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FATHER YORKE ON MARRIAGE.

The Catholic Champion Defines and Defends the Rite.

THE CHURCH GUARDS IT

Declares Catholics Look Upon Protestant Nuptials as Valid.

DIVORCE SAPPING SOCIETY.

Praise for the Editor of "The Call." Rabbi Levy's Vigorous Words.

Rev. Father Peter C. Yorke traveled all over the subject of marriage last night at Metropolitan Temple, and covered considerable more ground of current local interest. It was the first of a series of lectures to be delivered by him under the auspices of the American Women's Liberal League.

The name of the league was hung in letters of red and gold across the front of the pipe organ. There was not a vacant seat in the temple, from the topmost row in the gallery to the front row on the main floor.

Applause greeted Father Yorke's appearance on the platform. When he arose to cause repeated bursts of applause prevented him beginning his address for nearly a minute.

Seated on the platform with the speaker were Rev. Fathers P. K. Mulligan, F. Scanlan, P. J. Cummins, T. Carraher, Gannon, Emile Gentz, L. Cooke, Ryan, McKinnon, O'Connor, J. F. Nugent, Doherty, Harrington, Barrigan, Lamb, Drohan, O'Ryan, McGuire, Lyons, P. Curry, M. Slattery of Napa and Hughes of Portland, Or.

"The Star Spangled Banner" was impressively sung by Miss Catharine Block. Rabbi S. Levy introduced the speaker. In his introductory remarks he paid a high tribute to the aims and work of the local American Women's Liberal League and to the principles of liberty which it stands for the ranks and the tribes to join hands for the common good of humanity and the community in which they live." [Applause.] He referred to the same platform and home having been occupied by "organized bands which would pull father from mother and sister from brother." His said those organized bands which plotted in secret were now almost swept away. As "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" he admonished all liberal-minded men and women to watch, "that freedom must be preserved, guaranteeing to all citizens the rights which we as free men understand him." He said the establishment of the independence of this nation was bathed in the blood of martyrs, and that the denomination to which Father Yorke belonged had given its full quota of soldiers for the honor and perpetuity of the land in which they lived.

The rabbi said the organized bands had been taught a lesson they were not likely to forget. Out of their ranks had come mischief, and more than mischief.

Saying he needed little introduction, Rabbi Levy introduced Father Yorke. His subject was "The Catholic Church and Protestant Marriage."

"Ladies and gentlemen," said the speaker, "the chairman of the evening has kindly reminded us of the last time we were together in the hall under the auspices of the American Women's Liberal League. On that occasion I had the honor of being one of the first ladies, and I am chairman of the first meeting of the second series, and is significant to those who believe this: the bond that was then shown to exist between man of all creeds in favor of religious liberty, even between, I may say, the Christian and the infidel, and, I am glad to say, still remain unbroken to the end.

"He has done me the honor—doubtful honor—of referring to the broom and to my words concerning the same, and he has proved that I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet, for I never thought the same broom swept a certain organization into the graveyard of impossibilities.

"I have great respect for the rabbi's judgment, and I am very sorry to differ from him even in this, for I am forced to say that the weapon that accomplished this work was no broom but a club. [Laughter and applause.]

"And in the beginning as a kind of prelude I might say that these meetings have been instrumental in putting that club into our hands. It was thought that a campaign such as has been carried on by the Catholic Church in some of its quarters what are called the unions of work and the fund which came from the American Women's Liberal League meeting has been well and wisely expended in the end which has been so signally accomplished. And I am proud that to this league and to myself it has been given to be able to spike that organization to the rack; by means of which we have been able to throw its secret council chambers wide open to the public; by which we have been able to cast upon it, not an X ray, but a searchlight showing the scoundrels quarreling over the chickens before they were hatched.

"There is, ladies and gentlemen, a great difference in the public mind concerning the society which has been organized to save the country from the Pope since the last time we met here. Then, as a very wise man remarked, the Pope was supposed to have the world by the tail on a downgrade. There was nothing that was impossible to it, and its voice was lifted up, even as the wild ass's, proclaiming 'the world is ours.'

"The different political conventions had been controlled by it, the United States senators counted times, and terror then all on the strength of a telegram from Archbishop Ireland. Then the Democrats met and they also are said to have combined them, and on it went on. They were like Japhet looking for a father, but as we have seen, they found their father.

