writer was signed. I have paid no attention whatever to anonymous communications. I deem such communications utterly unworthy of attention.

And now in regard to the sudden and mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Tunnell. On Saturday night, December 28, a reporter was detailed to find Mrs. Tunnell. The detail was given him at 8:20 o'clock P. M., with the simple instruction, "She lives on Tenth street." With no more definite instructions on which to work—with this very obscure suggestion—he explored Tenth street without finding the mysterious Mrs. Tunnell. Returning without success, he went to the jail and Mrs. Davidson told him that Mrs. Tunnell lived near the power-house on Tenth street. He searched and found that she had been employed at the Christian Co-operative Restaurant. He went to this restaurant and learned that some person had been there and got Mrs. Tunnell. He followed up this clew and found that Mrs. Tunnell had gone to Dr. Brown's house.

The next day being Sunday, he did not intrude, thinking Mrs. Tunnell would be likely to be at Dr. Brown's home for some time. He went there early Monday morning and asked Dr. Brown for Mrs. Tunnell, saying he had learned she was at his (Dr. Brown's) house. Dr. Brown replied that he did not know where Mrs. Tunnell was. The reporter subsequently learned that Dr. Brown let Mrs. Tunnell out of his yard by a side or rear entrance about 11 o'clock the preceding night (Sunday night), giving her just time enough to catch the half-past 11 boat to Oakland, where she was afterward traced.

Feeling the heavy burden of responsibility increasing, I determined to see the Rev. Dr. Williams and Rev. Dr. Pond and submit to them the published Overman letters and our own correspondence regarding kindergarten training, and ask their opinion of the bearing of these letters upon the case of Dr. Brown. In this interview with Dr. Williams, which was on the morning of January 17, he read me a letter from a clergyman in Chicago, telling of Dr. Brown's Rochester experience, and inquiring if he (Dr. Williams) was not familiar with the facts in the Rochester affair.

All this troubled me still more, and I felt that to be silent would be sin. Accordingly, acting up to my highest conviction of duty—a conviction which I vainly tried to shake off—I determined to lay the matter before two trusted friends who were trustees of the church. I called upon one of them on the morning of Wednesday, January 29, and told him the facts, and he advised me to enter my protest against the "resolution of confidence in the integrity of Dr. Brown" which was to be offered at the meeting that (Wednesday) evening. When the resolution was offered I signified to the chairman my desire to speak on the resolution. I spoke as follows:

During the past weeks—sad weeks, indeed—I have been asked many times what I thought in regard to Dr. Brown occupying the pulpit pending the investigation of the grave charges that have been made against him. My invariable reply has been that I should not think he would desire to do so, knowing as he must know, the divided sentiment of the church in regard to the matter.

I have also been overwhelmed with questions along other lines of this sad affair, which have pained me beyond expression. Scores of letters from all over the country have reached me laden with inquiries, showing how fast and far sad tidings can travel.

It is easy to make answer at long range by saying, "Let us wait and see what is the essential truth."

And just here I must be permitted to state why my mind and heart have been rent with conflicting emotions during all this sad interval.

When the sad disclosures first appeared, on the morning of December 29, I felt that malignity and crime had clasped hands in a nefarious effort to ruin the fair name of the pastor of this church. I entered my protest to members of the press, with which I have been long connected, characterizing the charges made against Dr. Brown as infamous and cruel. I was told, in response, that evidence of the most convincing nature was in the hands of the editors. Even this did not shake my faith, until I saw the published letters of Miss Overman in the Examiner of January 2.

These, I must confess, staggered my faith, and cast a deep shadow over my heart. Why? Because the entire recital in those published letters concerning the application of Miss Overman to enter the Golden Gate Kindergarten Normal Training School corresponded exactly in respect to dates and of facts to the written letters received from Miss Overman by me and by our normal trainer, Miss Anna Stovall, in regard to the matter in question.

References to my diary, where I keep the records concerning our work, are confirmatory of the same dates and facts.

Then, again, when a fac simile of Miss Overman's letters appeared in the Examiner of January 2 and January 7 the chirography was found to be identical. Striking peculiarities and idiosyncrasies in the matter of orthography and of syntax were unmistakable and convincing. There was no escaping the conviction that the letters were from the same person—written by the same hand.

With such incontrovertible evidence of the genuineness of the Overman letters in my own hands, together with much corroborative testimony of which I will not now speak, is it to be wondered at that I have felt an irrepressible desire to have a satisfactory explanation regarding the Overman letters, which I am frank to confess have caused me unspeakable pain and have se ved to unsettle my hitherto implicit confidence in a pastor to whom I have always given my loyal allegiance and unfaltering support?

