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Editor and Proprietor.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1895

**THE PRESS AND THE PEOPLE.**

As it is conceded that the growing good of every American community is largely dependent upon the influence exerted by the press, it is a matter of public concern to consider what that influence is and to what degree its force is felt in the affairs of the community. Such a consideration is especially important to the people of San Francisco at this time. Many enterprises and undertakings are now claiming the attention of the people. It is impossible that each individual should examine all of them for himself and determine how far they are deserving of his support. Most people, therefore, must rely upon the press for information and right conclusions in order to know how to act; and unless they have confidence in what is said in the newspapers, it is evident there can be no harmony, no unity of action in the community, even in those enterprises which are most important to its welfare.

There is a general confidence in the press of San Francisco. If we may judge by recent events, they have not. In the election last fall, for example, the so-called power of the press resulted in a complete fiasco. The vote of the city, if it were affected by the press at all, was affected by the rule of contraries. What the press advised was left undone, and what the press opposed was done. No daily paper in the city supported Mayor Sutro, and yet he was elected by a majority of such magnitude that it may be fairly called stupendous. It was literally overwhelming and was evidently rolled up by a force of public sentiment against which the press was as impotent as an air balloon in a Kansas blizzard.

The huge majority for Sutro was not the only illustration of the impotence of the city journals afforded by the election. In fact, in no single instance did it appear that a candidate was injured by the opposition of the press or aided by its advocacy. This feature of the result of the campaign was so marked that it was widely commented on at the time, and it is still a fair subject for discussion. Indeed it will always remain so until the true explanation is made known, for when the newspapers of a city that reach nearly every voter every day during a long canvass fail to make any impression by the facts they state or the arguments they urge, it is certainly worth considering what is the matter with the press and how it has come to be so out of touch with the people that it has no longer any power either to warn or to direct.

It is evident that no newspaper can have power or influence unless it appeals to the abiding sympathies of mankind for what is good and right; and that if it does appeal to these sympathies it will always have power. Men are attracted by gaudy novelties, but they are not held by them. The fakir can draw a crowd together, but he cannot animate it with a common sentiment. Newspapers that seek only to give a new sensation every day, and pay little or no attention to the permanent interests of men will never be regarded as of serious importance. On the other hand, the paper that seeks to enter the principles of action, the established industries and well-founded interests of men, and gives them the prominence in the affairs of the day which they deserve, is certain to achieve the confidence and win the sympathy of intelligent men, and with that will come power.

It is the ambition of the CALL to be an influential journal, to have weight and influence in the community, to be relied upon as well as to be talked about. To achieve this, it does not seek to be a leader so much as a supporter of leaders. Whenever a new industry is started, a new enterprise launched, a new civic movement begun, or any other undertaking brought forward that tends to the welfare of the city, the State, the Nation or the people, the CALL will support it cordially, not for advertising pay, but for the broad favor of an enlightened people.

**THIRD STREET.**

Persons who object to bonding the city for the purpose of street improvement should look at Third street; they should stumble along the full length of it, gaze on the wretched wrecks of buildings and smell the odors, and then, in the light of all our abominations, an evidence of silturism, a typical disgrace; and serves no good purpose save that of emphasizing the demand for improvement and demonstrating the need of it.

At one end of Third street is the Southern Pacific depot and at the other is the Palace Hotel. It is of necessity therefore one of the main thoroughfares of the city. Hundreds of visitors pass through it every day. Their first sight of San Francisco is this highway that seems and smells like an entrance to the slums. In another year the Coast road will be opened, and then nearly the whole course of Eastern travel from the south will pass through Santa Clara Valley to reach San Francisco at this depot. Third street will then be our reception avenue for tourists, and—oh, ye gods, what a reception it will give!

Save the line of electric-cars and here and there a building whose excellent is reproach to the wrecks around it, there is not upon the street a single evidence of thrift, progress or enterprise, except what is manifest by some merchant who is struggling hard against adverse influences and silturian rents, to make headway in business. The street is ill graded, ill paved, ill repaired and ill cleaned. The sidewalks are narrow, uneven, dirty and disagreeable. The buildings should have been burned for bonfires or torn down to avoid fires long since. In short, every aspect along the way from the depot to Market street suggests a new feeling of disgust, a sense of the villeness of silturism penetrating to the mind through eyes and the nose at every step. And yet it is along this route that all our visitors will come, and from this they will get their first impressions of San Francisco and form their prejudices of its people.

