NEW TO-DAY—DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS

OF

NEW

SPRING DRESS GOODS!

To-day we make a special offering of eight choice lines from our MAGNIFICENT NEW SPRING STOCK OF COLORED DRESS GOODS, which for BEAUTY, STYLISHNESS and EXTREME LOWNESS OF PRICE are

INCOMPARABLY THE BEST VALUES IN THE CITY.

At 25 Cents.
175 pieces 36-inch ALL-WOOL PLAIN and MOTTLED LADIES' CLOTH, at 25c a yard.

At 25 Cents.
142 pieces 36-inch ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT CHECK SPRING SHADES, at 25c a yard.

At 40 Cents.
87 pieces 40-inch FINE ALL-WOOL DRESS GOODS, in black and white and gray and black, at 40c a yard.

At 40 Cents.
92 pieces 38-inch FANCY PIN-HEAD CHECKS, in a full line of shades, at 40c a yard.

At 50 Cents.
141 pieces 40-inch SILK and WOOL and ALL-WOOL FANCY CHEVIOTS, new mixtures, at 50c a yard.

At 75 Cents.
157 pieces 40-inch FINE ALL-WOOL and SILK and WOOL DRESS GOODS, in Crepons, Broche, Polka Dot, Checks, Stripes and Mixed Effects, at 75c a yard.

At 85 Cents.
27 pieces 40-inch FINE ALL-WOOL CHEVIOTINE CHECKED DRESS SUITING, stylish effects, at 85c a yard.

At $1.00.
52 pieces 50-inch EXTRA FINE ALL-WOOL FRENCH CREPON SUITING, broche effects, at $1 a yard.

REMNANTS! REMNANTS! REMNANTS!

The week's VAST ACCUMULATION of Short Lengths and Remnants will be cleared out

AT HALF PRICE TO-DAY.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.
MURPHY BUILDING,
Market Street, corner of Jones,
SAN FRANCISCO.

WHERE ARE THE LETTERS?

POSTAL INSPECTORS ARE TRYING TO SOLVE AN INTERESTING PROBLEM.

THE MISSING PRESS CLUB INVITATIONS ARE NOW BEING TRACED.

The missing Press Club invitations to the members of the Bohemian Club are causing considerable stir in postoffice circles. Although no formal complaint was made by the president of the club, still Postmaster McCoppin thought enough about the matter to call in the assistance of the Postoffice Inspectors. The latter have not quite finished their labors, but nevertheless have learned enough to satisfy themselves that the missing letters of invitation never reached the Postoffice. There were over 600 of them written out, enveloped and stamped; of this number only some 150 reached their destination. Consequently $8 worth, or over, of stamps went astray with the letters.

What became of those letters, therefore, is the question that is worrying Postmaster McCoppin, the Postal Inspectors, Secretary Donald of the Press Club, and in fact all the members of the Press and Bohemian clubs generally.

"The invitations were never mailed in this office," said Postmaster McCoppin yesterday. "They were lost or stolen either before or after leaving the clubrooms. The man to whom they were given to mail says he delivered them to some one in the Postoffice, and did not put them in the regular mailing-box. No such thing was done, to the knowledge of any one in the Postoffice. Supposing, for the sake of argument, all those letters had been mailed, what chance was there for any one carrier or sorter to get rid of 400 of them? The idea is absurd on the face of it. Those invitations were never mailed."

"The invitations were mailed all right," said Secretary Donald last evening. "Mr. Worrell, a gentleman in whom I have the greatest confidence, assisted me in the getting out of the invitations. He took them to the Postoffice when completed and mailed them himself. I employ Mr. Worrell only occasionally, but he came to me with the highest recommendations, and when he tells me he mailed those letters I am satisfied that he did so."

The matter, therefore, stands in this way: The postal authorities are satisfied that the missing invitations were never mailed, and Secretary Donald is positive they were. In the meantime the Postoffice Inspectors are on the scent and the facts of the case will soon be known.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Charles C. and Sarah J. Knox to Newton B. Knox, lot on S line of Eighteenth street, 130 E of Noe, E 25 by S 114; $5.

Edward M. Sweeney and Philip Reichert to G. C. Groezinger and P. H. Anson, lot on E line of Folsom street, 215 S of Twenty-second, S 22:6 by E 122:6; $10.

The M. Morgenthau Co., a corporation, to Bessie J. Hetzer, lot on E line of Bryant avenue, 235 N of Twenty-second street, N 25 by E 100; $10.

James R. and Eliza T. Wilson to William H. and Susan M. Roussel, lot on E line of Dolores street, 136 N of Twenty-third, N 25 by E 117:6; $10.

Joseph M. and Eliza K. Comerford to Hugh and Amanda J. Anderson, lot on N line of Day street, 150 E of Dolores, E 25 by N 114; $10.

