FATHER YORKE ON SISTERHOODS

Their Noble Lives and Deeds Elcquently Extolled.

PRAISE BUT NO APOLOGY

Protestant Preachers Blamed for the Shattering of Moral Forces.

TWO QUESTIONS FOR FLEENOR

Editor Barry as Chairman Pays His Compliments to Leaders of the A. P. A.

Rev. Peter C. Yorke was again greeted with a full house at Metropolitan Hall last night, where he delivered the fourth of the series of six lectures he has undertaken to give under the auspices of the American Women's Liberal League. The subject of his lecture was "Ministering Angels." The usual hearty applause greeted the Catnolic champion's entry upon the platform. He was accompanied by James H. Barry, who acted as chairman of the evening. In makiag his opening remarks Mr. Barry said:

"I understand full well that you are not applauding the individual, and therefore I appreciate those cheers. I know it is the cause I humbly represent that you applaud—the cause of civil and religious liberty."

After paying a tribute to the work of the American Women's Liberal League for its work in the cause of true liberty he said:

"Of all the factors that have been opposed to the A. P. A.—conceived in infamy and carried on in shame—none have been more potent to bring them into contempt than the American Women's Liberal League.

"Let me instance what these A. P. A.'s are. Only a few months ago I was standing up against the best patron I had. I denounced the Supreme Court for its decision. Suddenly I discovered he was a member of the A. P. A.—that he was at their meetings and saying, 'We must keep these proceedings secret while we are trying to free the country from the red hand of the church of Rome.'

"The very day I found he was an A. P. A. he visited my house with his wife. I talked of nothing but A. P. A. and told him how bad it was to be an A. P. A.; how bad it was for an aspirant for office to be an A. P. A.; how bad it was a man who desired to sit in judgment on his fellowman to be an A. P. A., and all the reply he made was to nod his head."

His reference to Winthrop, who was yesterday sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge Wallace, as an A. P. A. elicited great applause. "It is a pity," he continued, "that they were not all sent in one job-lot to prison." He placed Quitzow, who defended Winthrop, and Price, who was convicted of dealing in obscene literature, in the same category with Winthrop. Price boasted, he said, that it was impossible to convict him; "but we shall see that this lecherous scoundrel is punished," added the speaker.

"The man who could live on a woman's shame only ten years ago—and he is 40 years old now—and say it was only a boy's indiscretion, is a reptile worse than any other on this earth. This is what I think of Benjamin F. Hudelson, the grand president of the A. P. A.," continued Mr. Barry.

"Give it to him," shouted some one in the gallery.

"I am sorry," responded Mr. Barry, "to say that in this case I am euchered. I can't find words to describe him in the English language.

"Nearly three years ago there stood on this platform a man called the Rev. J. Q. A. Henry and a man named Slattery, who slandered the purest women on this earth. The only reason, they said, they could see for my action is that I have been hypnotized by Father Yorke and that I am in the pay of the Catholic church.

"I never realized the infamy of the A. P. A. until my attention was called to an article printed in the A. P. A. organ attacking the purest-minded women we know."

He read part of the article which broadly implied, he said, that four ladies who took the oath of noviates were to become inmates of a religious brothel. He next read his defense printed in the Star of the women who had thus been attacked. It was these women, he said, that Father Yorke would talk about, and this was his excuse for bringing up these unpleasant matters.

Cheers and wild applause greeted Father Yorke's appearance.

"Where, oh, where has Fleenor fled?" he began.

"Only a short week ago he was rampant on this platform. Can it be that only the single question why he left Oakland caused him to flee? If that is so, then I will ask him two more questions, so that he may continue to flee.

"Why does he sign himself from Seattle when he knows all about Ukiah?

"And the second question is: Did he ever have anything to do with insane asylums?

"By the time he answers these questions there may be a story to tell.

"Even the honorable Mr. Quitzow was compelled to hold his nose yesterday and to apologize for one of his orators. Every one of these reverend and irreverend men connected with the A. P. A. have histories which stink in the nostrils of decency.

