mentions that Lady Henry Somerset is about to set her sisters an example by establishing a settlement in London; also that the projected marriage of Somers Somerset may delay the journey of his mother and herself round the world, but that it is sure to occur.

An important part of the address is devoted to the situation in Armenia, and an urgent plea is made for the united efforts of women in collecting funds and circulating petitions for the relief of "our well-known martyred Christian neighbors in Asia Minor."

The invasion of Madagascar by the French is referred to with indignation. The Queen is a devoted temperance woman and gave aid and comfort to Mrs. M. C. Leavitt, the first round-the-world missionary of the White Ribbon host. That Christendom stands by and makes no protest against this outrage on an unoffending people is proof that the cosmopolitan brotherhood is yet in swaddling clothes.

The local unions are urged to observe "Mother's day" and "Teacher's day" in recognition and help of these two most conserving forces of the republic.

The formation of a department of politics for the purpose of influencing every party to help the home cause is urged. English women are at the front in politics,

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BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 18.—In her official trial trip between Cape Ann and Boone Island, a distance of thirty-one knots, the battleship Indiana made an average speed of 15.61 knots for four hours. As there was a premium offered of \$25,000 for every quarter knot made over fifteen, the Cramps will receive \$50,000 as a bonus in excess of the contract price offered. The speed developed by the Indiana is secondary to the wonderful way in which the machinery worked. It was a perfect day for a trial trip. The atmosphere was brilliantly clear and the breeze that was blowing only had weight enough to crest the sea with little whitecaps.

At 10 o'clock the Indiana approached the starting line and at 10:03:13½ she was off. The run to Boone Island was made against the tide and consumed two hours two minutes and seven seconds, the ship passing the last stakeout at 12:05.

The average speed for the thirty-one knots was at the rate of 15.24 knots per hour. The speed made to Boone Island was disappointing, but on the way back was noticeably greater. It was 2:30:21 when the trial was over, just one hour fifty-five minutes and thirty-five seconds from Boone Island, and a total of three hours eight minutes and twenty-eight seconds.

The engineers of the trial board were surprised at the wonderful performance of the engines to-day; not the slightest difficulty developed and the engineers were unanimous in the opinion that the engines were the best they have ever handled. During the last fifteen minutes of the run 11,800 horsepower was developed.

The average horsepower developed was, however, 9700, which was 700 more than required by the Government. The maximum revolutions of the screws were 131, and the average revolutions were between 128 and 130. The average steam pressure at the boilers was 165 and at the engines 161. It is expected that the Indiana will go into commission about November 1.

# AN OLD CRIME REVEALED.

### Discovery of the Skeleton of a Prominent Woman Who Disappeared.

### Evidence That She Was Murdered for a Large Sum of Money in Her Possession.

WOODSVILLE, N. H., Oct. 18.—By the discovery of a skeleton one of the most famous cases in the annals of the criminal history of the East was solved to-day. Four years ago Mrs. Milo Gray, the wife of Henry D. Gray, one of the most prominent business men of New Hampshire, and at one time candidate for Governor, left town presumably to join her husband, who was in San Francisco at the time.

She had with her a large sum of money. She never reached her destination, and until to-day, although some of the greatest detectives of the country have been at work on the case, there have been no new developments.

Near this town is an old house which has been deserted for many years. Last week by order of the Selectmen work was commenced tearing it down. When part of the front stairs had been pulled away the bones of a human leg were found, and on further investigation the whole skeleton was exposed.

Wood was at once sent to State Detective O'Neil, and after the examination of several buttons and a jacket, which were found near the body, he announced that it was the body of the woman who disappeared so mysteriously.

With the finding of the body it was also discovered that Mrs. Gray had undoubtedly been murdered, as the skull was separated from the trunk as if by some sharp instrument, while several of the other bones showed cutting marks in a similar manner. The case is one of the most famous ever known in the East, owing to the high standing of the murdered woman.

The police once more will take up the clue, as they claim that with evidence in their hands they are reasonably sure of detecting the murderer, and it is claimed that an arrest may take place any day.