It is not difficult to imagine the evil effects this vile street will have upon us when the Coast road is open and all the host of tourists come through it. Fresh from the citrus fairs and fiestas of beautiful cities of the south, coming to the city through the bloom of Santa Clara Valley, with the glow of the rose gardens of San Jose and the fair parks at Menlo still bright in their minds, they will be borne into the city of the Golden Gate through Third street. Can any man doubt what the result will be? Every judgment will be a condemnation. Every letter that goes East will denounce us. We shall have that street flouted before the world until, like the many dogs of Constantinople, it will be notorious among the nuisances of earth and a reproach to San Francisco all around the globe.

Something must be done for Third street, and it should be done before the Coast route is open. We can never make it a grand avenue, but we can make it a decent thoroughfare—a clean highway. We can pave it properly, cover it with asphalt and keep it in repair. We can clear the sidewalks and make them level and neat. We can purify the atmosphere of the foul odor that permeate it. We can give those who are on it a chance for prosperity. These things the city can do, and

when they are done, perhaps the property-owners will do something. Third street, in fact, is a convincing argument for bonding the city for street improvements, and the argument is so clear that he who runs may read.

**WE AND OUR NEIGHBORS.**

Antioch, at the junction of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers, prefers its claim as the heavy freight terminus of the valley railroad. In addition to its situation at what may be deemed the head of navigation for deep-water ships, it urges the possession of the neighboring Mount Diablo coal mines as an important factor in its claim.

Many considerations will be involved in locating the terminus of the valley road for either freight or passenger business. One thing, however, is certain: the neighborhood of cheap coal, with good shipping facilities, should make Antioch an important business point. The Mount Diablo coal mines have been worked for a generation, producing the cheapest coal that comes to the San Francisco market. Presumably the output could be increased on demand. There is no good reason for importing coal so long as a home supply is available. On the contrary, sound policy prescribes that we should patronize the home product, even though not the best in quality. For many purposes its cheapness may be made to offset its low grade.

It is also possible that the construction of the valley road may make Antioch a convenient shipping point for coal from the newly opened Corral Hollow mines near Livermore. This is a deposit of higher quality, and apparently almost unlimited quantity. A short feeder line might be connected with the valley road some little distance above Antioch.

Cheap coal for San Francisco industrial and household use and the patronage of home industry combine to induce attention to this source of supply. There is a double, or rather a multifold, benefit within sight. We have been for years partly attributing our manufacturing backwardness to dear fuel, and here is a cheap supply at our doors. The development of these mines will start the wheels of our factories and the employes of each will become the customers of the other. Every new industry makes a place for another, and so the ball will keep rolling until California becomes a self-sustaining community.

In all things the purpose should be to trade with our neighbors as much as possible. California has remained for years comparatively poor and scant of population because it has gone abroad for what it could and should produce at home. There is one of the largest straw and manilla paper mills of California in this same little town of Antioch. It is running now with half a force. Many other mills in the State are closed down. Meantime we are importing papers. This offends the grammar of business. It is only one instance of many. It is time for a change, and the CALL proposes to be a factor in bringing it about.

**THE INCOME TAX.**

The first Monday in March has come and gone, and with it has also come and gone the time within which the citizens of the United States have been required to make statements of their respective incomes under the odious and unpopular income tax law—If it be a law. There are many thousands of our most law-abiding citizens who have not made these statements and who will not, because they deem the statute which seeks to compel them so to do itself illegal, and hence who will be in sympathy with us in our determination to resist every step in the process toward enforcement of this abominable tax by appeal to the courts of proper jurisdiction and of ultimate resort.

