

ALONG THE COAST.

Second Day's Session of the Methodist Conference.

ITS NOTABLE FEATURES.

The Rev. Dr. Briggs of San Jose Delivered His Jubilee Sermon.

WOMEN IN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Nine of Them Supported by the Pacific Branch of the Missionary Society.

PACIFIC GROVE, CAL., Sept. 12.—The second day of the Methodist conference dawned upon a brighter sky and, as usual, religious work began early and continued until a late hour.

The rollcall of those who were not present yesterday showed the following additions to the conference to-day:

G. O. Ash, Sutter Creek; J. R. Andrews, Los Angeles; F. G. Buchanan, Berkeley; President J. N. Beard of University of Pacific; E. J. Brown, Winnemucca, Nev.; G. W. Beattie, Calistoga; S. J. Carroll, Oakland; E. A. Davidson, Siskiyou, Ore.; Japanese Mission, San Francisco; J. E. Henderson, Sequoia; Keneji Shozaka, Portland, Ore.; Seneca Jones, College Park; George Larkin, Newcastle; Eli McClish, San Francisco; S.



Rev. W. R. Gober, California Pioneer Methodist.

D. Simonds, J. H. Wythe, Oakland; E. A. Wible, Newcastle; S. M. Woodard, Vallejo; F. R. Winsor, Virginia, Nev.; Sui Fong, Oakland; Tong Hay Lee, San Jose, and W. G. Trudgeon, Bloomfield.

Part of the morning session was devoted to the examination of preachers' characters, only a small number of the whole delegation having been so far reported on, but no doubtful cases have been found.

It is an annual custom. The name of each member of the conference is called by the Bishop, who asks in open session, "Is there anything against him?" Should there be the slightest trace of moral obliquity or ministerial delinquency his case is referred to an investigating committee of ministers who report their recommendation to the conference.

The most rigid examination always follows any suspicious respecting moral character. There is no chance for "whitewashing," any minister in good standing in the conference having the right to challenge the character of any minister; or any mem-



First M. E. Church, Alameda, F. D. Bovard, D.D., Pastor.

ber of the church or respectable citizen of the community may challenge for cause.

The challenge does not necessarily concern moral conduct alone; it covers general efficiency, such as negligence in the ministry. The shirk is promptly reported and "located," or, as Methodists express it in England, given a "sit down," which means removal from the ranks of the itinerancy. But all ministers who "locate" or "sit down" are not necessarily delinquents. Any man may request to be "located," and in that case he is free to go and to preach wherever he likes. He is still a minister in good standing, but is not of the itinerancy and is not subject to the Bishop's appointment.

By far the greater part of the morning session, however, was given to the reading of detailed reports of the churches in the San Francisco and Sacramento districts by the presiding elders, Dr. John Coyle and A. T. Needham, respectively.

The San Francisco district practically includes all the churches on the peninsula and as far south as Monterey. There are thirty-five parishes in all. Dr. Coyle stated that along the coast, up and down from Spanishtown, the increase of Portuguese was alarming, and that the Protestant element was gradually being crowded out.

The report from the Sacramento district, which includes all the territory from twenty miles south of Sacramento north-

to the Oregon line, and from the crest of the Sierras to the foothills of the Coast range, showed that there are forty-nine churches in the district.

During the last year the Shasta Vinco Camp-meeting Association has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 and is situated among the mineral springs of the Sacramento Canyon; it has been a complete success from the very start.

More than forty lots have been sold from its surveyed plat of 320 acres. It is entirely under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Harris gave a brief report on the Japanese district of San Francisco.

The work of the Methodist book concern of New York was explained by Dr. Homer Eaton, one of the traveling agents. He stated that while many other large printing firms had failed in the past year the book concern had been able to declare from its profits a dividend of \$120,000 to this year's conference, an increase of \$20,000 over last year's dividend. He presented a draft to this conference for \$120,000 as its share of the dividend.

Calling attention to several books which had been issued during the year, he urged the pastors to supply their churches and Sunday-schools with books and periodicals from the church press.

The book concern was founded in 1789 and began business on a borrowed capital of \$600. To-day its net capital is \$3,397,000. It has given away for general church purposes during the past hundred odd years more than \$2,500,000, besides earning its present capital of over three millions.

