GOLDEN WORDS IN THE CAUSE OF SILVER.

Able and Eloquent Discourse of Ex-Congressman Bryan.

LOGIC AND HUMOR MIXED

His Audience Held in Pleasant Durance for an Hour and a Half.

A STRONG STAND FAVORED.

The Vast Majority of the People Said to Be Ready for Financial Freedom.

Ex-Congressman W. J. Bryan of Nebraska, under the auspices of the American Bimetallic League of California, addressed one of the largest and most enthusiastic audiences ever gathered in Metropolitan Hall, among the hearers being a large sprinkling of ladies. He treated of bimetallism or free and unlimited coinage of silver, and for an hour and a half he kept his audience alternating from a state of deepest interest in the merits of the question he was discussing to one of clamorous hilarity over his amusing anecdotes relative to his theme.

He began his remarks with a humorous story of his early experience on the rostrum and thereby immediately won his audience, and he kept his hearers in a pleasant and receptive disposition by a judicious interpellation of humorous anecdotes, though he did not in the least degree slight the logic of the problem he was endeavoring to solve for his auditors.

The ex-Congressman has a voice that peculiarly qualifies him for public speaking. It is clear, full, deep and sonorous and lends a charm to his excellently turned periods that has much to do with his popularity on the rostrum. Early in the evening the speaker had been a guest of the Iroquois Club.

The hall was elegantly decorated with flowers and National flags.

About 8:30 o'clock the impatiently awaited gentleman entered the hallway under the escort of about two-score members of the Iroquois, all of whom took seats on the stage with the following-named vice-presidents of the occasion:

T. J. Phelps, Pat Reddy, Charles Sumner, Samuel Shortridge, General A. E. Cochran, C. J. Swift, William Webster of Reno, T. C. Spelling, James J. Flynn, Max Popper, Dr. W. J. Bryan, Hon. James Denman, L. V. Merle, Alexander Majors, Edward Reddy, W. C. Price, William Pardy, M. W. Spaulding, Judge William Thornton, Thomas V. Cator.

Mr. Bryan's entrance was the signal for hearty applause, which continued until Chairman George W. Baker rose to introduce him.

Chairman Baker referred to the speaker of the evening in the most eulogistic terms, saying:

I take pleasure in presenting a gentleman who has addressed the voters of many of the principal States, and who is the exponent of an issue which will enter largely into the next National campaign. The people are in earnest on this great question of bimetallism, and it is vitally connected with the future prosperity of our country, politically, commercially and industrially. I take pleasure in introducing to you to-night the foremost bimetallist advocate of the country, ex-Congressman W. J. Bryan of Nebraska.

Ex-Congressman Bryan acknowledged the eulogistic introduction in a graceful manner. He said:

It is often embarrassing to a speaker to be presented to an audience in such a complimentary manner for the reason that it is apt to raise the expectations of his audience to an unrequitable degree, but there are times when a speaker likes it. I recall an instance. I was a young lawyer—a young lawyer struggling to rise. I liked an opportunity to speak and honestly tried to make the most of such occasions. I recall one of those occasions. It was in the Buckhorn schoolhouse in Illinois.

"Give it to us, Will!" was heard from the audience, and the ex-Congressman, continuing, said:

I see I have some old friend here, and he must have known something about the old Buckhorn schoolhouse. [Laughter.] Well, on this occasion I was a young lawyer, and anxious to get all the advertising possible. I was to address an audience in the old Buckhorn, and the chairman expected to give me a great send off in his introduction. He did. His name was Timothy Flynn. As I stepped forward he said:

"Mr. O'Bryan will now spake." [Laughter.]

Now, you see, he did not raise any expectations at all. But to-night I have made up my mind to address you but an hour and a half. I esteem it an honor to come into that part of the country that is within the immediate influence of Senator Jones. I do not expect to instruct you, but you may be interested in learning how your Eastern friends are feeling on this matter.

This silver craze, as it is termed by our opponents, is wider than it is high, and, if it ever blows over, you will find that it is higher than it is broad. Every day finds that the conviction is deeper and deeper in the minds of the people that silver should be maintained at a parity with gold at the present standard.