"And after they had conspired to sell out their votes for the sum of $50,000—it is wonderful what hankerings they have for $50 000—their secretary also had a liking for $50,000, and the gentleman who lost his front teeth also values them at $50,000. And after they had conspired to sell out their vote to effect this sale for the sum of money, which would have enabled them to live in happiness and comfort in the South Sea Islands, and after they had made a great investment of having made a deal with a prominent politician and of having paid him the money to carry out the deal silence was broken. The superior of that paper spoke out like a man and proclaimed that he was in favor of religious freedom and opposed to such organizations as these scoundrels represented and tried to sell.

"And further than that, the editor of The Call has come out in the columns of his paper and denounced this elementary principle, that is in favor of the conspiration. This, I consider, is one of the most encouraging signs of the times. It tells us that the people are awake on this subject; that the people are no longer to be lamboozled; that the men who claim to be public men must put themselves right and according to recent legislation the constitution if they hope for public suffrage.

"This is prelude No. 1. Prelude No. 2, as the story papers say, is to be continued in our next.

"Yesterday this hall was filled to the extent of its capacity by men of all creeds and classes from Seattle—all the way—by the name of Fleenor, held out on the public schools as the palladium of American liberties. As my next lecture will be devoted to the little red schoolhouse, I do not mean to take up your time by a discussion of that question.

"When a society whose head is a man whose name is not fit to be mentioned among decent people, whose record is to be found in the under world, whose past life is a hideous and black shadow—when a society can stand a man like Fleenor at its head, a society the object of which is organized for the purpose of good citizenship, can have as one of its most prominent members a man who within two years has been in jeopardy before the courts of this City, a man who has been accused twice in twelve months of swindling a client—when an organization that is to be second as that can maintain its standing, and preserve what the public should note what it ceases say. And so what Fleenor or Goodwin or Cass or Dillon or the rest of them say, would not be answered if it were not that we have made it our policy to answer everything that appears in the public columns. I would challenge recognition from a certain dignity because it is made against a priest.

"At my next lecture I will take great pleasure and great satisfaction in replying to Rev. Mr. Fleenor, who has come all the way from Seattle to preach to us. He has come from the Jesuits and the Pope. The subject of his lecture was everything in 'The Catholic Church on Protestant Marriages.' About a month ago I happened to be going north by water and I met a physician of this City who began to speak about the controversy. I was nowhere in the fight, have a good opinion of the controversy. I have a good opinion of the controversy, but added that a number of people had spoken to him about it. Now among the statements that have been given currency is one that Archbishop Riordan had declared that the lives of Protestant wives were those of concubines. This statement I had seen in print, and had made public by the late chimerical Frank Pixley. His cinders are now stored away in their own place, but the lie which he started, like John Brown's soul, keeps still marching on. And so, from time to time from this platform and from the columns of the public press, and from the colloid we find it stated in Catholic circles ing that no Protestant can be properly married unless he gets the priest's hands above him and the priest's hands in his pockets.

"This calumny is one which I am afraid is going to be a little difficult to meet. I spoke to you as a physician and a man of education, yet when the matter was put to him he could not deny that he believed it. It is a calumny which strikes at the heart of our Protestant fellow-citizens. It is a calumny which grieves them and especially the Protestant women. In the old times the controversy between the Catholic and the Protestant was confined to such subjects as transubstantiation, validity of orders, auricular confession and such subjects. They cannot raise hatred and cannot raise prejudice by discussing transubstantiation, but when we instead of that doctrines have been brought forth which, if true, will excite man's minds against people of a certain denomination and embitter their hearts. You know in the country the people, like those of other countries, are patriotic and they are jealous of their wives, and those wives would not be married and worship at the altar of a church which is opposed to that patriotic sentiment, is opposed to the best interest of the country, and then by thus representing the Catholic church it turns against it the whole force of public opinion and concurs in the human breast.

"They take up the supremacy of the Pope, the relations of church and state, and try to make it appear to the world that the Catholics wish to be over all men, and because they are not good citizens and because they are not true to their citizens. They try to enlist against the Catholic church that beautiful spirit that makes a man proud of his wife and children, that love which lifts him up to be almost godlike, and to make him appear that the Catholic church comes to the door of his home and destroys, as his wife and home is a servant of the enemy.

