WONG DEP KEN, WILL GO WHEN?

Judge Ross to Hear His Appeal Arguments.

The Attempt to Enforce the Geary Act Takes a New Turn.

The Important Points Touched Upon in the Decision Given by Judge Ross Yesterday Morning.

Wong Dep Ken will not go to China; at least not today.

Judge E. M. Ross proposes to sit on his case himself.

Yesterday he denied the motion of the United States district attorney to dismiss the appeal prayed for by A. B. Hotchkiss, counsel for the defendant, and will sit next Monday for hearing the appeal.

His decision was in accordance with an opinion which touches upon some very important points, but the question of the constitutionality of some of the provisions of the Geary act is reserved for the appeal hearing next Monday. The points made by Judge Ross, in connection with the case, are as follows:

This is a motion on behalf of the United States to dismiss an appeal taken by the defendant, a Chinese person, from an order made by a court commissioner for this district, directing that he be imprisoned at hard labor in the state prison at San Quentin and thereafter deported to China.

The proceedings before the commissioner were commenced by the filing with him of a verified complaint, charging that after the passage of the act of congress, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'an act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese,' approved May 6, 1882 (22 United States statutes, p. 58);" one Ming Lee Tue did come into the United States from a foreign place, and, having come, has remained within the United States; that the said Ming Lee Tue has been found, and now is unlawfully within the United States, and that at all times herein mentioned the said Ming Lee Tue was and is a Chinese laborer."

Upon this complaint a warrant was issued by the commissioner, and the defendant, whose true name was found to be Wong Dep Ken, having been apprehended, an examination of the charge was had before the commissioner, who from the evidence adduced, found him to be a Chinese person and a laborer by occupation, and who found and adjudged him to be unlawfully within the United States, and therefore ordered:

First—That said Wong Dep Ken be imprisoned at hard labor for the period of two (2) days at the state's prison of the state of California at San Quentin, in said state of California.

Second—That thereafter said Wong Dep Ken be removed from the United States to China; and I order that said deportation of said Wong Dep Ken be made from the port of San Francisco within the limits of the northern district of California, and I further order that said Wong Dep Ken be, and he is, hereby committed to the United States marshal for the Southern district of California for the purpose aforesaid.

The appeal is from this order, and is taken by virtue of the 13th section of the act of congress entitled "an act to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States," approved September 13, 1888, (25 United States statutes, p. 476).

In United States vs. Gee Lee, 50 federal reporter, page 271, it was decided by the circuit court of appeals for this circuit that such portions of the aforesaid act of September 13, 1888, as depended upon the ratification of a treaty then pending between the United States and the Emperor of China, but which failed of ratification, never went into force, but that section 13 of the act was not so dependent and did become a law.

The same conclusion was reached in a case reported in 47 Fed. Rep., 433 and 878, and in 55 Fed. Rep., 59. The portion of that section which is applicable to the present case reads as follows:

"That any Chinese person, or person of Chinese descent, found unlawfully in the United States or its territories may be arrested upon a warrant issued upon a complaint, under oath, filed by any party on behalf of the United States, by any justice, judge or commissioner of any United States court, returnable before any justice, judge or commissioner of a United States court, and when convicted, upon a hearing, and found and adjudged to be not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States, such person shall be removed from the United States to the country whence he came. But any such Chinese person convicted before a commissioner of a United States court may, within ten days from such conviction, appeal to the judge of the district court for the district. . . ."

The circuit court of appeals, in United States vs. Gee Lee, supra, further held that the phrase, "district judge of the district," in Sec. 13 of the act of September 13, 1888, is equivalent to the words, "the district court for the district."

It is not denied by the counsel for the government that Sec. 13 of the act of September 13, 1888, became a law, or that the defendant's right of appeal exists if it has not been taken away by subsequent inconsistent legislation. It is contended, however, that that result has been wrought by the third section of the act of congress entitled "An act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States," approved May 5, 1892, known as the Geary act. (Statutes 1891-1892, p. 25.)

So far from this latter act repealing any of the provisions of any former act on this subject, it starts out by enacting:

"That all laws now in force prohibiting and regulating the coming into this country of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent are hereby continued in force for a period of 10 years from the passage of this act."