A great many people don't know what bimetallism means. One man said to me that he thought it meant that the Government should buy all the metal (bi-metal) they wanted. An editor of a Chicago paper said he believed in bimetallism on a gold standard.

In the South the story is told that some of the politicians thought that 16 to 1—the ratio—meant that the Government would issue $16 to every dollar now in circulation. And you will find the same ignorance prevailing among many of the better educated of the middle classes. They simply don't understand, and many don't want to.

By the free coinage of silver we mean that the privilege a man has to take a pound of gold bullion to the mint and have it coined into dollars should also be accorded the man with a pound of silver. The only way we can have a free coinage is to accord the man with silver bullion the same advantages that are accorded to the man who is allowed to take his gold to the mint for coinage.

Why is it that the gold is worth as much uncoined as it is with the stamp of the Government on it? Because the law says that the gold in weight is worth the same as when the stamp of the dollar—five, ten or twenty—is placed on it. If the law was the same with regard to silver the latter metal, instead of being worth only half the gold dollar, would be worth as much as the whole of it, and then the silver product of the country would be protected and the money standard would be equalized.

We demand that the gold and silver of the country be treated the same. That is all the bimetallists demand. Let the metals stand on an equal basis.

We are not for the free coinage of silver because the miners of silver will be benefited, but because we all of us will be benefited. We want an honest dollar. We cannot have an honest dollar until we have a dollar that does not change in its purchasing power. The bimetallic dollar is the nearest approach to an honest dollar that has ever been used.

Sometimes the gold production increases and sometimes the silver increases, but under the bimetallic theory the parity value can be maintained. The Government will not be under the necessity of entering into contracts with the Rothschilds and other foreign bankers to keep up its reserve; the people will not be called on to pay interest on a hundred million dollars' worth of bonds in order to maintain the purchasing power of its silver currency. We want to give the debtor an even show with the creditor. If the silver dollar is good enough for one, it ought to be acceptable to the other. Let the money standard be fair. That's what the bimetallists are striving for. An equity to all.

We have the right to redeem greenbacks and treasury notes in gold or silver, but the present Secretary of the Treasury has said that the note-holder shall decide whether he shall be paid in gold or silver, and the result is that up to this day it has cost the Government $162,000,000 to redeem the greenbacks and silver notes of the country.

But it seems that a vast majority of our people are unable to comprehend the difference between the meaning of the terms bimetallism and monometallism. The goldbugs have confounded them, and the bimetallists are looked on as advocates merely of the silver mining interests.

If any man in business attempted to run his business as does our treasury, he would soon be bankrupt.

I don't think we will ever reform our money system until we put a man in the President's chair who will look out for the interest of the masses instead of the creditor portion only of our nation.

I denounce as infamous the doctrine that the banker is the only one qualified to pass on the money question.

I have found that some of the bankers in the West are not in favor of bimetallism. I found one who was afraid to come out for bimetallism because he was afraid that to do so would injure his credit in the East. The Western banker has every reason to be in favor of bimetallism, because he makes his loans on the paper of the producer and not on Government promises of redemptions, as does the Eastern banker.

The trouble is not a lack of confidence, but the lack of confidence in the property upon which a loan is sought to be made. Not long ago a man came to San Francisco to negotiate a loan for his friend in the country who had a ranch for which he had been offered $50 an acre four years ago. The best the friend could do for him was to get a loan of $9 per acre at 9½ per cent interest and 2 per cent commission, all expenses to be paid by the borrower.

The value of a dollar depends on the number of dollars. The fewer the number of dollars the greater become their individual purchasing power. The contraction of the currency brings the capitalist advantages, for his money has an increased purcasing power, but to nearly every one else it has an injurious effect, for wages become less, and the volume of business is decreased.

Let me quote the Carlisle—not the Carlisle of to-day—not the Carlisle of 1895—but the Carlisle of 1878. Then in a speeeh criticizing John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, he said that if the Bland act had been entrusted to a man who was in sympathy with the masses he would have coined the maximum of silver, but that under Sherman only the minimum was coined, to suit the wishes of the idle holders of idle capital, with whom he was in sympathy. In these words Mr. Carlisle appropriately phrased a truthful criticism of his own present position and his own change of heart, for his sympathies are now undoubtedly with the idle holders of idle capital and against the masses.