# RAIDED BY PIRATES.

### Villagers Along the Newfoundland Coast Hunted.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 18.—H. M. S. Buzzard, which is sent these waters from the West Indies Squadron last week to put a stop to the piratical depredations which have been going on of late on the Newfoundland coast, and also on the mainland, returned from her first cruise to-day, after a fruitless search. Several times she fell in with piratical-looking craft, but as she had no direct evidence against them it was impossible to make any seizures, as when she sent an officer aboard to investigate, the supposed pirate was always a peaceful fishing schooner, or within the law, so far as to prevent any action being taken.

The Buzzard, however, brings further harrowing tales of the way in which the whole country facing on the waters at the mouth of the St. Lawrence are being terrorized. The little fishing village of St. Pierre, on the western coast of the island, has been visited four times within the month.

The pirates have seized the opportunity when the greater part of the male population have been off on long fishing trips to make their raids, as at these times they meet with comparatively little obstruction.

Matters have got so bad that the former residents of the little fishing village are leaving in scores, and if the same rate of exodus goes on for a short time longer the whole country will be deserted.

The robbers are not content with merely taking everything of value, but in every case they have fired the village at different places, and it has been only with the greatest effort that the inhabitants have prevented the entire community from being wiped out.

The last raid, which was made on the 14th inst., resulted in the death of two brothers, John and Henry Davidson, who made an effort to defend their homes. From over two score of villages and fishing towns along the coast reports of a similar character were given.

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Miss Willard took strong ground in favor of college settlements as "a foregleam of that giving of one's self that is better than all alms or charity," and urges the White Ribbon women to establish a settlement in each of our large cities. She mentions that Lady Henry Somerset is about to set her sisters an example by establishing a settlement in London; also that the projected marriage of Somers Somerset may delay the journey of his mother and herself round the world, but that it is sure to occur.

An important part of the address is devoted to the situation in Armenia, and an urgent plea is made for the united efforts of women in collecting funds and circulating petitions for the relief of "our well-known martyred Christian neighbors in Asia Minor."

The invasion of Madagascar by the French is referred to with indignation. The Queen is a devoted temperance woman and gave aid and comfort to Mrs. M. C. Leavitt, the first round-the-world missionary of the White Ribbon host. That Christendom stands by and makes no protest against this outrage on an unoffending people is proof that the cosmopolitan brotherhood is yet in swaddling clothes.

The local unions are urged to observe "Mother's day" and "Teacher's day" in recognition and help of these two most conserving forces of the republic.

The formation of a department of politics for the purpose of influencing every party to help the home cause is urged. English women are at the front in politics,

# ARRESTED THE DUKE.

### ONE OF GOTHAM'S FINEST TOOK MARLBOROUGH INTO CUSTODY.

### COASTED ON HIS BIKE.

### SO MISS VANDERBILT'S FUTURE HUSBAND VIOLATED A PARK ORDINANCE.

### TAKEN TO THE STATION-HOUSE.

### "HIS GRACE" MUCH ANNOYED BY NOTORIETY AND A "RUDE" POLICEMAN.

### NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The Duke of Marlborough, the fiancé of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, was arrested in Central Park this afternoon on the charge of violating a park ordinance. The Duke was seen by a park policeman passing rapidly down a hill on his bicycle with his feet on the handles. This is in violation of the park ordinance made for the safety of persons using the hill. The Duke accompanied the policeman to the station. He said he regretted the occurrence, as he was unaware of the existence of any ordinance which he had apparently broken. Roundsmen Ryan, who was in charge, discharged the Duke after warning him not to repeat the offense. The Duke returned to the Plaza Hotel immediately after he was released. The news of his arrest quickly spread among his acquaintances, a score or more of whom called to offer condolences. The Duke, however, refused to receive anybody, and sent his secretary, Mr. Morris, downstairs to the hotel office to say that his Grace was engaged and could not be interrupted under any circumstances. "I know the details of the whole affair," said Mr. Morris, "and it was an outrage and his Grace so considers it. He told me the story when he returned to the hotel. He was very much annoyed over the incident, but does not contemplate taking any measures against the policeman who was so rude as to arrest him." "His Grace was riding along at an average rate of speed when a policeman came galloping along, rudely blowing a shrill, annoying whistle. His Grace, of course, did not know what the whistling meant but continued until he was halted, 'You are violating the rules,' said the policeman, 'and will have to go to the station-house.'" "'I'll go anywhere,' said the Duke, 'for I supposed that any one who chose to do so could ride in the park.'" "It is a violation of the park ordinance," the policeman answered, "to either coast or ride faster than eight miles an hour." "The Duke accompanied the rude policeman to the sub-station at McGowan's Pass, where he was allowed to go. The policeman who made the arrest apologized." Mr. Morris added that the Duke had only been riding for a few months and was where he was allowed to go. The policeman who made the arrest apologized. The afternoon's experience is not the first that the Duke has had with American policemen. A week or two ago a coach containing a party, among whom was the Duke, was bowling along through Wappingers Falls when one of the horses cast a shoe. A stop was made before a blacksmith shop and the usual concourse assembled to gaze at the coaching party. The Duke and future Duchess descended from the coach and started for a walk, during which they roamed into a country residence and wandered on the lawn, when the gruff voice of a Constable reached them. He was warned that he was trespassing and he was much put out by the incident, but Miss Vanderbilt was not at all disturbed.

