the Code Napoleon, but she stops a century back; she scorns present politics.

Her husband is for or against McKinley and is disgracefully ignorant of Moses, the great lawgiver. Combine their knowledge and how bright the world would be. He thinks and wants an outlet for his thought; she cannot ask an intelligent question, tells him that she has "no interest in politics," so he goes downtown for a hearing. They are divorced so far as politics go, when they need to be united in all lines.

The husband needs woman suffrage. The children need it. They soon see that mother is subordinate, her opinion is not counted on that day when great things are settled, so in the great things the son calls not for her opinions. The wife needs it. She needs an outing from function, from her personal cares; a participation in great things will give her what she needs—breadth, perspective. The Nation needs it. Men cannot cope with nature alone; he must organize, his work is largely material; he needs a complement, which is the individuality of woman, the sense of personal responsibility, the intuition and the conscience which result from motherhood. Naught else can save this Nation.

The industrial world needs it. Man can never compete with slavery, be it bond, chattel, serf or sex—sex slavery brings industrial slavery for women and for men who compete with her. The labor leaders see that woman lies across the path of man, and both they and the agriculturist would lift her off by giving her equality. They were the first and are our best friends.

Morality needs it. Take from woman her earnings, all power to make terms, work her sixteen or more hours per day in a den, hamper her with children, aged parents or younger brothers or sisters whom she will not abandon, feed her bread and tea, most of which goes to her dependents, put a wolf at every door and an unmanly man to hold her fast, and the wonder is there is soul enough left to resist the price of virtue, cash down, ever dangling before her hungry eyes. But morality is the mainsail of a people. "Give her the fruit of her hands." Give her Amendment No. 11.

Miss Severance's paper was agreed to have covered the ground so thoroughly that no discussion upon it was had, and the congress adjourned for lunch.

Between times Mrs. Harper of the press committee took occasion to mention the good work done by the newspapers of the State and City.

"THE CALL has stood by us nobly," she said, "and the Report was quick to follow suit. The Chronicle and Examiner, the Monitor and the Voice of Labor likewise have been more than kind to the cause, and will doubtless soon declare themselves its defenders. This attitude of the press is, to my mind, one of the most encouraging signs of the times."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Some Bright Papers and an Interesting Symposium on "The New Citizenship."

The crowd at the afternoon session was the largest yet seen at any meeting of the congress. Those who packed themselves into the hall numbered about half the multitude who failed to effect an entrance. Women sat along the front of the stage and on the reporters' tables, their feet and flounces waving in mid-air, while one adventurous young lady from across the bay took an exalted perch on the gallery railing, making, though she knew it not, a most remarkable festoon of herself.

A letter from Mrs. Mary F. McRoberts of Leeds, Yorkshire, England, was read by the president. It was a message of spirited congratulation to the women of the congress, and an expression of hearty sympathy with the cause.

Mrs. Harriet W. Russell Strong, the planter and owner of the largest walnut orchard in the world, the only woman on the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and it is composed of 700 members, and a member of a prominent literary society of that city, had the first paper on the programme for the afternoon session. She departed entirely from the common theme of woman and suffrage and in a thoughtful and forcible way discussed "Rights of Property and Rights of Persons." In part she said:

Property is, broadly speaking, anything that we possess or own. In the beginning of tradition there was no ownership except in continuous possession of a thing.

Half of the property of this country is deprived of a voice—half of the population placed in a position where they are powerless to speak for their property rights. Half the population of our country is tried and punished, deprived of personal liberty and property without due process of law, in all States of our Union but three.

Mrs. Pages of Alameda gave a glowing picture of what the world would be after woman should be accorded her rightful position in the body politic.

A Mr. Jackson said women were more responsible than men for existing evil conditions, since women had much to do with the formation of the religious sentiment in man, which sentiment, he contended, woman had allowed to become perverted.

A symposium on "The New Citizenship" then took place, the speakers being Mrs. A. A. Sargent, Mrs. John F. Swift, Miss Conners and Miss Mills.

Mrs. Sargent said the new citizen would never refer to politics as a filthy pool, since through the endeavors of his kind politics would have been purified.

"The new citizen would not stoop to scorn his mother as an inferior being. The sex line will not be the demarcation between political classes. The new citizenship will bring about a time when men and men and women and women and men and women shall be able to meet and look each other in the eye without fear or false shame."

Mrs. Swift quoted President Lincoln's words as to a government by and for the people.

"Who," she asked, "are the people? Are we to believe that the brave and gallant women of past and contemporary history are unfit to be counted among the people? Can they not be regarded as citizens of this great Nation? It is said, I know, that woman's dignity would suffer at the polls, but I have faith enough in the chivalry of the American man, and I am sure he would permit no one's mother, wife or sister to be insulted at the ballot-box.

"Chivalry would not disappear had woman the ballot. In Wyoming woman suffrage is regarded as a matter of course and women have lost nothing by it. But when a bad man gets on the ticket the women spot him and down him every time."