Why was Carlisle not invited to sound money banquets seventeen years ago? Because he declared that they—the then silver advocates—would follow up the measures for the relief of the masses by one law after another providing for a greater volume of currency. This would not sound well at a sound money banquet.

We have been threatened with a flood of silver if this country alone adopted free and unlimited coinage. In answer to this I can only quote the words of Senator Jones, used in the United States Senate: "Where is it coming from?" Will the coinage of other countries come here? Will the merchandise silver come here? Will the amount used in the arts and sciences in other countries be shipped to us? I say no. Therefore they can ship only their surplus metal. But when we stand ready to take every ounce offered us it will not be long before these same countries will be glad to pay us $1 29 an ounce for this same white metal.

They have threatened us with the terrors of over-production of silver if we adopt unlimited coinage. But this is only a theory, and is as likely to prove true as another deluge of water from the heavens. Anyhow, I have been so long suffering from a drought that I am anxious to be present at the first drippings of this threatened flood. [Cheers and laughter.]

We have waited long enough for the cooperation of other nations, and I am now in favor of our acting alone and independently, without asking the consent of other nations to our financial policy.

I believe that out of our 70,000,000 population over 60,000,000 are looking for the signal that shall declare our financial independence.

He closed his eloquent address by exhorting the advocates of silver in all National parties to vote only for a Presidential candidate who is pledged to the principles of the Bimetallic League. All other matters should be made secondary, and mere party loyalty should be abjured. This, he concluded, was the only safe road to victory—to combine the strength of the bimetallists on a single candidate or force one of the great parties to nominate a silver man.

How well sustained was the power of the great silver orator was shown by the fact that not a single person left the hall until he had uttered his last word.

Before the audience dispersed Chairman Baker announced that on Wednesday evening next there would be a joint debate in Metropolitan Hall on the money question between John P. Irish and Thomas V. Cator, the former taking the side of gold and the latter that of silver.

AIDING OUR WATERWAYS.

Early Conference of Senators and Congressmen on the Question.

To Inspect Rivers and Harbors in a Body With Government Engineers.

Senator White and most of the Congressmen of California will arrive in this City to-day or to-morrow. The purpose of their visit, as published exclusively in THE CALL of yesterday, will be to confer as to the most effective steps that may be taken in order to secure Government aid for the rivers and harbors of California.

The initiative step to be taken after duly considering the several interests involved will be to go carefully over the waterways, visiting the several ports of shipment in this State, with a view of ascertaining the advantages of each port from a commercial point of view.

In speaking of the matter Congressman Loud yesterday said:

It is proposed that the Senators and Congressmen shall join in this tour, as I understand it, that we may be enabled to come to some definite conclusion, after looking over the entire ground, as to what to ask the General Government to aid us in doing in the line of improving our rivers and harbors. I received a letter from Senator White yesterday requesting a general conference of all the California delegation to meet at an early date at the Palace Hotel, when the details of the proposed trip would be more fully considered.

As I understand it, the Government engineer and possibly some of our leading business men will also join the party.

United action is the only way by which we can hope to secure effective Government aid for our waterways, and I think this is a wise movement looking to that end. Much will depend on the amount of commerce which can be guaranteed over the rivers for which appropriations are asked. The Government is not slow to aid a movement of this nature when its engineers recommend the work as being in demand by the commerce of the country adjacent to the point for which the appropriation is asked.

PRACTICAL PROGRESSION.

The Union Likely to Take Charge of the Old French Hospital Charity.

The charitable institution occupying the old French Hospital on Bryant street, and which owes its beginning to Mrs. J. Neilson, is likely to pass under the control of the Union of Practical Progress.

John M. Reynolds, president of the union, visited the place a few days ago and was so much impressed by the efficacy of the work as well as by its possible scope that he has submitted to Mrs. Neilson a proposition that the union should assume control of it, appoint committees to aid her in her work and raise funds to enlarge the same.

The lady, who is president, matron and maid-of-all-work of the institution thinks favorably of the plan, and it is likely that it will shortly be consummated.

