MISS OVERMAN IS WRITING A STATEMENT.

Intimates That She Has a Great Surprise in Store.

DISLIKES MRS. DAVIDSON

The Deacons Unanimously Decide to Stand by the Rev. Dr. Brown.

THE AGED PRISONER'S RECORD.

Mrs. Tunnell Still Among the Missing. It Is Denied That She Is in Kings County.

Miss Overman, accused by Mrs. Davidson of improper relations with Dr. Brown, continues to preserve, in a measure at least, that discreet silence which has characterized her course since she became an inmate of the pastor's home.

Heretofore she has occasionally burst the chains which apparently surround her, though this has only been to deny in a general way the many compromising things that have been said about her. On the one matter, however, in which she is most keenly interested she has maintained a most sphinx-like silence.

With a view of securing an admission or denial relative to the genuineness of the now famous "Tunnell letters," as published in THE CALL, a reporter called on her yesterday at Dr. Brown's home, where she continues to reside. The young lady was cautious, cool and calculating in everything she said. Only once did she grow excited, and that was when the name of Mrs. Davidson was mentioned.

"Miss Overman, are you prepared to make any statement concerning the letters published yesterday over your signature and addressed to Mrs. Tunnell?" was asked.

"I am not," replied Miss Overman. "My attorneys will not allow me to discuss the matter with outsiders."

"Will you say that you did not write them?"

"I am not prepared to say anything about them at all, and, what is more, I will not. At the proper time, however, I will give a statement to the public which will show there are two sides to every situation. I can only repeat what I have said before, and that is I have been horribly misrepresented and misquoted since the beginning of this dreadful affair. And to think, too, it is all on account of a designing old woman. She posed as a Christian, yet see what she has done—brought disgrace on everybody with whom she came in contact. But I must not discuss this matter. At the proper time I will tell my story and then leave it for the public to determine whether I or the woman on trial for blackmail has told the truth."

Miss Overman shows plainly the severe mental strain which she has undergone during the past two weeks. She has a troubled weary look, that is only relieved when her face lights up with anger or hatred. Apparently she is defiant of public opinion, though on the other hand she avows her intention of catering to that wavering quantity "at the proper time."

Dr. Brown continues to deny himself to all visitors, except those directly interested in the case. He said yesterday that in a few days he would probably make a statement, but would do nothing in that direction until after the preliminary hearing of the Davidson extortion suit. He is reasonably cheerful under the heavy strain, and is confident that the end will prove him free of any wrongdoing.

Mrs. Tunnell seems to be almost as elusive as Mrs. Baddin. One day she is in Oakland, and the next two or three hundred miles away. The only absolutely certain thing about her is that she is in hiding.

Yesterday a telegram was received from Grangeville, where it was reported she had gone, stating that Mrs. Tunnell was not there, neither was she known. Mrs. Horton, 216 Eddy street, declares positively she is there, though she declines to go into details as to how she secured the information, except that it came by letter.

"My mother, Mrs. Hayes, lives at Grangeville," said Mrs. Horton yesterday, "and as she and Mrs. Tunnell are quite old friends, there is no reason why she should not go there. I can say positively that she is at my mother's, though I must decline to tell how or when I received my information. It is straight, and that is all there is to it."

It may be interesting to relate in this connection that Mrs. Tunnell left Dr. Brown's house at 11:30 o'clock on the Sunday night following the arrest of Mrs. Davidson. She went direct to the ferry, reaching there in time to catch the last boat for Oakland.

Mrs. Davidson continues to evidence a calm and confident front. She has not the slightest fear of the final result, though she anticipates a favorable verdict in the preliminary hearing. She says:

"I have been a Christian for too long to attempt now to shield myself behind a tissue of falsehoods. All this scandal, though it is true every word of it, is due to Dr. Brown, and now he must bear the consequences of his own rashness."

The deacons and trustees, at a private meeting held last night, decided to uphold Dr. Brown, at least until the Davidson case ended. They considered it would not be fair to the pastor or the church to pass judgment at this time, or even demand an explanation from Dr. Brown.

The dispatches from Hanford and Tulare add greater mystery to the already mysterious movements of Mrs. Tunnell. There now seems little doubt but that the important witness is in Kings County, though she is carefully concealed by her friends.