Hugh and Amanda J. Anderson to Joseph M. Comerford, lot on NW line of San Jose avenue, 55:4¼ NE of Thirtieth street, NE 26:10½, W 96, S 25, E 87; $10.

John T. Donaldson to Edgar D. Peixotto, lot on W line of Sanchez street, 98 S of Army, S 22 by W 80; $1.

Charles F. Doe to same, same; $1.

W. E. and Elsie K. Davis, F. W. and Gertrude D. Van Sicklen, Ed C. and Ethel A. Hodges to Rebecca Martin, lot on SE line of Silver street, 145 SW of Second, SW 50 by SE 75; $10.

E. and C. Magner to Joseph Magner, lot 149, on W line of Rhode Island street, 379 S of Yolo, S 54 by W 100; $10.

William H. Bailey to J. A. Miller, lot on N line of Nevada street, 50 W of De Haro, W 25 by N 100; lot on N line of Nevada street, 100 E of Rhode Island, E 25 by N 100; lot on N line of Eleventh avenue, 100 W of M street, W 100 by N 100, block 209, Central Park Homestead, and lots 21 to 24, block 211, O'Neil & Haley Tract; $10.

Real Estate and Development Company to Anders Hendrickson, lot on W line of Carolina street, 100 N of Twenty-third (Nevada), N 25 by W 100; grant.

Same to Augusta Erlandson, lot on E line of De Haro street, 100 N of Twenty-third (Nevada), N 25 by E 100; grant.

Sol and Dora Getz to Leonora B. Moldrup, lot on W line of Eleventh avenue, 200 S of I street, S 25 by W 120; $10.

Robert E. and Jane M. Neil, E. H. and Stella W. Prentice to Rufus S. Cross, lot on E line of Forty-seventh avenue, 250 S of S street, S 25 by E 120; $10.

Patrick Dunn to Charles F. Kispert, lot on NE line of Seventeenth avenue south, 300 SE of N street south, SE 50 by NE 100, block 330, Case Tract; $10.

Agostino Casassa to Giuseppe Risso, lot on NE corner of Theresa street and Alemany avenue, SE 86, NE 100, NW 79, SW 100:6, lots 150 and 151, Academy Tract; $200.

Isaias W. Hellman to Maurice Dore, undivided half of lots 1 to 15, block 6, Pioche and Robinson's subdivisions San Miguel ranch; grant.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

E. H. and Anne M. Flora of Oakland to Hermann Kower of Oakland, lot on W line of Myrtle street, 101 S of Twenty-fourth, S 25 by W 122, being a portion of lot 18, block 635, Map of Market-street lots, Oakland; $10.

A. M. Benham, W. R. Thomas and Charles J. Raleigh (by Calvin B. White, Sheriff), to Dudley C. Bates, lot on N line of East Seventeenth street, 135 W of Twenty-fourth avenue, W 37:6 by N 150, being the E half of lot 5, block J, subdivision 50 Associates' Tract, East Oakland; $600.

Mary Brannan of Oakland to Francis P. Small of Oakland, lot on SW line of East Ninth street, 75 NW of Twenty-seventh avenue, NW 25 by SW 125, being lot 12, block K, Knowles and Potter subdivision of Kennedy Tract, East Oakland; $10.

Hugh S. Smith to Addie L. Smith of Oakland, lot on NW line of Fifth avenue, 185 SW of East Ninth street, SW 50, NW 140, SW 65, NW 10, NE 115, SE 150, to beginning, block 4, Clinton, East Oakland; gift.

Marie L. S. Vincent of Oakland to Julia Bouquet of San Francisco, lot on N line of Dennison street, 95 W of Park avenue, W 20 by N 100, block A, Shell Mound Tract, East Oakland; also lot on W line of Park avenue, 37 N of Dennison street, N 34 by W 95, block A, same, East Oakland; also lots on NE line of East Eleventh street, 60 SE of Twenty-fifth avenue, SE 140 by NE 100, lots 17 to 21 and a portion of lot 22, block F, Knowles & Potter subdivision, Kennedy Tract, East Oakland; $10.

Sarah A. McKee to William Smith of Alameda, lot on W line of Grove street, 40 S of Mariposa, S 42 by W 120, lot 17, block 5, McKee Tract, Oakland Township; $5.

David Johns of Alameda to Llewellyn Owen of Alameda, lots 15 and 16, block B, corrected map of Linda Rosa Tract, Brooklyn Township (quitclaim deed); $600.

People's Home Savings Bank to James Prideaux of Oakland, lot on SW corner of Fifth and Clay streets, W 79:9 by S 25, portion of block 45, record of 549 d 296, Oakland; $10.

Nellie F. Cook of San Francisco to Mary A. Beckwith (executrix of estate of Eleazer Beckwith) of Oakland, lot on NW line of Twenty-third avenue, 139:6 NE from the point of intersection of NW Twenty-third avenue and the projection SE of SE line of E Fifteenth street, thence NE 46, NW 150, SW 46, SE 150 to beginning, East Oakland; $10.