It is by no means a money-making proposition. Even the low figure required for rent was not covered last month nor this by the small sums paid by the beneficiaries for food and shelter.

Mrs. Neilson's purpose was to open a place of shelter for sufferers from the Brannan-street fire, and when the necessity for such a refuge had passed to convert it into a rescue home for erring women.

A very low sum has been charged for rooms. Beds in the old wards and meal tickets have been sold to the various benevolent institutions, and the needy who applied to them for help have received one or more, entitling them to temporary relief from their needs.

Yet one-third of the poor who have applied for aid have been received within the sheltering walls of the old building free of charge.

"I have never turned away any but the drunken," said the kind-hearted matron. The number of inmates is usually about thirty. Of these one is an aged woman who labored all day in one of the Mission canneries yesterday for 16 cents.

Another is a young man who belongs to a prominent family in Cincinnati, but who has been unfortunate in a land of strangers. There is a deserted wife and a cripple who is glad to pay his reckoning by swinging the heavy old gate back for the reception of visitors.

The deficit has been met by the hard earnings of Mr. and Mrs. Neilson.

RED LIGHTS ON THE RAIL.

Danger Signals Ahead of the Local Railway Agents' Association.

Rumors of Cut Rates and Commissions That Vex the Souls of All the Virtuous.

The local association of railway ticket agents, formed largely for mutual agreement and admiration, is again in distress. There are danger signals on its track, and a smash-up is looked for any day.

It's the same old grievance—paying commissions. The awkward thing about it now is that with the association formed purposely to break up commission paying the practice continues to flourish like a whole grove of green bay trees. In other words while every agent is taxed to support the association somebody continues to draw down commissions and draw in business as serenely as a third-house legislator.

There was fiery oratory and much of it at a special meeting of the association in the rooms of the Mills building yesterday. Chauncey Depew McCall was there, while Cicero Sanborn, Daniel Webster Hitchcock and Demosthenes Canfield added spirit to the occasion.

Connor of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, who has worn the association tiara for the past two months, presided with his usual Berkeley dignity, while Factotum Smith acted as minute-clerk and lord high prosecutor.

The special object of the meeting was to consider charges brought against Mr. Capelle of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. His heinous offense, according to the bundle of affidavits held by Mr. Smith, was chopping $15 off the $67 50 second-class rate to New York. As Mr. Capelle does most of his business with the Union Pacific office, Mr. Hitchcock of that line was assumed to be a shipmate in Mr. Capelle's boat.

The enormity of the offense consisted, in the minds of some of the agents, in the size of the commission Mr. Capelle was accused of paying, rather than simple transgression of the compact. Mr. Capelle did not admit the charge, nor did he deny it, officially, because he did not have opportunity. The secretary explained that things were not in proper shape to proceed with the trial, and he asked for further time in which to dig up evidence. There was a flood of oratory at this, but it was finally agreed to, and the present understanding is that next Tuesday the performance will go on or else money will be refunded.

Agent Stern of the Canadian Pacific was appointed a committee of one to prey on the sensibilities of all steamship men in general, and Mr. Fugazi of the French line steamers in particular. Mr. Stern's pleasant duty is to convince Fugazi that paying a $14 commission on a $67 ticket is not only a mysterious but very nearly a sinful proceeding. If the steamship men persist in the evil of their ways they will be asked to tell how they are able to do it.

As nearly as the agents not in the combine are able to figure it, the steamship men have only a $12 margin to go on legitimately. There's one line between here and Chicago that pays a $5 commission; one between Chicago and New York that pays an equal amount, and each steamship company pays $2. If an agent is foolish enough to forfeit all this profit for the sake of getting business nothing can be done, but to go beyond this $12 figure, and to apparently pay cash for trade suggests to the average agent the need of rest at Agnews.

Although the charges involving Mr. Capelle are not proved, just the rumor of them, as well as a few similar tales that have their rise and fall on Montgomery street, near Sutter, have made all agents restless. A half dozen had nice typewritten notices of withdrawal all ready in their pockets at the meeting to-day. A notice of withdrawal means secession and war. If one goes a dozen will, and then the much nourished association will collapse like a fireworks balloon. It has now been running about six months, which is a reasonably long life. If war comes it will not mean very much to the general public, except that until the association is again organized a prospective traveler can "go shopping" for overland tickets much more successfully than he can at present.