The preliminary hearing of Mrs. Davidson will be resumed before Judge Campbell this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

THE DEACONS CONFER.

They Believe Dr. Brown Innocent and Will Stand by Him.

After Dr. Brown had received the profuse congratulation and assurance of his parishioners that they regarded him as an upright and innocent man, the deacons of the church, who had previously arranged for the meeting, congregated in the upper study of their pastor, and locked themselves in securely from the outer world, leaving a number of anxious and solicitous friends downstairs waiting to hear the result of the conference.

Those who remained in waiting for what they supposed would be a verdict had to content themselves with looking up at the light that struggled through the blinds from the interior, and many speculations were indulged in regarding the ultimate conclusion of the pillars of the Congregational church. The anxious ones wandered around chatting and drawing conclusions from the evidence that has appeared in the daily papers of this City. Suddenly the light went out and there was a general scramble for the side entrance, which Mrs. Brown had taken the precaution to lock after the main body of the participants in the prayer-meeting had filed out previous to the adjournment of the deacons to the rector's study.

In a moment the deacons came downstairs, headed by J. J. Vasconcellos, who was getting down to the ground floor at the rate of three steps at a time. His face bore the happiest expression, and Dr. Brown, who followed him, was beaming over with contentment. He immediately came to Mrs. Brown's side, took her arm, pressed it to his side affectionately, and left the building before his supporters had all reached the floor from the staircase. All of these gentlemen showed by their bearing that something pleasing had occurred, and they acted more like a holiday party than a body of men holding a session over the scandal that burdens their minister. It is probable that no more contented people ever came from a deacons' meeting in that house of worship.

They departed from the church in different directions, and all were ebullient with joy.

"I have nothing to say of what occurred," said Deacon Dexter when approached regarding the result of the meeting, "and I do not care to discuss it. I am a good-natured man, and that is the reason of my apparent happiness. I am always this way. I can't help being good-natured. Yes, it is true that we have great faith in Dr. Brown, and we will stand by him to the very last."

"Did the matter of prime interest in the doctor's reputation come up, and were Mrs. Davidson's charges discussed in any way?"

"No. Not in the slightest. I hope you will excuse me, my good and Christian brother, I cannot talk to you of this matter. We did nothing. We believe in Dr. Brown. I hope you will permit me to bid you good-night." With that Deacon Dexter extended his hand and disappeared down Mason street.

Deacon Vasconcellos was inclined to be a little more talkative than his associate. He had gone up to the corner of Post street with Dr. Brown to chat with the minister, but was met coming back toward Market.

"We didn't say a word about this scandal in the meeting. It does not justify any comment. Dr. Brown is a persecuted and maligned man and the law must take its course. We can do nothing until the trial is over."

"What will you do then?"

"There will be nothing to do. He will be proven innocent and he will then probably explain the whole matter as he said to-night in his address at the prayer meeting. Not a single member of the Congregational church believes him guilty of these slanders heaped upon him by bad people. He is upright and holy, and with the help of God and his own strong will he will prove it."

"Did not the deacons express confidence in him at the meeting to-night?"

"We have always believed in him and always will. Did you not see the way all received him?"

"The doctor appears to be in a very happy frame of mind."

"Yes, he knows we have faith in him, and that every member of the church loves him as a righteous man. How terrible it is to have such vile slanders put upon such a conscientious Christian! But he is innocent—he is innocent, and in time he will rise from the whole affair and show his goodness."

J. H. Hatch said that the sentiment of the meeting was to stand by Dr. Brown. He said that no action would be taken relative to an investigation or a church trial at present.

J. H. Barnard would not discuss the matter at all. The other deacons were equally reticent.

HER EASTERN RECORD.

Captain Lees Receives Information Regarding Mrs. Davidson's Conviction and Sentence.

Captain Lees yesterday received a letter from Chief Inspector W. B. Walls of Boston, Mass., inclosing copy of the papers in the case of the People of the State of Massachusetts against Mary A. Davidson.

The papers show that Mrs. Davidson was tried on four counts of selling mortgaged property. On March 19, 1883, she executed and delivered a mortgage to Oliver Ditson, John C. Haynes and Charles Ditson over several pianos in her store at Lynn, Mass., including a piano made by William Bowne & Son valued at $300, which she sold on October 2, 1884, to Mary E. Judkins for $200, without the written consent of the mortgagors or informing the purchaser that there was a mortgage on the piano.