San Francisco Savings Union to Felix Marcuse of Alameda, lot on W line of Sherman street, 110 N of Pacific avenue, N 40, W 150, S 12, E 40, S 28, E 110 to beginning; also portion of lots 8 to 13, block F, map of 144 lots in Page Tract, Alameda, $10.

Israel Jacobs of San Francisco to John Gale, lot on N line of Santa Clara avenue, 128:4 W of Park street, W 34:8 by N 99:11½; also portion of lots 10 and 11, subdivision block 48, adjacent to Encinal, Alameda; $10.

Builders' Contracts.

M. H. de Young with Peter Crichton, to build on lot on S W corner of Polk and Sutter streets, S 120 by W 68:9, all work except mantels, plumbing and sewers) $31,500.

P. Braunbeck with Robert Trost, to build on lot on S line of Thirtieth street, 125:6 E of Laidley, 35 by 125; $1500.

Agnes J. Jones with J. Norris, to build residence on lot commencing 192:6 from Washington and Scott streets, W 27:6 by N 127:8¼, all work except painting and plumbing; $4614.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

PALACE HOTEL.

C L Houston, Astoria	I Anderson, Rossland Or
I S Bryon, Rossland, Or	Miss Evans, Tacoma
Mrs Evans, Tacoma	H C Henry, Seattle
M P Connery, Buffalo	B H Phillips, Buffalo
L W Walcott, Gr Rapids	W D Lee & w, Athol
Miss Martin, Boston	W K Freeman, N Y
A J Levy & w, Chicago	W H Sears, N Y
W Barker & fam, Troy	Mrs W F Ellis, Cal
Miss Parks, Cal	J Sheakley, Sitka
W A McGregor, Detroit	T Clifton, London
J E E Dickson, Montreal	L A Steiger, San Jose
Mrs C Palmer, N Y	W M Hicks, & w, N Y
T Woolstein & w, Chgo	T T Lane, Angel Camp
G G Barker & w, Wash	Miss Lisson, Wash
C D Ogburn & w, N C	J G McCarthy, Carson
Miss W McCarthy, Carson	H M Donnell, Shasta
F D Wolfrou, N Y	

NEW WESTERN HOTEL.

J R Smith, Newark, N J	N R Gordon, Ill
Miss Eva Smith, San Jose	J C Williams, San Jose
R Evans, San Jose	Andy Kidder, San Jose
J M Pratt, Tenn	C H Hanover, Chicago
L J Powers, New Orleans	Wm Meredith, Buffalo
A D Lidenham, Angel Isl	G Pachell, San Rafael
H R Burlingame, Seattle	W J Cartwright&w, Seattl
J C Tarbox, New Whatcm	Wm Western, Victoria
Joseph Grapson, Wash	F A Whitehead, Seattle
J C Williams, Seattle	Captain B L Tilton, N Y
Mrs W G Gillespie, Wash	A L Hixon, Fresno
Charles Ward, Grup Gulch	L A Waston, Rosebrg, Or
Hugh Murchie, Nev City	Patrick King, Ireland

GOODFELLOW SAYS HE WILL STICK.

HE WAS NAMED EXECUTOR OF THE FAIR WILL AND PROMISES TO STAY WITH IT.

THE CASE OF JOSHUA HENDY.

A MAN MAY MAKE AN UNJUST WILL IF HE SEES FIT AND IS SOUND IN MIND.

"Oh, go right ahead, we don't mind what is printed as coming from the other side," said W. S. Goodfellow yesterday, when the criticisms of Mr. Knight and Mr. Heggerty upon certain peculiarities of the Fair will were called to his attention.

"I don't care what they say," he continued, "and certainly will not take the trouble to answer their criticisms in the papers. I assure you, however, that I did not care to fool round with Uncle Jim Fair's estate, but now that he has stuck me in as executor I shall remain and see it through. I shall make it stick, too, you can be sure of that.

"Mr. McEnerney has taken the burden from my shoulders for the time being, but I intend to give the case my personal attention shortly."

The setting aside of the verdict in the Hendy will case, the contest of which was based upon allegations of unsound mind and undue influence, is given an added interest to lawyers and others in view of the prospective contest of the Fair will on these same allegations.

"James G. Fair was a keen, clear-headed business man, the last man in the city to be suspected of being insane," said Mr. Goodfellow. "No one thought of suggesting such a thing during his lifetime nor of any one influencing him in the least degree against his inclination.

"The case of Joshua Hendy has nothing in common with that of James G. Fair," said Mr. Heggerty yesterday. "Hendy, at his death, was at the head of a big manufacturing concern, which was a demonstration in itself that his head was all right. His will was contested by his brothers, who felt aggrieved at the testator's neglect. Now, a man is not expected to provide for his brothers unless he wishes to. The case of Fair is entirely different, you see. Here his own children are left subject to the whims and good behavior of strangers, so to speak. And as to his mental condition, he was old, he was sick and had been so for a long time, and he was daily and continually under the influence of whisky."