Miss Mollie Conners, lady editor of the Oakland Saturday Night, spoke next. Among other bright things she said:

"So you are going to get a new suit, I suppose, and going to that congress across the bay to talk 'woman's rights,'" said a suffrage infidel and a brother editor—a man rich in this world's goods and not poor in brain possession either. "Women do not have new 'suits'—they leave that for men—they have gowns instead, you know. But no new gown will I have. It was eaten up by a family of five children last week, likewise my new spring bonnet. I shall simply take my best jacket off from the peg and go my way to the fair. I cannot have good clothes when the children about me know want, distress."

"That is why the women will never make a success in the outer world—their sympathies run away with them, you know," said my editor brother, who was healthy, wealthy and wise. "Well go your way to talk 'woman's rights.'"

As to the 'woman's rights' that is an old, old story, in the great cry of distress rising from a suffering Nation—the keynote is men's rights—the rights they have seen slowly drifting away from them in this great republic, and it is not a question of woman's sympathy, it is finding out first causes and the remedy for existing evils. In touch with the spirit of the times is this movement for a new citizenship, especially so, coming from the West, the great suffering West which lies prostrate under conditions pitiable in the extreme, in a land which we have learned to believe great, free, prosperous.

When the man of the house fails in business the women of the house are sorry for him; they give him love, affection, sympathy, but they have lost confidence in his financial ability, and when he begins again they want a share in the financial councils: they watch closely lest financial failure again overtake them. That is the attitude of the American woman to-day. She has love, affection, sympathy for the American man, but she says to him, financially you have made the Nation a failure; you must let me help you in the time that is to come; now, when we are struggling to our feet, in the midst of the deepest financial depression that any country has ever known.

The American woman is the proudest woman on earth—proud of her country, proud of the men who are the husbands, brothers and fathers in it.

But from the background of home she can study; it is intellectual strength which she can contribute to the new citizenship; she can cast her ballot understandingly; she can rescue her nation.

God grant that in the day of the new citizenship we will not see the Goddess of Liberty prostrate at the feet of the British lion, but with eagle in hand towering proudly above the American people, whose symbol she is. If the American woman has anything to say in the future it will mean that the British lion will keep his place, and that his place will be on the other side of the water. Never again will he roar in American ears.

Miss Mill said:

"We hear much of the dreadful polls, but I am sure we have nothing to fear from the chivalric honor of American manhood. I congratulate the people of California on the noble stand which the better element among them have taken."

"I voted once," said Miss Anthony, in answer to repeated calls. "In my own city of Rochester fifteen of us cast our ballots. In only one precinct could we get our votes in the box, and so noble were the inspectors that they would not allow us to vote until we had guaranteed to pay their fines and keep them out of jail in case the election was declared illegal. That was in November, 1872.

"On the evening of Thanksgiving day I was arrested. Then I was hustled about from post to pillar, from court to court, for days and weeks, until at last I was sentenced to pay $100 fine and costs of prosecution. I told the Judge I had honest debts to pay; but so help me heaven, never would I pay a dime of the fine. The inspectors were fined $25 as against my $100—that's the rule, you know. [Great laughter.] The Judge did not commit me to prison, and the fines were never paid. The boys were released by the President, through the intervention of Senator A. A. Sargent and of old Ben Butler; and there the affair ended."

"Did you pay the fine?" inquired a lady in the audience.

"No, I didn't," answered Aunt Susan with some spirit, "and I never will. I am still a prisoner at large."

A paper on "Woman in Europe" by Mrs. Henrotin of Chicago was read by Miss Humphrey-Smith and listened to with the deepest interest.

The Rev. Anna Shaw was announced to speak on "Private-spirited Mothers," but she disclaimed any desire to make a set speech. At the same time she made one, and a fine one it was. Among other things she said:

"It has been said that no working-woman or man has spoken from this platform. That is an error. All the women on this stage know what real work is. Since I was fifteen years old I have never had a gown or a week's board without paying for it with my own earnings."

The question-basket was then called into requisition, and many of the queries evoked tempests of laughter. Among the inquiries was the following:

"Is it true that THE CALL is getting up a monster petition for equal suffrage?"

"My! Isn't THE CALL great!" ejaculated Miss Shaw.

"I don't know," she resumed, in answer to the question, "what THE CALL may be doing, but we all know what it has done. And a more gracious, graceful and chivalrous stand was never taken by any great paper than that to which THE CALL committed itself last Sunday. Perhaps it is getting up monster petitions or something else of that kind. At all events we may be sure it is working for our cause in its own way, and a very good way that has proved to be thus far. We look to THE CALL for aid and encouragement, and we know we shall not be disappointed."

EVENING SESSION.

Professor Powers Gives a Closing Surprise to the Ladies of the Congress.

An immense crowd gathered in Native Sons' Hall at the closing session of the congress, the place being packed long before the exercises commenced.