The three other counts were for selling in the same way on February 11, 1884, a Fischer piano valued at $200 to Henry S. Johnson for $200; on June 11, 1884, another Fischer piano valued at $175 to Eliza F. Stiles for $175, and on October 1, 1884, a Briggs piano valued at $150 to George Fuller for $150.

She pleaded not guilty and was tried before a jury in the Superior Court of Essex County, Mass., at Salem, on January 24, 1887. The jury found her guilty and she was sentenced to thirty months in the House of Correction.

Accompanying the letter was a photograph of Mrs. Davidson and on the back was written the following affidavit:

January 2, 1896.

I, Joseph E. Shaw of Lynn, County of Essex, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, hereby make the following deposition, to wit:

I have known Mary A. Davidson, alias Mary P. Sturgis, for fifteen years and more, and while a member of the Massachusetts district police arrested her in Albany, N. Y., November 17, 1886. She was brought to this commonwealth, tried at the Superior Court at Salem, January term, 1887, convicted on four counts for selling mortgaged property, sentenced to thirty months in the House of Correction, which sentence she served.

I also declare this photograph to be a correct likeness of her at the time of her arrest.

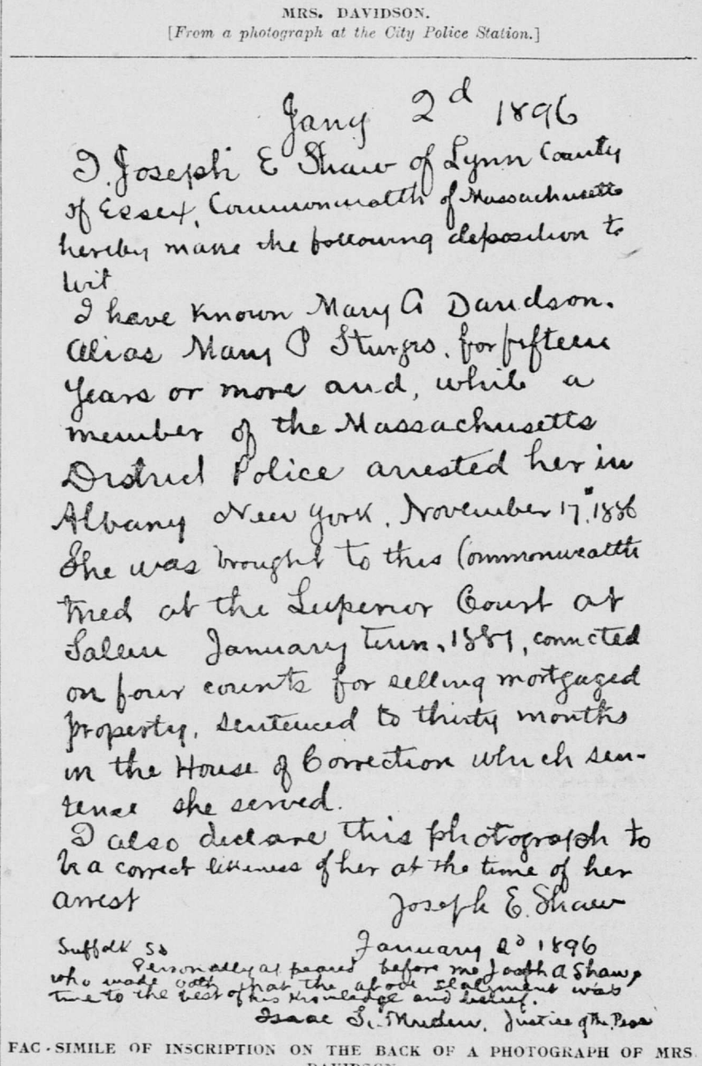
JOSEPH E. SHAW.

Suffolk—s.s. January 2, 1896.

Personally appeared before me Joseph E. Shaw, who made oath that the above statement was true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ISAAC S. MUDEN,
Justice of the Peace.

MRS. DAVIDSON.
[*From a photograph at the City Police Station.*]



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FAC-SIMILE OF INSCRIPTION ON THE BACK OF A PHOTOGRAPH OF MRS. DAVIDSON.

DR. BROWN PRESIDED.