Nowlin & Fassett and Judge Cotton, who were attorneys of record for the Hendy estate, are, of course, very well pleased with the turn the Hendy case has taken, and have the rulings of the courts on the questions of "mental incompetency" and "undue influence" on call.

"The courts have been crying out against the prevailing disposition to attack the validity of wills," said Mr. Nowlin yesterday.

"Judge Coffey, in this case against the Hendy will," he said, "charged the jury that 'the very object of making a will is to disturb the equality of distribution which the law establishes in the absence of one; and whether the reasons for it, in the testator's mind, are well or ill founded is immaterial, if he has arrived at the result of his own volition and without any fraud, coercion or constraint of others.'

"Again, he said: 'Intellectual feebleness alone, or mere weakness of the understanding—whether this condition of mind is brought about by natural causes or the result of an injury or disease—does not disqualify a person from making a valid will. A partial failure of mind or memory, even to a considerable extent, from whatever cause, is not in itself sufficient ground for setting aside a will if there still remains sufficient mind and memory to enable the testator to comprehend what he is about and to understand that he is disposing of his estate by his will and to whom he is disposing of it.'

"On the question of undue influence Judge Coffey said: 'The true test of undue influence is that it overpowers the will without convincing the judgment. It must be an influence depriving the party of the exercise of his judgment and his free action. Undue influence cannot be presumed, but must be proved and the burden of proving it by preponderance of evidence lies on the contestants.'

"With regard to the right of every man to dispose of his own as he will, Judge Coffey said: 'The law gives to every man of sound mind the right to dispose of his own property by last will, and this is regarded as one of the most sacred rights and the most efficient means which he has in protracted life or old age to command the attention due to his infirmities, and a man cannot legally be deprived of this right because of any bodily afflictions, if he be of sound mind. It makes no difference whether the will appears to be just or unjust, equitable or inequitable. * * * A man may be of sound mind and strong mind, and yet be exceedingly unjust. A person has a right to make an unjust will. A testator * * * may do what he will with his own.'"

"There is not one opinion alone, but a thousand of like character," said Mr. Goodfellow yesterday, "holding that a man may make what appears to be a cruel and unjust will—that, in a word, he may do with his own as he will."

PREPARED FOR ROBBERS.

The Southern Pacific May Have Impregnable Express Cars.

The frequency with which train robberies have occurred within the past few years, many of which resulted in the loss of large sums of money to the companies which were the victims, has been a source of great annoyance to the officials of the Southern Pacific in common with those of other roads.

The subject has received much attention from these gentlemen, and various means have been suggested from time to time by which it was believed the efforts of the thieves might be frustrated. It was proposed to have armed guards accompany each train upon which treasure was carried, but this plan involved great expense, and as the efforts of all railroad companies are now directed toward reducing expenditures instead of increasing them, consequently this plan was abandoned.

The method now under consideration is a car especially constructed to successfully resist any attacks make upon it. It has become quite a frequent occurance of late for outlaws to make a sudden descent on a train, put the engineer and fireman under arrest, and while a portion of the gang guards their prisoners, the remainder of the band deliberately go through the train and levy on the passengers.

The mail and express cars are, however, the most sought after, and the desperadoes often make rich hauls, owing to the fact that the messengers are in such a position as to be almost helpless. If they lock themselves in the car there is no chance to resist an onslaught, and the robbers being, as a rule, first-class marksmen, any exposure on the part of the employes results in drawing the effective fire of the thieves.

In a device which the Southern Pacific officials are giving their consideration the express or mail car is provided with opposite side openings, into which are fitted rectangular frames, somewhat like a large shallow box, opening inwardly to the car. These sections rest upon suitable floor strips and are provided with rack bars and pinion gear. They are nominally drawn inward, so that the outward face is flush with the side of the car, and does not present any unusual appearance. When the train is stopped and the robbers parade along it the messenger turns a crank and the bullet-proof sections slide out like a square bay-window. Small loopholes are provided, and the messenger is thus afforded a flanking fire the entire length of the train. The loopholes are protected by steel plates pivotally attached, which can be turned to cover the orifice until the messenger is ready to snuff out another robber.

The sections are also provided with searchlights, which will illuminate the entire length of the train and the surrounding land. The device, it is claimed, will also prevent the robbers from pursuing a plan which has found much favor with them in the past. It has been the custom of many of these gangs of desperadoes to use the engineer or fireman of a train attacked as a shield, while the thieves forced the door of the express-car with dynamite or other means. As the sliding sections permit the messenger to have a full view of the train he could readily pick off the thieves from his secure position before they would be able to attach a bomb to the car door or make any progress in their efforts to force an entrance.

A CHANCE TO GET EVEN.

How Sailor Holbrook Got Into Serious Trouble.