Many churches of other denominations, Dr. Eaton said, are numbered among its largest patrons.

In the course of the jubilee sermon delivered this afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Briggs he said:

Brethren, perhaps I could serve you best by recounting my blunders—not all of them; there is not time. The one great error, in which others found roteage and nourishment, was a failure to climb to my privilege as plainly taught by Scripture.

If the Lord lays the great command on heart and conscience he proclaims adequacy of grace freely offered to every worker. We have taught this for years, and we professed to be "groaning after" the precious experience. Have we not occasionally mistaken a snore for a cry?

If all a man's seeming obedience be vitiated because of his transgression of the law in one particular what is to become of many of us? What adds to my remissness is my realization that grace is attainable and that power flows in its enjoyment. My expressions of penitence are nothing unless they serve as warnings to others advanced in life less than myself.

The right of infinite possession is assured to all who are Christ's, and so I rest, a sinner redeemed.

Here is more than helpship—it is actual possession. The fundamental difference between technical ownership and authentic possession is that a man owns what he has a legal deed for; he possesses only what he appropriates in its essence of good. So we often own what we do not possess and possess what we do not own.

Religions capacity grows with use. Paul wrote the Epistles, or else he is not the man that figures in the Acts. We possess all that our souls can take in of his masterhood.

Apollos had the rare gift of eloquence, but his knowledge did not extend higher than the baptism of John; but his humbleness is a great model for us.

Used in God's order the world yields many springs of innocent delight. It is ours for conflict and conquest, for discipline and spiritual culture in life's ordinary hours.

We already swim and swing in the great river; the river will broaden and deepen in its flow, but it is the same river, rolling onward, rolling over.

Death is ours; wonder of wonders, the master has turned servant, the tyrant slain, the terror joy. The sting of death is sin.

Things present are ours. The goddess millionaire is wrongly classed with men of wealth. Our part to religion excites no jealousy, and our part to the world is no man's right. The more we take of God's free bounty the more others are emboldened to take.

Things to come are ours. We know that good, all good, awaits us. Let the crazed worldlings greedily snatch the shell of things because they know not of the kernel that is hidden in life's fruit.

Ye shall be brought to life, Lord, when death shall touch no more. It is glorious thus to be young; the river will broaden and deepen in its flow, but it is the same river, rolling onward, rolling over.

Brighly as heaven shines in the forward distance, the work of my life is still so dear that I still must sing:

Lord, if I may, I'll work my way day.

The church has grown, since I entered her ministry, from 656,644 communicants to over 1,250,000. I have seen the California conference grow from a membership of two persons to three conferences.

Let us be sure of our title; sure that we are true to it, as we are true to him who has made us sure of gold, or fame, or pleasure.

The following candidates for admission to the California Conference on trial were recommended by the committee this afternoon: C. K. Jenness, a graduate of Stanford University, who had been doing church work at Chico; C. V. Bradstrom, engaged in Swedish work; C. E. Irons of Point Arena, and E. H. Mackay, J. N. Snead of Willets, Mendocino County, an applicant from the Congregational church, was recommended for an elder's orders.

In the evening the Rev. Dr. Hayes delivered an address, taking for his text Psalms lxxxix:19: "Then thou speakest in mission to thy holy one and saidst, 'I have laid help upon one that is mighty; I have exalted one chosen out of the people.'"

His introduction was a development of the idea that it was a law of the kingdom to choose the worthiest instruments for the most important work, Abraham, Moses and David being given as examples.

The most important work in the kingdom, he said, was the redemption of the world, and the chosen instrument was the incarnate God.

World evangelization was characterized as the most important work intrusted to the church. In its prosecution, he said, God had laid help, not only upon the individuals, but also upon races, continents, peoples.

With this thesis the speaker went on to demonstrate that the Anglo-Saxon race, as the foremost race of Christendom, was pre-eminently the missionary race, and that it had found in America its largest material basis of empire. He thought that the Methodist church, because of its superior numbers and wealth, was best fitted for leadership in missionary work.

The address closed with an expression of the important position held by California in relation to missionary undertakings.

The conference anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was devoted to an afternoon of singing, prayer, reports and addresses, one of which was by Bishop Warren, who spoke encouragingly of the work being done in the foreign field.