Its second section declares the country to which such person or persons, in the event of deportation, shall be sent.

The third section, which it is contended by the government's attorney repeals that portion of section 13 of the act of September 13, 1888, giving the right of appeal from the order of the commissioner, merely prescribes a rule of evidence. Its language is: "That any Chinese person, or person of Chinese descent, arrested under the provisions of this act or the acts hereby extended, shall be adjudged to be unlawfully within the United States, unless such person shall establish, by affirmative proof, to the satisfaction of such justice, judge or commissioner, his lawful right to remain in the United States." This is but placing the burden of proof of his lawful right to remain in the United States on the Chinese person or person of Chinese descent so arrested. Even if that rule be a violation of any constitutional provision or principle, it would go only to the validity of the judgment appealed from, which is not now for consideration. It could not operate to cut off or take away the right of appeal conferred by any existing provision of law.

The fourth section of the act of May 5, 1892, prescribes the punishment to be inflicted upon those convicted and adjudged to be unlawfully within the United States. It reads:

"That any such Chinese person or persons of Chinese descent convicted and adjudged to be not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a period not exceeding one year, and thereafter removed from the United States as hereinbefore provided."

It was by virtue of this provision of the statute that the commissioner adjudged the defendant to be imprisoned at hard labor in the state prison at San Quentin for two days, and to be thereafter deported to China. To what extent this section of the Geary act may be a violation of articles 5 and 6 of the amended constitution of the United States will be for consideration on the hearing of the appeal, when the question in respect to the validity of the judgment will arise. Its consideration on this motion would be out of place.

The remaining sections of the act of May 5, 1892, have no application to the present case. From this brief statement of its provisions it is apparent that there is nothing in it repealing by implication the provision found in section 13 of the act of September 13, 1888, giving to the defendant the right of appeal from the judgment of conviction of the commissioner. On the contrary, the Geary act, in its first section, in express terms declares: "That all laws now in force prohibiting and regulating the coming into this country of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent, are hereby continued in force for a period of 10 years from the date of this act."

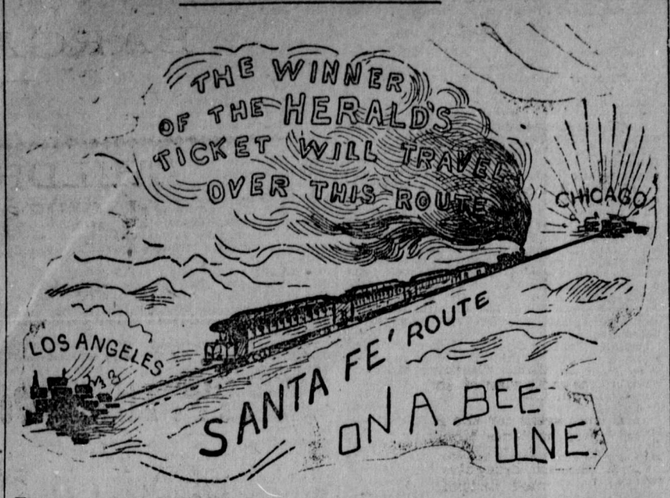
Among the laws in force at the time of the passage of the Geary act, as has been seen, was that provision of the act of September 13, 1888, declaring, "that any Chinese person or person of Chinese descent, found unlawfully in the United States, or its territories, may be arrested upon a warrant issued upon the complaint, under oath, filed by any party on behalf of the United States, by any justice, judge or commissioner of any United States court, and when convicted, upon a hearing, and found and adjudged to be one not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States, such person shall be removed from the United States to the country whence he came. But any such Chinese person convicted before a commissioner of a United States court may, in 10 days from such conviction, appeal to the judge of the district court for the district."

That provision of law is the only provision that I have found in any of the acts of congress in relation to the exclusion of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent, providing for the filing of a verified complaint on behalf of the United States charging a Chinese person or persons of Chinese descent with being unlawfully within the United States or its territories, and for the arrest of such person upon a warrant issued upon such complaint, by any justice, judge or commissioner of any United States court. That it is still in force I consider clear for the reasons already stated, together with the accompanying provision concerning the hearing on the charge, and the accompanying right of appeal in the event of a conviction before the commissioner.