Captain Morehouse of the American ship Dashing Wave was acquitted of a charge of cruelly beating Henry Holbrook during a voyage from Tacoma to San Francisco by United States Commissioner Heacock yesterday. The second mate was at the bottom of the trouble. He had been abusing Holbrook for several days, and the latter was anxious for revenge. When the mate and a sailor named Swanson got into an altercation in which blows were exchanged, Holbrook saw his opportunity and struck the mate with a piece of scantling. This all happened in the dusk of the evening, and Captain Morehouse, seeing that a fight was in progress, ran forward and, seizing a belaying pin on his way, struck the first fighter he met. Holbrook happened to be the man and he was felled to the deck, receiving a severe scalp wound. His face was badly bruised, but the testimony shows that while the mate was down and the sailor was beating him with a stick the officer kicked the seaman in the face.

MISS M'CORMICK'S PRETTY WORKSHOP.

NO FEMININE ARTIST NEED BE CARELESS OF OUTWARD APPEARANCES.

ART AND THE FASHIONS.

SEVERE SIMPLICITY AND ETRUSCAN HANGINGS PROVE HER THEORIES.

Just what constitutes a woman's studio is hard to determine. In this city there are more than 200 feminine artists and no two of them have the same idea either of art or artistic surroundings. Decoration proves their several tastes and the forms of decoration shown in their studios are multitudinously various.

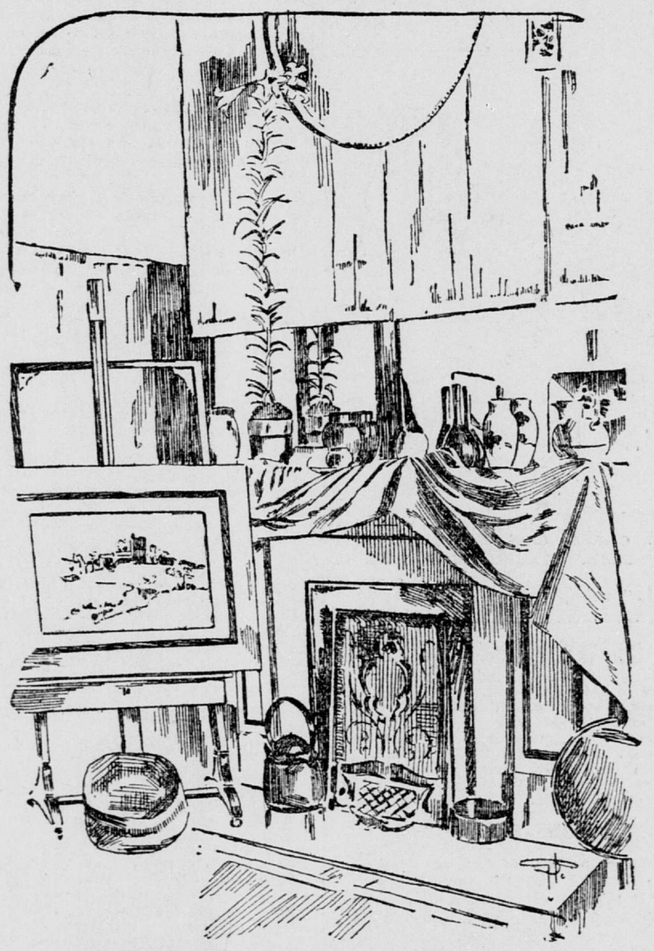
Miss Evelyn McCormick is possibly a strong antithesis to the accepted idea of what a woman artist should be. In person Miss McCormick is slight and about 5 feet 6 inches tall. Her eyes are dark, her hair light brown and her manner that of the consistent worker. "I never was artistic," said Miss McCormick, "because I do not like the word. The assumption that to be artistic means that one must be reckless of appearances is hardly what I commend. I believe that a woman artist may be just as strong and complete in her work as a man, but she need not be careless to be artistic. On the contrary, fashion sets the pace, whether for artists or others."

All the time Miss McCormick was talking she was moving gracefully around her studio, stopping now and then to touch up this or that piece of bric-a-brac.

In herself essentially feminine and artistic she claimed for her sex the right to make themselves look as charming as possible, and as a personal illustration showed the efficacy of her argument.

One of the most striking things about Miss McCormick's studio was the long straight lines. Even the earliest Grecian schools were not more severe. The draperies of the walls, the mathematically lineal effect, all bespoke Etruscan simplicity, and yet these were the surroundings of the young lady who admitted that "fashion" still holds sway in feminine souls.

Miss McCormick's work is sure to attract attention, if only for the reason that it is strong and finished. There is little or no impressionistic sense developed. Neither is she broadly realistic, but as a clever woman she is well in the front rank. An exhibitor at the Salon, the Berlin Academy, the Pennsylvania Academy and the Columbian Exposition, should certainly be relied upon to furnish something above the average for the coming spring exhibition.