The report to the conference by the society's secretary, Mrs. Phoebe B. Seale of San Jose, outlined what had been done in the last year. Three women missionaries have been sent from the State to the Orient, and in all there are now nine women in foreign missions being supported by the Pacific branch, besides a large number of orphans. One thousand dollars have been raised at this conference for foreign missions.

HALE & NORCROSS NEWS.

Attorney Baggett Objects to the Sureties on the Appeal Bond.

WATCH FOR AN ASSESSMENT.

Pine-Street Prattle Points to a Motive in the Defendants' Stay of Execution.

If the prattle of Pine street mean anything to the Hale & Norcross stockholders there will be a lively unloading at the offices of the company to-day. It was current yesterday that unless the judgment of \$210,000 with interest, making in all \$290,000, be soon settled with the plaintiffs in



Attorney William T. Baggett, Who Objects to the Sureties.

the famous mining case it will be necessary to assess the stock. A. B. Thompson, secretary of the company, is authority for this statement.

The assessment, under certain conditions, will prove disastrous to the stockholders. If the assessment is made before the judgment is paid a great deal of the stock will go back to the company, because of the inability of the stockholders to meet the assessment, but if an assessment is made after the judgment is paid the stockholders will have realized something on their stock as their share of the judgment, and they will then be in condition to put up assessments.

There is now on hand something like \$60000 to run the mine for the next few weeks, and there are indications that now working is good. It is said that there will be no immediate necessity of an assessment if the mine is well worked, but the appeals being taken by the defendants indicate that a little time is required to do something, half of which to mortals has never been told. If an assessment is levied, and a great deal of the stock is called in, the defendants can take advantage of an old custom and pay the debts of the left hand with the right hand. It will be seen that a delay in the execution of judgment might be a good thing for the defendants, providing an assessment can be levied in the meantime.

The delay and the manner of accomplishing it might be termed by the Supreme Court as a frivolous appeal, and the defendants will necessarily suffer if the court so decides. The custom on that point is not generally known to laymen, but when the Supreme Court renders a judgment and directs the lower court to enter it for a certain amount of money, and judgment is entered, it is to all intents and purposes a judgment of the Supreme Court; but as a question may arise as to whether or not judgment has been entered by the Superior Court, and in order to prevent injury being done defendants, the law allows them to appeal from the record on that ground, and it is not the judgment entered by the Supreme Court, and if the Supreme Court finds that it is, and that the records are similar, then it is at liberty to decide that it is the custom on that point, and allows the plaintiff damages in whatever amount it may think just.

Another matter of considerable interest is the movement that Attorney Baggett is making to remove the appeal bond in the Hale & Norcross case, and it will demand that these sureties, W. J. Dingee of Oakland and Walter S. Hobart of this City, justify according to law.

Mr. Dingee is connected with the Oakland Water Company and is associated with Alvinza Hayward. He is supposed to have what money he has in this enterprise. The value of the institution is questioned, as a very bitter fight has been carried on between the Contra Costa Water Company and the one in which Mr. Dingee is interested.

"Walter S. Hobart, the other surety, is one of the heirs of the Hobart estate, and the entire property, so he has been informed, has been transferred to a corporation known as the Hobart Estate Company, consequently title is in that corporation.

"Whether Hobart has received any certificate of stock in that corporation or now owns any such certificates is wholly immaterial, since as a matter of law it would not entitle him to justify on said bond. The object of the law requiring bonds to be given is to insure payment of the judgment in case of its affirmance, and it contemplates that sureties shall at all times be able to meet the obligation of such bonds, and that they shall possess a character of property which can be reached by execution. If Hobart owns only certificates of stock in a corporation, which may be transferred or sold at any moment, such property and such interest are no guarantee for payment of the obligation of the bond.

"As a matter of fact," continued Mr. Baggett, "I have thirty days after the appeal bond was served by the attorneys of the defendants in which to file my objection to the sureties, and demand that they justify, but I prefer to file it at once. After the filing of my objection the defendants have twenty days to justify on the bond, and when they select the day on which they intend to justify they must give the opposite party a three days' notice. Only one day has elapsed since the filing of my objection. They must then justify or give other sureties. Failing in this the execution issues and the judgment can be collected.