RACING AGAIN TO-DAY.

Opening Day of the California Jockey Club's Fall Meeting.

After a cessation of three weeks racing will again be resumed at the Bay District track to-day. The California Jockey Club offers racegoers a fine programme of running events for the inaugural day of its fall meeting. While still too early in the season for the Eastern racers the better class of horses quartered at the track have been entered in the different races on the card.

Libertine and the balance of J. G. Brown & Co.'s horses will arrive at the track from Sacramento to-day, and the great Western sprinter will probably be a starter next week.

Following is the list of to-day's starters:

First race, three-quarters of a mile, selling, maidens—Jefferson 111, Tyrena 101, Duchess of Towers 105, Bob Tucker 101, Jim Corbett 109, Willie Gibson 108, Yreka 101, Charlie W 108.

Second race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile, selling—Sir Richard 110, Rosebud 92, Lady Jane 99, Aritato 96, Rey Alta 105, Rose Clark 107, Kathleen 107, Mamie Scott 101, Tim Murphy 111.

Third race, about three-quarters of a mile, handicap—Gratify 116, Joe K 115, Instigator 107, Belle Boyd 107, Elsie 100, Lowry O'Connor 97.

Fourth race, one and an eighth miles, handicap—Wheel of Fortune 110, Claudius 107, Rear Guard 105, Carmel 100.

Fifth race, about three-quarters of a mile, purse—Mainstay 109, Long Lady 81, Grady 84, Verdette 109.

Sixth race, one and a half miles, hurdle—Three Forks 131, Esperance 126, Gold Dust 126, Dick O'Malley 122.

Found Dead in Church.

The janitor, A. Swanson, of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, on Powell street, between Washington and Jackson, was found dead in a small room in the rear part of the church yesterday afternoon, by Joseph Jackley, who was working about the building.

Dr. W. A. Clark has been attending Swanson for several months for heart disease, and it is supposed that Swanson, having taken sick, went into the church to rest.

Dr. Warner Succeeds Dr. McClish.

It is probable that Dr. T. J. Warner of Nashville, Tenn., who is soon to be transferred from the South to the California conference, will be appointed to the pastorate of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. The transfer will take place within two weeks and the members of Grace Church expect to welcome their new pastor at that time.

Marie de Medici introduced Italian cookery into France.

GREAT GUN ON THE BLUFF.

Twelve-Inch Army Rifle Fired for the First Time on This Coast.

A DEEP, PROLONGED ROAR.

The Thousand-Pound Projectile Made a Beautiful Ricochet on the Ocean.

On the bluff above Fort Point yesterday the new 12-inch rifled breech-loading army gun was fired for the first time on the Pacific Coast. A distinguished company of military men and quite a bevy of the ladies of the post assembled to observe the test. Among the officers attending were: Colonel George H. Mendell, chief of engineers on the Pacific; General William M. Graham, General Samuel B. M. Young, Presidio; Colonel Lawrence S. Babbitt and Lieutenant O. M. Lissak, Benicia Arsenal; Lieutenant Joseph E. Kuhn, Engineers; Lieutenant J. Franklin Bell, A. D. C. staff of General James W. Forsyth; Captain Roberts, Fifth Artillery; Captain O'Connell, First Infantry; Captain Crabb, Fifth Artillery; Lieutenant Landis, First Cavalry; Lieutenant Potter, Engineers; and many others of the Fifth Artillery, First Infantry and Fourth Cavalry. Congressman Samuel G. Hilborn of the Oakland District and Captain Turner, Company D of the Naval Reserve, were also interested spectators.

The experimental firing was under the general direction of Colonel Babbitt of the ordnance department, Benicia, but was immediately supervised by Lieutenant Lissak. The purpose was to test the explosive force of Santa Cruz powder and ten shots were to have been fired, but only two were discharged.

In order to measure the initial velocity of the projectile, one upright wire screen was placed on the line of fire 125 feet distant from the muzzle of the gun, and 125 feet further along another screen was placed. An electrical apparatus connected the wires of each screen with a chronograph, and a magnet was to register the time when the projectile hit the first screen, and also the time when it hit the second. The registration was not effected as the blast from the muzzle of the great gun knocked down the first screen before the flight of the projectile began.