"The Rev. Dr. Goodwin was in evidence yesterday, giving the parting kick to the Pope of Rome. He nicknamed me the Czar of San Francisco and paid me the compliment of saying that I had exiled him. It is a poor compliment, though, to call Los Angeles a Siberia. I want to tell him that I am not a poundkeeper of preachers. The Methodists seemingly believed that a change of climate would do him good.

"Who is responsible for the shattered condition of the moral forces of this City?"

"The preachers," came from an auditor.

"The preachers. You have said it, and said it well," shouted the speaker.

"But they are not altogether responsible. There is a certain time in the dog days when all the canines go mad and there is a period a few months before election when the wheels in the heads of the preachers begin to go round and hate takes the place of patriotism. The men and women—our brethern, our friends, our neighbors, members of the Protestant churches who permitted their pulpits to be desecrated by montebanks—they are responsible, and they are to be pitied, not to be blamed. Let them look over their desecrated and ruined churches and let them know that this is God's judgment.

"One of the peculiar means to protect our American institutions is this war upon women."

He referred to the discourses of Henry, Slattery, Case, Fleenor and others directed against the sisterhoods of the Catholic church, and continued:

"I do not come to-night to make any apology for the Catholic sisterhoods. Their lives and their work speak for them. True men who make no profession of religion would lay down their lives for the honor of these women.

"My object this evening is merely to explain to you something about these sisterhoods, their origin, their governments, their work and their lives, so that those not Catholics may know them as we do.

"Let me first tell them what the nun is. She is sister to every Catholic man, to every Catholic woman and to every Catholic child. They all reverence her and love her and would die for her."

He explained the need of organization in doing good, as in other matters, and said that among the organizations created for doing good those composed of women were far from being the least important. After showing how the Catholic sisterhoods sprang into existence in order to better perform charitable work he exclaimed:

"Who is Case that he should take the place of fathers and brothers? Are not these fathers and brothers able to protect their women? Are tney migrating preachers like this Case? Who is this reverend blackguard who takes it upon himself to do what you are perfectly able to do?

"Who are these gentlemen of the beetle-brow who object to the vow of the postulant? They are a cross between an Oregon boot and a handcuff. The only things these gentry are acquainted with.

"The vow these women take is only one of obedience, chastity and poverty, and before they are allowed to permanently attach themselves to the sisterhood they are made to thoroughly understand what they are about to do; their vows are made in public and they are given every opportunity to turn back, if they find that they have made a mistake.

"One thing which greatly disturbs these defenders of our institutions is that the sisters do not live on the roofs. They talk of how the sisters are locked behind bolts and bars, and of having the Legislature appoint men to inspect them as if they were pesthouses.

"The A. P. A., remember, will not indorse any man for the Legislature who will not take a pledge to secure the passage of a law providing for such inspection.

"Every man's house, according to the Magna Charta, is his castle. And are we to allow these curiosity-seekers to poke their noses into our houses?

"There is not a man or woman who cannot go to any convent in this City, as a friend to another's house, and be shown through it from garret to cellar with the greatest alacrity and pleasure by the sisters.

"Think of such men as Hudelson and Price and Quitzow and Winthrop trying to pledge men to pass a law for the inspection of convents."

"They can't do it," shouted a man in the audience.

"No; they can't do it as long as there is an American man in the country," responded the lecturer, laying special stress on the word "American."

The noble and charitable work of the Catholic sisterhood was reviewed at some length. He told of their labors among the lepers of Alabama and Molokai and among the aborigines along the Yukon, in the hospitals, in the day homes and other places where suffering exists.

"To the Catholic sisterhood," he said, "belong the credit of establishing the present system of free schools, which were inaugurated in Cork. We have our magnificent hospitals and other charitable institutions, but they have been provoked by the glorious works of our sisterhoods.

"And the hardest thing to us is to hear these noble women reviled by these scoundrels of the A. P. A."

His concluding words were: "They are to us—even their very presence among us—a blessing and benediction from on high. A sight of them is a call to higher and holier thoughts. They are our fallen nature's highest, purest boast."

WAS EMMA ASHLEY SANE?

Her Sister Thinks She Was Crazy When She Shot at Baldwin.