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# FOR GOD AND HOME.

## RALLY OF NOTED WOMEN AT THE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

### ALL FAVOR TEMPERANCE

### REMEDIES FOR GREAT EVILS.

### OTHER PROMINENT LEADERS SPEAK OF THE STRUGGLE FOR REFORM.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 18.—Between 500 and 600 delegates from thirty-eight States and Territories, representing nearly 3,000,000 members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, congregated at Music Hall this morning to attend the twenty-second annual convention of that society. The devoted women, whose motto is "For God and Home and Native Land," were up with the lark, and before 8:30 o'clock most of the delegates had passed into the hall where for the next five days they will discuss all kinds of reforms.

Preceding the regular session of the convention, a prayer meeting, conducted by Mrs. J. Fowler Willard, a National evangelist, was held in the annex hall.

As Miss Frances E. Willard, National President of the army of women, entered the main hall she was greeted with the Chautauque salute by an audience that filled the auditorium to overflowing. Over 3000 persons had assembled to welcome the white-ribbon delegates, making a total of about 4000 in the hall when the convention was called to order. As Miss Willard stepped to the front of the stage, carrying a large bunch of La France roses, the audience tumultuously applauded her. Following the drop of her gavel a crusade palm was read, responsively, led by Miss Eliza Thompson of Hillsboro, Ohio, who is more familiarly known in temperance circles as "Mother Thomson." Some routine business was followed by the reading of the president's annual report. It was liberally punctuated with applause.

In her address Miss Willard held that "the light on the picture has broadened from the intense Rembrandt ray of the crusade to the broad Rapphalesque light of noontide. Even as Christianity was brought to a white heat in the upper room at Pentecost, that now warms the customs and illumines the laws of Christian nations, so the Crusade fire is extending into the common life of the people. There are fewer mass meetings for pledge-taking, but the mass of the people is signing its own pledge on the bright tablet of its own free will."

Continuing, she said in part:

Civilization is but Christianity's effect on the brain and hands of the race; science and invention are its twin daughters, and both under the laws of its influence against the practice of stimulation. All the States and Territories except two (Georgia and Arkansas) now require the teaching of the laws of health to all school children, beginning with the youngest. Mrs. Mary H. Hunt heads this movement as the representative of the W. C. T. U. Four times a year the Sunday school lesson explicitly teaches total abstinence. This is another point gained by White Ribboners, who worked ten years for it.

The constantly increasing participation of women in all the affairs of the world is of the utmost significance for good. When women are transplanted from the conservatories of seclusion into the great open garden of common life, the culture of that garden must become more refined and in its purpose more protective of other and child are rapidly taking their rightful place in the central figures of the great world-problem. Peace in the government and purity in the home must be their guiding angels.

But what the world waits for is not the new woman alone, but the new man. "Our civilization does not make a summer," and one parent by the hearthstone does not make a home. We need to stop singing the old ditty, "What is Home Without a Mother?" and to put in its place, "The Father Alone Can Make the House Home." If it were the Sunday school lesson, now popularly known as "The Workingman's Club," a disguised name for the dramshop, and his wages are levied on by the proprietor, a new woman will be necessary to keep the home together, unless he himself becomes a new man.

The W. C. T. U. of New York deserves great credit for the brave stand it has taken in preparing a bill, presented by Senator Mullin, which provides that any woman