For the first test the muzzle of the cannon was elevated two degrees, and the shot aimed to strike the bluff at Lime Point on the Marin shore at a spot some 400 yards west of the fog signal station. The solid elongated projectile, weighing 1000 pounds, was propelled by the combustion of 400 pounds of brown prismatic powder.

When everything was ready the officer in charge, Lieutenant Lissak, motioned for the group of spectators to move back 100 feet or so. The report of the explosion was a deep and prolonged roar rather than a sharp and powerful detonation. The concussion where the spectators stood was not at all great, but the boards of a shed fifty feet at right angles from the muzzle were torn away, and the door of the magazine was wrenched. When the gun is in position, pointing directly across the channel, the muzzle does not extend beyond the parapet line, hence the terrible concussion at the magazine door.

The noise of the great projectile rushing through the air could be distinctly heard, and after the lapse of a few seconds a cloud of dust at the foot of the Lime Point bluff indicated where the shot struck.

The officers in charge of the firing examined the recoil register and found that the strain on the gun carriage apparatus was not perceptible. A leaking of neutral oil was found in the cylinders where the liquid is placed as a rebound cushion. This leakage was due to imperfect packing, and it will be necessary to draw off the oil before proper repacking can be effected.

At the suggestion of Colonel Mendell the gun was swung around so that the muzzle pointed seaward when the second test was made. The piece was then depressed five degrees to test the strength of the bolts and the stability of the platform. The charge of powder was increased to 425 pounds. At the signal the gun was fired. Before the reverberation of the tremendous roar subsided the massive projectile struck the water 500 yards from shore, throwing a column like a beautiful geyser to the height of 100 feet. A few seconds later the projectile in a ricochet struck the ocean on a true line 2000 yards further out.

Close examination of the platform and carriage indicated that everything stood firmly in place. The recoil force touched the bumpers, passing the 48-inch mark of the first shot.

The tests will be concluded, going up to the maximum charge of 480 pounds, when the cushion cylinders have been repacked. At the next test a further depression of two degrees will be made, and then the gun will be elevated for a long-distance shot out to sea.

The gun is 35 feet 6 inches in length and weighs 52 tons.

CROSS-CONTINENT SPEED.

The Santa Fe Will Soon Put On a Three-Day Flier From Chicago.

Bidding for Winter Tourist Travel Which Promises Well for the Public.

Those arch rivals in California's railway field, the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe, propose to have a bout this season for the winter tourist traffic.

The first sign of the fight that is on came out yesterday when it was announced from the local Santa Fe office that fast overland trains will be put on about November 1. At present trains on the Santa Fe system run between Chicago and Los Angeles in three and a half days. After November 1 the time will be cut to three days, and three and a half days between Chicago and San Francisco.

More than this, the time of departure from Chicago will be made so that a traveler may leave New York by the "limited" over the New York Central and the Michigan Central at 4:30 P. M. any day; may arrive at Chicago, as at present, at 4:30 P. M. the next day; may connect at 6 P. M. with the Santa Fe "limited" and be in Los Angeles at 6 P. M. of the fourth day from New York.

The time now by the central overland lines is three and a half days between San Francisco and Chicago and four and a half days, San Francisco to New York. The Santa Fe managers plan to offer the same time. But the chief object of the new schedule is to scoop in the winter-tourist traffic to Southern California.

From all indications, this promises to be a large business the coming season. Assistant General Passenger Agent Speers of the Santa Fe, who is just back from Los Angeles, says everybody down there is looking for a large crop this season in this very profitable climatic product. The burning of the Raymond Hotel has not discouraged that tourist company. They have arranged with the Hotel Green in Pasadena and the new San Marcos at Santa Barbara, and plan to rush about 4000 people out of frost-bitten New England.

The proposed Santa Fe flyer will run once a day each way between Chicago and Los Angeles. The westbound San Francisco travel will be switched at Barstow as at present, but will connect at Mojave with the northbound San Francisco trains so that the three and a half days' time from Chicago to San Francisco will be possible. The new trains will be vestibuled and will run dining-cars, managed by that same Fred Harvey who is so widely known in the West. The Santa Fe's overland track is now undergoing extensive repairs and ballasting in anticipation of the advent of the new orange-grove speeder.