In view of all these puzzling circumstances I should be personally glad if our pastor could feel it to be wise and best to refrain from preaching until such time as he may be legally permitted to explain all these perplexing problems, and thus make the dark places radiant with the light of truth and righteousness. For this I fervently hope and pray.

These remarks have been characterized by some of the friends of Dr. Brown as unwomanly, unchristian, and by many other ephithets not used in polite society. I really do not see that they deserve such severe censure. It seems to me that they are temperate, calm and logical. However they must speak for themselves. During their presentation Dr. Brown, who was on the platform, interrupted me with the question: "Are you aware that you are laying yourself open to church discipline?" I replied that I was aware of it and continued to read the protest. Then followed hisses from different parts of the audience, the son of Dr. Brown, who sat on the piano-stool near me, joining in the hissing. There was no word of rebuke from Dr. Brown, who sat close by me. The chairman, Deacon Dexter, protested from the platform. I paid little attention to the insult, simply remarking that there was one creature besides man that could hiss. I should have said there were two. Later experiences in this sad affair have brought to mind the second.

It is hard for me to account for the venom that has been manifested in this affair; malignity is not argument; it cannot change a single fact. Just after I had finished my protest Dr. Brown said: "Mrs. Cooper would have received the explanation she demands if she had come to my home. There, at any time, I will give her an absolute explanation of all she asks. I will convince her of my innocence, and ask only her word to keep silent until I am allowed to speak."

I immediately arose and said: "Then I will be at your home at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning."

"Make it 11 o'clock," returned Dr. Brown.

I said: "Any hour." "But 11 o'clock will suit me better." "I shall be there," I at once replied.

The next morning, just as I was about to start for Dr. Brown's residence, I received a telephone message from him informing me that he could not see me, as Judge Louderback was very angry with him for even proposing such a thing.

Of course I did not go, and I had no feeling in the matter, as the offer had come voluntarily from Dr. Brown himself, at the meeting the night previous.

At a subsequent meeting, held one week from that time, my daughter was characterized by one of Dr. Brown's ardent followers as "a smallpox speckled-face creature," and was told she had better leave the room. I mention this to show the deep-seated malignity which manifested itself in some of the adherents of Dr. Brown. Nothing in all this bitter experience has been so hard for me to bear as this public insult to my daughter, for reasons which I stated to the press the following day. They are as follows:

Mrs. Dorley Szanik, who, by the way, is a member of the First Church, insulted others as well as Miss Cooper. This insult hurt Mrs. Cooper deeply. "It made it all the harder to bear," she said, "when I remembered what brought this sorrow to our home. It was during the last year of the war, in 1865, when the Union refugees were flocking into Memphis. I was president of a society in that city for the protection of refugees, and supplies of clothing, food and money were sent to me for distribution. A poor woman had come over from Arkansas in an oxcart, with seven little children. Her husband, a Union man, was hiding out to get away from the bushwhackers, as they were called. She was utterly destitute, and came to me for help, telling me all her seven children were down with the measles. It proved to be smallpox, and although my darling children had been vaccinated the year before, they were both attacked with the dire disease. Our beautiful little Mary died—there is her picture now—and precious Hattie was spared to us, the last of four children. This is the first time that a cruel taunt has ever reached her, and it was in my own church and by a church member. It is the hardest of all the hard things I have had to bear in this sad, dreadful case. This is all I can say. I know of nothing more cruel. It shows the spirit of some of the adherents of Dr. Brown."

But, after all, I believe that a good Providence was in it all, as the climax of this statement will show. On the ensuing morning, Thursday, February 6, about 8 o'clock, the telephone rang, and in response to the call came the following question from the other end of the line:

"Mrs. Cooper, will you let me come and see you? It is Mrs. Stockton who is speaking."

I told her I should be glad to see her, and in the course of an hour Mrs. Stockton was seated in my library with my daughter and myself.

As soon as she was seated, with much evident emotion she said: "Mrs. Cooper, I can stand it no longer to see you abused and vilified by one whom I know is the deepest-dyed hypocrite in San Francisco. I wrote you a letter last week and then tore it up; but, after the abuse of last night, I can stand it no longer. He is a vile hypocrite."

I interposed the question, "Do you know Dr. Brown to be a bad man?" placing strong emphasis on the word "know."

"Indeed I do," replied Mrs. Stockton, "and he knows that I know all about him."

"Do you wish to tell me what you know?" I asked.

"Yes," she replied, "I came to tell you. I wish to tell you because he is so cruel to you and you have always tried to be a friend to me."

"Dr. Brown," continued Mrs. Stockton, "followed me persistently while I was in the Surveyor's office; I found him waiting for me day after day in the corridors. The first thing I knew, there would be Dr. Brown. He would ask me to take a ride with him on the cars or to go with him somewhere, until his constant attention was observed by a friend one day who asked me who he was, I said, 'It is Dr. Brown.'"