The motion to dismiss the appeal is accordingly denied.

Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills
Act on a new principle—regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Miles' pills speedily cure biliousness, bad tastes, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequalled for men, women and children. Smallest, mildest, surest. Fifty doses 25 cents. Samples free. C. H. Hance, 117 North Spring.

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

JULY 1, 1893.

Name.....

Address.....

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.

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 coupon, 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 coupons must have the name and address of the person voted for plainly written.

THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL

CELEBRATION OF THE COMMENCEMENT YESTERDAY.

A Beautifully Decorated Hall and a Most Interesting Exhibition of the Proficiency of the Pupils. The Prize Winners.

The Cathedral school held its commencement exercises yesterday before a crowd of spectators which filled the large hall so completely that late comers were unable to gain an entrance.

The decorations were more than usually beautiful. Besides the floral offerings brought by friends and relatives of pupils, the hall was charmingly decorated, the work having been entrusted to Messrs. Germain and Mauris.

Right Rev. Bishop Mora, assisted by Father McAuliffe, distributed the prizes, the address being given by Father Hartnett.

The programme, although not a lengthy one, was more than usually entertaining, the music being of an extremely high character.

Probably the most appreciated item was a drill performed by 12 young ladies. The performers were tastefully costumed in gold and white, and went through the motions of gathering an autumn harvest in such a manner as to elicit hearty applause from those present.

Another admired feature was the recitation of the Star-Spangled Banner by 20 of the school pupils. The participants had been wonderfully trained, and their efforts were correspondingly successful.

James Rierdon gave Sherman's March to the Sea in a way which earned him considerable applause, which also rewarded Miss Viola Bell the only graduate, and Edward Curtis.

Bishop Mora then presented the diploma to Miss Viola Bell, the graduating pupil, after which prizes donated by Very Reverend Father Adams, S. G., and friends of the institution were presented to the following pupils:

Girls prizes—Music, gold medal, Viola Bell; proficiency in music, Grace Schilling; improvement in music, Mamie Brown; improvement in music, Emily Curtis; improvement in music, Emma Brown; improvement in music, Ivy Woods; attendance and elocution, Grace Schilling; arithmetic and algebra, Kittie Bell; English history and composition, Emma Brown; catechism and literature, Kittie Purcell; application and word analysis, May Conway; elocution, Lillian McCourtney; arithmetic, Mary Mayrhofer; reading, Hannah Creed; writing, Rosa Keyes; general improvement and grammar, Cecilia O'Hara; arithmetic, Emily Curtis; reading, Ora Woods; United States history, Sarah McNeill; improvement in writing, Lillian Hartnol; spelling, Jennie Alec; catechism, Ellen Read; geography, Sadie Brymer, reading, Katie O'Brien.

Boys' prizes—General excellence, James Reardon; arithmetic and United States history, Thomas Conway; language and geography, Eugene Conway; arithmetic, Joseph Bernard; catechism, Walla Wheeler; spelling, Daniel Shawvath; application, Lawsence Rhor; catechism, George McCourtney; good conduct, Clarence Redman; arithmetic, Elmer Booth; reading, Fred Steele; geography, Eddie Richards; writing, Danah Donegan; reading, Peter Cloa; catechism, Frank Zencher; general improvement, Louis Lederle.

Mr. Louis F. Vetter has dissolved his partnership with Mr. J. A. Dobinson, and will henceforth conduct a real estate, investment and insurance business of his own. Mr. Vetter was for some years local manager for R. G. Dun & Co., and has those fine personal qualities and business ability which insure success, and which have won him a host of warm friends.

DRANE DRAINED THE DUCATS,

And Merick Reynolds is Held Responsible.

Judge Clark Renders a Decision in a Celebrated Case.

The General Manager of the San Pedro Lumber Company Given a Severe Scoring by the Court.