"You know how we felt when these senseless words of Catholic wives—you know the feelings that were in our breasts and the breasts of all decent men. The main feeling that is intended to affect in the breasts of Protestant men when they read such calumnies. They say to enlist against the Catholic church that beautiful spirit that makes a man proud of his wife and children, that love which lifts him up to be almost godlike, and to make him appear that the Catholic church comes to the door of his home and destroys, as his wife and home is a servant of the enemy.

"You know how we felt when these senseless words of Catholic wives—you know the feelings that were in our breasts and the breasts of all decent men. The main feeling that is intended to affect in the breasts of Protestant men when they read such calumnies.

"I say, ladies and gentlemen, that if we Catholics appear quiet in submitting to the talk it behind locked doors, behind closed windows, in secret chambers, and do not even thought it, we would not be fit to be considered as Christian people.

"In order that we may be able not only to deny the calumny, but to give the reasons for the faith that is in us, I intend in this evening to explanations, to the law of the church concerning marriages in general and Protestant marriages in particular. I am not going to ask you to adopt my views in the matter, but I am going to ask you to respect them the cause law and, as this is the only side I wish to talk upon to-night, I will remember once asking a small boy in the catechism class what was the effect of the sacrament of marriage" and he answered, 'Husband and wife a mass.' The effects of the sacrament of marriage are that husband and wife become one flesh and will and a great inclination to evil.

"I have no doubt that he hear all about it at home, so I never questioned his answer, and I don't intend to question it now. I merely intend to confine myself to the law of the church, to the law of the Catholic church both in regard to marriage. In the first place, the Catholic church believes that marriage is a contract.

"After the speaker had explained that a contract is an agreement between two or more parties for a certain thing or a certain consideration, he continued substantially as follows:

"The Catholic church regards marriage as a contract. Perhaps there is no contract that is of more importance to the community than the contract of marriage. The contract of marriage is the contract the carriage who starts with a subject and carries his wife off on horseback, to the modern ceremony of conveyance by the Justice of the Peace and the thing is done.

"If two persons agree to live together as husband and wife, that agreement is binding. This was so in the Jewish state up to two years ago, and it was the law in the Catholic church between the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries. But it became here a matter of waste for a man who had any regard for his character to live with a woman who was not his wife, as disputs the right of marriage, over its branches. The Catholic church in the sixteenth century had to contend with California did in the nineteenth century. The law was abolished. Then all Spanish-American marriages was in the hands of the church, and the priest was the only one who could Father Yorke. "was petitioned to compel marriage in the presence of witnesses, and the Council of Trent decreed it so that marriage should be celebrated before the parish priest, at least in the presence of two. The State of California now recognizes that the law of the church in this matter, and the Council of Trent was accepted by the people only with the understanding that the decision should be promulgated by the priests everywhere. Under the law of California before it went into effect, marriages were celebrated in the various parishes where it was not so promulgated.

"The question arises, Does the law of the Council of Trent bind in this country? In France and Spain and other Catholic countries the law was generally promulgated. The Spanish settled this State, and the law of the Council of Trent was in reason, but outside, for instance, in the State of Oregon, which was not settled by the Spanish, it does not bind.

"Pope Benedict XIV modified this law," Father Yorke continued, "so that it applied to Catholics and not to Protestants; that is mixed marriages, where one party was a Catholic and the other a Protestant, it did not apply, and he restored contract marriage. If Catholics marry in secret, or a Protestant and a Catholic marry, the church feels that it is sinful, but that does not affect the validity of the marriage. If Protestants get married in the Catholic church looks on the marriage as valid if the marriage contract is valid. The Catholic church does not consider that Protestants are bound by the Council of Trent.

"But you will not find a Catholic saying anything against being married by a Protestant minister or the blessing of God on the union, Protestants do not believe that marriage is a sacrament; Catholics do. Now, these persons agree to marry they are the ministers of the sacrament. We give them an honor higher than which it is not in our power to bestow.

"The Catholic church looks of the seven holy rites which form the fountain of life. I do not think Protestants have any particular grievance on the way we look on their marriages. We look upon them as valid, and as the Protestants them selves do not as a sacrament.

"Now, marriage may be declared was the true story of the marriage of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon, in this country to Miss Patterson of Philadelphia, to refute the charge that gold and high life was the way for divorce in the Catholic church. He paid a Protestant minister $10,000 to Pope Pius asking an annulment of the marriage, and read the refusal of the Pope to do so, saying that the American girl had a champion at Rome for her womanhood and the legitimacy of her children, for 'what God hath joined together let no man put asunder.' Now, according to the law of the church, the marriage was no invalid as was valid.

He read a letter from Martin Luther to the Landsgrave of Hesse approving polygamy by the Landgrave and suggesting the greatest secrecy in the matter of the Princess's marriage to Dona Elle, Case a political reference to Dona Elle, Case a political reference to Dona Elle, Case

He said also: "Luther was the originator of that famous saying, which has been appropriated by the Southern Pacific Company, 'The public be ——.' He begged the Landgrave to be purgeful and this reminds me of the president proclamations and platforms and asking the blessing of God on religious strife.'

He said polygamy was not permitted in the Mormon Church, and that the church believed that divorce was permissible only on scriptural grounds, where a Catholic husband refuses to live with a Catholic wife who has committed acts hatred of her religion. Children were not able to provide for themselves until parents were well along in years, and this was a reason from nature against divorce.

He declared it to be a shame that divorce could be secured in this and many other States for incompatibility, and he hoped that a public sentiment would grow up that would put an end to such divorce mills as South Dakota and Oklahoma.

Replying to John S. Enell, he said the Catholic Church looked upon a man who rages as real, true marriages. He said a man who married a divorced wife spoke the secrets truth just as the good honorable regards her front room—the seldom used.

Other denominations, particularly the Episcopalian, did not approve divorce except for Scriptural cause, and the Episcopalian Church was the nearest one not included in the same anathemas as the Catholics.

"Divorce is sapping the foundation of society," he said. "If it goes on as it has, the time will come when the family will become extinct. Upon the home and the family depends the life of the state and country. Within the home is set the test of life. To be the daughter of an American citizen is greater than to be called a queen. It we cannot raise good children we cannot raise good citizens."

In a few closing remarks Rabbi Levy said that Father Yorke was a man who had he had performed 200 marriage ceremonies, and that not one in 100 of this number had sought divorce. This was because the domestic tie was regarded by the Jews as sacred, and marriage as founded in the doctrines of the Bible in a divine institution.

THE PEBBLE BEACH WAR

District Attorney Walker of San Mateo County to Be Cited for Contempt of Court.

A skirmish of the famous Pescadero Pebble Beach war, which has been going on for years, recently took place at the Justice Court in Redwood City.

The widow of the late Matthias Gray of this City had been ordered off the beach, where she had been discovered picking up pearl, and mussels and stones by Lorin Coburn, the owner, due to the reason that she had trespassed on the ground that the defendant had used the beach for years, and that he was not the only side I wish to talk upon to-night.

"I remember once asking a small boy in the catechism class what was the effect of the sacrament of marriage" and he answered, 'Husband and wife a mass.' The effects of the sacrament of marriage are that husband and wife become one flesh and will and a great inclination to evil.

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Sermon on modern topics, 25th at Tivoli Harris', 12 Grant avenue.

A UNIVERSAL SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

Report That the Sailors of the World Will Walk Out.

COMMERCE AT ANCHOR.

The Pacific Coast Union Secretary Denies the Statement.

NO STRIKE IN AMERICAN PORTS

Mr. Furuseth Claims That the Movement Will Surely Take Place in Europe.

A telegraphic dispatch yesterday morning from New York stated that seamen's unions had been called for a strike of seamen and longshoremen all over the world for better wages and better treatment in deepwater ships. It was also stated that Andrew Furuseth, secretary of the Pacific Coast Seamen's Union, had been in consultation with the secretaries of the Atlantic and European seamen's and longshoremen's unions, and a universal strike the first of next year was agreed upon.

Mr. Furuseth, when interviewed yesterday by a Call reporter, stated that the dispatches were incorrect as far as the United States was concerned, but a great movement of that character was contemplated by Great Britain and in Continental maritime countries.

"So that Jack is any better off or more satisfied with his lot in this country," said the secretary, "but there are other things to be attempted first before the men of the deep ships join a universal strike.

"We are trying legislation, and I think we will succeed in getting a law against selling, and his condition made less intolerable."

"Are European seamen worse treated?" was asked Mr. Furuseth.

"Yes, but American vessels have the monopoly of lumping-ox soup, boot-jacks and belaying pins, and other curiosities. The British and Continental ships overwork and starve their crews, but they do not club them to death with the frequency of the Yankee ship.

In regard to the reducing of salaries by captains, crimps, boarding-masters and shipowners, Mr. Furuseth said that at the present time the Atlantic Coast line of United States the Maguire act has knocked out the advance system, but they manage to get around the poor sailor all the same.

"Should the movement in Europe be successful will it not appear to this country?"

"I think not; that is, not in the sense of a general strike here. You see there are so few American ships compared to the great fleets of Great Britain and the Continent. Every English, German or French ship that comes here is manned by her own and not the same sort for years. They believe in their unions and stand by their unionism with the best institution. On the other hand, everybody sails in our ships, and in such a cosmopolitan crowd there can be no union nor agreement. I refer to the deep water people. And the coasters, if they should strike, the same could be suppressed and some of the crimps choked out of existence so that the sailor could have a fighting chance for his more Americans would go to sea, and then we would have a different class of men aboard our vessels.

"I don't think that any conditions to bring a universal strike in the near future. Well, a universal strike is not far out as to the time when it will be. But I don't think we noticed any more ashore not afloat any more at sea for his blunders. Well, a universal strike is not far out as to the time when it will be. But I don't think we noticed any more ashore not afloat any more at sea for his blunders. Well, a universal strike is not far out as to the time when it will be. But I don't think we noticed any more ashore not afloat any more at sea for his blunders.

Coburn had her arrested for trespass and also for the plaid exploit. Ex-Senator John L. Boone of this City conducted the prosecution, and Attorneys Wilson of San Francisco, Deasy of San Mateo, and District Attorney Walker of San Mateo County moved to dismiss the case upon the ground that the defendant had used the beach for years, and that he was not the only one that the public had a right to go upon the beach. Justice Gray dismissed the case.

The Justice immediately dismissed the case, and the entire southern delegation cheered the decision, but the people in the street came near mobbing Coburn and Boone.

Then a motion of District Attorney Walker to compel Justice Gray to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court was granted, and the commissioner against Joseph Levy of Pescadero, charging him with inciting the community against the owners of Pebble Beach.

HOTEL SNEAKTHIEVES.

The Marechal Niel and the Berkshire Are the Latest on the Carpet.

Sneakthieves and burglars are paying particular attention to hotels and reports have been coming to police headquarters every day with painful regularity.

About a week or a month ago the door of the room of Chief Justice Field at the Palace Hotel was tried by a sneakthief had been operating in the upper quarters at the Baldwin Hotel and a burglar climbed up the fire escape to the room of Mrs. Whitelaw, a salesman for W. P. Fuller & Co., in the Marechal Niel Hotel, 464 Ellis street, and stole a few dollars and a gold watch and chain.

Another serious case was reported as having occurred at the Berkshire, 721 Sutter street, where a sneakthief was boarding there and also, her sister, a nurse and child all slept in the same suite of rooms.

Yesterday morning Miss Martin awoke and saw a man standing over her. She entered her room by the window. She was frightened away. He proposed a mock marriage at her head and demanded her money. He gave her a few coins and started to go, but was taking off her rings, when the man ran out of the room and escaped by the fire escape. The police took charge of the case.

Destitute Englishmen abroad continue to be sent home. They apply to the Consul for help, and are sent home by the cupfuls of ships about to sail.

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man's wages should be turned over to him for his services to the seamen. Men were sent to sea without any previous training; able seamen had to do their work, and the captain could not get the same amount of labor out of a smaller number of men that could previously be performed by a greater number, better skilled, and so 'driving' and brutality came into use to make the conditions still worse.