Mrs. Stockton entered into full details, which I will not embody in this statement. They were of such a character as to convince me that Dr. Brown should not occupy the pulpit until a thorough investigation had been instituted and his innocence established beyond a doubt.

This interview with Mrs. Stockton lasted nearly two hours, my daughter being present all of the time. During the interview Mrs. Stockton told me that when she joined the church it was with a sincere desire to be helped to live a Christian life. With real pathos she referred to her little daughter and said: "I want to raise my little girl to do right. I love my little girl and I want her to be good." Here Mrs. Stockton burst into tears and trembled with emotion.

I then said: "I cannot ask you to go with me before the council and testify. It would be asking too much."

Mrs. Stockton replied: "I think I ought to go, and if you will let me go with you and your daughter I will go and tell them what I know of Dr. Brown."

I pointed out all of the difficulties that she would have to encounter, but they did not seem to shake her purpose. She left me with the avowed wish of going with me to the council.

I do not hesitate to say that I believe that Mrs. Stockton was moved by the Spirit of God to come to me on that morning. She was, I believe, moved by that same Spirit of God the week before to write me a letter, which she did, and, resisting the Spirit, she afterward destroyed it. But again the might; Spirit of God moved her to come and tell me the truth.

Toward the close of the interview Mrs. Stockton said: "I was never so happy as when I was teaching in the kindergarten under your direction. I loved the work. I loved the little children and I was happy."

And right here I desire to say that the judgment of the world in regard to women is in sharp and bitter contrast with the judgments in regard to men. It is all wrong. And I further wish to say that I stand ready to help all women who desire to live a pure and good life. I would forever help them and never hinder them.

When I told Dr. Brown, as my minister, in the sacred confidence that pertains to that holy calling, or that should pertain to it, of the Port Angeles letters which referred to Mrs. Stockton's unpaid bills in that place, and when I further suggested that she might be somewhat gay in demeanor, Dr. Brown at once asked, "Do you think I have compromised myself?" I replied, "Oh, no; you are her minister, and your motives could not be called into question." Dr. Brown responded, "But I have been to see her when she was ill and have remained for some time, hearing her troubles and trying to comfort her." I again assured him that no one could question his motives. I further stated to him that I had seen both Mrs. Brown and himself getting on the streetcar with Mrs. Stockton, and mentioned some flying rumors, concerning the truth of which I knew nothing. All that I said was in the spirit of Christian kindness to all concerned. Here the matter ended. I have never spoken of Mrs. Stockton to Dr. or Mrs. Brown from that time to this, except in response to Mrs. Brown's paper on the evening of Wednesday, February 5, when she charged me with breaking up her home by introducing Mrs. Stockton to Dr. Brown, with all the consequences that followed.

It seems to me that such a charge as this is very unjust. Certainly a minister of the Gospel should be one to whom the members of his church can confidently introduce any and all who seek direction and guidance. A minister's primal mission is to seek to lead the weak and wandering ones back into the paths of pleasantness and peace. A minister's highest vocation is, or should be, to seek the prodigals and the wanderers and to bring them back to the Father's home. That is what Jesus did, and no scandal ever attached itself to his dear name in doing this. A minister's character should be so granitelike in quality, and yet so kind, as to enable him to minister, as Christ did, to any and to all who need his ministrations. Sinners need it most of all.

Not the righteous, not the righteous,
Sinners Jesus came to call.

All ministers and all Christians should be able to say (to some extent, at least), as did Jesus, the master, "The Prince of this world cometh and hath nothing in me." Hence, it seems to me that any minister who censures another for introducing the weak and wandering ones confesses thereby that he is not fitted for the sacred restorative and purifying work of those who are called of God to go forth to seek and to save that which was lost; to be ministers of Christ to any and all who need them.

Hence, I say again, a minister's chief concern should be to reach out after the wanderers, no matter how far they have wandered, and he should be morally and spiritually strong enough to do the work.

Paul tells the story of what a preacher should be in his letter to Timothy. He says: "He must have a good report of them which are without." This we have a right to desire and to demand.

The foregoing part of this statement was finished and placed in the hands of a typewriter on Saturday morning, February 15. On the evening of Monday, February 17, Mrs. Stockton spent the evening in my home, telling me, in the presence of my legal adviser, of the terrible pressure that had been brought to bear upon her to prevent her from appearing before this council and testifying against Dr. Brown. She was told that he (Dr. Brown) would put her behind prison bars if she testified. She said: "I would end my life before I would go to prison." My attorney assured her that this was only the same style of intimidation that had been practiced upon those who were to testify against Dr. Brown. She said: "I long to go before that council and to tell all I know of that dreadful man."