Prayer Meeting at the First Congregational Church and Sympathy for the Pastor.

Dr. Brown was the central figure at the regular weekly prayer-meeting in the classroom of the First Congregational Church last night. There was a large attendance. The doctor presided over the meeting. He looked pale and careworn. But there was still the old-time ring in his voice.

Hymns were sung and prayers were offered up.

Deacon Vasconcellos was the only person present with the courage to speak of the Brown-Davidson scandal. He exhorted his listeners to withhold their judgment until their pastor saw fit to make a public statement.

"There is no doubt a great deal of anxiety and query in the hearts of those members of the church who are here to-night," said the deacon, "regarding the reports which have appeared in the papers lately, and which, you all know, reflect on our pastor. These reports have been the talk of the streets. You have all been inquiring about them.

"Some wise heads have said that Dr. Brown 'should make a confession.' So far as I am concerned, I want to say that I have confidence in Dr. Brown. Anyway, he is not on trial. No charge has been made against him before the tribunal of this church; he has not been tried by its officers.

"I want to say that if a pastor ever needed the support of his people Dr. Brown needs it at this time. The church and people should uphold him. We are all human and liable to fall; but I don't know that Dr. Brown has fallen; but I do know that if Dr. Brown has fallen God knows it. The will of God will be done. Now is the time we should show our Christian kindness and feeling."

Dr. Brown seemed greatly pleased at what Deacon Vasconcellos had said. He made a short address to the meeting, but was silent on the charges that had turned the tide against him. He read two letters from former congregations he had served, showing that the people to whose spiritual welfare he had administered were still unshaken in their belief of his innocence.

"I cannot tell you," began Dr. Brown, how great my desire is to talk to you about this matter. I can assure you that I want to talk to you more than you want to hear me, but my attorneys have advised me to remain silent. They are wise men, and I must obey them. I confess that my desire has often been to break away from them and tell you my side. When I get their consent I will then break my silence.

"I have the right to take you into my confidence to say that I have received letters from twenty different States since this trouble began. They came from the North, East and the West. Two of them are of such a nature that I will read them to you. They are from churches that I served in the past."

The letters referred to were from the First Congregational Church of Tacoma, Wash., and from a church in Kalamazoo, Mich., both of which Dr. Brown served as pastor. The doctor entered the infant class of the latter church, grew up in it and finally became its pastor.

The Tacoma letter was signed by Messrs. Hallock and Merrill, trustees of the First Congregational Church. It was in the form of a resolution and read as follows:

WHEREAS, Our beloved friend and former pastor, the Rev. Dr. C. O. Brown, has been made the victim of an evil and designing woman, therefore be it

Resolved, That we still firmly believe in his Christian integrity and faith.

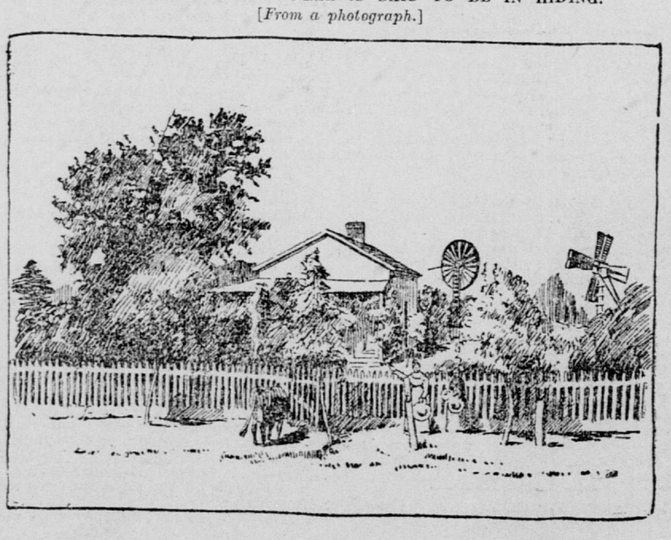
The resolution was passed by the trustees of the congregation. The Kalamazoo letter was from L. M. Gates, president of the local bank of the town and a leading member of Dr. Brown's old church. Dr. Brown explained that Mr. Gates was the only member of the church he ever had any trouble with, and for that reason he more especially prized the letter. It recited the fact that the doctor had entered the infant class of the Sunday-school, that his parents had been members of the church, that he had grown up in the light of its sanctuary; that his life had always been pure and truthful, and that his old friends in Kalamazoo felt certain that he would ultimately vindicate himself.