The sensational civil suit of the San Pedro Lumber company et al. vs. Merick Reynolds et al., which has been pending in Judge Clark's department of the superior court for several months, was yesterday decided by him in favor of the company, in accordance with one of the longest opinions ever filed in any case in the county, the document consisting of 51 type-written pages.

Those who have lived in Los Angeles any length of time will remember the sensational flight of C. K. Drane, the bookkeeper of the company at San Pedro, at the time Merick Reynolds was manager of the business, the subsequent discovery of large and systematic defalcations on his part, and the bringing of a suit to hold the manager personally responsible for the defalcations. This is the suit decided by Judge Clark in favor of the lumber company.

The company was organized in 1882, and Mr. Reynolds was employed as its agent and manager of its business outside of San Francisco from the time of its organization until October 9, 1899, when he was discharged.

C. K. Drane was employed by Reynolds as bookkeeper in April, 1886, and acted as such until August, 17, 1889, when he disappeared and has never since been heard from, and his whereabouts remains unknown.

It was not until the 29th of the month that the defendant communicated with President John A. Hooper, informing him of Drane's disappearance, and that in his belief he was short in his accounts and a defaulter.

As a result an examination of the books was made by President Hooper and C. F. Ludgen, an expert accountant, and it was easily discovered that there had been a large defalcation. Before the amount was ascertained, the president demanded security of Mr. Reynolds to cover any loss. He gave it September 25th, assigning 1182 shares of stock of the Rues Mill and Lumber company, 101 shares of the Blum Lumber company, and 111 shares of the San Pedro Lumber company. The last two blocks of stock stood at the time in the name of Talbert as trustee for Emily F. Pope, to whom Reynolds owed $13,000.

The plaintiff claimed that the examination of the books showed a deficiency of upwards of $53,000; that this loss was the result partly of embezzlements and defalcations of other employes of the plaintiff under the management and control of the defendant, and in consequence of his neglect to properly discharge his duties; and partly the result of a variety of fraudulent acts, omissions and breaches of trust, embezzlements and defalcations on the part of Mr. Reynolds nimself.

They asked for an accounting, and the sale of the stock pledged by the defendant, the proceeds to be applied to pay the amount found due from him.

In his answer the defendant admitted that he was the trusted and confidental agent of the company, and admitted an indebtedness much less than that claimed by it, but denied all fraudulent acts on his part.

Mr. Reynolds also filed a cross-complaint alleging that Drane embezzled $53,000 of the company's funds; that not knowing the amount of his own indebtedness he executed the assignment of stock, although there was only due from him less than $20,000. He claims he tendered that amount to the company and demanded a re-transfer of the stock, which was refused; that it is reasonably worth $20,000 and he asks judgment for that amount.

The principal questions involved in the case, which were discussed by counsel in arguments and briefs, were the character and admissability of the evidence adduced to establish the company's loss, the amount of the loss and the defendant's liability therefor, and the legal effect of the defendant's tender of $20,000.

Judge Clark, in his opinion, goes at length into a discussion of these various points, and necessarily examines minutely a multiplicity of transactions. Many of these are detailed, and the various items are passed upon by the court. In some instances the amounts are changed by him to accord with his views of the matter. Thirty-three pages of the opinion are taken up with painstaking examination of the various items making up the defalcations charged, and the court says generally that the preponderance of the evidence establishes that the books and accounts when corrected and balanced show that there should have been on hand in cash the sum of $48,646.92 in excess of the amount actually found to be on hand at the time referred to, and that a loss to the plaintiff of that amount is proven.

He then takes up the discussion of the defendant's liability, and the balance of the opinion is devoted to it. That he is liable for a portion of the amount the court thinks admits of no doubt. To the extent of upwards of $13,009, he thinks the evidence shows, was due directly to the wrongful and fraudulent acts of the defendant, and what became of the balance of the deficiency does not appear clearly from the record.

After instancing numerous transactions to show fraudulent intent on the part of the defendant, the court says:

"That the defendant himself knew he had not acted with honesty and good faith in the discharge of his trust is made evident by his contrite and penitent letter to the president of the plaintiff corporation of date September 28, 1889, in which he states that he begins to realize how ungrateful he has been and how he has sinned, and for the sake of his family begs that he may be pardoned.

The court also quotes from other letters by the defendant acknowledging his culpability and begging for forgiveness, and then says the statements by Reynolds' counsel that nothing could be found on his part but care, industry and open-handed honesty, must be attributed to the belief that the zeal and enthusiasm of counsel has blinded him to the weakness of his client's cause.

Summing up his discussion of the matter, Judge Clark says that to him the case shows that a man had been employed as the managing agent of a corporation, was given the custody of its property and charge of its business, with power to employ and discharge its employees. He agreed that accurate accounts should be kept of the business. The relation continued for seven years. After it had continued for four years he employed a bookkeeper, who continued for three years and then disappeared.

The agent neglected to inform his principal of the disappearance until two weeks thereafter, and then stated his belief that the employee was a defaulter. When told that an examination is to be had he stated that the books were correct up to within four months of the disappearance, and the examination need not go back of that period.

But the examination showed gross irregularities and frauds with many of which the agent was directly connected, and most of which occurred prior to the time he had stated he knew the accounts to be correct and some at a time prior to the employment of the book-keeper. As a result there was a deficiency in cash of about $48,000, a large portion of which was traced directly to the agent.

A close connection between the agent and book-keeper was shown, it appearing that they had had dealings in common, and had been engaged as partners in one or more transactions outside of the principal's business. In one instance, at least, it was known to the agent that the bookkeeper paid one of their partnership debts out of the company's funds and caused an incorrect entry in relation to the matter to be made in the company's books.

If such is not a case, the court asks, where an agent should be required to render an account and explanation it would be difficult to find a case in the books that is. The magnitude of the defalcation itself was an evidence of negligence.

There was such a breach of contract on the part of the defendant, the court holds, such a failure to give to the duties of his employment, a diligent, faithful and honest attention, that he must be held liable for the full amount of the defalcation; that being so the matter of the tender of $20,000 is not important.

The judgment is for the plaintiff in the amount stated, $48,646.92, to which the court adds the amount of the Talbert note of $13,000 and interest, less the amount of dividends that have been paid on or earned by the stock pledged, which must be credited.

MRS. THURBER'S PUG.

It Causes a Row on a Car and the Conductor's Arrest.

Mrs. Inez L. Thurber swore out a complaint charging a Mr. Pierce, conductor of car No. 22, on the Pico Heights, with battery, under which he was arrested and taken before Justice Bartholomew yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Thurber says that the conductor grossly insulted her and put her off his car recently, and she wishes to invoke the law to punish him for his conduct.

Mr. Pierce on the other hand claims that he was justified in assisting the lady from the car. According to his side of the case Mrs. Thurber brought a pug dog on his car, and it was against the rules of the company, unless it should be held in the lap of the owner, He says that he requested the lady to take the dog up if she wished to ride and that she refused to do so. He then said that he would be obliged to put the dog off the car. Mrs. Thurber made some remark which was not calculated to render the conductor any the less determined and he ejected the objectionable canine from the car. This, he says, excited Mrs. Thurber, and she bit him a thump with her hand on the side of the head that made him see stars. He then put the lady from the car and proceeded on his electric way.

Undelivered telegram at the Western Union telegraph office, corner of Court and Main streets, June 40. 1893, for Mrs. Mattie Wheat (colored).

DR. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder

MOST PERFECT MADE.

DR. PRICE'S is distinguished as the only Baking Powder prepared by a Physician of high standing. This guarantees purity and greatest perfection.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, so accurately and scientifically prepared that no other can approach it in leavening power and in making light, sweet, delicious, wholesome bread food.

None so economical, and always full weight.

HAMILTON HELD.

The Irascible Shooting Rancheman Before Justice Bartholomew.

H. K. Hamilton the rancher accused of assaulting with intent to murder Bernard Ganchon and Jos. Camau, last Sunday at Soledad cañon, was examined before Justice Bartholomew yesterday upon the two complaints preferred against him, and held to answer under both. The testimony brought out little that is new beyond the story of the shooting heretofore related in the HERALD.