Professor H. H. Powers of Stanford University read a paper having for its theme the question "How Far Is Woman Adapted and Adaptable to Political Functions?" The essay was rather a surprise to many of those present and called forth much adverse criticism. It was in part as follows:

How far is woman adapted and adaptable to political functions? I approach the question with diffidence, knowing that I shall give occasion for pleasantry to those who are so disposed. Aside from the physiology of sex there are sundry characteristics of women not so obviously connected with the sex functions. It is she secondary characters and functions which it is proposed to modify, the primary ones being unalterable.

First of all woman is somewhat smaller and weaker than man, though the difference is one of kind as well as one of degree. She excels in endurance long continued as man does in violent, intense action. Woman's esthetic perceptions are quicker and more delicate and intense. Woman's moral pre-eminence is often exaggerated.

"Forty-five years ago," commented Miss Anthony, "for I am not young, a girl attended Oberlin College. She was a younger sister of Antoinette Brown, the first woman ever ordained to the ministry. The professor of political economy, Fairchild by name, now president of that institution, condemned slave labor. Young Miss Brown told him slave labor was on a par with the unpaid work of a married woman. But he didn't see it that way. Of course not. How could he?

"And now comes this college professor to tell us that if we figure in public no man will marry us. What a pity! But men have married women of strong minds and stout hearts before now, and will continue to do so, all things to the contrary notwithstanding."

Mrs. Emma Gregory spoke of women composers, artists and writers.

"I wonder," observed Miss Manning, "if the professor has heard of Mrs. Browning, of Clara Schumann, of Rosa Bonheur and so many others?"

Miss Shaw was to have spoken on "Children of a Larger Growth," but she gave fair warning that she would do nothing of the kind, and proceeded to demolish Professor Powers' points in this wise:

If a woman hasn't a right not to marry, what is marriage? And from the picture we've had of marriage to-night, I suppose that every unmarried woman is longing for it. I have always been told that it was an evidence of a superior mind to wish to associate with superior people. What is superiority, anyhow?

A woman can hang closer to her husband while he goes lower and lower in debauchery and drunkenness, until she finally gets him up again, and through it all is untarnished herself. And yet if she should go to the polls to vote against the creation of that kind of man she would be forever disgraced.

I hope that the time may never come when a woman may enter upon the duties of mother, child-rearer and home manager simply for those functions alone.

Whatever else may result from this congress this coming together cannot help making us better mothers, better women, better old maids.

Mrs. Cooper, being presented by Mrs. Van Pelt, delivered the closing address of the congress, taking for her subject "The Practical Ethics of Home and Government." She spoke in part as follows:

During the past week this congress has been devoting itself to the great and comprehensive subject of "Woman and Government." Those of you who have listened carefully to the papers presented cannot fail to admit that they have contained much of valuable suggestion along many lines of practical thought and work. You have, by your presence, your appreciation, your good cheer and your helpful co-operation aided in making the congress one of great profit and wonderful success.

It now remains for me, in closing this congress, to offer a few thoughts on "Practical Ethics for the Home and Gover ment." It seems to me that the whole scope and drift of argument the past week may be summed up in one brief sentence, which is this: We must learn that nothing will preserve society, but the living force of true and earnest men and women, united in a common purpose, to advance the common weal.

There can be no reformation or renovation in a community unless the whole community are lifted up to a higher level. The reformation is to be, first of all, a personal matter. There is to be a reformation in the individual, the household, the school, in commercial circles and in civil and National government.

We must rise to the argument of American liberty, and enter into a conviction of the responsibilities and dignities and grandeur of the American ballot, as we have never yet done. We must redeem the ballot by throwing about it a new life and sanctity. If we cannot do that, the less we chatter and clatter about reformation the better.

A woman's nature will never be changed; never fear that. Men might spin, and churn, and knit, and sew, and cook, and rock the cradle for a hundred generations, and not be women. And woman will not become man by external occupations. God's colors do not wash out. Sex is dyed in the wool. The fact is, it is the men that are themselves nearest women, who are the very ones most afraid that women will lose their sex.

It is a sort of latent rivalry. Power and versatility will not change the social nor the moral qualities which men admire in women. Letting God take care of that nature of things which man is powerless to change, all that we need to ask is that power may be given to virtue and that these opportunities may be free by which power is to be secured.

This congress, now about to close, has done something during the past week toward answering these vital questions. It is not a question of the new man or the new woman. It is not a question of what we intellectually think, but what we morally love and reverence and pursue, that will determine our destiny and the destiny of our great commonwealth.

It is a question of how to reach the people with spiritual and physical health; how to make them happier and better; how to insure a purer government of the people, by the people and for the people. Good men and good women, banded together for a common purpose, with equal civil and religious rights, can alone solve this mighty problem.

With this highest ideal in view, side by side and shoulder to shoulder, the New Man and the New Woman, inspired to the highest things by a sublime estimate of existence, will walk steadily up the slope with patient step, the eye fixed upon the goal of a new republic wherein dwelleth righteousness.