It is not our intention in this or any other matter to violate the laws of the land while conceding them to be such, nor to engage in any opposition to them for the mere sake of litigation. Our resistance to the income-tax law is based upon the firm and honest conviction that it is not a law in truth and fact when tested by those reasons of liberty, equality and justice which the constitution has established. The contest will be an entirely friendly one, with the sole and single purpose of determining whether or not this unequal and unpopular measure is a binding law. It is the right of every citizen, and not alone his right but his duty, to resist every inroad upon his liberties which in good faith he thinks unjustified by the constitution. In all loyalty and devotion to our Government, we shall contest the imposition of this tax until the highest courts in the land have ruled upon its validity.

There is already on the way to the United States Supreme Court a case in which the issue of the legality of this tax may possibly be decided. It is an injunction suit brought by one John C. Moore, a banker of New York City, against John S. Miller, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to restrain him from attempting to collect the income tax. This suit is in the progress of that case the direct issue as to the validity of the law has not been presented, the lower courts deciding that it could not be reached by an injunction proceeding. The Supreme Court may adhere to this view, and hence that suit may fail to be decisive of the real controversy. By direct resistance to the law at every point where its enforcement is tried, the exact question cannot be long avoided, and sooner or later we shall have the court of last resort face to face with it and with no recourse but to decide it finally and fairly to be a law or to be of none effect and void. To ward off this issue and decision we shall steadfastly stand our ground. It is the confidence that the income tax will be related to the brick-and-brace shelf set apart for those statutes which have come in conflict with the Federal constitution.

**NO MORE STREET-GRABBING.**

The Board of Supervisors has passed to print an order imposing punishment by imprisonment from three to six months on any one who begins work involving the tearing up or obstruction of public streets without giving forty-eight hours' notice. Now let us give notice. It is a rough and ready ordinance, but it is a necessary one. There has been too much grabbing of public streets by corporations under cover of night. We have seen such work done in forcible defiance of the city authorities for want of an ordinance to fit the case in the opinion of one or another department of the city government. A street railroad, corporation can well afford to gain its end at the expense of a fine or civil suit, but directors, bosses and employes will be slow to risk a term in jail. As regards the convenience of corporations the public convenience is the first consideration, and street railroad companies do not decide upon and require new lines in such a hurry that they cannot give two days' notice of intention.

**HYDRAULIC MINING.**

The Debris Commission has indefinitely suspended the permission granted to the Hustler Company, near Cherokee, Nevada County, to carry on hydraulic mining. This is due to the bad condition of the

company's dam, which will no longer retain the debris. This action will be gratifying and encouraging to those who favor hydraulic mining as well as to those who oppose it for fear of damage to valley settlers. It shows that the Debris Commission is attending to business; that its supervision is a guarantee of the proper regulation of hydraulic mining. It will inspire confidence in the operation of the law upon which the continuance of such mining depends. The number of applications for permits now before the commission indicates the activity which will soon prevail in that line of production. It is a golden prospect for California. The number of protests against the restraining works of certain companies also show that a close popular supervision is maintained that, in co-operation with the commission, may be depended upon to keep things straight. Everything is working in the right way.

**PERSONAL.**

Ex-Sheriff E. W. Kay of Visalia is at the Grand.  
A. Harris, a Madison merchant, is a guest at the Grand.  
O. Steenberg, a ranch-owner of Brentwood, is at the Lick.  
E. D. Beard, a merchant of Napa, is registered at the Grand.  
J. H. Einhorn, a merchant of Santa Rosa, is at the California.  
Dr. W. D. Rodgers of Watsonville is registered at the Occidental.  
J. R. Lane, a merchant of Calico, arrived at the Grand yesterday.  
G. W. Chandler, a lumberman of San Jose, is registered at the Grand.  
C. I. Marshall, a prominent resident of Everett, Wash., is a guest at the Lick.  
L. Delano, the owner of a large granite quarry at Rocklin, is at the Lick.  
F. L. Goss of the Goss Printing Press Company, Chicago, is at the Palace Hotel.  
Albert Hanson, a lumberman of Redwood City, registered at the Lick yesterday.  
Joseph G. McCarthy of the Virginia Chronicle, State Printer of Nevada, is in the city.  
J. F. Tourtelote, a wealthy resident of Minneapolis, Minn., is at the Palace with his wife.  
George Tattersall, manager of the Stockton Woolen-mills, was in the city yesterday on a business trip.  
E. S. Rothchild and bride of Portland, who were recently married in the Palace Hotel, have returned from a trip south.  
E. W. Holmes, formerly captain of the Umatilla but now of the Portland, who has been in the hospital for a couple of weeks, is again at the Lick.

**PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.**

Mrs. Jefferson Davis has recently regained some property in New Orleans which belonged to her husband before the war and was confiscated by the United States. The property was bought by her in 1862, and in 1869, when Mrs. Davis and her daughters got possession of it. They are now asking the parish of New Orleans to remit the unpaid taxes for some years before they became its owners.

Mayor Denny of Indianapolis was asked by the Mayor of Wilmington, Del., to participate in a convention of mayors, but replied that he did not care to attend, as Indianapolis had the best city government on earth; that there was no reason for him to go to a convention and that other cities had the privilege of investigating the city's charter and profiting accordingly.

Prince Kung, China's Foreign Affairs Minister, has been for years almost a wreck from over-indulgence in opium-smoking. From the efforts of his enemies resulted in his overthrow some years ago he took to the pipe for comfort and forgetfulness, and kept it up.

Alphonse Daudet's son's marriage with Victor Hugo's favorite granddaughter, Jeanne, did not last long. They have just been divorced for incompatibility of temper after two years of married life.

Secretary Carlisle is to make a series of speeches in Kentucky after the adjournment of Congress.

**SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS.**

Mamma—You and your little visitors are doing nothing but sitting around and looking miserable. Why don't you play something?  
Little Daughter—We is playin'.  
Mamma—Play what?  
Little Daughter—We is playin' that we is growed up.—Good News.  
Tommy Bingo—Sister had her young man call to see her last night, and he was peeping through the window looking at them, when ma came along and stopped me.  
Willie Silmsom—What did she do?  
Tommy Bingo—She took a look.—Tid-Bits.  
Merchant (to clerk applying for a situation)—So you speak French and English?  
Clerk—And Dutch in the bargain.  
Merchant—We have no dealings with Dutch men; therefore, I will take one-third of your salary.—Plauderecke.

"As to the question of sidesaddles, madam," ventured the reporter, as delicately as he could, "what will probably be the—position of the coming woman?"  
"As to the question of saddles, sir," replied the president of the woman's convention, with considerable asperity, "the coming woman, if she feels like it, will take both sides."—Chicago Tribune.

Mabel (blushfully)—Papa, did the Count call upon you to-day on a rather important matter?  
Papa—(still more blushfully)—You consented?  
Papa—Well, not until he had given me a note for sixty days to show for the amount.—Town Topics.

**THE GOVERNMENT WILL PAY.**

How Accounts of Debt Can Be Squared in Hawaii.

If a man has run himself deeply in debt in Honolulu or any other part of Hawaii, and is unable to pay, and therefore cannot secure his passport, and his friends, no matter how anxious he may be to depart, there is still a way open for him which works like a charm. He can become an enthusiastic royalist, get himself deported, and have his debts paid by the Government. At least that is the plan which is being put in operation with the Dole Government at the present time.

Frank L. Hoogs, editor of the Paradise of the Pacific, and city editor of the Honolulu Advertiser, who arrived on the Australia last Saturday, in speaking of deportations and exiles from the islands last night, said:  
"It is a fact that many of the men who were mixed up in the last attempted revolution and who have since been deported, or will be deported, are deeply in debt in Honolulu and could not under ordinary circumstances have secured their passports to leave the islands. But, while the fact I am alluding to has not been generally published, it is in operation with the Dole Government at the present time. The Government will be paid the full amounts of the debts against the exiles. This would seem no more than just, because otherwise the law against disloyal citizens would work a hardship on the creditors who may be loyal and true to the existing regime. They would lose their money and would have no further recourse against the debtors."

**A SCHOONER'S TROUBLE.**

The schooner Albion arrived yesterday morning from Suislaw with Captain Olsen and a crew of two. Off the Suislaw the vessel struck on a rock, damaging her timbers slightly, and after she was refloated the crew refused to go in her, on the ground that it was in operation with the Captain Olsen secured two men, and sailed for San Francisco, arriving here without trouble.