Mr. Baggett is quite confident that the money will be paid to the stockholders shortly, and that the defendants have about used up the last resource to stay execution.

AH DONG IS DEPORTED.

The McCreey Act's Effect Realized by a Chinese Felon.

Judge Morrow of the United States District Court ordered the Chinese felon, Ah Dong, deported yesterday.

Ah Dong served two years at San Quentin for burglary. A similar deportation case comes up to-day when Jong Fook Sing will be tried. Prisoner Dong yesterday asked the court if he would be supplied with blankets on the way over to China. He said he had been informed that previous deportees had been compelled to sleep out on the deck

by the Pacific Mail officials without blankets to cover them. Judge Morrow instructed Marshal Baldwin to see that the steambath company gave Dong proper transportation.

THE BONDSMEN LIABLE.

Judgment Against the Sureties of Postmaster Ezra Barrett.

Judgment for \$500 on the bond of Postmaster Barrett of Dimond, Alameda County, was awarded to the Government yesterday in its case against John H. Thomas and William E. Dargie, Barrett's sureties, by Judge Morrow of the United States District Court.

Ezra Barrett, the Dimond Postmaster, was found to be short in his accounts on August 31, 1893, to the amount of \$320.02, and Messrs. Thomas and Dargie, being his bondsmen, are made liable under the law to the extent of the bond.

ANOTHER WEEK PROBABLE.

Mechanics' Institute Directors Petitioned for an Extension of the Fair.

The Concessionaires and a Majority of the Exhibitors Have Joined in the Request.

A majority of the exhibitors, all of the concessionaires and several of the directors of the Mechanics' Institute are determined to have another week of the fair, and, despite the fact that this matter was supposed to have been definitely settled at the last meeting of the board, it now seems likely that the desired extension will be granted. A petition asking for a continuation has been signed by nearly all of the exhibitors, and will be presented to the directors at its meeting this evening.

The exhibitors held a meeting last night in the annex, when the question was fully discussed. Messrs. Barker, Wolf, Rathjen and Rosenberg constitute a committee representing the exhibitors, and these gentlemen have been active in getting signatures for the petition and working up influence for the petition wherever it could be found. They assert that there can be no doubt of the result, and that the victory has already been won. As to the directors, with whom will rest the final decision, they have no objection to another week, provided the owners of the various



A Fair Turk.

exhibits desire it. Up to last night it did not seem probable that another week was the desire of a majority.

P. E. Barker, chairman of the exhibitors' committee for an extension, said: "The directors promised us another week upon a petition from a majority of the exhibitors. We have secured this majority. At our meeting to-night every exhibit in the building was represented, and only two refused to sign. We are absolutely sure of an extension. The directors themselves are in favor of it."

President Hallidie said that the matter

of the fair is still in the hands of the Mechanics' Institute directors, and that the exhibitors are waiting for their decision.

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ABANDONED THE LINES.

The Market-Street Railway Company Gives Up Five Franchises.

NOT NEEDED IN THE SYSTEM.

Initial Movement to Concentrate the System's Workings and Expense.

The Market-street Railway Company has filed a declaration with the Board of Supervisors, giving notice of its intention to abandon five sections of the several dozen franchises it owns. The notice is signed by Charles F. Crocker, president of the consolidated company.

It is said that this action on the part of the company is but the beginning of a movement to give up the non-paying franchises all along its line. Long ago it was hinted that as soon as the corporation believed that it had the City's passenger traffic in hand it would create so far as to abandon several of the car lines now running and depend upon the parallel lines holding all the trade. The cable-car lines are being transformed into electric roads as fast as possible, so as to meet this result in one way and furnish more rapid transit. The order to change the double-end horsecars on Montgomery street to bobtail cars is only one move in the step to shift the traffic on that thoroughfare. Other changes of equal significance will soon be inaugurated.

When the late consolidation of streetcar lines was made the Market-street system gathered in all the valuable franchises in sight, from Fowell to Divisadero street and Sutter street systems. It had gridironed the City with electric, cable and horsecar lines till every section that will yield a nickel is trafficked. It was a regular campaign, carried on to capture the bulk of the passenger traffic of the City.