Unblemished Family Record Opposed to Some Scathing Allusions by the Millionaire

"I think that my sister was undoubtedly insane when she fired that shot," said Miss Lillian Ashley in tremulous tones as she turned and faced the jury yesterday afternoon in Judge Bahrs' court. And that was the key-note of the testimony during the fifth day of the trial of Miss Emma Ashley, charged with taking a shot at "Lucky" Baldwin.

The matron of the jail, Mrs. Letitia Gilmore, the first witness of the morning session, said that when the defendant was put in her charge she seemed oblivious of the act she had just committed and only asked for her Bible, and then sang "Nearer My God to Thee," and sang it very beautifully too. S. M. Van Wyck, one of the defendant's counsel, who had also been counsel for the sister, declared that judging from Miss Emma Ashley's excited condition at the time of the shooting, he believed her mind was unhinged.

Miss Lillian Ashley told something of the family history and of her experience with "Lucky" Baldwin. The Ashleys had always lived quietly on their old farm in Vermont. In 1884 the father died. In 1889 Lillian became ill and went to a Boston hospital for skilled treatment and there Emma came to attend her. The old home was sold for debt. In 1890 the mother died. In 1894 Emma came to California to visit Lillian, to learn for the first time of her sister's difficulty with "Lucky" Baldwin and of the child.

Emma eagerly absorbed all information relating to the trial as it progressed. She had never given any sign of planning to shoot the millionaire, and when her sister went to her afterward at the jail the prisoner only looked up at her in a dazed sort of way and said, "God is love."

A thick volume, the Ashley genealogy, was incidentally offered in evidence and declared to show that never in the 200 years' family history it contained had a criminal blot disfigured the escutcheon of the Ashleys.

Baldwin had told Miss Ashley that she should be his darling daughter and ultimate heiress, as one of his own daughters had shamefully disobeyed him, and the other he didn't speak to; she should be a star in society and should have and command anything that money and position could obtain.

The defense finally offered in evidence a series of editorials that had appeared in the Los Angeles Porcupine. They roasted "Lucky" Baldwin fearlessly. Twelve of these articles Baldwin had considered libelous, and had sued for $5000 damages on each.

The case will go on agsin to-day. Both sides will introduce expert testimony on insanity. The defense hopes to put two new witnesses on the stand to prove that Miss Emma Ashley was temporarily insane. The prosecution may begin argument late in the afternoon.

New Stations on the Valley Road.

Three new stations have been opened on the Valley road, and grain rates, in cents per ton, are quoted from the new points as follows:

From	To Stockton	To San Francisco, Port Costa, etc.
Burchell	$1 85	$2 35
Laugenour	1 90	2 40
Bullard	2 15	2 65

Burchell is just north of Le Grand, Laugenour is north of Sharon, and Bullard is about seven miles north of Fresno.

Patterson Nonsuited.

A nonsuit was yesterday granted in the case of James L. Patterson against Bartlett Doe et al. Patterson sued for services rendered in connection with the Silver King Mining Company deal.

LOANS on diamonds. Interest low. At Uncle Harris', 15 Grant avenue.

NEW TO-DAY—DRY GOODS.

OUR NEW FALL STOCK JUST OPENED

Having received the great bulk of our MAMMOTH FALL IMPORTATIONS we open the week with THE MOST EXTENSIVE, THE MOST EXCLUSIVE AND THE MOST ARTISTICALLY BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF NEW STYLES AND NOVELTIES ON EXHIBITION, and in inviting an early inspection of this PEERLESS DISPLAY we offer an additional attraction in the shape of the following UNMISTAKABLE BARGAINS from the GREAT $300,000 STOCK NOW BEING CLEARED OUT and various lines of NEW GOODS

AT UNMATCHABLY LOW PRICES!

COLORED DRESS GOODS!

At 25 Cents.
92 pieces 44-inch ALL-WOOL NAVY STORM SERGE, will be placed on sale at 25c a yard.

At 50 Cents.
54 pieces 52-inch ALL-WOOL SCOTCH HEATHER SUITING, in diagonal and mottled effects, will be placed on sale at 50c a yard.