The Hindoes have no word for friend, because they use the word brother instead.

**AROUND THE CORRIDORS.**

"Would you be Mayor of San Francisco again, Ellert, if the opportunity presented itself?" inquired a politician of the ex-Mayor as they met in the corridor of the Palace Hotel yesterday.  
"No, str," answered Mr. Ellert.  
"Why?"  
"Simply because the duties are so harassing and tiresome that it is a good thing to get a rest, and after a man has been Mayor of this city one term he feels like resting the remainder of his lifetime. Excuse me, I've had all I want."  
"But think of the distinction you are bound to acquire!"  
"Ah, true. But think of the several thousand gutter-snipe politicians you have to cater to. I know what I am talking about when you come to San Francisco affairs, for I have been here thirty-eight years ago and have never been east of Ogden nor west of the Seal Rocks. It is about all a man wants to do to attend to his own private business and do it to his satisfaction. After one gets through with that he is ready to go home and cool off by reading the daily newspapers, which keep well up with the times and politics."  
"My political schooling has been of value to me, but there will have to be a considerable renovating before I would advise a young man to tie himself down to it for life. To be sure, there are some good features about it, as is the



"I DO NOT CARE TO BE MAYOR AGAIN," SAID MR. ELLERT.  
[Sketched from life for the "Call" by Nonkivell.]

case in most anything. That's one reason I like the CALL. It is frank to admit that San Francisco, with all her faults, has some good points, and some very good ones at that. That is a novelty in San Francisco journalism.

"It is a novelty to complain of everything in the city limits, and the man who can find time to admit that there is an occasional redeeming trait is a good citizen, because he is not a pessimist. Whenever anything is done well the CALL lauds it and never makes any bones about it. That is the right way to do it, which will in the end win for the journal a magnificent following among the progressive citizens. The clean-up suggested by that paper will do the city good; and when the new road is built the people of progress will see the State rising out of her torris and shaking off her chains."

The ex-Mayor recovered himself here and remarked that he was getting in a little deep and drifting off the line. "But," he concluded, "what I said was not wanting to be Mayor of San Francisco again goes. Once is not often, but it is enough. It is all that one man can stand."

"The Mardi Gras festival in New Orleans this year was probably a grand success, but I doubt if it created more excitement than did the recent phenomenal snowstorm in that city," said B. L. Elliott, an Eastern visitor-guest, at the Occidental yesterday. "I was in the city at the time, and the antics of a lot of school-children when the first snow of the season puffed in its appearance in the East, was no comparison to the unbounded hilarity of the Crescent City people. The snowfall occurred during the night, and the next day was universally observed as a holiday. The public buildings were closed, as were also about all the wholesale and retail business houses. The snowfall amounted to about nine inches in the city, and was such a relief to the people in a city totally unprepared for such an emergency. At first sleighs were few in number, but the fertile minds of those bent upon having sport soon improvised structures for the occasion. They were made in every conceivable size and shape, one man appearing in the street behind a fast trotter attached to a dry-goods box mounted upon two pieces of gas pipe. The whole city was alive with the sport, and the first night all the theaters were closed. It will be many years before the residents of New Orleans will forget the winter of 1894-95."

"Talk about there being no longer any money in raising oranges," said R. A. Arnold of Los Angeles to the Grand yesterday, "my proposition is ridiculous. I know of one man who will this year make a small fortune from a forty-acre tract. He is L. E. Waite of Highland, who owns a magnificent grove of Washington nels, the trees being seven years old. Only the two outside rows had been picked when I last heard from the grove and they had yielded 800 boxes, or an average of six boxes to the tree. As there are 100 trees to the acre it will be seen that this average would show a yield of 600 boxes to that amount of ground, and that at present prices would bring the owner in a revenue of about \$1350 an acre. I am reliably informed that this is not an isolated case, but that there are many other groves which will show up equally as well."