Now that the consolidated railway company is in working trim it finds that it has a number of franchises to streets that it can get along without, and so it has been determined to give them up.

Most of the franchises given up are paralleled by other lines of the company in active running operation. For instance the franchise for a railroad on Vallejo street from Fowell to Divisadero street, paralleled by the present Union-street cable line. For this reason the Market-street company does not anticipate that any capitalist will care to ask the Supervisors for the abandoned franchises.

On some of the streets abandoned the company has rails laid. These will be taken up at once and the cost to the company of keeping the streets between the tracks in repair will thus be saved.

The franchises abandoned are as follows: Commencing at the intersection of Market and Page streets, along Page to Fillmore, being a portion of the franchise given to the City Railroad Company in December, 1890.

A line of roadway commencing at the intersection of Fourth and Berry streets, along Berry to Fifth, thence across Chancery to the intersection of the roadway granted to the Omnibus Railroad Company in December, 1885.

A line of roadway commencing at the intersection of Pacific and Dupont streets, thence along Dupont to Broadway, being a portion of the North Beach and Mission Railroad Company granted in November, 1879.

A line of roadway commencing at the intersection of Keweenaw and Jackson streets, thence along Jackson street to Stockton, being a portion of the franchise granted the Omnibus Railroad Company in June, 1879.

A line of roadway commencing at the intersection of Powell and Vallejo streets, thence along Vallejo street to Divisadero, being a portion of the franchise granted Henry Moffatt, J. B. Reinsteiner and M. S. Eisner in December, 1890.

The Page-street franchise from Market street to Fillmore was never used. The company blocks any approach to Golden Gate Park along this thoroughfare by the stretch of electric roadway it runs from Baker street to Stockton street. The Page-street franchise is also paralleled by the Oak-street cable line, so the company is doubly protected on that thoroughfare.

The Page-street franchise is part of the property that fell into the hands of the Market-street people at the time they absorbed the City Railroad Company, George Whittell and others have a suit still pending in the courts against the Market-street corporation contesting against the figures at which the stock was voted them.

The two blocks on Jackson street and the block on Dupont street have been abandoned because in the consolidation of lines better rights of way were found for the electric road than along those thoroughfares.

The Berry-street franchise on Fifth street to Illinois street is another right of way that was never used. It is practically abandoned by the construction of the Kentucky-street line and was a part of the property held for prudential reasons by the old Omnibus Railroad Company.

Property-owners, therefore, who looked forward to the company eventually building roads along some of these lines might as well give up all hope, for the abandonment of the franchises means that the company has given up all intentions of building.

The corporation has other big changes in contemplation, but as yet the management is not prepared to make them public.

PATRIOTIC WOMEN.

They Are Opposed to the Desecration or Misuse of the American Flag.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the residence of Mrs. Emily S. Barstow yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Colonel A. S. Hubbard drew the attention of the meeting to an article published in a recent issue of THE CALL relative to the misuse and desecration of the American flag, and offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously indorsed and adopted:

WHEREAS, When we reflect that a woman's mind conceived and a woman's hands modeled the original pattern of the American flag, it seems specially appropriate that as a body of American women, daughters of heroes, organized to perpetuate the memory and spirit of our forefathers and to achieve the American independence, we should leave no stone unturned in our efforts to uphold and reverence the flag unfurled by our fathers as a symbol of the American Revolution, the flag that waved at Valley Forge, the flag we love above all others to honor; and whereas, the Society of Colonial Wars of Illinois has held a meeting in Chicago, February 23, 1895, adopted the following resolution, presented by Captain Phillip Reade, U. S. A.

The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Illinois solicits its representatives in Congress and the Senate to pass a bill which shall provide that any person or persons who shall manufacture or use the National flag, or a pattern thereof, either by printing, painting or otherwise attaching to the same any advertisement, for private gain, by public display or distribution, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$1000, or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding 100 days, or both, at discretion of a District Court of the United States.

no desecration or misuse of this most sacred emblem; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of this, under seal of the chapter, be forwarded to the governor of the Society of Colonial Wars of the State of Illinois.

QUIVING FOR THE DITCH.

Two Quicksilver Companies Fighting for a Water Supply.