At 75 Cents.
44 pieces 46-inch HEAVY ALL-WOOL NOVELTY BOUCLE SUITING, elegant assortment of colorings, will be placed on sale at 75c a yard.

At $1.00.
37 pieces 50-inch ALL-WOOL NOVELTY FRENCH SUITING, rough effects, two-toned colorings, will be placed on sale at $1 a yard.

SILK DEPARTMENT!

At 75 Cents a Yard.
30 pieces BROCADED IRIDESCENT TAFFETA SILK, elegant designs, rich colorings, good value for $1 25, will be placed on sale at 75c a yard.

At 75 Cents a Yard.
20 pieces BLACK FIGURED GROS GRAIN SILK, new designs, extra good value for $1, will be placed on sale at 75c a yard.

At $1.00 a Yard.
15 pieces 24-inch BLACK DUCHESSE SATIN, heavy quality, good value for $1 50, will be placed on sale at $1 a yard.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

At 37½ Cents.
2 cases FINE FIGURED ENGLISH MOHAIR, worth 60c, will be closed out at 37½c a yard.

At 50 Cents.
2 cases 44-inch EXTRA HEAVY ALL-WOOL STORM SERGE, worth 75c, will be closed out at 50c a yard.

At 50 Cents.
2 cases 43-inch ALL PURE WOOL FRENCH NOVELTIES, worth 85c, will be closed out at 50c a yard.

HANDKERCHIEFS!

At 5 Cents Each.
600 dozen LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S COLORED BORDERED HEMSTITCHED, white hemstitched and revered, and white hemstitched with lace insertion or edged Handkerchiefs, regular price $1 per dozen, will be closed out at 5c each.

At 10 Cents Each.
250 dozen LADIES' WHITE SCALLOPED EMBROIDERED SHEER LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, regular price $2 40 a dozen, will be closed out at 10c each.

At 25 Cents Each.
200 dozen LADIES' WHITE SCALLOPED EMBROIDERED SHEER LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, regular price $6 a dozen, will be closed out at 25c each.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS!

At 12½ Cents.
125 dozen MEN'S HEAVY MIXED-WOOL SOCKS, with double heels and toes, in sanitary gray, extra value for 20c, will be closed out at 12½c a pair.

At 50 Cents.
96 dozen MEN'S SANITARY WOOL AND HEAVY MIXED CAMELS' HAIR UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, special value, usual price 85c, will be closed out at 50c each.

At 75 Cents.
76 dozen MEN'S AUSTRALIAN LAMBS' WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, warranted undyed and thoroughly shrunk, worth $1 25, will be closed out at 75c each.

At $1.00.
55 dozen MEN'S MIXED AUSTRALIAN WOOL AND CAMELS' HAIR UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, warranted non-shrinkable, regular price $1 50, will be closed out at $1 each.

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

At 35 Cents.
300 dozen 5-BUTTON KID GLOVES, in black only, regular value $1, will be closed out at 35c a pair.

At 75 Cents.
284 dozen 4-BUTTON ENGLISH WALKING KID GLOVES, embroidered backs and large buttons, colors and black, regular value $1 25, will be closed out at 75c a pair.

At $1.00.
124 dozen 4-BUTTON DERBY KID GLOVES (extra quality), colors red, brown and tan, regular value $1 50, will be closed out at $1 a pair.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!

At 5 Cents.
No. 7 ALL-SILK, SATIN AND GROS-GRAIN RIBBON, assorted colors, value 10c, will be closed out at 5c a yard.

At 7½ Cents.
No. 12 ALL-SILK, SATIN AND GROS-GRAIN RIBBON, in assorted colors, value 15c, will be closed out at 7½c a yard.

OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS.

BLACK REAL OSTRICH FEATHER COLLARETTES, finest quality feathers and at lowest prices.

BLACK REAL OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS, 36, 45 and 54 inch, best quality and at lowest prices.

COQUE FEATHER BOAS, 45-inch, at $1, $1 50 and $1 75 each.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY!

At 20 Cents.
175 dozen BOYS' BLACK RIBBED COTTON BICYCLE HOSE, extra heavy, made specially for boys' wear, worth $4 per dozen, reduced to 20c a pair.