"The people of Phoenix, Arizona, are getting ready to give the biggest 'blowout' ever attempted in the West," said G. M. Holton of that city at the Palace yesterday. "Last week the body of the late Senator Thomas was here, completed that city and there is a wonderful show of activity in commercial affairs in consequence. Three years have been consumed in building the line from Ash Fork, on the Arizona and Pacific road, to Phoenix, via Prescott. Now that the road has been secured at a nominal cost builders say that hundreds of new structures will go up in Phoenix within the next year or two."

"This thing of receiving letters of condolence is getting to be rather tiresome to me," said Warden Hale of San Quentin at the Palace yesterday. "Since the recent trouble at Folsom a number of my friends have got the idea into their heads to be sure with me, and as a consequence it has consumed a good deal of my time in replying to sympathetic letters from my friends and assuring them that the record of the San Quentin was not being lost a prisoner under my management as is yet unborn."

There were many callers at the Occidental Hotel yesterday to bid Mr. and Mrs. San W. Forman and daughter good-bye prior to their departure for China. The family took passage on the Gaelic, and Mr. Forman said just prior to leaving that they would probably be absent three or four months. Captain Healey took a large party of guests aboard the revolving cutter down the bay quite a distance to give the departing couple a hearty good-speed on their journey.

**A Pioneer's Body Cremated.**

The body of Charles Cole Knox, the pioneer who died in the city on the 1st inst., was cremated at Cypress Lawn Cemetery in San Mateo County last Sunday. The funeral services were conducted very quietly at the late residence of the deceased, 214 Eleventh street. After the brief ceremony the body was removed to the crematory at Cypress Lawn, attended by many sorrowing friends. Mr. Knox was 67 years old. He was a business man of high integrity, and was well thought of by all who knew him.

**THEY ACCOMPLISHED LITTLE**  
THE COMMITTEE FOR THE RELIEF OF THE UNEMPLOYED AD-JOURN SINE DIE.

PRACTICABLE MEASURES FOR RELIEVING THE NEEDY WERE NOT AGREED UPON.

The citizens' committee of twenty-one, which was appointed by Mayor Sutro some time ago to devise ways and means for the relief of the unemployed men in the city, held another, and its last, meeting in Mayor Sutro's office yesterday afternoon. There were only seven members of the committee present—Messrs. George K. Fitch, James R. Kelly, I. G. Truman, James H. Barry, H. H. Reid, John M. Reynolds and M. McGlynn. The meeting was called to order by James R. Kelly.

Mr. Reynolds on behalf of the committee on raising funds reported that two canvassers had been appointed and had already begun work. So far \$145 had been subscribed, the most of which had been given by members of the committee. It had been arranged to have letters sent out ahead of the canvassers to persons upon whom they would call stating the necessity for assisting the deserving unemployed.

Mr. Kelly here arose and said that while he did not wish to throw cold water upon the movement to assist the deserving poor he did want to say that he considered it a waste of time to come to the meetings. No result had been accomplished. Furthermore, he said that people generally, he understood, were saying that the present was an inappropriate time for the movement, and that there were fewer men out of employment at present than ever before, and that it was too late in the season. Unemployed men can be found, he said, at all times in large cities, and he did not think there was any distress among working people in this city. He moved that the committee adjourn sine die.

Secretary Reynolds read a protest against the inactivity shown by certain members of the committee and denounced their action inhuman and disgraceful.

Mr. Kelly expressed some indignation at the reading of the letter and its insinuations. He said he had as good a name in the daily newspapers, which keep well up with the movement in every way, "I have a contempt for such cold-blooded language," he added.

Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Tannian then had a spat, because the latter held similar views to Mr. Kelly. James H. Barry said he had no doubt about destitution in the city and that thousands were out of work, but if the committee could do nothing to help them he would not be interested. He believed legislative measures should be taken to make the unemployed self-supporting. Mr. McGlynn said he knew there were more mechanics out of work now than ever before.

After some discussion the motion to adjourn sine die was carried.

As to the expense which had been incurred in the registration bureau, the members of the committee said they would stand their share of the amount.

**PROF. FARRAND'S GREAT DISCOVERY.**

Said to Have Found a Positive Cure for Asthma and Hay Fever.