It was shown that the two Frenchmen were driving sheep past Hamilton's place in the cañon, when he came out from his cabin and told Ganchon that he must give him $5 damages caused by the sheep to his land. The Frenchman said he should see his partner Camau, and they walked down to where he was. Camau said he did not understand English. They testified that Hamilton then pulled a revolver without more ado and began shooting. He fired twice at Camau, hitting him in the stomach, the ball traveling around until it reached the side, when it came out and dropped inside his boot leg. The other ball scratched his thigh. Camau dropped and Hamilton fired three shots at Ganchon but did not wound him. Then Hamilton ran away. Hamilton was put under $2000 bonds in each case, and as he could not give it went to jail.

To Cleanse the System
Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys or liver to a healthy activity without irritating or weakenieg them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

Don't miss the auction of 40 lots at Westlake park, Saturday, July 1st.

Wagon umbrellas, summer lap dusters Foy's old reliable saddlery house, 315 N. Los Angeles.

DIED.

GILBERT—Eleanor Warden, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Gilbert, aged 20 months, at the home of Mr. R. D. Warner, Northwood, Lake Minnetonka. Funeral at chapel, Oakland cemetery, St. Paul, June 21, 11 a.m.

Peculiar

In Combination, Proportion, and Process of Preparation, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom.

Peculiar in strength and economy—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 doses one dollar." Other medicines require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Peculiar in its medicinal merit, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown, and has won the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered."

Peculiar in its "good name at home"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other blood purifiers.

Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad, no other preparation has attained such popularity in so short a time. It

Is Peculiar to Itself.

Peculiar in the originality and effectiveness of its advertising, its methods are continually being copied by competitors.

Peculiar in the way it wins the people's confidence, one bottle always sells another.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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

100 Doses One Dollar

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.

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Want to buy all kinds of

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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.

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6-8 6m

One rounded teaspoonful of Cleveland's Baking Powder does more and better work than a heaping teaspoonful of any other. A large saving on a year's bakings.

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.

AMUSEMENTS.

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And Every Night During the Week, Including Sunday Night, With a Grand Saturday Matinee, a Spectacular Production of

CINDERELLA

Or the Glass Slipper.

MISS GEORGIE WOODTHORPE AS CINDERELLA.

LITTLE GEORGIA COOPER AS THE FAIRY QUEEN.

Prices: 10, 20 and 30 cents. Box Seats, 50 cents.

ATHLETIC PARK. Take electric cars.

BASEBALL!

(CALIFORNIA LEAGUE)

June 28th, 29th & 30th, July 1st & 2d.

LOS ANGELES —VS.— STOCKTON.

Admission 50c, Ladies 25c—Sundays and Holidays Excepted.

Ladies' day, Friday.
Game called Sundays at 2:30 p. m.; other days, 3 p.m. 6-9td

CHURCH OF THE UNITY. Cor. Third and Hill Streets.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 3.

KINZA M. HIRAI,

(Late of Kyoto, Japan,)

Will deliver an elaborately illustrated lecture —ON— "THE REAL JAPAN, UNCOLORED AND UNEXPLORED."

He will wear the complete Japanese costume, changing several times, among other robes the gorgeous full dress of the high priest of the Buddhist temple.

ADMISSION, 50 cents. Tickets at Bartlett's Music House and at the door. 7-1 3t

TURF EXCHANGE. 115½ South Spring Street.

C. E. PENNELL AND J. B. DUKE

Desire to announce to the public that they have opened the

Old Turf Exchange,

AT 115½ S. SPRING ST.

The great racing events at Morris Park will be noted. All admirers of horseflesh and the public in general are respectfully invited to attend. Good odds will be given on all the events, and a full description given on every race. 5-30 5m

NEW VIENNA BUFFET. Court st., bet. Main and Spring sts. F. KERKOW, PROPRIETOR. Free Refined Entertainment.

EVERY EVENING, from 7:30 until 12, and Saturday Matinee from 1 to 4 p. m.

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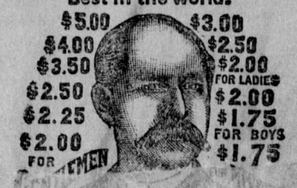

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