"Right across the present customs and habits which the law has not too well adapted to nourish, the courts too willing to sustain and the sailor himself too weak to resist, except by desertion, which, after all, meant but going from one bad vessel to another, having his wages and effects clothing behind, and in the end would not be found in any other way to make the law respected. Then the need and men were dragged to be placed on board, or simply forced on board. To stop this the so-called Shipping Commissioner's Act was enacted. But the Commissioners' salary was made dependent on the number of men shipped, thus giving to ship-owners the power to put in their own creatures, and by two and pledging them under the thumb of the very men whose previous conduct had caused their appointment. The sailor, starved, overworked and beaten on board and robbed while on shore, gradually went into a state of helplessness in every way to make the law respected. Then the need and men were dragged to be placed on board, or simply forced on board. To stop this the so-called Shipping Commissioner's Act was enacted. But the Commissioners' salary was made dependent on the number of men shipped, thus giving to ship-owners the power to put in their own creatures, and by two and pledging them under the thumb of the very men whose previous conduct had caused their appointment. The sailor, starved, overworked and beaten on board and robbed while on shore, gradually went into a state of helplessness in every way to make the law respected.

"And this is the answer."

WILLIAM BOSTWICK CURTIS.

MR. CURTIS WILL RESIGN

His Resignation to Be Presented to the Traffic Association To-Morrow.

Some of the Things He Accomplished for the Extension of Commerce.

W. B. Curtis will tender his resignation as traffic manager of the Traffic Association of California at the meeting of that body to-morrow.

Mr. Curtis has occupied this position less than a year, and left the employ of the Southern Pacific Company to accept it. The reason of his severing his connection with the Traffic Association is that he is to form a partnership with another gentleman, and will hereafter devote his time to the practice of law in this City, for the purpose of representing a number of the largest and best firms in San Francisco in Japan, in order to extend the commercial relations between this City and the Land of the Rising Sun.

Negotiations with the various local firms to be represented by Mr. Curtis, who will make Yokohama his headquarters, while his partner will remain here, are not yet completed, but are sufficiently advanced to warrant Mr. Curtis in taking the two-posed action mentioned.

Overtures to this effect were made to Mr. Curtis some time ago. He took the matter under advisement, however, and it is now learned from one of the firms that he will represent that he will not enter upon the new departure.

Among the lines of goods that the new firm of importing merchants will undertake to handle are lumber, paints and oils, provisions, hardware, agricultural implements, rubber goods and wines and liquors.

Mr. Curtis' administration of his office has been most successful and has resulted in considerably extending the business of the local merchants. His policy was one that brought the railroads and the merchants together for the common good of all concerned, and not for the benefit of another. His idea was that by inducing shipper and transportation company to co-operate in the efforts to extend the commerce of San Francisco better and more results would be achieved, and the history of the past nine months demonstrates the value of his work carried out on this line.

Among the things accomplished through his efforts were reductions over the Central Pacific Railroad, which made competition possible in Utah for local merchants where it had not been so before; the reduction on lumber to Los Angeles and Pomona; the reduction on lumber and salt rates from Eureka, Cal., to points north of the Bonkers, as Mr. Curtis thought his service could compete on equal terms with the Puget Sound country, and he has also taken a prominent and energetic part in the movement for a reduction for San Francisco in connection with local steamers to Japan and other Oriental ports.

None of the board of directors have yet been officially informed of the purpose of Mr. Curtis. The position of traffic manager is worth a tempting salary, and there will probably be quite a number of applicants for the vacancy as soon as it occurs. It is believed that Mr. Curtis will be succeeded by Mr. Gilman, who was formerly in Yokohamasbout the middle of September.

TETLOW'S MANY WOES.

The Last Link That Bound Him to Earth Broken by the Death of His Nephew.

The last link that bound Sam Tetlow to this world was snapped on Sunday evening when Emil Kosnecke, his nephew, died suddenly at 326 Washington street at the age of 19. The boy was a cripple from his birth and a bachelor, and as he grew up he was a sufferer from epilepsy and consumption.

Tetlow is best known as the founder of

NEW TO-DAY.

Natural Flavor

without the sudden and tasty.

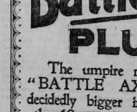
Delicious, refreshing and healthful.

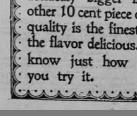
Sold by others.

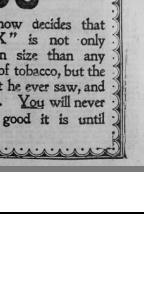
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Manufactured by the New York Condensed Milk Co.







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