Among the few really eminent botanists of America, Professor Farrand of Vermont easily stands in the front rank, and a discovery that he has recently made will do much to add to his fame.

After long research he has found a happy combination of herbs and leaves that contain the peculiar health-giving qualities of the famous Adirondack regions, where diseases of the respiratory system are unknown. He has given great relief, and 73 per cent of the cases reported a perfect cure of asthma, some of them seemingly hopeless cases.

This Adirondack asthma cure is now offered to the public generally by the Dr. Howard Company, box 27, Boston, Mass. It comes in a mail-labeled box for 50 cents. They do not want pay from those whom they do not cure, and will return the money to any whom Adirondack asthma cure fails to benefit. This remarkable offer should be accepted at once by any of our readers who have asthma or other respiratory diseases.

BACON Printing Company, 508 Clay street.  
STRONG household candy, 15c lb. Townsend's.  
J. F. CUTLER'S OLD BOURBON—This celebrated whisky for sale by all first-class druggists and grocers. Trademark—Star within a shield.

CUT-IT-UP: heals wounds, burns and sores as if by magic; one application cures poison oak; it relieves pain and abates inflammation.

THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE BUILDING can do so advantageously to themselves by entrusting their building improvements to Jas. E. Wolfe, architect, Flood building. Specialties in flats.

**In the Interest of His Section.**

The Guadalupe Reporter is working very assiduously for the interests of the community in which it is published. The editor, Charles A. Dismore, is an energetic and wide-awake newspaper man.

Hood's Sarsaparilla positively cures even when all the other medicines fail. It has a record of successes unequalled by any other medicine. Be sure to get only Hood's. It makes pure blood.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while Teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, always cures Wind Colic, reduces the Bowels and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are the simplest, quickest and most efficient remedy for Bronchitis, Asthma and Throat Diseases.

The Japanese are now getting used to glass. At first the glass in railway car windows had to be smeared with streaks of white paint to keep passengers from peering their heads through it.

**ISN'T IT FUNNY?**

—that the prices advertised as "special reductions," "cut prices," etc., are higher than "Our Regular Mission-street Prices?" It's a fact, though, and we'll prove it if you'll take the trouble to compare.  
Carpets and Furniture.

**INDIANAPOLIS FURNITURE CO.**  
750 Mission St.

**DRY GOODS.**  
**CITY OF PARIS**

**DEPARTMENT.**

**CURTAIN**

50 Pairs FRINGED TAPESTRY PORTIERS, good value at \$5, to close at..... **\$3.75** Per Pair  
25 Pairs HANDSOME TAPESTRY PORTIERS, regular price \$6.75, to close at..... **\$5.50** Per Pair  
50 Pairs FRENCH BAG-DAD PORTIERS, regular price \$5, to close at..... **\$4.50** Per Pair  
50 Pairs IRISH POINT CURTAINS, regular price \$4, to close at..... **\$3.50** Per Pair  
75 Pairs IRISH POINT CURTAINS, regular price \$8.50, \$9 and \$9.50, to close at..... **\$7.50** Per Pair

**BALANCE OF OUR STOCK OF SMYRNA RUGS**  
To Close at Tremendous Reductions.

**G. VERDIER & CO.,**  
S. E. Cor. Geary St. and Grant Ave., S. F.

**VILLE DE PARIS**  
BRANCH HOUSE,  
223 SOUTH BROADWAY,  
LOS ANGELES.

**FURNITURE**  
FOR  
**4 ROOMS**  
**\$90.**

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**SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.**

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION of applicants for teachers' certificates (High School, Grammar and Primary grades and special certificates) will commence at the Normal School building, Powell at, near Clay, on SATURDAY, March 16, at 9 A. M. Applicants who wish to pass an examination for High School certificates or special certificates will send notice to this office on or before March 9.

In compliance with the State school law of 1891 and continued Amendments, the examination fee of \$2 in advance. Applicants who intend taking the examination must register prior to the commencement of the same, and no fees will be received on that date. Some additions have been made to the schedule required for grammar and primary certificates, and changes have been made in the schedule for special certificates. Information on same may be obtained at the office of the Board of Education.

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