A suit of considerable interest to miners is now in progress in the United States Circuit Court, it having been resumed Wednesday after waiting for a year for its trial to be taken up. It is the case of the Altona Quicksilver Mining Company of this State against the Integral Quicksilver Mining Company of West Virginia, and the right to use the "Boston" water ditch in Trinity County is involved.

Judge Beatty began to hear the suit a year ago, but after the second day he was called away to Montana.

The Altona company claims to have been in undisputed possession of two ditches, the "Altona and Boston," for a great many years. Both conveyed water from Crow Creek by way of Willow Ravine, to the Altona mine. In August, 1893, however, says the complaint, the defendant company took possession of the Boston ditch and diverted the water of Crow Creek entirely away from the plaintiff's mine and reduction works. Suit is therefore brought for \$5000 damages and a re-possession of the disputed ditch.

After the jury was impaneled the day was devoted to hearing read the transcribed testimony taken during Judge Beatty's sitting.

CHINESE SLAVE RESCUED.

Sold by Her Parents and Purchased Three Times in Four Years.

Taken From Her Brutal Owners by the Humane Society—At a Chinese Mission.

Another Chinese girl has been rescued from a life of slavery through the joint



Tsau Cook.

efforts of the authorities of the Methodist Chinese Mission and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Tsau Cook is a slave girl who was owned by a family of her countrymen living at 724 Commercial street. Four years ago her parents went to China and before their departure sold her to Li Mui. She has been sold twice since that time, and her latest mistress has treated her in a brutal manner.

Attention has been called to the cruel treatment of the little waif by kind-hearted Chinamen living in the vicinity, and on Wednesday evening Officers Collins and Holbrook rescued her from her unnatural mistress and took her to the mission home on Washington street.

Last evening a CALL reporter found her, smiling and happy, at her place of refuge. Through an interpreter she told a revolting story of cruelty. Her limbs are marked by a dozen or more painful bruises and on one of her feet is a deep wound made by a lash. Her back is marked by scars made by searing the flesh with hot irons.

The girl, who is about 12 years old, is deeply grateful to her rescuers. Sympathy and kindness are entirely new factors in her life and she is already thriving under their influence. The first English word she has learned is "happy," and she seems to have caught its significance.

A GAME-DEALER FINED.

L. Lemoine Will Not Purchase Any More Quail Killed Out of Season.

The sportsmen of this City read with pleasure in last Sunday's CALL an exclusive report of the confiscation of four sacks of quail by Game Warden Mogan, who followed the game-packer from the ferry up to L. Lemoine's stall in the Clay-street Market. While Mogan was inspecting one of the sacks the carrier made his escape, and Mogan swore out a warrant for the arrest of the game-dealer for having quail in his possession.

The case came up before Judge Kerrigan on Wednesday and Lemoine was found guilty. The game-butcher moved for an appeal, but his friends advised him that it would be the better and cheaper way out of the mire to pay a fine of \$20, which he did. The Game Warden, although having accomplished pretty good service, made a great blunder by allowing the man who had the game for sale to escape. The quail-destroyer is said to be a resident of Berkeley, nicknamed "Henry," who has been killing quail all the year round.

The Law on Trademarks.

A trademark decision was rendered by Judge Seawell yesterday in the case of Ella B. Lusk, administratrix of the Josiah Lusk estate, against the California Canning Company. The plaintiff claimed that when the J. Lusk Canning Company became insolvent the right to use the name "J. Lusk" as a trademark reverted to Josiah Lusk. He or his representatives never assumed the canning business, and so the sale of the trademark is held to be legal. The verdict is for the defendant.



NOTICE!

It is not my policy to palm off upon the public an inferior stuff under the label of KUMYSS. The KUMYSS I manufacture is made of the best Jersey Farm milk and cream, especially selected for the purpose, after the most approved formula, and is the only Genuine KUMYSS for sale in the market. For information it is invaluable. Sold at BROOKS' HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY, 119 Post St.

YOUR ROOF LEAKS.

IF PAINTED BY US, LEAKS REPAIRED FREE. Roofs painted and guaranteed 5 years. Send post for estimates. Best references given. The Lion Metallic Paint Company, 1247 Mission St., near Ninth.

NEW TO-DAY.

PROOF IS POSITIVE.

THAT LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGET