WONG DIP KEN MUST GO HOME.

Federal Officials at Last Recognize the Geary Act.

Commissioner Van Dyke Sustains the Long-Slumbering Law.

An Interesting Case on Trial—A Full Report of the Proceedings Which Form a Most Important Legal Matter.

The trial of Wong Dip Ken yesterday before United States Commissioner William M. Van Dyke resulted in an order for his deportation to China.

It is the first sign of life that has materialized in the United States under the Geary act, for the commissioner in announcing his decision stated that it was under the act of congress of May 5, 1892, the Geary act, that he issued the order.

He made this statement, although the complaint against the defendant was drawn under the previous exclusion acts, and the registration clause of the Geary act was not invoked.

It was alleged that Dip Ken was a Chinese laborer and illegally in the country, and it was on these points that his trial was conducted.

The defendant was the second Chinaman arrested at the instance of the Federated Trades of Los Angeles, the first, a cook, being able to prove to the satisfaction of the commissioner that he had been in the United States for 20 years, although he was not registered.

The decision of the commissioner caused much elation amongst the members of the Federated Trades, and other arrests of Chinamen are expected to follow, now that the ball has been set rolling.

It was expected that an application for the release of Dip Ken under habeas corpus proceedings would be made to United States District Judge E. M. Ross after the decision by the commissioner, but no attempt was made in that direction yesterday afternoon.

The examination was set for 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and at that hour there were in the court room a few spectators, but their number did not indicate any great amount of interest in that particular case.

Seated by the side of Mr. Frank Thomas, the counsel for the defendant, was a sleek, gray-haired Chinaman from San Francisco, a representative of the Six Companies, sent down to furnish Dip Ken with material assistance in getting up his defense.

Mr. Thomas moved the commissioner to dismiss the prosecution on the ground that he had no jurisdiction; that a warrant cannot be issued by a commissioner unless the party making the affidavit or complaint states that a crime has been committed of his own knowledge, or if upon information and belief states thes facts upon which the charge is based.

The motion was briefly denied by the commissioner, whereupon Mr. Thomas entered a plea of not guilty for his client and demanded a jury trial.

Upon this point counsel read authorities, contending that if the act of 1892 amending previous laws conferred jurisdiction upon the commissioner to try the case, it entitled the defendent to a jury trial. This motion also was denied and the government was requested to present its case.

Charles Councelor, a middle-aged colored man, was called to the witness stand by the district attorney, and stated that he had lived in Los Angeles 12 years. He had known the defendant about three months. Dip Ken, he said, worked on Los Angeles street in a cigar factory almost facing the plaza. The witness had seen him making cigars in the factory where the Chinaman was employed. About two weeks ago he was in the factory and spoke to the boss, Wong Fee, asking him if Dip Ken was his partner.

"Him no partner," replied the boss. "Him my man."

In response to another question the witness said Dip Ken told him he had been in this country about five or six years.

On cross-examination the witness said that this was the only thing he knew about Dip Ken. He had seen him working, and had been told what he had just testified to by the boss.

Homer C. Katz was the next witness, and said that about two weeks ago he went into the factory and bought a cigar. The defendant was there at work. The witness asked him if he made the cigar he purchased, and the latter replied that he had. In response to a question as to how long he had been in this country Dip Ken said about five or six years.

This closed the testimony on the part of the government. District Attorney Denis stated that the government had shown that Dip Ken is a laborer under the meaning of the federal laws, and had been shown to be illegally in the country. He therefore asked that he be ordered to be deported under the fourth section of the act of May 5, 1892, unless he could establish his right to be here by affirmative proof.

Mr. Thomas denied that the government had made out a case, claiming that it had not proven anything attempted to be proved, and moved that the defendant be discharged, which motion was denied.

Witnesses were then allowed to be introduced on the part of the defendant, the first being John M. Thorncastle, an agent for the building in which the cigar factory is continued. The building is owned by Mr. M. J. Newmark of San Francisco. The witness said that he had known the defendant over five years, and made a flat footed statement that he was a partner in the cigar business. He had paid the witness the rent several times. He made the lease with the defendant and his partner as the Sun-Lung company. He supposed the defendant was a partner, because he was with the other man, whom he took to be Sun Lung.

On cross-examination the witness said he did not even know the name of the defendant or his partner. Neither did he know that they were partners, except that he supposed they were. He had never seen Dip Ken selling anything, but he was always working when he was at the factory.

Wong Fee, a fat Chinaman who talked pretty good English and claimed Dip Ken was his partner, tried very hard to establish the partnership. He testified that Dip Ken, Wong Chu, Wong Yuen and himself formed the partnership five years ago in the 14th year of the reign of Quong Suey, the Chinese emperor. They each put $1000 in the business except himself, and he put in $2000. He presented a voluminous book with only four pages written upon it in Chinese characters and explained that it contained the statement of the organization of the company and the interests of the different partners, together with a statement of what their profits had been. Dip Ken's profits were $100 the first year, $50 the second, $100 the third and fourth. He said he had known the defendant seven years. He had hired three boys the first year, reduced the number to two, and at present Dip Ken alone was making cigars, although he was a partner.

The defendant himself took the stand and through an interpreter stated that he had been in the United States twenty years. He lived ten years in San Francisco and the balance of the time has been in Los Angeles, following the business of cigar making all the time. He learned the trade the first year and worked at it afterwards for American people, among them being Mr. Lewis, on Battery street, San Francisco.

On cross-examination the defendant said he came to America on the steamer Tycoo, that being the Chinese name for the vessel. He insisted that he was a partner in the Sun Lung company.

The last witness for the defendant was an old Chinaman named Poo Chong, who said he knew Dip Ken in San Francisco 13 years ago, who worked for him in his cigar factory.

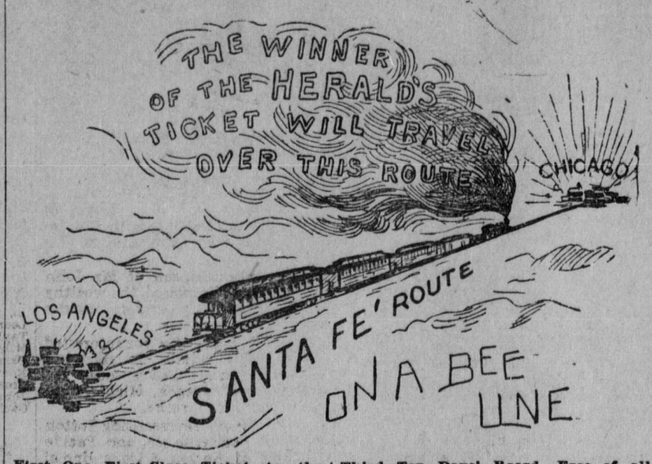
United States Deputy Marshal F. B. Goodrich was called by the district attorney and said that when he made the arrest of Dip Ken at the cigar factory, he was making cigars. Wong Fee asked what was the matter. The witness told him Dip Ken was not registered. Wong Fee then said that Ken was working for him and had been in the country for 10 years.

This closed the testimony, and after brief arguments by counsel Commissioner Van Dyke stated that the government had made out its case, and he would therefore, under act of May 5, 1892, order the defendant to be imprisoned in the county jail for two days and then be deported to China.

The decision was somewhat unexpected to those in the court room, and no one seemed to realize for a moment what an important one it was. The defendant himself did not seem to understand that unless the United States judge interferes he will be started on his long journey to the Celestial empire at the expiration of the sentence imposed under the Geary act.

During the entire proceedings no reference was made to the registration clause of the Geary act, and it will not be touched upon unless habeas corpus proceedings are begun.

THE HERALD'S WORLD'S FAIR TRIP OFFER.



First—One First-Class Ticket to the World's Fair and Return Via the Santa Fe Route.

Second—One Double Berth in Pullman Palace Sleeping Car from Los Angeles to Chicago and Return.

Third—Ten Days' Board, Free of all Charge, at a First-Class Hotel in Chicago.

Vote as early and as often as you please, and for any person you like, using the coupon printed below.

HERALD'S WORLD'S FAIR COUPON

JUNE 17, 1893.

Name.....

Address.....

The HERALD hereby makes an offer of a round-trip first-class ticket, a double berth in a vestibuled Pullman Palace Sleeping car and 10 days' board at a first-class hotel in Chicago FREE to the person getting the most votes between this date and August 4th at midnight. The conditions are as follows:

All votes must be made on coupons cut from the issues of the daily HERALD.

No cupon will be good for a vote after three days from the date on which it appears. That is to say, votes must be sent to the HERALD office, where they will be credited to the person named on them, within three days' time of the date printed on them. This provision will not apply, however, to the last days of the publication of the cupon, for none will be received under any circumstances after midnight of August 4th. No votes will be received for any person in any way employed with the HERALD.

All cupons must have the name and address of the person voted for plainly written.

The Features of the Offer:

The liberality of this offer can be judged when it is understood that it represents what would cost the winner about $200.

The round trip first-class ticket to Chicago will take the winner to that city over the popular Santa Fe route, the three-day line, which is the only road which has its own tracks from California to Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago.

The sleeping cars are of the latest vestibuled pattern of the Pullman palace cars, and are run through to the world's fair city without change.

The fortunate winner of the HERALD'S offer will be taken to the great show at Chicago by a most picturesque and instructive route. The road passes through eight states and territories and presents to the traveler a most enjoyable variety of scenery. It also posses the great advantage of landing passengers in Chicago from 24 to 36 hours quicker than other routes.

The advantage of this offer can readily be seen. The person who gets the greatest number of votes in the time indicated will virtually be presented with a journey to and from the world's fair and a ten days' stay there at no expense.

It is a prize that any one might well be glad to get. It is especially advantageous to school teachers or school children, for it will enable them to make the trip during vacation.

IS A RECORD-BREAKER.

MISS KELSO THE FIRST WOMAN MEMBER OF THE CHAMBER.

Meeting Yesterday of the Board of Directors—Resolutions on Mr. Shatto's Death—The Irrigation Congress.

The board of directors of the chamber of commerce met yesterday afternoon. There were present Directors Jones, Johnson, Pike, McGarvin, Eisen, Forman, Freeman, Klokke, Germain. President Freeman occupied the chair.

Miss Tessa L. Kelso, city librarian, was elected to membership. This is the first instance on record where a woman has been elected to membership in the chamber of commerce.

Director Germain's resolution advocating the immediate repeal of the Sherman law, which was proposed at the meeting of the board a week ago, came up again for consideration. Considerable debate ensued as to the wisdom of passing the resolution, in view of the fact that it covered ground wherein the members of the chamber entertained opposing views. The resolution was finally withdrawn without action.

The following resolutions were passed on the death of Mr. Shatto:

Whereas, An active and valued member of this organization, George R. Shatto, has recently been called from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the board of directors of the chamber of commerce that in the death of George R. Shatto the chamber has lost a member whose disinterested public spirit, combined with high moral principles, made his career in this community a noble and a worthy one.

Resolved, That we express on this occasion a sense of the loss which has been sustained by this organization and the community in general by the death of such a man.

Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to the wife and family of the deceased, with assurances of the sympathy of this board for them in their sad affliction.

A resolution advocating the establishment of a weather forecast office in this city, under the charge of the present weather observer, was passed by unanimous vote.

It was decided to grant the use of an office room for the meetings of the Citizens' Non-Partisan Taxpayers' association.

The board then on motion adjourned.

The Irrigation Congress Committee.

A meeting of the committee on finance and on publication of the irrigation congress was held yesterday afternoon in the chamber of commerce.

There were present D. Freeman, E. W. Jones, E. F. C. Klokke, Eugene Germain, Victor Ponet, F. A. Pattee, Chas. Forman, F. L. Alles, Harry Brook and C. D. Willard. D. Freeman occupied the chair and C. D. Willard acted as secretary.

The committee on finance reported that the subscription had been received in the shape of $500 from the Southern Pacific Railway company.

A meeting of the committee was called for Tuesday of next week.

The publication committe outlined its plan of work which consisted in sending out quantities of printed matter to newspapers and others interested in irrigation matters throughout the western states.

The secretary announced that word had been received from President Cleveland that the matter of inviting delegates from foreign countries had been referred to the secretary of state.

It was moved and carried that the finance committee be requested to ask the supervisors for an appropriation.

The committee then adjourned.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Three Children and the Terminal Railway.

Yesterday the defense put in testimony in Judge Clark's court in the damage suit of Cox vs. the Los Angeles Terminal Railway company.

The conductor Charles E. Judge gave the railroad's answer to the claim that the Cox children were illegally ejected from a train en route to Tropico. He said that the children offered him 20 cents for their fare, all they had, and as it was below the card rate he was obliged to put them off the train. He set them down at a flag station where there was a little building and seats. He claimed that before he put the children off no one offered to pay their fare, but afterwards when the train had started a lady in one of the cars said to him that she would rather have paid the children's fare than to have seen them get off in the rain.

Hot Weather Insurance.

For twenty-five cents you can insure yourself and family against any bad results from an attack of bowel complaint during the summer. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy is a certain cure for these diseases. It costs but 25 cents. For sale by C. F. Heinzeman, druggist, 222 North Main

Get our prices on hardware before buying. Big cut for 60 days. J. W. Baker & Sons, 113 North Main street.

A SEA COMING ON THE DESERT

The Salton Basin Again Filling Up With Water.

Two Streams From the Colorado Passing Into the Sandy Wastes.

E. W. Lang, of Indian Wells, Arrives in the City and Outlines the Present Condition of Things on the Colorado Desert.

Two years ago the scientific world and the world of investors also, was startled by the information that the Colorado river had overflowed its banks below Yuma and running west about 90 miles had formed an inland lake in the Salton basin. The news was first given by the HERALD, which at the time thoroughly described the action of the inland waters. The basin into which the two extemporaneous streams emptied was known as Salton lake. The water remained in this depression for months but after the main body of the Colorado river subsided the influx stopped and the water in the Salton lake gradually became absorbed leaving a dry basin as before.

During the succeeding year the overflow on the Colorado river was not so heavy as the preceding one so the rise in Salton did not equal the first one.

The Southern Pacific's Sunset route passes about 30 miles from Salton lake. The land in the neighborhood and around the lake is generally called a desert, but like the border sections in the extreme southwest of the United States this apparent unfertility is due to a lack of water. But few people live in the section owing to the heat and the lack of water.

Yesterday Mr. E. W. Lang, who is about the only resident in that section, arrived in this city. He is well known here, having conducted a large cattle business, and is one of the old-timers. At present he has about 1000 head of cattle down at Indian Wells, which is about 25 miles from the Salton basin.

Mr. Lang was interviewed at the Natick house yesterday morning by a HERALD reporter in regard to the chances of the Salton lake being filled again this year.

"No," said Mr. Lang, "I do not think that the Salton basin will be filled this year with a volume of water like that of two years ago. The water, however, will reach and enter it, but not nothing in comparison to the previous flow. It may prove, however, that the flow from the Colorado river will continue for some time and a larger volume of water than I anticipate may enter the basin. The present overflow is caused by the melting of the snows in Montana, Idaho, Utah, and those other states."

"State something of the formation of the country about Salton."

"There is no doubt but that the overflow two years ago was not the first of the kind. There were dry river beds all the way from the Colorado river to the basin. And the rocks at the side of the basin plainly showed that the water had been at a greater height than that attained by the more recent flow. Many of the settlers stated that it was the first overflow to Salton for 20 years or more past. When the flow of two years ago took place the water followed the same identical channels that had become almost obliterated, and so went on to the Salton basin."

"How does the water get to Salton?"

"It runs in two branches. The first, which is called Carter river, leaves the Colorado about 15 miles below Yuma. The other is New river and starts 45 miles lower down. Just below where the Carter river leaves the Colorado the water overflows and runs in a slough paralleled with the main stream for a number of miles. The slough finally empties into a large lagoon that is fully 10 miles square. From this sheet of water starts New river. When the Colorado is very high this lagoon is filled. It has two outlets. New river towards Salton, and Hardee's river which runs south, paralleled with the Colorado, and finally unites with the mother stream. For this lagoon to overflow there must be a big volume of water in the Colorado. Just before the lagoon starts to overflow it must in some manner back up the waters from the branch that supplies it from the main stream. This acts with the main body also, which, as a consequence, overflows above the slough and escapes by Carter river. This latter and New river generally start to flow about the same time, and as the declination is over 200 feet to Salton the water flows freely. New river, however, has the larger volume of the two. There are a large number of lagoons along its course which it always filled. The water of the two rivers is a perfect God send to the people in that section, as they can irrigate and raise various staples."

"Had the waters advanced any when you left Indian Wells?"

"Yes. The Colorado had begun to overflow several weeks ago, and the surplus water was seeking the outlets through New and Carter rivers. They had advanced over 35 miles, and will probably enter Salton within a few weeks more.

"The overflow of two years ago was caused by the falling of great quantities of rain throughout Arizona and Utah during the previous winter. It reached Salton much sooner than did the one of the succeeding year or will that of the present overflow. By watching the rainfall throughout Arizona in the watershed of the Colorado a person can generally estimate whether or not the water will enter Salton the following spring. The snows in the north will also tend to help swell the Colorado, as is shown by the present overflow."

DEED OR MORTGAGE.

The Suit of Mrs. Fisher Against Messrs. Stimson and Braly.

The trial of the suit of Mrs. Maida Fisher vs. W. M. Stimson and J. H. Braly was resumed before Judge McKinley and jury yesterday morning, and during the day all the testimony was introduced and arguments partially made, the case being continued until this morning for the conclusion of the arguments.

This is the case in which Mrs. Fisher claims that the defendants loaned herself and husband $400 for four months for $100, and that they took advantage of an absolute deed she and her husband gave to certain property as security for the loan; that after she was unable to repay the money at the expiration of the time, they entered into possession of the property, refused to allow it to be redeemed and finaliy sold it for $4000, keeping all the proceeds.

Yesterday the defense gave their side of their story. Mr. Braly's statement about the transaction was to the effect that the Fishers wanted a loan, but he knew his character, and would have nothing to do with a loan. He did agree to a straight out purchase of the property if a deed could be drawn in such a way that the Fishers might have an option to repurchase, and if the document would preclude the possibility of the Fishers afterward claiming that it was a mortgage. The parties were sent to A. M. Stephens and he informed them and they knew perfectly well that it was an absolute sale of the land.

Mr. Stephens testified to the same effect as Mr. Braly, and related the conversations he had with Mr. Fisher about the matter, explaining to him the effect of the deed and all about it.

There was other testimony of a corroborative character, and the defense made a clear presentation of the legal strength of their position. The case will reach the jury today.

A CONSTABLE WANTED.

A Great Defect in the Justices' Court Administration.

The need of a deputy constable has been more apparent of late than ever. At present Constable Richardson has to attend to the subpoenaing of witnesses in both Justice Austin's court and that of Justice Seaman. He has also to bring all prisoners from the county jail to the examining courts, only receiving 15 cents for each journey. It frequently occurs that examinations take place in both justices courts at the same time the constable is expected to attend to both cases. It is apparent that this cannot be done, and constable Richardson is obliged to pay a deputy for this purpose out of his own pocket.

The board of supervisors is legally able to appoint a deputy constable to assist in attending to the justice courts, and it would undoubtedly save considerable trouble and delay, would they do so.

Both Justice Seaman and Justice Austin are greatly in favor of the appointment, Justice Seaman said, a deputy constable should certainly be appointed. It is impossible for one man to attend satisfactorily to both courts, and the board of supervisors would be doing a wise thing in allowing a deputy to assist he present constable.

As things are at present, the work of both courts is considerably delayed, and a great deal of time is unnecessarily lost.

HE SAVED THE BABY.

Captain Rowan's Exploit at Last Night's Fire.

The explosion of a coal oil stove at Mrs. Carmonea's lodging house, on the corner of New High and Ord streets, brought out the fire department last evening. The fire started in the upper part of the building, which is used as a lodging house, the basement being used for saloon purposes.

An exciting incident of the fire was the rescue of a 9-months-old baby by Captain William Rowan.

The child had been locked in the room by its mother and was peacefully sleeping in a cradle, unconscious of the smoke and flame which threatened its destruction. By the time the engines arrived the room was in flames and the child's cries were plainly audible.

Captain Rowan dashed up the stairs, kicked in the door, and snatched the frightened child from its cradle in the nick of time.

The damage done amounted to between $50 and $60, the room in which the child was sleeping suffering the most.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

QUON TOY YING'S EXAMINATION.

Further Strong Evidence Adduced Against Him.

The Toils of the Law Closing About the Mongolian.

Attorneys for the Defense Keep the Audience Amused—The Murdered Woman's Ante-Mortem Statement—Other Testimony.

The examination of Quon Toy Ying, for the murder of his mistress, Goat Hue, continues to exhaust the time and patience of Justice Seaman. The case, however, appears to afford the attorneys for the defense a fine opportunity for amusing the crowded court room, and in spite of an evident lack of appreciation on the part of the audience, the two attorneys kept up a running fire of alleged wit.

Lem Luen testified that he was asked by Officer Rohn to act as interpreter between the officer and the dying woman. He and the officer were in the girl's room soon after the stabbing was done. Acting under the officer's orders he asked the woman if she thought she was going to die. She replied that she thought she was, and that she was afraid to die. He then questioned her as to who had stabbed her, and she replied "Quon Ah Moon."

The attorneys for the defence then cross-examined the witness at some length, but were unable to shake his testimony on any one point. They then attempted to show that the witness was a man of bad character, but were promptly pulled up by Deputy District Attorney Davis who objected to the evidence as being entirely immaterial. Justice Seaman agreed with the district attorney, and the defense then interrogated the witness as to a conversation held at some remote period with a Chinese woman, this was also ruled out as being wholly immaterial.

Tom Bin, the part owner of the murdered woman, was then called and stated that the deceased belonged to him by right of purchase. The wounded man, Ah Lip, was supposed to look after her. He first became aware of her death by hearing two pistol shots fired. He got up and was told that his woman had been killed, and that Ah Lip was dying. He went straight to the woman's room and found her dying, but conscious. He picked up the murder's knife from the floor.

The knife was produced in court and identified by the witness as the one found in the room. After some important evidence, the examination was again continued until this morning.

"The Noble Art of Self Defense."

SET FORTH BY AN AUTHORITY—Self defense is instinctive. Persons who find themselves afflicted with heart disease as manifested by its many symptoms, palpitation, short breath, irregular pulse, pain in side or shoulder, smothering, fainting or dropsy, etc., naturally desire a defense against what may terminate fatally. For this express purpose no remedy has ever approached Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, sold by C. H. Hance, 177 N. Spring, on a guarantee. Mrs. O. F. Perkins of Northwood, Ia., says, Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure saved her life. She suffered from palpitation and heart would frequently beat as high as 125 a minute. Was not expected to live. Was a mere skeleton, no relief from physicians. New Heart Cure cured her.

Wall Paper at Cost.

Closing out sale—Eckstrom & Strasburg, 307 and 309 South Main street.

10c a roll for hanging wall paper. 237 South Spring street.

The Druggists

In Lowell, Mass., agree in saying that they sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other blood purifiers. For instance:

F. C. GOODALE: I sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than all other blood purifiers.

A. W. DOWS & CO.: Hood's takes the lead of all other sarsaparillas.

C. F. BLANCHARD: We sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of any similar.

MARSTON & SHAW: With us the sale of Hood's is 9 to 1 of any other kind.

F. & E. BAILEY & CO.: Hood's Sarsaparilla is one of the best medicines.

CARLTON & HOVEY: Hood's Sarsaparilla is one of the best medicines we have. Its sale increases every year.

F. P. MOODY: We sell twice as much of Hood's Sarsaparilla as of anything similar.

C. A. SWAN: Hood's is the most popular sarsaparilla of the day.

THIRTY OTHER druggists speak similarly.