At 20 Cents.
150 dozen LADIES' BLACK MACO COTTON HOSE, extra high-spliced heels, double toes, Hermsdorf black, always sold 3 pair for $1, reduced to 20c a pair.

At 25 Cents.
200 dozen LADIES' 4-THREAD FINE MACO COTTON HOSE, extra high-spliced heels, double toes, Hermsdorf black, regular price 40c, reduced to 25c a pair.

At 33⅓ Cents.
180 dozen LADIES' EXTRA HEAVY BLACK COTTON HOSE, double heels and toes, made with unbleached and black feet, our regular price 50c, reduced to 3 pair for $1.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS.

At 50 Cents.
100 dozen LADIES' WAISTS, made of good quality percale, in all fancy shades, latest style goods, with bishop sleeves, worth $1 and $1 25, will be closed out at 50c each.

At 75 Cents.
LADIES' WAISTS, laundered collar and cuffs, "Stanley waist," all fancy shades, regular price $1 25 and $1 50, will be closed out at 75c each.

At $1.00.
60 dozen LADIES' LAUNDERED SHIRT WAISTS, in dimities, lawns and striped and figured percales, this season's goods, regular price $2 and $2 50, will be closed out at $1 each.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

At $3.50.
LADIES' VELVET, SILK OR CREPON CLOTH RIPPLE CAPES, fancy lining, trimmed with lace and jet, regular price $10; Special Sale price $3 50.

At $1.50.
LADIES' CLOTH JACKETS, in black and navy blue Kerseys and black clay worsteds, fronts faced with silk, worth $6; Special price to close out $1 50.

At $4.90.
LADIES' MIXED CHEVIOT CLOTH SUITS, box jackets lined, skirts lined with canvas, colors gray or brown mixtures, regular price for these suits was $7 50; Special Sale price $4 90.

At $6.00.
LADIES' HEAVY SEAL PLUSH RIPPLE CAPES, lined with silk, storm collar trimmed with marten fur—a stylish Fall wrap; price $6.

At $5.00.
LADIES' BEAVER BOX JACKETS, in black and navy, high collar, lap pockets and new sleeves, value for $7; Special Sale price $5.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

GREAT SALE of the FINE WHITE BLANKETS at less than mill cost. These goods are slightly imperfect. The imperfection consists of an oil spot in their manufacture, or irregularity in the weave. For practical purposes they are perfect, first-class goods.

10-4 FINE WHITE OREGON BLANKETS, a fine fabric, beautifully made, mill cost $4 35. On sale at..... $3.65

11-4 EXTRA GRADE FINE EXHIBITION BLANKETS, a large double-bed width and first class in every respect, mill cost $6 12½. On sale at..... $4.75

12-4 SUPER QUALITY LAMB'S-WOOL BLANKETS, almost finest weave produced, mill cost $8 10. On sale at..... $6.00

11-4 WHITE EASTERN BLANKETS, very heavy and fully 66 inches wide, value for $2. On sale at.... $1.25

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!

About 2 cases FINE MISSION-MADE LAMB'S-WOOL WHITE BLANKETS, fully 68 inches wide, an elegant fabric, value $7 50 a pair. On sale at..... $4.90

About 50 pairs 13-4 Mission Mill's finest grade LAMB'S-WOOL WHITE BLANKETS, bound in deep silk ribbon, value $15 a pair. On sale at..... $10.00

J. J. O'Brien & Co
Murphy Building,
Market and Jones Streets.

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Murphy Building,
Market and Jones Streets.

TO MAKE THEM TOE THE MARK

Determined Action of the Railroad Commissioners.

MATTER OF LOW FARES.

An Interesting Session of the Board Expected To-Morrow.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

They Are Asked of the Attorney-General—Steamship Companies Receive Attention.

There promises to be some interesting proceedings at the meeting of the Railroad Commission to-morrow, as will be seen from the following communication addressed to Attorney-General W. F. Fitzgerald, by Secretary Samuel Newman, since the last meeting of the board:

At a meeting of this commission held on the 8th day of July, 1896, it was determined to proceed with an investigation of the affairs of the Market-street Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of this State, owning and operating various lines of street railways over and upon the streets of the City and County of San Francisco, upon which passengers are transported and fares for such transportation collected, with a view to the fixing by this commission of rates of charges to be collected by said Market-street Railway Company for such services, and accordingly such investigation was regularly set for hearing before the commission for the 7th day of September, 1896, at 1 P. M. at the office of said Commissioners, in the Chronicle building, in said City and County.

On the 13th day of August, 1896, this commission issued its subpena in form as prepared by you directed to Joseph L. Willcutt, secretary of said Market-street Railway Company, requiring him to appear as a witness before said commission for the time fixed for the hearing of said matter and to produce and bring with him at said time to be used on said investigation certain books and papers of said Market-street Railway Company then in his possession as secretary thereof, containing matters and evidence material on said investigation. Said subpena was regularly served upon said Joseph L. Willcutt prior to the time set for said hearing and return thereof duly made. Said commission met on said 7th day of September, 1896, at 1 o'clock P. M., at its office and then proceeded to take up said investigation, at which time said Joseph L. Willcutt appeared before this commission, accompanied by Foshay Walker, as his attorney, and then and there denied the authority of this commission to enter upon said investigation and its authority to subpena him as such witness or require him to produce said books, etc., and then and there refused to appear as such witness or to produce such books, etc., on the grounds that the commission had no authority to enter into any investigation of the affairs of said company or to fix rates of fares to be charged by it.

Whereupon said board directed me to obtain from you your opinion upon the following questions:

First—Has the commission the power, and is it its duty to fix the rates to be charged by said Market-street Railway Company for the transportation of passengers over the various lines of street railways operated by said Market-street Railway Company upon and over the streets of the City and County of San Francisco?

Second—Has this commission power to punish for contempt of its power in a case such as that of Joseph L. Willcutt, herein before set forth, and if so, what proceedings will it be necessary to take in that regard?

I was also directed to obtain your opinion on the following matter:

Has this board the power to provide that the rates of charges now or hereafter fixed by it for the transportation of passengers upon the various lines of transportation companies conducting business in the State shall include the right to any person paying such fare as a passenger to take with him, without the payment of additional compensation, a bicycle in place of the luggage now allowed by law?

I am also directed to ascertain what if any steps have been taken by you concerning the refusal of steamboat companies to report to this board, as communicated to you by me under date of June 5, 1896.

It is expected that the reply of the Attorney-General will be received in time to guide the action of the Commissioners, and it is understood that the Attorney-General will recommend that a writ of mandate be asked to issue from the Supreme Court to test the question of the commission's jurisdict on over street railways, and that the matter of contempt be ignored, so as to get at the real issue without unnecessary delay.

In the matter of bicycles as baggage it is believed that the wheelmen will be allowed to work out their own salvation through the medium of the Legislature. Summary proceedings, however, are likely to be recommended against the recalcitrant water transportation companies.

DENOUNCES FREE SILVER.

Dr. Stebbins From His Pulpit Declares It Would Bring Disaster.

Common-Sense Must Again Save the Nation When the Crisis Comes in November.

Dr. Horatio Stebbins, from the pulpit of the First Unitarian Church on Sunday morning, denounced the free coinage of silver as a measure fraught with both moral and financial disaster. He said that the experience of the world has shown that the inflation of the currency of a nation has always been followed by distressing results. To his mind this is the most important public question that has arisen since the Civil War, and he relies upon the common sense of the people, that traditional power, to decide, after the first furor has passed, against the contemplated wrong.

He spoke also in very strong terms of condemnation of political efforts to array class against class, poor against rich, and characterized the man employing such methods as a foe of his kind, mining at the walls of society. During his discourse he said:

The idea of this new generation is industrial, economic and anti-spoil. To abolish the spolia opima of barbaric war in the administration of civil government, to apply just laws of trade and exchange to foreign and domestic commerce, to determine the nature of money as the visible instrument of right and wrong, to abolish the strange absurdity of overproduction hand in hand with starvation; these are the problems of the modern time to be decided for the peace and prosperity of country and mankind. The manifest facts of the modern time are that power is rapidly passing from the hands of the few to the hands of the many; that nations are becoming more human, and that all questions of human actions and relations are finally moral questions. Even Li Hung Chang, the great Viceroy of China, as he makes the circuit of the world tells about "the welfare of human kind." Time was when nations were regarded as natural enemies. To-day they are taking counsel together how they can be just without a quarrel.

The questions now before this country are not merely matters of party politics, but those questions of human welfare that divide men on lines of National opinion and lead men beyond politics into social philosophy.

There are times when the affairs of a Nation rise above what is commonly called politics, into the realm of reason, National sentiment and of that sense which we call common. Parties are shaken and men look for the great guides of conduct—justice and truth.

The question before the country, than which nothing more important has risen since the Civil War, is the inflation of the currency, which has social and moral bearings far beyond the bounds of what we call politics. Money is materialized ethics, the measure of the value of the property of the people. To counterfeit it or adulterate it is one of the highest crimes.

It has been common for us as citizens of a free State to say that a National election, with all its noise and tumult, is an education of the people. Never was that truer than to-day, and never was there greater cause for confidence in the judgments of the common mind, based not on learning but on the instincts of common sense, backed by the experience of nations and mankind. This is the ground of the famous saying of a great philanthropic writer: "The voters of the United States have several times in dealing with financial questions apparently been about to do the wrong thing, but always at the critical moment the great common sense of the people has asserted itself and the wrong thing has been put down and the right thing made to prevail."

And what is this experience of mankind out of which philosophy is made as the teacher of nations? That the inflation of the currency of a nation has always been followed by national and moral disaster. It plays a hocus-pocus, a kind of dark-lantern flash, on the mind, and men think that money is wealth and that because money is plenty they are rich. The mind is intoxicated as when real estate is sold to the sound of a fife and drum, and town lots seven miles from anywhere are seen in the dizzy future as the center of thick-peopled cities. The industrious, frugal, busy man is led to believe that if there are more yard-sticks there will be more cloth, and that if weights and measures are multiplied there will be more tea, coffee, sugar and wheat.

This is the old story over and over the world over. Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Calhoun utter the same voice, and all experience, whether of National necessity or of personal ambition, from the Red Dog currency of the Middle West to the war necessities of the Government, which knows no law but the law of war, to the "fiat money," which Garfield, of illustrious memory for that, dashed into the abyss of nothing, all consent in the same result. Emerson deplored it, for it corrupted the public morals, and George Bancroft deplored it, for it increased the hardships and distresses of the poor.

SENT TO SAN QUENTIN.

Hannah Landridge Committed to State's Prison Instead of County Jail.

Hannah Landridge, the woman who was last week returned to the City Prison in a state of intoxication, after having pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, was yesterday before Judge Belcher for sentence.

While recovering from the effects of her debauch the Landridge woman intimated to the prison officials that she would, when up for sentence, tell the names of two policemen who had induced her to commit the crime and who had shared the proceeds.

Judge Belcher read the statement as published in THE CALL, and when the prisoner appeared yesterday asked her if she wished to make any statement or withdraw her plea of guilty. The prisoner had nothing to say, but her attorney in her behalf remarked that she belonged to a respectable family and that she had never before been arrested. He said that she did not receive 5 cents of the proceeds of her crime; that she did not deny that she was guilty. The clemency of the court was therefore asked.

The argument seemed to have had little effect on Judge Belcher, who sentenced the prisoner to two and a half years in San Quentin.

Addresses on the Charter.

At the next regular meeting of the delegates to the Citizens' Charter Association, to take place at the Academy of Science Hall, 819 Market street, on next Thursday evening, addresses upon the charter will be delivered by A. S. Hallidie, Colonel E. A. Denicke, F. W. Dohrmann, James D. Phelan and Charles Wesley Reed. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to be present and ladies are especially invited.

A Housewarming To-Day.

The new premises of the California Girl's Training Home will be opened to-day at 147 Natoma street. The public is invited to attend a housewarming there to-day between 1 and 5 P. M. and inspect the new quarters.

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HERB PHYSICIAN of the FLOWERY KINGDOM.
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