AN ETRUSCAN CORNER IN A WOMAN'S STUDIO.
[*Sketched by a "Call" artist.*]

Miss Evelyn McCormick.
[*From a photograph.*]

MUSIC AT THE AUDITORIUM.

AN EXCELLENT RENDERING OF SOME CLASSIC WORKS. POPULAR NIGHT.

LOVERS OF HARMONY WHO SEEM TO BE UNDERGOING LENT PENANCES.

So many good and pious people practice self-abnegation in Lent, denying themselves every pleasure, from sugar in their tea to the luxuries of music and art, that one cannot but wonder whether it is owing to a self-imposed penance that the musical public of San Francisco is denying itself the pleasure of the excellent concerts that the Metropolitan Musical Society is giving at the Auditorium.

Last week a symphony that had been talked of throughout the length and breadth of America—Anton Dvorak's "From the New World"—was given at the Auditorium for the first time in San Francisco. It was the first great symphony by a leading composer of the day, written in America and for Americans, and the musical public was not to be tempted, even by that great treat, to break its Lenten fast from the joys of good music. Yesterday evening Moszkowski's "Jeanne d'Arc" was played, and the people who used to flock to applaud Scheel were again conspicuous by their absence.

Of course there was an audience, but where the enthusiastic crowds used to come in hundreds they now come in tens and fives, and yet the orchestra is much nearer perfection than it was a few months ago. Moszkowski's symphonic poem was beautifully played last night. It is a peculiarly attractive work and will well bear hearing more than once, as the descriptive character of the music grows upon the hearer—Jeanne's pastoral life and her great mission revealed in a vision, followed by the harmonies which were chromatic enough to express any amount of internal discord, then the music gradually subsiding into peaceful remembrances.

In the third part it was easy to imagine from the realistic tone-painting the conquerors entering Rheims with all the panoply of war, and in the fourth to see Jeanne in prison, led forth to execution, and finally dying to soft music, which was succeeded by a burst of glorification.

The gracefulness and yet the strength of Gluck's overture "Iphigenia," were beautifully rendered, and Bizet's suite "Roma," was worth going to the concert to hear alone, for the brio and brilliancy with which the charming music was played could scarcely have been improved.

Popular concerts will be given to-night and on Saturday evening. Sunday evening will be a grand Scandinavian night.

"Now, Gen'ral, you're posted; come, give us your views.
In a brush at the front what's the powder to use?"
He winked at a star as he puffed his cigar,
And slowly replied, "*In a brush at the front*
I never use powder, but—SOZODONT."

THE GRAIN THIEF.

Amos Cole Arrested at Angels Camp and Brought to the City.

Amos Cole, the laborer, who stole the wheat and oats belonging to Hinz & Plageman of the Yolo mills from the seawall, and sold them to the Cadarella Brothers, 102 Second street, was brought to the city last night by Detective Crockett from Angels Camp and locked up in the City Prison.

Warrants were sworn out on Monday for the arrest of Cole and John, Philip and Luigi Cadarella, the three latter on the charge of receiving stolen goods. John and Philip were arrested that afternoon, but Luigi has kept out of the way. Cole was in the city that afternoon but disappeared. His description was sent by telegraph throughout the State, and on Tuesday word was received that he had been seen heading for Angels Camp. Crockett immediately left for there and arrested him.

The detectives say that Cole has stolen tons of grain from the seawall.

PIPE THROUGH THE STREETS.

A Winemaker Will Use One of the City's Thoroughfares.

The Board of Supervisors has been asked for various kinds of piping privileges, franchises for steampipes, gaspipes and water-pipes, but for the first time in the history of the body a petition to lay winepipes in the public streets was before the Street Committee yesterday.

C. Carpy is the owner of two extensive warehouses, one at the southwest corner of Folsom and Second streets and the other on Brannan street, near Fourth. It has heretofore been his custom to have all wine which it became necessary to convey from one winery to the other hauled in wagons, but the proprietor has decided that it would be cheaper to pipe it, so he petitioned the Supervisors for the privilege yesterday, receiving a favorable answer to his request.

The pipes will be laid along Second and Brannan streets, and the amount of wine which under the old methods took a day to transfer can then be carried in a couple of hours.

The work will be done under the supervision of the Superintendent of Streets.

THE NEVADA BANK SUIT.

CLAUS SPRECKELS THINKS IT WILL BE THROWN OUT OF COURT.

A HINT AT MORE LITIGATION BETWEEN THE FAMILY FACTIONS.

An attempt was made yesterday afternoon to learn from Rudolph Spreckels just what injury he fears from the transfer of stock proposed by the Nevada Bank, to prevent which he has brought an injunction suit. The plaintiff could not be found, but his brother, C. A. Spreckels, said:

"The people at 437 Market street have certain objects to gain by the transfer of this stock. They have been trying to attain their object for a long time, and I have given them just rope enough with which to hang themselves. Now, my evidence is all in, and I propose to protect my interests. This suit is only the beginning. The end? You will find that in the courts at the proper time.