"I might continue reading such letters from now until midnight," said Dr. Brown, "and I can tell you it would be very sweet for me to do so. Now, if you think I have done any wrong, hold up your hands."

No hands were held up and Dr. Brown adjourned the prayer-meeting.

At the informal reception that followed a large number of those in attendance pressed to the platform, clasped the pastor's hand and assured him of their sympathy and loyalty.

THE RANCH-HOUSE OF MRS. HAYES AT GRANGEVILLE, KINGS COUNTY, CAL., WHERE MRS. TUNNELL IS SAID TO BE IN HIDING.
[*From a photograph.*]



ELUSIVE MRS. TUNNELL.

Her Presence in Kings County Is Strongly Denied by Mrs. Hayes.

HANFORD, CAL., Jan. 8.—Just opposite the village store of Grangeville is the twenty-acre fruit farm of Mrs. Allen Hayes, a widow, 60 years old. On being informed that THE CALL wished to see one Mrs. Tunnell Mrs. Hayes denied all knowledge of such a person.

"You are at liberty to search every room in my house and also to search the farm buildings," she said. On being asked, "Is it not true that a lady has been stopping here?" she said, "Yes, Mrs. Ben Fowler of Tulare."

On being asked, "Do you know the young lady, Miss Overman," she answered, "Yes, last fall I was visiting my daughter, Mrs. Lulu Horton, 216 Eddy street, San Francisco. One day—I am not sure of the month, but it was in September or October—Miss Overman called to see my grandson in reference to the school he was attending, as she was seriously thinking of taking a course in shorthand. My opinion of her was good. Miss Overman seemed to me to be a modest and well-behaved girl. It was the only time I ever met her before or since. Yes, I have met Dr. Brown. I attended his church with friends and was introduced to him about two years ago. Last fall I attended his church with a Miss Fairchild and Dr. Brown knew me and we shook hands. I don't know Mrs. Davidson or any of the other people you ask about. My daughter may, of course.

"I have been living here for eight years past and in the fall of the year I visit my daughter, Mrs. Horton."

Mrs. Hayes is worried that she has been brought into this and, like Mrs. Tunnell, will go into hiding if many more reporters come around.

The following dispatch was received from Tulare last night. It is a flat contradiction of Mrs. Hayes' statement concerning her visitor, and adds greater mystery to the affair:

TULARE, CAL., Jan. 8.—To-night's work reveals more mystery in Mrs. Tunnell's whereabouts. Mrs. Ben Fowler denied being over to Grangeville, and stated positively that she did not know a Mrs. Gum. On the very mention of that name she excused herself and would not talk further.

Arriving to-night at the residence of Mrs. Gum, who is a daughter of Mrs. Hayes of Grangeville, your correspondent found a pleasant little woman who readily gave what information she possessed. She had known Mrs. Tunnell "just as long as she could remember." She (Mrs. Tunnell) left Woodland years ago and went north, where she married a man named Fowler, but did not live long with him. She has since resumed the name of Tunnell.

DAGGETT ALL RIGHT.

The Superintendent of the Mint Makes a Little Explanation.

In yesterday's issue of the morning papers the following telegram was published:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the House a list of officers of the Government coming under his department who are delinquent in rendering their accounts or in the payment of balances due from them for the last fiscal year. The list includes A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress; Eliphalet Olund, Collector of Customs, Duluth, Minn.; Overton Cade, Superintendent of the Mint at New Orleans, and John Daggett, Superintendent of the Mint at San Francisco.

When consulted in reference to the dispatch Mr. Daggett declined speaking about the other officials mentioned, but presented the following written statement of his own position:

THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT SAN FRANCISCO,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Jan. 8, 1896.

To the Editor of the San Francisco Call—SIR: The statement made in this morning's CALL that my accounts in this Mint were short, although for a very small amount, I deem it my duty to refute with the following letter:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF THE MINT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30, 1895.