Miss Anthony and Miss Shaw addressed words of thanks to the congress for the courtesies extended to them.

Mesdames Van Pelt, Gaden, Swift, Krebs and Sperry were appointed a committee for the revising of the constitution, and Miss Manning and Mesdames Swift, Bidwell, Burns and Miss Severance a committee on resolutions.

It was announced that Miss Shaw would preach in the hall at 7:45 o'clock this evening on "Doubt as a Factor in Progress."

The congress closed with the singing of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," W. C. Campbell leading and the vast assemblage joining in the chorus.

During the last verse great enthusiasm was manifest, hats, handkerchiefs and bouquets waving all over the hall, while Mrs. Van Pelt fetched an American flag and draped it over the shoulders of the Rev. Miss Shaw and Miss Anthony.

And then amid a storm of cheering the third annual meeting of the Woman's Congress of the Pacific Coast adjourned.

GOOD NEWS FROM RUSSIA

A Nihilist Receives a Document Telling Him of a Restored Fortune.

In a Few Weeks He Will Inherit the Vast Estate Belonging to His Father.

OAKLAND OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO CALL, 908 Broadway, May 10.

Dr. S. A. Ambrosewf, the Russian exiled nobleman, who is charged with being a nihilist, received an important document from Russia to-night. The news it conveys will greatly disconcert several officials in this city and San Francisco who have, the doctor alleges, persecuted him during the past year at the instance of spies sent to this country from the Russian court to follow and report upon his movements.

He is living here in mortal fear of being shot down by these Russian spies, who he says are now and have been watching him ever since he left home. Dr. Ambrosewf at present conducts a free clinic at 857 Clay street, in this city, and resides on Telegraph avenue. He has bever been before the public to any extent till a year ago, but has always stood ready to assist the needy. Very little is known of his history.

From what is known, however, he was banished from his native land on the ground that he was a nihilist. He received word some time ago of his father's death, and at once appealed to the Russian Consul in San Francisco to assist him in securing the estate. He claims now that the $800 he paid that official was accepted, but that no adequate service has ever been rendered.

Dr. Ambrosewf says that the Russian Consul has hindered rather than helped him, and attributes this to influences at St. Petersburg.

When he discovered how things were working Dr. Ambrosewf worked on his own responsibility, and believes now that he has affairs in such shape that he will come into possession of the entire estate before the first of June.

The letter received to-night bears an official seal and contained tidings that made the doctor feel jubilant. "I have been branded by the Consul in San Francisco," said he, "as an impostor, but the day is coming when he will have to take his hat off to me. I am not in a position to make any detailed statement as to the sensational events that characterize my life, or in regard to the vast family estate to which I am heir. There are spies ready and willing to shoot down an honest man for a couple of hundred dollars or even less, and by such I have been watched and followed, but all to no purpose. This letter I received to-night brings good news, and before the month is out I will be able to receive and entertain you as a gentleman should. My father died some time ago, and when I appealed to the Russian Consul to assist me he wanted pay, so I gave him $800, but he only worked against me, and I shall attend to his case after a while."

About three months ago the doctor was most mysteriously shot while going to a patient late at night. He was badly though not seriously wounded in the hand, and he attributes it to the work of spies. On that occasion he returned the fire and his assailant disappeared, although the doctor is certain he shot him in the thigh.

He declares that many petty troubles have been created for him regarding his diploma and property. He is now confident that he has overcome the sinister influence that is working against him at the Czar's court and says that an interesting experience is in store for the Russian Consul.

SEARCHED FOR A LEAK.

Serious Explosion of Gas in a Flat at 409 Post Street.

A search with a lighted match for a leak in the gas pipes in the lower flat 409 Post street resulted in an explosion last night which caused the wildest excitement for a few minutes.

Charles Lenhart, manager for the Monarch card machines, was moving into the flat, and was being assisted by three young men—James Scully of 5½ Harriet street, James Langstaff of 623 Harrison, and Gus Deaver, Jessie, near Seventh.

The last load had been taken to the house about 9 o'clock, when Deaver thought he smelled escaping gas in the kitchen. Langstaff was standing in the rear door, Lenhart at the door of the kitchen and Scully was going toward the front door for a looking-glass when Deaver lit a match and turned on the gas. There was an explosion which was heard three blocks away. Deaver was thrown against Lenhart, and both fell on top of each other; Langstaff found himself on his back in the yard, and Scully was blown out of the front door and landed on the street. The front door was blown from its hinges and torn in pieces.

Scully was picked up in an unconscious condition and taken to Hughes' drugstore, on the corner of Powell and Post, where for half an hour Warren Stilson, the clerk, used oxygen gas on him to produce artificial respiration. The ambulance then arrived with Dr. Bunnell and Scully was taken to the Receiving Hospital, where he soon regained consciousness. He complained of a pain in his back, where he thought something had struck him, and also of a pain in his eyes.

Deaver was badly burned about the hands and ears, and had them attended to at Hughes' drugstore. Langstaff and Lenhart escaped with slight burns.

It was fortunate that both the front and rear doors were open, otherwise the building would have been seriously damaged and the four men severely if not fatally injured.

The Age of Progress.

S. Strozynski is receiving hearty congratulations upon the event of his removal to 24 Geary street. Being so centrally located it will be much more convenient for ladies who appreciate fine work to call at this elegant establishment, where first-class artists are in constant attendance. Mr. Strozynski personally superintends all work.

PULLED THE FILES ON DAGGETT.

Buckleyites Got Out a Record of the Party on Silver.

DAGGETT AS A SILVERITE

How the Present Federal Brigade Once Lined Up for Free Coinage.

BUCKLEY LITERARY BUREAU.

Playing the Local Democratic Game With the Silver Sentiment of the Party.

The Buckleyites are conducting a shrewd and vigorous campaign throughout the Democracy of the State on the way of getting the Democratic leaders of every county well informed in the merits of their cause as representing the "regular" local party, so that when the State Convention meets their delegation may get recognition either instead of the Junta's 161 or alongside of them.

Much missionary work is being done. Correspondence is going on, Democrats from the interior are told about the local muss at every opportunity and pulls are being used through the State to set influential people at work and thousands of circulars and pamphlets are being mailed to California Democrats everywhere.

One that is just from the press is a mighty interesting one to some people. It is entitled "Record of the California Democracy on the Free Coinage of Silver," and bears the names of Joseph Rothschild, president, and D. M. Gavigan, secretary, of the General Committee.

The Buckleyites have learned by careful soundings that the convention will be a silver one by a big majority. The Buckley General Committee has adopted some redhot silver resolutions introduced by A. J. Clunie at its last meeting and it will play the silver business for all it is worth in the contest with the Junta delegation that will be for gold as far as Superintendent of the Mint Daggett and the rest of the Federal brigade can make it so. Hence this "record."

This eight-page pamphlet gives the platform planks on silver and gold, with some of the pertinent discussions of them, of every Democratic State Convention since 1852, showing that the record has a white and not a yellow luster.

The document is quickly seen to be an attack on the Federal brigade and the Junta. Through its pages are given the records as former silver men of a lot of these same Federal office-holders who are now working hard to make an administration and sound-money showing in the State Convention.

The files are most effectively pulled on John Daggett. His record as an able champion of silver looms up strong and sure.

The record shows, for instance, that at the State Convention of 1888 at Los Angeles the platform plank demanding "the free coinage of both gold and silver" was adopted, the plank being a verbatim copy of the one in the preceding platform. During the discussion of the platform it was John Daggett of Siskiyou, now the administration's chief political representative in California, who rose and in the course of a brief speech said:

The producer of gold had the privilege of bringing his bullion to the Mint and could have it exchanged for the coin of the country. It means that the producers of silver shall be allowed an equal privilege. The tendency of the present law is to depreciate the price of silver, and as gold is left as the only remaining standard of currency it must necessarily follow that gold becomes appreciated. Such being the fact, the man that produces wheat and fruit has to part with more of his produce in order to obtain a dollar under the gold standard. The only person benefited by the appreciation of gold is the bondholder, who is not a producer, but who makes his living by the cutting of coupons. Now that thing has gone far enough; that plank is eminently just and proper, and I hope that it will be adopted.

This platform was indorsed by Campbell P. Berry, now Assistant United States Treasurer; W. D. English, now Surveyor of the Port; M. F. Tarpey and the rest of them.

Daggett, as vice-chairman of the State Central Committee, called to order the convention of 1890 at San Jose, when another free coinage plank was adopted.

The Democratic State Convention met at Fresno May 17, 1892, and adopted the following plank in the platform:

"Section 6. That we denounce the acts of the Republican party against silver, particularly the act demonetizing it, and we believe that there should be kept in constant circulation a full and sufficient volume of money consisting of gold, silver and legal-tender paper currency at par with each other."

Among the delegates to the convention and those who voted for the platform containing the silver plank were: John H. Wise, Collector of Customs; O. M. Welburn, Collector of Internal Revenue; William D. English, Surveyor; John P. Irish, Naval Officer; Robert Barnett, United States Mint; Barry Baldwin, United States Marshal; Max Popper, Government contractor; W. H. Kelly, United States Mint; James H. Wilkins, Prison Director; Waverly Stairly, Internal Revenue Collector, and others, now for gold, but formerly for silver.

Regarding the convention of 1894 in San Francisco the record says:

The Federal office-holders in the State were all participants in shaping the course and platform of that convention containing the above free silver coinage plank, and are the same men who are actively supporting the "Junta" Democratic committee of San Francisco to-day and loudly demanding a gold delegation be sent to Sacramento in order to control in the interest of the single gold standard the delegation to the National Convention, and at one fell swoop reverse all California Democracy has done and said in the interest of free coinage of silver since the demonetization of silver in 1873. Federal officers in San Francisco have given their instructions, and all subordinates and employes know that they will lose their places if they do not support the "Junta" and send 161 gold delegates to Sacramento.

The position on free silver coinage and other matters of the regular General Committee of the Democratic party of the City and County of San Francisco, who will send 161 delegates to the Sacramento convention on June 16, 1896, will be best understood and explained by the perusal of the following resolutions and pledge, formally adopted on April 16, 1896, at a regular meeting of that body, composed of 450 members of the representative Democratic party workers in this City:

W. D. English and John Daggett were respectively chairman and vice-chairman of the State Central Committee which conducted the campaign of 1886 in a platform declaring for free coinage. So on goes the story from the files and old scrapbooks of how the leading members of the present Federal brigade were out for silver in times when no patronage appointments had corrected their judgments on the financial question.

There are other things in the Record. It cites State Convention precedents which bid the Junta delegation stay off the temporary roll until the contest is settled by the convention.

The State will be flooded with other circulars giving the history of the local split and giving the Buckley committee the clear right of it, and when convention delegates begin to be elected they will be assiduously looked after.

Of course Christopher A. Buckley approves all these moves, and his advice is kept busy as the 16th of June seems drawing near and the band is getting ready to play.

There was a big council of war at the Occidental Club last night, attended by Chris Buckley and all the heavy-weights of the Buckley forces. One campaign feature that was discussed was the naming of convention delegates, nominations for which are to be made on the 16th inst.

The Junta has a plan to win prestige by sending up a lot of big nice men, or at least their names. The Buckleyites are going to play that game too. The roll of the Buckley delegation will get lots of consideration, too, if it does not inspire awe by the big names on it.

The Junta rolls will be opened for additional names on the 11th and 12th inst., and then three days will be allowed for canvassing.

The Junta rolls will be opened on these evenings at the following places:

Twenty-eighth District—Third and Verona streets.
Twenty-ninth—429 Fourth.
Thirtieth—Southeast corner of Sixth and Minna.
Thirty-first—Rausch and Folsom, Monday; Ninth and Minna, Tuesday.
Thirty-second—514 Fourth.
Thirty-third—Twenty-third and Folsom.
Thirty-fourth—Harmony Hall, Mission and Erie.
Thirty-fifth—1404 Valencia, near Twenty-fifth.
Thirty-sixth—Northwest corner of Eighteenth and Castro.
Thirty-seventh—Southeast corner of Hayes and Laguna, Monday; Burke's Hall, Gough and Haight, Tuesday.
Thirty-eighth—611 McAllister, Monday; 1502 Turk, Tuesday.
Thirth-ninth—Saratoga Hall, Geary, between Hyde and Larkin.
Fortieth—1627 Fillmore, corner of Post.
Forty-first—Washington and Broderick.
Forty-second—American Hall, Monday; Turners' Hall, Tuesday.
Forty-third—620 Bush.
Forty-fourth—Northwest corner of Powell and Lombard, Monday; southwest corner of Stockton and Union, Tuesday.
Forty-fifth—717 Montgomery.

HIS FATAL MISTAKE.

G. B. Larkin, an Old Man, Swallows Laudanum Thinking It Was Cough Medicine.

G. B. Larkin, an old man living at 1124 Howard street, made a fatal mistake yesterday morning by swallowing a dose of laudanum instead of cough mixture.

He got up at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and after milking his two cows he sat down to read the morning paper till his wife cooked his breakfast. A severe fit of coughing came on and he reached up to the corner of the mantelpiece and took what he thought was his bottle of cough mixture. He took the laudanum bottle instead and swallowed about an ounce and a half. He commenced reading again, but soon fell asleep. His wife could not rouse him up and becoming alarmed at seeing his face turning black she notified the Receiving Hospital and he was taken there in the ambulance.

Dr. Rinne, who accompanied the ambulance, gave him an antidote, and Dr. Weil gave him another an hour or so later. Everything was done to save his life, but the poison had got too firm a hold upon his system and he died about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His body was taken to the Morgue.

TO BE HEARD AGAIN.

J. Howard Smith's Suit Submitted to the Supreme Court.

The Judges Are Evenly Divided, and They Want to Hear More Argument.

The suit of J. Howard Smith against the Ferries and Cliff House line, which has been pending on appeal before the Superior Court, has been ordered resubmitted by the Justices.

The order was made because the court is evenly divided on the question, and the Justices want to hear more argument. Justice Garoutte, however, dissents. He thinks the judgment of the lower court should stand as it always does when the Supreme Court cannot come to a decision. The order explains the cause of the deadlock. It is as follows:

In this cause, Justice Harrison being disqualified and the others being equally divided in opinion as to whether the judgment should be reaffirmed or reversed, and further argument being desired by some of the Justices, it is ordered that the submission of this case be and the same hereby is set aside, and that it be placed upon the calendar for further oral argument.

Justice Garoutte dissented from this order in the following words:

I dissent from the order submitting this case for further argument. It has been pending in this court for a long time and already has been exhaustively argued. Printed briefs ably presenting every question raised by this appeal are now on file, and no good purpose can be subserved by a resubmission. If the court be equally divided in opinion the judgment should be affirmed on well-settled principles.

The suit brought by Smith is to have declared invalid a bond issue for $4,200,000, to compel an accounting from the directors of the road and to have it decreed that the action of the directors in transferring to themselves 24,750 shares of unsubscribed stock was illegal. The action was brought to prevent the Ferries and Cliff House line and its branches from joining the street railway combine. It was commenced before Judge Slack, and he sustained the defendants' demurrer to the complaint. From that decision an appeal was taken.

Song Recital to Mrs. Westwater.

A song recital to be given Mrs. Eunice Westwater, contralto, will take place on Tuesday evening, May 19, at the hall of the Native Sons of the Golden West. As Mrs. Westwater has a beautiful voice and is a talented and cultivated artist, the programme to be presented will delight her many friends, who have already signified their intention to be present on the evening named.

NEWS OF THE CHURCHES.

Miss Sarah Pratt Carr Is Ordained to the Unitarian Ministry.

A PROMINENT SUFFRAGIST.

The Princess of Bulgaria to Be the Recipient of Pope Leo's Golden Rose.

Mrs. Sarah Pratt Carr of Lemoore, a lady who was very prominent during the Woman's Congress held last year in this City, is now entitled to prefix the title of Reverend to her name. This distinction was conferred by the solemn act of ordination of the Untarian Conference. For some time past Mrs. Sarah Pratt Carr has been very prominent in missionary work at Lemoore and her labors have resulted in the formation of The Unitarian Society of Lemoore.

The church which Mrs. Carr has been instrumental in organizing at Lemoore and of which she will be pastor is to take as its motto, Deeds rather than creeds. Its objects will be, the preamble states, to look after the interests of religion and morality and to assist others in bearing the burden of life. Mrs. Carr is associated in her work with Rev. Mr. Schultz, and these two ministers have begun to extend the sphere of their operations to Visalia so successfully that plans are already formulated for the organization of a permanent Unitarian society.

The Unitarians of Redlands have decided to buy a lot and built a church, and when Unitarians in Southern California fully decide to do anything it is as well as done.

Ever since the members of the First Christian Church on Twelfth street received the resignation of Rev. Robert Campbell they have been looking about for a well-known preacher to step into his shoes, but have not yet decided on one. This morning the pulpit will be filled by Rev. Edward Davis of Oakland, known as the actor-preacher on account of his dramatic style of preaching, which has caused many admirers of the drama to declare that he is a loss to the stage.

Dr. John Watson of Queen's College, Queenstown, Canada, is now in Berkeley, having come by invitation of the Philosophical Union of the State University to deliver a series of philosophical lectures.

Pope Leo is said to have selected the Princess of Bulgaria as the recipient of the Golden Rose for this year, in token of his approval at her opposition to making little Prince Boris a member of the orthodox faith.

The First Hebrew Congregation of Oakland has obtained the desired legal authority to sell its present synagogue and purchase the new site.

Rev. A. B. Elzas, formerly of Sacramentto, but now of Charleston, has been re-elected for three years. His congregation, which was the first to use a Reform ritual in America, has adopted the new Union Prayer-book.

The members of the First Congregational Church are to some extent like sheep without a fold, though the officers of Plymouth Congregational Church on Post street have extended them a general invitation to worship among the members of Dr. Williams' flock. There is a rumor that Catholic capitalists intend to buy the First Church and present it to Archbishop Riordan for a Catholic mission.

DR. GERRIGUES CONVICTED.

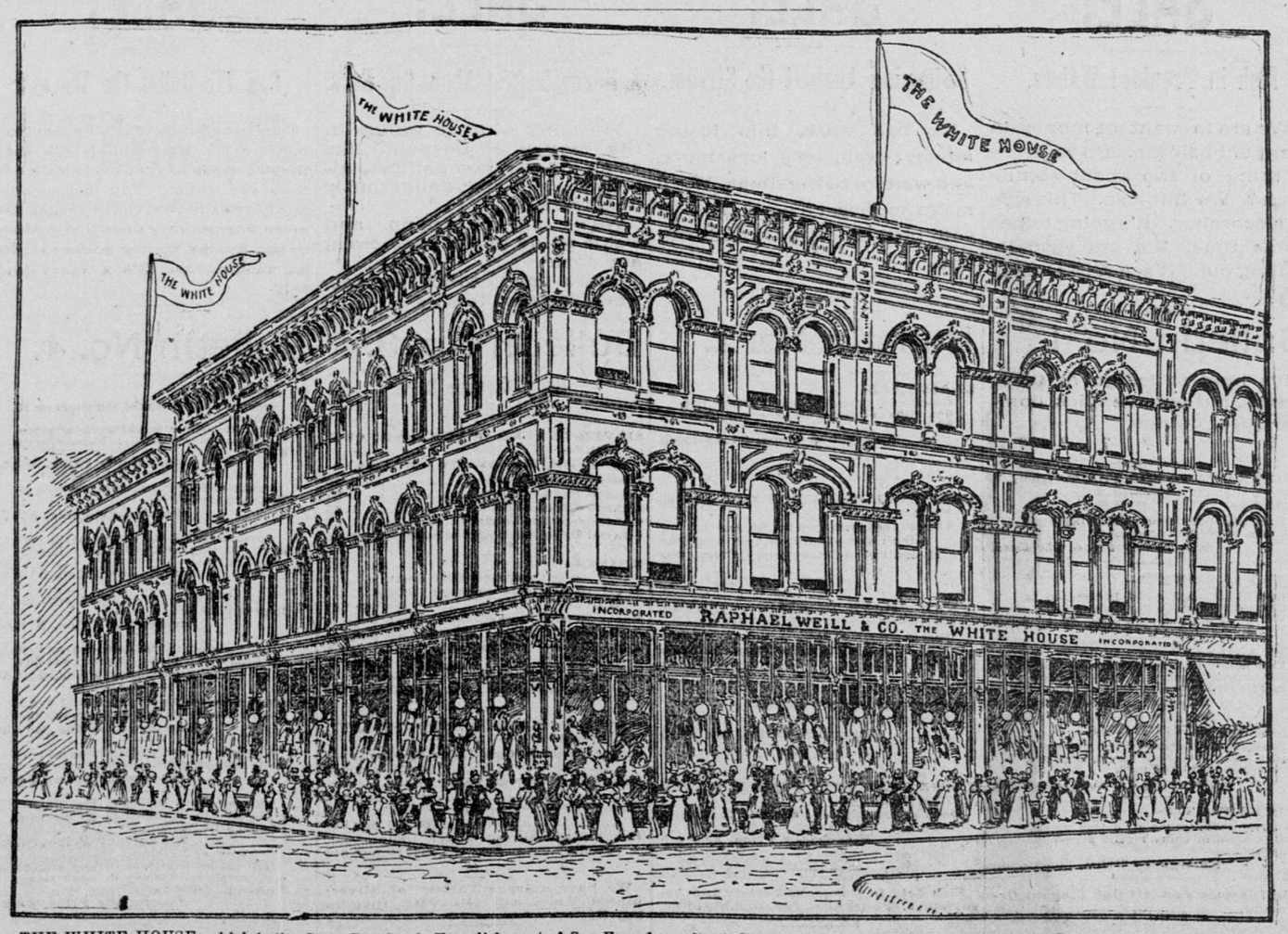
The Health Office to Enforce the Registration of Births.

Dr. L. F. Guerrigues, the physician for whose arrest a warrant was sworn out by the Health Department on a charge of having violated the law by neglecting to register births coming within his practice, appeared in Judge Low's court for trial yesterday and pleaded guilty. On the advice of the Health Department Judge Low assessed a fine of $5, merely as a warning to other physicians, against whom the Health Office has evidence, that the law will be enforced.

Unless the case has the desired effect a number of arrests will be made in the near future.

NEW TO-DAY—DRY GOODS.

THE WHITE HOUSE.



THE WHITE HOUSE, which is the Great Dry Goods Establishment of San Francisco, situated at the northwest corner of Kearny and Post streets, is depicted in the above illustration. The institution is a source of pride to the citizens of San Francisco and a natural surprise to the owners of large establishments in the Eastern States, who have not known that we can boast of such a great store.

THE WHITE HOUSE is a complete establishment of the most modern style, embodying every possible improvement. It is divided into Seventeen Distinct Departments, each with its own separate system, yet in perfect harmony with each other. There is, in fact, a system and a degree of order in the entire institution that is something remarkable.

The same aim is noticeable in each department—to sell the most goods at the lowest possible prices. These two vital principles of large sales, combined with small profits, have served to make THE WHITE HOUSE the most popular dry goods establishment in this city.

The readers of THE CALL and the patrons of THE WHITE HOUSE must bear one thought, particularly, in mind. An idea has existed that THE WHITE HOUSE catered for but one class of trade—namely, the elite. But this is not so. All classes are welcome there and the same courteous attention and care is shown to all.

Every variety of Dry Goods is sold there. Dress Goods, Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Gloves, Trimmings, Parasols, Ready-made Ladies' Suits and Cloaks, all have departments of their own. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods are also carried in great variety. A trip through the Art Department is as interesting as a visit to a European Museum. The basement is also a world of itself. Visitors will find there the Mailing Department for Country Orders and General Shipping and also a Supply Department for each department in the entire building.