"I am not the party in interest in the present suit, but the agreement made when Rudolph's stock was pledged was that it should not be transferred out of his name. If any one asserts to the contrary he lies, that's all."

"Was there a written paper to that effect?" was asked.

"We will prove our case or keep it out of court," was the rejoinder. "Do I speak for my brother? No, only for myself, but our interests are practically identical."

J. D. Spreckels remarked that the suit was brought against the bank, but if it in any way concerned him his attorney, S. M. Shortridge, could give any necessary information.

Claus Spreckels said: "There is nothing in the suit. You will see that it will be thrown out of court. The company owed me $700,000, but the boys charged me in their former suit with trying to rob the stockholders. I told my lawyer to offer to settle for $600,000, and thereby sacrificed $100,000. Does that look as though I was trying to rob them? They accepted the offer, and then I had to have security for my money. Gus did not have security enough, and so Rudolph pledged his stock. It was stock I had given him outright. He never had any hand in the management of the company. My partner owned half the stock and I owned the other half—only I gave half mine to Rudolph.

"Now they want to pay one-third of the debt, and as we cannot divide the stock that way without getting new certificates I thought I would cut it up into smaller parcels and have it all in my name, to save trouble.

"The suit amounts to nothing. It seems as if those boys like to be always in litigation; they must be crazy. They lost their heads now these last few years, and yet they used to be just as good boys as ever were."

Attorney Shortridge, whose firm, Delmas & Shortridge, has been retained by the Nevada Bank, spoke of the matter with evident reluctance. "The suit," he said, "is against the Nevada Bank to enjoin them from transferring certain stock from the name of Rudolph Spreckels. The stock is pledged to the bank and the law distinctly gives the pledgee the right to have such stock reissued to him as such pledgee. For this young man to charge an institution of such known integrity with taking part in any underhanded or questionable transaction affecting his stock is ridiculous. The bank simply wants to protect itself and those who are dealing with it. This young man does not seem to realize upon what thin ice he stands. Charges against him are such that all his property in the Hawaiian Islands is liable to confiscation.

"You may say that the step the bank contemplates cannot in any way, manner, shape or form tend to injure the interests of the plaintiff in this case. We will return his stock to him when the payment, which is still owing but not yet due, shall be made, and we would be only too glad to have him make the payment and take the stock at once."

THEIR ACTION UNANIMOUS.

The Committee of Eleven All Against the Southern Pacific.

The following statement concerning the action of the committee of eleven in adopting an address to the Legislature, a set of joint resolutions and an act in aid of the resolutions, all directed against the corrupting influence said to be exerted by the Southern Pacific Company in State and municipal affairs, has been issued by the members constituting the committee of eleven:

In order to meet a suggestion to the effect that the action of the committee of eleven yesterday was adopted by less than the entire number, we, the undersigned, constituting all the members of the committee now in San Francisco, desire to say that the joint resolutions, the bill and the address to the Legislature, transmitted last night to the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House and published in this morning's papers, were and are by us unanimously indorsed.

This is signed by John M. Reynolds, Frank B. Gibson, Joseph Leggett, C. B. Williams, Henry E. Highton, A. W. Thompson, James H. Barry, Charles C. Terrill, J. A. Anthony.

FELL INTO A RUT.

Why a Furniture Wagon Did Not Crush a Child.

The six-year-old son of Eugene Jackson of the County Clerk's office had a narrow escape from death yesterday morning. While on Washington street he stepped back from a passing car as a furniture wagon came along and fell in trying to avoid the wagon and one wheel passed over his body. Fortunately he had fallen into a rut and was thus saved from death. He was taken to the home of his parents, at 3 Wetmore place, where his injuries were found to be severe but not dangerous.

A New Civil Service Rule.

The next civil service examination will take place on April 6, and a new departure will be taken. Heretofore messengers, watchmen, openers, packers and stencilers were all classed as laborers, and were not under civil service rules. Now, every man who wants one of these positions will have to pass an examination. There are quite a number of applicants for the various positions, and in consequence the examination will be held in the Lowell High School on Sutter street.

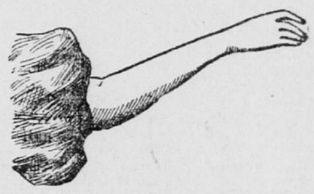
BIG SLEEVES AND PIMPLES

A New Vogue in the Big Sleeve Fashion

WILL IT SUIT THE LADIES?

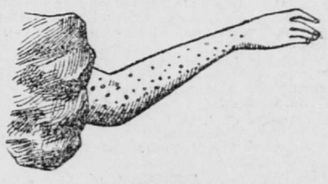
Many Difficult and Serious Problems Confronting Those Who May Have Blemishes on Their Arms.