Just as she left my door, she said: "Mrs. Cooper, I am determined to do what is right, I will go to the council and testify in spite of all the threats of imprisonment that have been made."

I wish to recall the fact to the minds of the council that Mrs. Stockton came to me from the first of her own free will. She sought the interview because she felt she ought to do it.

And now I close this statement. I have spoken plainly. I could not do otherwise. I have set down naught in malice. I have done only that which I was compelled to do by my conscience and my sense of duty. God's voice was mandatory within me. I dared not disobey, no matter what I might be called upon to suffer. To have faltered would have been sin. There are two places in this great whirling world that should be held sacred. No profane hand should ever be laid upon them—the home and the church. The church where we take our little ones to dedicate them to God; the church where our fair, pure young brides pledge their sacred vows; the church from which we carry forth our beloved dead to their last resting-place; the church where we group to hear of Him who is the way, the truth and the life; the church where we pledge ourselves to seek its peace and prosperity. In doing what I have done I have endeavored to seek its peace and prosperity by seeking its purity. First pure, then peaceable—this is the divine order. I have done my duty. I have no further responsibility in the matter.

Gentlemen of the council and reverend sirs, the responsibility now rests with you. May the God whom we seek to serve direct us all with that wisdom which is from above.

Having finished her statement, Mrs. Cooper was asked to be seated in the witness-chair, in order that she might be examined and cross-examined on her statement.

Woodhams—I now introduce as evidence the letter referred to in the statement of Mrs. Cooper. Mrs. Cooper, who was that letter from?

Mrs. Cooper—From Rev. Mr. Coplin.

Did that letter come to you under cover of the United States mail?

It did.

The letter was shown to the witness and she identified it, and Dr. Brown was also allowed to examine it.

Woodhams—If Dr. Brown has any motion to make to strike out any portion of this statement that he thinks ought not to go in he can make it now.

Brown—I would take pleasure in being sworn right now and in denying all the allegations in that paper. I would like that portion that refers to the personal insult to Miss Cooper stricken out. It has not the slightest bearing on the case. Miss Cooper, on that same night, called my wife a liar, the first time she had ever had such a term applied to her, and that ought to go in if such matters are to be considered, but I don't think they ought to be. I say again, that I would be pleased at this time to deny every allegation in that paper.

Woodhams—It had been mentioned to me that certain matters that appear irrelevant would be in the paper, but I was told that they were used to show the motive for certain actions, such as what induced Mrs. Stockton to call on Mrs. Cooper. I think the whole paper should be made a part of the record, as it can be considered later.

Mr. Woodhams' suggestion was adopted.

Woodhams (to witness)—Did you ever receive any communication from Miss Overman?

Mrs. Cooper—I received the letters referred to in my statement.

Woodhams (showing witness a letter)—Is this a letter you received from Miss Overman?

Mrs. Cooper—My trainer received it from her and it was given to me.

Woodhams—I file this letter, Mr. Moderator; that it may be used for the purpose of comparing handwriting at some future time.

The letter was submitted to Dr. Brown, who passed it to Miss Overman. The latter inspected it and returned it to Dr. Brown, who informed Mr. Woodhams and the council that Miss Overman admitted that the letter had been written by her.

Pond—Mrs. Cooper, will Mrs. Stockton appear before the council and give her testimony?

Mrs. Cooper—I hope that she will, and I have reason to believe that she will.

Parkinson—Who was it that told you, or did any one tell you, that he saw Mrs. Tunnell escape out of the back door of Dr. Brown's residence?

Mrs. Cooper—They did not say that they saw it. A reporter told me so. I do not know who saw it.

Parkinson—Was it Dr. Brown who applied that epithet to your daughter?

Mrs. Cooper—It was Mrs. Szanik.

Parkinson—Did Mrs. Stockton say she went on these excursions, to which she says she was invited by Dr. Brown?

Mrs. Cooper—Yes, sir.

Parkinson—Did Mrs. Stockton, Dr. Brown and Mrs. Brown all get on the streetcar together at the time referred to in your statement?

Mrs. Cooper—All three got on together.

Parkinson—Who tried to intimidate Mrs. Stockton? Dr. Brown?

Mrs. Cooper—I decline to answer.

Tenney—Did you read the original letters to Mrs. Tunnell, and were you able to compare them with the letters you had from Miss Overman?

Mrs. Cooper—I have never seen her letters, except those I received and hold from Miss Overman.

Tenney—Could not a fac-simile of her writing have been made by using original letters? I mean could not these letters have been fabricated?

Mrs. Cooper—The facts mentioned in those letters, their chirography and their style convinced me of their genuineness. I do not think they could have been manufactured.

Sink—A reporter told you about Mrs. Tunnell being let out of the side door of Dr. Brown's house. Is it possible for the council to secure the reporter as a witness.

Brown—The defense would also like to call him, principally because I have no side or back door to my house. [Laughter in the audience.]

Mrs. Cooper—I believe I said entrance.

Brown—There is no side or back entrance.

On the request of one of the members of the council Mrs. Cooper agreed to make excerpts from her diary to substantiate certain statements in her paper.

Sink—Will you give the name of this reporter to Mr. Woodhams?

Mrs. Cooper agreed to do this and wrote it on a slip of paper for Mr. Woodhams.

Sink—Were the matters contained in Miss Overman's letters to you and Mrs. Tunnell known generally?

Mrs. Cooper—They were known only to myself, the trainer of the kindergarten teachers and my daughter.

Parkinson—Will Mrs. Cooper give us the name of the person who tried to intimidate Mrs. Stockton?

Mrs. Cooper—I would prefer to have Mrs. Stockton tell that name.

Woodhams—If Mrs. Stockton should not testify before this council would you be willing to give that name?

Mrs. Cooper—I would like to consult my attorney, who was present during all the time Mrs. Stockton told her story.

Tenney—If Mrs. Stockton is not willing to testify are you willing to testify to what she told you?

McLean—The council may not wish to hear it. That is a question that should be settled by the council—as to whether such testimony is wanted.

Tenney—We want facts. We haven't many yet.

Mrs. Cooper—I am perfectly willing to give those facts to the council, but not to an audience.

Woodhams—Can you turn to your diary in which the excerpts are which confirm your statement?

Brown—I may save some time by admitting as true all that the diary explains. I never denied having received the first letter. The second letter I knew nothing of until I returned to my home on the evening of February 5, when my wife informed me that she had read it and considered it insulting and destroyed it. I understand that witnesses are to be brought to prove the allegations in this statement. I do not understand that we have any proof before us.

Dr. Brown then asked Mrs. Cooper if she had not seen the report of the council which had investigated the Rochester matter, and she replied that she had, but did not think that councils could always be depended upon to find against ministers from a desire not to deprive them of their means of livelihood. But she qualified her statement by saying she had complete confidence in the existing council.

In response to questions by the accused pastor she stated she was as positive his son, when he hissed at her, sat near the piano as she was of anything she averred.

Brown—Have you any objection to stating what those flying rumors are you referred to about Mrs. Stockton?

Mrs. Cooper—I think that those things should be held sacred.

Brown—Do you think it proper for me to hold sacred what is used against me by yourself?

Mrs. Cooper—I do not see now it has anything to do with this matter. I decline to give the name.

It was some little time before Mrs. Cooper could be made to understand the question of Dr. Brown, but she finally comprehended it and answered that a ministerial confidence ought never to be violated.

Replying to a question by Mr. Woodhams Mrs. Cooper said that the menace to Mrs. Stockton came through Dr. Brown and that she would give the name to the council, but not to the public. This offer was accepted. She also promised to give to the council the name of the person who told her that Dr. Brown hung around the corridors of the Surveyor-General's building.

Chairman Hoyt of the committee on charges announced that it would hold a meeting for the presentation of further charges or information concerning Dr. Brown in the pastor's office to-day at 1:30 P. M.

The council then adjourned to a secret session, at which it was determined to limit future statements to a mere matter of questions and answers. A possible exception will be made in the case of Miss Overman, whom the council think is entitled to the same courtesy extended to Mrs. Cooper.

Adjournment was taken until 2 P. M. today.

WALKING THE CARPET.

Two Policemen Fined by the Board of Police Commissioners Last Evening.

Policeman W. D. Scott was fined $100 by the Board of Police Commissioners last night for having made a false charge against Henry Meyer, a groceryman at the corner of Polk and Grove streets. Meyer applied for a liquor license, and upon Scott's representation it was refused. Upon examination before the board the policeman's charges were not proven.

Policeman Henry A. Madden was fined $25 for being absent from his beat, near the foot of Townsend street. He stated that he was investigating a call for the police, but the Commissioners concluded that his investigations, lasting one hour and twenty minutes, were too long, and his next month's salary was clipped.

The McLaughlin case went over till next Wednesday.

What Makes Conduct Right?

Professor William Henry Hudson of the English department of Stanford University spoke last night in the hall of the Academy of Sciences upon the "Social Aspects of Conduct." It was the second of a series of popular lectures given by the Stanford University Extension Club. The discussion was mainly upon what constitutes right action and what makes certain conduct wrong, and the conclusion was that moral conduct is that which makes more happiness or less misery in the world. The speaker said that at present people do not make a clear distinction between what is right because it is morally so, and what is considered right because of some religious command, some social custom or some legal declaration. The theological, the social and the legal standard of right is not based upon the idea that certain conduct is right because it is moral, but simply because the standard prescribes it. So it was originally with the theological sanction for conduct. The code arose from the personal mandates of some ancestor or chief that in time came to be regarded as supernatural precepts. What was commanded to be done was considered right; what was forbidden was wrong.

Mark Hopkins Institute of Art.

This Thursday, February 20, day and evening, the Mardi Gras Ball decorations will be on view. In the evening there will be a Promenade Concert. Admission 25c, evening 50c.

A LABOR AMALGAMATION.

Local Unions May Adopt the Plan of the Western Labor Council.

NOW FOR THE SWEATSHOPS.

A Crusade to Be Begun Soon Against Those Who Make Use of Child Labor.

At the meeting of the Labor Union convention last Tuesday, R. T. McIvor of the Painters' and Decorators' Union introduced a long resolution from the committee on resolutions and asked that it be adopted as the platform or declaration of principles of the convention. It provoked much discussion and it was finally referred to a committee, consisting of one delegate from each union, which was directed to arrange a platform and resolution and to formulate a plan for the permanent organization of the new federation.

This committee has not been idle. Its members have been hard at work discussing various forms of organization, and particularly how all interests can be harmonized so that all will work for a common purpose.

This matter was brought up last night at the meeting of the American Railway Union. For the first time since the late strike the members of this organization have kept out of sight and rarely has the attendance been over fifteen, although the names of over 700 members in good standing appear on the union's roll. Those who have stayed away from the meetings have done so for fear that if it became known that they were affiliating with the A. R. U. people they would soon be among those blacklisted. Last night, however, the meeting hall was filled and the movement was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

As stated, the manner of how the new federation shall be placed upon a solid foundation was discussed, although it was recognized that the matter is in the hands of the convention's special committee. The proposition that received the most favorable consideration and which is being seriously considered by many of the members of the committee is that on which the Western Labor Council is based. Delegate L. E. Stinson in explanation stated that the Western Labor Council is an organization of all the trades in Washington, Idaho and Montana. Each State and Territory has its own central body which sends its delegates to the general central body, which meets in Butte, Mont., every year. This body passes upon the qualifications of every candidate for Congressional honors, and the candidates selected are voted for to a man by every voter in the entire amalgamation.

The success of this plan is a matter of record. Candidates for legislative positions are passed upon by the central body of the State and the same course is pursued with reference to county and municipal selections. The fundamental point is that whatever the selection be the labor union men stand by the edict.

Mr. Stinson holds that the same course can be successfully followed by an amalgamation of all the unions in Oregon, California, Nevada and Arizona, and the proposition is being seriously considered by the committeemen. He said:

The City organization is the first step. We will go into politics and stand by the men of our selection. The A. R. U. men, 700 strong, can control all the way from five to 100 voters outside of our union. This power of itself will elect or defeat any candidate in the field, no matter what party he may belong to. This movement will be a success, notwithstanding that there may be a few who are opposed to radical measures. They will see, however, that their only hope lies in the formation of a Pacific Coast amalgamation, and that partisan differences must be buried. I feel confident in saying that the radical and progressive element in the labor unions in this City will control enough votes to put the workingmen's candidate to the front, and that is what we are going to do.

In McIvor's resolution was the clause "Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and of the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health and morality. * * * Equalization of women's wages with those of men where equal service is performed." A strong movement toward enforcing the observance of these principles has already been started by the leaders of the progressive element. H. M. Saunders of the Carpenters' has started the ball in motion. He and T. F. Burns of the Cigar-makers', in comparing notes, summed up half a dozen "sweatshops" in this City where children under 14 years of age are worked hard when they should be at school. In these same places women are overworked and poorly paid until many are breaking down in health. The places enumerated are principally factories where cheap clothing is made for men and boys. Mr. Saunders said:

I believe that there is a law against child labor, but it is full of flaws. What will be done is to call the attention of the Labor Commissioner to these sweatshops, and make the system so unpopular here as to drive the proprietors out of business or make them reform.

I will bring this matter before the Building Trades Council to-morrow night and have it taken up by the painters and decorators and the district council of carpenters at their next meetings. The delegates to these bodies will make reports to their unions, and the latter bodies will give their delegates to the conventions instructions upon the matter. We will break up the system if we have no solid law to work upon.

The District Council last evening voted $100 to District Organizer E. O. Malsbury to go to Sacramento next week and organize the carpenters of that city. It was decided to cease patronizing cigar-dealers who handle cigars made by firms in Detroit employing little children. It also decided to recommend that the carpenters' unions raise the initiation fee to $10 on May 1. This is for the purpose of preventing members from leaving the unions during dull times. On March 7 a social smoker and reunion of carpenters will be held at 115 Turk street, under the auspices of the council. The committee in charge thereof are R. B. Ingle, J. Krajewski, Thomas Done, P. McDonough and J. E. McVicker.

All of the barbers' organizations in this City have joined their forces and will make common cause against any and all violators of the Sunday closing law who shall keep their places of business open after 12 o'clock on Washington's birthday. Barbers finding any violations will report the same to an executive committee which will be in session all of Saturday afternoon at 120 O'Farrell street, fourth floor.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Preparations for Immense Crowds at Woodward's Pavilion.

The committee of arrangements of the St. Patrick's day celebration met last night in Hibernia Hall, 120 Ninth street. John Mulhern occupied the chair.

James J. Gildea, J. Rooney and John Fitzgerald were appointed a committee on music with instructions to engage bands for the entertainment.

It was decided to print 10,000 tickets at 50 cents each and 3000 tickets at 25 cents, the latter for children.

Woodward's Pavilion was chosen as the place for holding the celebration, and there will be two entertainments, one in the afternoon and the other at night.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

He Will Go South and Thoroughly Investigate the Whittier Institution.

Governor Budd will leave the City this evening, to attend a meeting of the State Board of Examiners at Sacramento tomorrow. He has very nearly completed his tour of inspection of State institutions. He said yesterday that his next important work in this line would be in the southern part of the State.

He was asked if the investigation and inspection of the management of affairs at Whittier would be unusually diligent, embracing an inquiry in detail regarding the manner of conducting that institution. To this question he replied that he intended to make a thorough examination there, and get all the information possible regarding that institution.

Governor Budd's health is fully restored and he feels confident of his ability to defend the surplus in the State treasury. By the time the Legislature convenes the surplus will amount to $750,000. Several State institutions are already figuring on getting a good lift from the funds so abundantly provided by the tax levies authorized by the Legislature at its last session.

AN INSTITUTE REQUIEM.

The Annual Services for Deceased Members of the Y. M. I. to Be Held Saturday.

In accordance with its established custom Ignatius Council No. 35 of the Young Men's Institute will attend an anniversary requiem solemn high mass, celebrated on the morning of Washington's birthday, for the repose of the souls of all deceased members of that order.

The services will be held at the church of the Paulist Fathers, St. Mary's, corner of California and Dupont streets, and will begin promptly at 9:30 o'clock.

There will be special music for the occasion and the choir will be largely augmented. Rev. H. H. Wyman, C. S. P., will preach the sermon.

An invitation has been extended to all relatives and friends of deceased members of the institute, to members of all local Catholic societies, and especially to Catholic young men, to be in attendance.

VERDICT FOR THE PASTOR.

Claims of Ellen Gallagher's Heirs Not Accepted by a Jury.

FATHER NUGENT EXONERATED.

The Rector of St. Rose's Parish Justified in His Transactions With the Widow.

The trial of the case of P. J. White, special administrator of the estate of Ellen Gallagher, against the Rev. Denis Nugent, pastor of St. Rose's Church, came to a close yesterday in Judge Hunt's court. After mature deliberation the jury returned a verdict for Father Nugent.

The suit was brought at the instance of the heirs of Thomas and Ellen Gallagher. They are Peter and James Collins, Margaret Collins, Hannah Kelly and James McCullom. They sought to recover $140,000, which they alleged that Father Nugent, by the exercise of undue influence, secured from decedent's estate for his own benefit and of that of the church. Archbishop Riordan was made a party to the suit, as the church property within the diocese stands in his name.

In his opening statement of the case for the plaintiffs Barclay Henley said that Thomas Gallagher died in January, 1892, leaving an estate worth $190,000 in stocks, cash and realty. He lived near St. Mary's Hospital and was on intimate terms with Father Nugent, whom he nominated as executor of his will without bonds. His wife and Kingston were also executors, but Nugent was the active one among them—he did all the work practically alone. Thomas Gallagher left property to his wife worth $147,000.

In all, the attorney said, Mrs. Gallagher gave the pastor sums of money aggregating between $130,000 and $150,000. No written acknowledgments of any kind were made concerning these transfers. These transfers were not known by Gallagher's heirs until after Ellen Gallagher's death, and then Father Nugent made it known. To be sure, he had some receipts, but they are not witnessed, and are in his own handwriting. One of these was written by him two or three days before the death of Ellen Gallagher and while she was on her deathbed. This receipt represents the transfer of no less than $30,000.

She made a will leaving her relatives several bequests. She had received from the court since her husband's death $500 or $600 a month, in all amounting to about $10,000. This was put out to interest, but what it has netted is not known. Mr. Henley said the plaintiffs would show the jury that the priest's influence had led Mrs. Gallagher to forget her own people, and that if she had been left to herself she would have remembered her kindred.

The defense showed a different state of affairs, however—that Mrs. Gallagher was an intensely religious woman, but possessed of sound mind. She gave the pastor about $140,000 to build a church and rectory in St. Rose's parish. At the same time she gave $30,000 to relatives. It was shown that she was simply carrying out the proposition long before understood between her husband and herself. Her husband used to say that the property was not his but was really held in trust, and he wanted it to go back to God, from whom it came, and to charity.

It was proved that Mrs. Gallagher was imbued with the same spirit and that she had an ambition to build the parish church, while her name was to have been withheld until the dedicatory ceremony.

The fight for the money came from relatives of Mrs. Gallagher living in Philadelphia. Members of her family in this City were on the other side—the defense—as witnesses and testified favorably for the pastor. Their evidence was corroborative of his statements, and, besides, Mrs. Gallagher's attorneys, Jones & O'Donnell, testified that the disposing of the property was legal and regular.

BLOOMER GIRLS SUBSIDE.

Closing Up of the Dance Hall Where Trousers Were Worn.

"Bloomer Hall" is a thing of the past. That is the place on Grant avenue where girls danced, served drinks and tended to wants of patrons who cared to try their skill at the shooting gallery or in the bowling alley.

The place created a furor when it opened, the bloomer girls being the main attraction. This soon died out and "Minnesota Harry," the proprietor, whose real name is John A. Folster, was crowded to the wall by his creditors.

He quit the place last evening and has been in hiding where deputy sheriffs could not find him. In his place a black-eyed Spanish woman who gave her name as Minnie Le Roy held forth and acknowledged service of legal papers. The first service was on an attachment by John H. Dow for $200. Later C. F. Humphrey, attorney for Bader & Fincke, served papers on a claim for $58 35.

Driving on the Boulevard.

The drivers of heavy vehicles arrested on Tuesday for violating the ordinance declaring Golden Gate avenue a boulevard had their cases dismissed in the Police Courts yesterday with a warning that if they appeared again they would be heavily fined. Twenty more arrests were made yesterday.

The iron pen mentioned by Job in the book of that name in the Bible is supposed to have been a steel graver used for inscriptions on stone.

NEW TO-DAY—DRY GOODS.

NEW SPRING GOODS
AND GRAND WIND-UP OF OUR
GREAT MIDWINTER CLEARANCE

As an extra inducement to an immediate inspection of the First Shipments of New Spring Styles and Novelties in Dress Fabrics on exhibition this week, as well as to make room for the vast importations yet in transit, we are holding a GRAND FINAL CLEARING OUT of all Winter Goods of every description, which we have marked down to figures corresponding with the following SACRIFICE PRICES

TO FORCE THEM OUT THIS WEEK WITHOUT FAIL!

COLORED DRESS GOODS.
At 25 Cents.
87 pieces 39-INCH FIGURED ENGLISH MOHAIRS, newest spring shades, good value for 50c, will be closed out at 25c a yard.
At 50 Cents.
57 pieces 50-INCH PINHEAD CHECK SUITING, in grays, tans and brown effects, will be closed out at 50c a yard.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.
At 50 Cents.
2 cases 39-INCH SUPERIOR LUSTER ENGLISH FIGURED MOHAIRS, reduced from 75c to 50c a yard.
At 75 Cents.
2 cases 54-INCH ALL PURE-WOOL ENGLISH STORM SERGE, reduced from $1 25 to 75c a yard.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
At 75 Cents.
20 pieces BLACK FIGURED DUCHESSE SATIN, neat designs, extra good value for $1, will be closed out at 75c a yard.

EMBROIDERIES! EMBROIDERIES!
At 5 Cents a Yard.
100,000 yards CAMBRIC GUIPURE EMBROIDERY, regular value 10c.
At 10 Cents a Yard.
100,000 yards CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK AND SWISS GUIPURE EMBROIDERY, regular value 20c.
At 15 Cents a Yard.
50,000 yards CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK AND SWISS GUIPURE EMBROIDERY, regular value 25c.
At 20 Cents a Yard.
50,000 yards CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK AND SWISS GUIPURE EMBROIDERY, regular value 40c.

GLOVES! GLOVES!
At 45 Cents.
2000 pairs 5-HOOK UNDRESSED KID GLOVES, in mode, tan and slate shades, regular value $1, will be closed out at 45c a pair.

NOTE.—We are clearing out the balance of our GIGANTIC PURCHASE of CLOAKS AND SUITS at PRODIGIOUS REDUCTIONS preparatory to the arrival of our New Spring Stock.

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