John Daggett, Esq., Superintendent U. S. Mint, San Francisco, Cal.—SIR: C. D. No. 204, for $16 28, being on account of repayment to appropriation for contingent expenses of your Mint (1895), inclosed in your communication of the 21st inst., has been received, properly indorsed and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, personal credit to be given you in your contingent expense accounts, and the amount to be covered into the treasury as a repayment to the above appropriation to cover disallowances found by the Auditor of the Treasury Department. Respectfully yours,

R. E. PRESTON, Director of the Mint.

In explanation of the above deficiency I have to say that for the past twenty years the daily and other papers have been taken at this Mint and filed away in its archives and the cost charged up to the contingent fund. Such was the case even for the first year of my administration, and the amount allowed by the department. Thereafter, the account being disallowed as unwarranted, the amount was held out, and correspondence ensued that resulted in my paying for the newspapers myself, as the foregoing letter shows. Respectfully,

JOHN DAGGETT,
Superintendent U. S. Mint.

DAGGETT NOT DELINQUENT.

He Does Not Owe One Dollar to the Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—Director of the Mint Preston says the superintendent of the mint at San Francisco, John Daggett, is not delinquent or behind with his accounts. Some reports have made him appear as a defaulter, but he does not owe $1 to the Government. It may be he neglected to render his accounts as soon as he should have under the Dockery act, but this is mere technicality.

This explanation by Mr. Preston was made owing to a communication which the Assistant Secretary of Treasury sent to the House of Representatives yesterday, mentioning the superintendent as one of the department officers who had been delinquent in rendering his accounts.

THORNTON'S FEE.

He Is Allowed Five Hundred Dollars by Judge Seawell.

Judge Seawell has decided the case of Crittenden Thornton and Felix Merzbach against I. G. Wickersham by allowing the plaintiffs $500. The suit was one for attorneys' fees.

In 1891 Lippitt & Lippitt, Barclay Henley and C. J. Swift were retained by I. G. Wickersham to protect his interests as a stockholder in the San Luis Obispo Bank. Lippitt & Lippitt withdrew before the case was under way and Thornton & Merzbach took their place. The case depended upon whether Lippitt & Lippitt or Merzbach and Thornton, their successors, were drawn into the case by Wickersham or by Henley and Swift. If the former they should look to Henley and Swift for their fee, it was claimed, and if the latter to Wickersham.

Thornton sued for $15,000. Mr. Wickersham claimed that all the services were rendered under a written contract, and was willing to stand by the contract, which showed that $1000 balance was still due. The court took this view.

THE INGLESIDE SUSPECTS.

What Were They Doing by the Olympic Pier at Ocean Beach?

STORIES TOLD BY WITNESSES.

Officer Josephs and Clarke, the Cashier, Are Still Unable to Appear in Court.

Judge Conlan's courtroom was crowded to suffocation yesterday afternoon at the second session of the preliminary examination into the Ingleside electric car robbery. Judge Low presided, and at times was compelled to rap rather sharply upon the judicial desk in order to make himself heard.

The first witness placed on the stand was Charles McLean, bartender at the racetrack, who scored a point for the defense by testifying that the defendant Welch came into town with him at 6 o'clock Christmas afternoon. He further stated that both Middlemiss and Welch were intoxicated that day.

H. M. Russell, keeper of the turnstile at the Ingleside track, said he thought he had seen Gardner, or some one resembling him, at the track Christmas day, but would not be positive.

William B. Peck, cashier of the restaurant at the track, told the story of the robbery substantially as related by the other witnesses. He did not see the faces of the robbers, and said he would not be able to identify them.

Police Officer Fitzgerald also told the story of the hold-up and referred to the shooting of Officer Josephs. He said that the man who fired the shot was tall and wore an overcoat. When asked whether an overcoat would make a man look taller he responded in the negative.

Police Officer Gibson, the next witness, was asked by Mr. Mogan whether he knew anything about the robbery at the Ingleside track.

"We object, we object," sang out Mr. Tobin. "We don't care what the officer knows about the robbery. What has to be shown is that these defendants are connected with the affair."

Judge Low sustained the objection, after which the witness proceeded to relate that he and Officer Cody had been summoned by Engineer Willis to view the leather money-pouch found by him on the ocean beach. He then stated that he and a number of other officers had watched the pier near which the money had been found. Their vigilance was rewarded by the discovery of Gardner and Middlemiss at a little after 8 o'clock on the evening of December 26, the day on which the money was found. The two men were seen near the ninth post of the pier. The place on the beach where the money was found had been disturbed, as though some one had been searching for something. Both men refused to answer questions. They were forthwith taken into custody, Middlemiss complaining that he would have to stand the whole of the blame, since he had no friends, as Gardner had. When asked where he had been the day previous, Middlemiss stated that he had been with the defendant Welch, who, he said, was a barber at Port Costa.

Mr. Mogan asked the witness whether the pier would be a safe place for a drunken man to walk on at night, especially if the night were dark and the man very drunk.

"We must object," interposed Mr. Tobin, "there is no reason why farcical and irrelevant questions should be asked."

"Well," said Mr. Mogan, "the same question was asked of Mr. Willis yesterday and nobody objected."

"I don't see any reason for objecting," remarked Judge Low, mildly. "Let the witness answer——"

"In my opinion," answered Gibson, "it would be an unsafe place for a sober man."

"Well, as to that," remarked the Judge, meditatively, "a drunken man often can get over places where a sober man is afraid to venture."

No one disputed his Honor's dictum, and the examination proceeded. In answer to Mr. Gesford's cross-examination the officer reiterated his former statements with more particularity. He said he had viewed the pier through a pair of nightglasses, and had noticed one man stooping near the pier. He believed he was one of those arrested, but could not say which one. The sand was dug up in the vicinity of the ninth post of the pier.

Andrew Stork, a motorman on the Mission-street extension electric railway, testified that the car which he was conducting was arriving at the terminus when the robbery occurred. He told the conductor to turn out the lights, as there were "fireworks ahead." The order was obeyed, and the people in the car left in great trepidation. He saw the tall man with a rifle, but could not swear that he was masked. He heard shots and loud talking, but could not give details. The police went the next day looking for the place, but could not find it.

"Oh, well," remarked Mr. Gesford, "that's characteristic of a policeman."

"Order, order," thundered the bailiff, as a burst of laughter resounded through the courtroom.

Officer E. J. Wrenn was the next witness. He said that he and several other officers had gone under orders to the Olympic Salt Water Pumping Works at the ocean beach on the evening of December 26. He went on guard at the pier at 7 o'clock with Officer Campbell. About 8 o'clock he noticed two men approaching the pier on the beach. They went from one side of the pier to the other, and then disappeared from view. He thought they might be hiding on the pier. A command to stand forth was given in a loud voice by one of the officers, and the defendants, Gardner and Middlemiss, came in view, standing upon the pier. Both were taken into custody.

Officer Charles J. Cody was the last witness placed on the stand. He repeated the testimony of Officer Gibson regarding the events subsequent to the finding of the money-pouch on the beach. He took charge of Gardner and placed the "cuffs" upon him, while one of the other officers performed the same service for Middlemiss. At the time of the arrest the witness did not notice any disturbance in the sand near the ninth post of the pier, but afterward he observed that the sand at that point had been excavated either by means of a stick or with the human hand or foot; not with a spade.

At this juncture Judge Low adjourned further proceedings in court until to-morrow afternoon.

It was agreed between Judge and counsel that the examination of Cashier Clarke and Officer Josephs, both of whom were wounded at the time of the robbery, should take place this evening at the houses where they are staying.

Mr. Mogan asked what conveyances would be provided for the necessary court officials and the Judge and attorneys.

"I think a cable-car will do," responded his Honor, dryly.

Some of the legal lights concerned not seeming to relish this ruling, Mr. Tobin brought the day's proceedings to a graceful and appropriate close by recommending the patrol wagon.

Value of Foreign Money.

According to the circular of January 1 sent out by R. E. Preston, Director of the United States Mint, the following are the established valuations in cents of the monetary units of the principal countries with which the San Francisco merchants do business: The Chinese tael, Shanghai 72.5, Haikwan 80.8, Tientsin 76.9, Cheefoo 75.9; the boliviano of Bolivia, the Central American and Colombian peso, the Ecuadorean sucre and the Peruvian sol, 49.1; the Chilean peso, 49.2; the Cuban peso, 92.6; the Mexican dollar, 53.3; the Japanese yen, gold 99.7, silver 52.9; the Venezuelan bolivar, 19.3; the crown of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, 26.8; the French franc, the Spanish peseta and the Italian lira, 19.3; the East Indian rupee, 23.3; the German mark, 23.8, and the British pound sterling, 486.65. The valuations for British and French money are fixed by law and are unchangeable. The Canadian dollar is at par.