ONE OF WORTH'S LATEST CREATIONS will be pleasant to the ladies of San Francisco who have beautiful arms free from pimples, blotches and old sarsaparilla trademarks. The latest fad in the big sleeve shows the forearm entirely. The sleeves are just as large, if not larger, and are tightly caught up at the elbow. From the elbow to the wrist the arm is bare. Here is a fit illustration of the sleeve and arm:



There is no doubt that this new fashion will soon be in vogue, and from the humblest to the most arrogant, from the delicate to its extreme opposite, all fashionable people will be wearing these pretty sleeves.

Spring is at hand. Good housewives are preparing to clean their houses, shrewd merchants are redecorating their stores and furbishing the busy marts. Nature is sending the juices up trees, and all people who are careful will take a spring medicine. Now, the ladies who use Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla will be sure to have no pimples, will be sure to have no blotches, will be sure to have no red spots on their arms, while those who take a Sarsaparilla containing potash and mineral drugs are as likely to have these pimples, to have these blotches, to have these Sarsaparilla trademarks.



Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla enriches the blood, carrying away its impurities through the regular channels natured has prepared. You will have no pimples, you will have no blotches, you will have no sore marks on your arms if you take Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.

"JOY'S VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA" cleanses the liver, the stomach and the bowels, makes the blood pure and then causes the entire system to work in perfect harmony. It is a great "Old Ladies' Remedy," a good medicine for young folks and can be taken without the smallest fear.

It is absolutely and entirely vegetable. It contains no mineral drugs. Be sure to ask for JOY'S VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA and take no substitute that may be offered.

A Foul Stomach and No Appetite.

Edwin W. Joy Co., 269 Stevenson street, City—GENTLEMEN: Many years ago my bowels bothered me considerably. I neglected them, thinking, as many men do, that I was strong and healthy and could easily throw the trouble off. However, the more I neglected myself the worse I grew, until what was costiveness became a foul stomach. I lost my appetite, grew thin, and what had been very simple became a very severe and complicated case.

For some years I tried doctor after doctor, but with no good results. At times I would think I was gaining, but alas! it was but an illusion, and as time went on I grew worse and worse, until my food consisted of water and a few hardtack biscuits during the day. I had about given up all hope of ever receiving any help for my disease, and had quite made up my mind that for the few years of life left that my cross was to be that I should journey on life's rough way a starving, complaining, sleepless, disagreeable dyspeptic, a trial to my friends and a nuisance to myself.

About this time I came across one of your little pamphlets, and resolved to give your home remedy, Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, a trial. So I bought a bottle and began to take it. The medicine began to operate and benefit me; my bowels gradually grew regular and I began to make flesh. After about three months I was a new man—quite as well as I have ever been in my life. This was over three years ago. I still continue to keep your valuable medicine in the house, and I take it once in a while to keep the system in good working order and to regulate the bowels.

I feel it my duty to write you this note, and I ask you to publish it, so that if any persons are suffering as I did, and this falls before their eyes, they may get relief and prosper by my experience. Believe me, gentlemen, gratefully yours. HENRY J. MCHARLAN, San Jose, Cal.

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(Incorporated 1863).

2000 Stockton St., S. F., Cal.

A HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF inebriety, including Alcoholism and Drug Habits and Nervous Diseases resulting therefrom; also for the temporary care and observation of persons suspected of Insanity. Terms $10 to $25 per week.

Extracts from the report of the Grand Jury, filed December 8, 1894: "While not a public institution, in consequence of complaints made to us by the press and others, thorough examination was made of the conduct of the Home of Inebriates, and as a result of our investigations we are satisfied that the same has been and is being properly managed. The charges made to us of improper treatment of the patients were not sustained."

Trustees—H. J. BURNS (President), WM. MARTIN (Secretary), E. D. SAWYER, WM. G. BADGER, J. K. COOPER, JOHN DENSMORE, J. W. BUTTERWORTH.

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Downtown office—Room 13, sixth floor, Mills building, 3 to 4:30 P. M. daily.

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Will permanently cure the most complicated and stubborn of chronic cases. Pamphlets giving full information sent free by the Agents of the United States.

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THE PALACE HOTEL OCCUPIES AN ENTIRE block in the center of San Francisco. It is the model hotel of the world. Fire and earthquake proof. Has nine elevators. Every room is large, light and airy. The ventilation is perfect. A bath and closet adjoin every room. All rooms are easy of access from broad, light corridors. The central court, illuminated by electric light, its immense glass roof, broad balconies, carriage-way and tropical plants are features hitherto unknown in American hotels. Guests entertained on either the American or European plan. The restaurant is the finest in the city. Secure rooms in advance by telegraphing. THE PALACE HOTEL, San Francisco, Cal.

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Cures positively, without fail, all cases of GONORRHŒA and GLEET, no matter of how long standing. Prevents stricture. It being an internal remedy. Cures when everything else has failed. Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid, on receipt of price by the A. Schoenheit Medicine Co., San Jose, Cal.

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