This popularity at home, where Hood's Sarsaparilla and its proprietors have been known for many years, could not continue if the medicine did not possess merit. And these facts should certainly convince people in other sections of the country that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good, reliable medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

MATLOCK & REED,

AUCTIONEERS,

426-428 South Spring St.,

Want to buy all kinds of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

In large or small lots. See us before you sell.

WE PAY SPOT CASH FOR GOODS.

Leave your order at the store and our buyer will call on you.

AUCTION EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT 10 A.M.

MATLOCK & REED,

AUCTIONEERS,

GRAND OPENING

—OF—

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

—AT—

Prices that Defy all Competition

I have just purchased 1000 full pieces of the best English

DIAGONALS, CHEVIOTS & SERGES

Serges will be mostly worn this season. I offer Garments Made to Order at an additional reduction to my former Low Prices. Don't fail to see my display of Elegant Styles.

JOE POHEIM, The Tailor

143 SOUTH SPRING ST.

LOS ANGELES, - - - - - CAL.

Branch of San Francisco.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

The best known writers on domestic science, as Marion Harland, Mrs. McBride, Mrs. Parker and Emily Hayes, and teachers of cookery, as Mrs. Rorer, Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Dearborn, use and recommend Cleveland's Baking Powder.

Can a Woman Be Beautiful

With a Sallow Complexion or a Rough Skin? Certainly not!

THEN why not try a remedy that will make you beautiful? MRS. NETTIE HARRISON'S Lola Montez Creme, The SKIN FOOD and TISSUE BUILDER, is a wonderful facial beautifier, containing no poisons, and recommended by the best physicians. It removes all roughness and dryness of the skin, protecting it from the sun and wind and keeping it soft and smooth. Price 75 cents. Pot lasts three months.

Mrs. Harrison's FACE POWDER.

It is very fine and adhesive, cannot injure the most delicate skin, and I claim it to be positively imperceptible to the closest scrutiny. The pain of freckled and sunburnt skin, so annoying to many ladies, can be avoided by the free use of LOLA MONTEZ and this POWDER. Three shades—White, Flesh and Brunette. Price, 50 cents.

MRS. HARRISON'S FACE BLEACH

Is not a cosmetic to hide defects, but a medical wash that scientifically removes all Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Blackheads, Moth Patches, Sallowness and all other skin blemishes. Price $1. All of Mrs. Harrison's numerous preparations for sale by all druggists.

MRS. DORA JOHNSON,
Lady Agent for Los Angeles,
Hairdressing and Manicuring Parlors, Rooms 41-42 Wilson Block, Spring street.

For any special or complicated blemish of the face and form, write to MRS. NETTIE HARRISON, 26 Geary street, San Francisco, Cal. Superfluous hair permanently removed.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE.
FRED A. COOPER, Manager.
ONE WEEK, COMMENCING JUNE 12,
Every Night, including Sunday night and Saturday Matinee at 2 p. m.
A GREAT MODERN COMEDY,
AN ACTOR'S ROMANCE
The Old Favorites in the Cast and Assisted by the
EXCELSIOR QUARTETTE
PRICES—10c, 20c, 30c; box seats, 50c.

MONDAY, JUNE 19th,
GEORGIE WOODTHORPE AND COMPANY
—IN—
AMONG THE PINES.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
McLAIN & LEHMAN, Managers.
TWO NIGHTS.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JUNE 19 AND 20,
A cyclone of laughter from start to finish.
Reappearance of the monarch of Irish comedians,
ROBERT GAYLOR,
(Popularly known as Bobby Gaylor) in his great comedy success,
SPORT McALLISTER,
One of the 400.
25—COMEDIANS—25—COMEDIENNES—25
All the latest fads. Hear the new songs.
The Man that Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo,
The Cat Came Back, After the Ball,
Johnny Dugar.
SHOUTS—LAUGHS—YELLS—ROARS
Box office open for the sale of seats Friday, at 10 a.m.

ATHLETIC PARK,
Take electric cars.
BASEBALL!
(CALIFORNIA LEAGUE.)
JUNE 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th.
LOS ANGELES
—VS.—
OAKLAND.
Admission 50c, Ladies 25c—Sundays and Holidays Excepted.
Ladies' day, Friday.
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