UNION CARPENTERS.

The General Committee of Philadelphia to Form Organizations All Along the Coast.

The annual election of officers of the Carpenters' and Joiners' District Council was held last evening and resulted in the selection of the following: J. E. McVicker, president; H. Hageman, vice-president; L. D. Gordon, recording secretary; F. Doane, financial secretary; L. N. Vezina, treasurer; G. Miller, warden.

The District Council has taken a new departure, which is conceded will be of great benefit to the craft. Arrangements have been made whereby all carpenters in good standing in their unions may have the services of physicians and secure medicine at cheaper rates than are charged to the workingman. The recent hard times left many carpenters deeply in debt to their family physicians and to the drugstores.

The plan adopted by the District Council is similar to that of the Foresters. Arrangements have been made with the proprietors of four drugstores whereby all medicines will be furnished at almost cost upon the presentation of the Carpenters' working cards. These drugstores are on Sixth and Harrison, Fulton and Van Ness, Market and Stockton and Market street near the cut.

Within the next few days the services of four physicians will be secured. Three have offered their services to the council, but the selection will not be announced until all are selected.

Word has been received from the general executive committee of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in Philadelphia, that this State will be reorganized in a substantial way during the year.

Funds will be advanced for the formation of unions in every city in California, and in fact all over the coast. Work in this direction will be begun soon.

Before this information was received, however, the local body began this work. The preliminary steps to the formation of a carpenters' union in Santa Cruz have been taken and the officers will be installed by the general organizer in a short time. Similar steps have been taken toward organizing unions in Sacramento and Stockton.

The District Council has decided to hold its annual picnic at Sunset Park, near Santa Cruz, in April. Arrangements have been made with the railroad company for taking out a large excursion train on that occasion.

MISSIONARY SCHOOL.

Opening of an Institution to Foster Home and Foreign Missions.

There was a thoroughly enthusiastic meeting at the opening of the Missionary Extension School in the Y. M. C. A. building yesterday afternoon.

Miss Mindora L. Berry, the new superintendent, gave an able address on the scope of the school.

She stated that evening classes are to be opened and added, "As time goes on we hope to have a home of our own, where young people who wish to become missionaries may have a training."

Short addresses were also made by Rev. J. Sunderland, D.D., Rev. W. A. Gardner, Dr. A. E. Sturge, Mrs. Carrie Judd Montgomery and Mrs. John Russell.

To-day the meeting will be addressed by Rev. J. S. Carroll, D.D., Rev. D. J. Masten, D.D., Rev. H. N. Bevier and others. The meetings will continue Thursday and Friday afternoon in the lecture-hall of the Y. M. C. A.

NEW TO-DAY.

Kelly and Siebe
Cloaks and Suits
120 Kearny St.

Gigantic Clearance Sale—Cloaks Suits—Furs.

Plain figures on every garment. No reduction from the marked price. Send mail orders at once for advertised goods.

SINGLE CAPES, Kersey or Boucle, 8 rows braid and cloth straps as in cut above, 27 inches long, extra full, blue or black; were $9 50, now..... $6.00

SINGLE CAPES, Kersey or Boucle, plain or fur trimmed, 24 inches long and very full, black only; were $13, now..... $7.00

FINE SILK PLUSH CAPES, big, wide sweeps, fur trimmed, silk lined; were $12, now only..... $8.00

ELEGANT VELOUR DU NORD CAPES, braided and beaded, fur trimmed as in cut top of column, silk lined; were $22 50, now only..... $13.50

NOBBY VELOUR DU NORD CAPES, braided and beaded, silk lined; reduced from $15 to..... $10.00

FINE PLUSH DOUBLE CAPES, fur trimmed, silk lined; reduced from $17 to..... $7.50

Waists.

BOUCLE CLOTH WAISTS, made in the latest styles, black or tan; reduced from $3 to..... $1.75

Children's Jackets.

CHILDREN'S JACKETS, fine cloths, very pretty styles, sizes from 6 years up; were $7; very special price..... $4.00

Ely's Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

Heals the Sores.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS, 56 Warren st, N.Y.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH HAY-FEVER ELY BROS. NEW YORK

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