The Southern Pacific's Sunset Limited trains between here and New Orleans will be put on next month. They will leave San Francisco and New Orleans twice a week. This means there will be four trains. They will all be new trains, being now under construction at Pullman, and on them the Southern Pacific people will largely rely in bidding for the season's business.

A Horse on a Dummy.

A horse ran away from the Sutter-street market yesterday and collided with a Geary-street car just as the latter crossed Grant avenue. The animal became entangled in the dash board, and the greater part of its body was left resting on the front seat of the dummy. It took several men with crowbars ten minutes to extricate the animal before the car could proceed. A lady had been seated just where the horse's weight rested, and only changed her position in time to avoid serious injury. The dummy was No. 356.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND HOTEL.

A J Hathaway, Boston	R M Gay, Boston
P H Buck, Vacaville	Mrs L M Clalhoun, Chicago
H Lux, San Jose	T Flint Jr, San Juan
R H Loupe, San Jose	A L Harrison, Cal
W Haine, Cal	J Jones & wf, Carson
M Manson, Ukiah	C M Manson, Ukiah
G F Wheeler, Oregon	J Rusky, Marysville
Mrs M H Grozer, Boston	Miss E Grozer, Boston
F L Grozer, Boston	C L Miller&f, FrenchCoral
R F Henshaw, Portland	J R Rich & wf, Portland
R F Johnson, Halifax	J P Smith, Oakland
L Herrick, Oakland	E E Simpson, San Jose
W S Elmer, Baltimore	Mrs W Johnson, Courtlnd
Mrs Nelson, Woodland	Wm Nicholls, Dutch Flat
Mrs Nichols, Dutch Flat	A W Stoddard & wf, Cal
Mrs P Cook, Rio Vista	Miss Cook, Rio Vista
Mrs Proctor, Rio Vista	C F Eckion, Folsom
P A Buell, Stockton	J F Devendorf, San Jose
E E Long, Pacific Grove	P Grossnop & wf, Chicago
Miss Grossnop, Chicago	O D Shaw, Hollister
J F Cooper, Santa Cruz	J N Taylor, Fresno
H M Goodwin, San Jose	J M Davis, Nevada City
F H Crawford, Mo	Mrs Rouse, Antioch
Mrs Belshaw, Antioch	W P Townsend, Hollister
G W Root, Cal	

LICK HOUSE.

Mrs J M Kilgarriff & ch, Sausalito	Mrs R F Parks, Sausalito
H H Hatch, Sacto	A Markham, Santa Rosa
S Bower, Ontario	J L Hudner, Hollister
E B Dana, N Y	L C White, Wash, D C
J R Hardman, Carlin	Thos Hender, Sonora
W H Spencer & w, S L O	Miss Kenny, L Angeles
H D C Barnhardt, S Cruz	C E Sweesey &w, Marysv
A T Lipman, Berkeley	Mrs Anderson, S Jose
W F Detert, Amador	E C Apperson, S Clara
W C Cressy, Modesto	Geo D Darwin, Fulton
J B T Tuthill, w & c, Or	G Pearce, Santa Rosa
De Lancy Stone, N Y	Dr R N Hunt, New City
H B Smith, China	C H Johnson, Cal
	E T Smith, China

PALACE HOTEL.

T F Burghoff, U S N	Mrs A P Brown, Burlnge
C L Hammond, N Y	Dr Talcott & d, Los Ang
C B Compton & w, Ky	W H Lent & w, N Y
W Grant, Washington	Mrs Dr Taylor, Livermre
F Boughten, U S N	A L Stetson, Ross Valley
C A Parkes, Gilroy	W E Curtis, Washington
E Curtis, Washington	W McCreery, Burlingme
R Brown, Java	B Chauffon, Paris
P M Grant, Shanghai	R F Platt & w, Portland
M S Porter, St Louis	W A Graham, St Louis
J T Smith & w, Oakland	H W Warren, Denver
Mrs Cutts, Mare Island	

NEW WESTERN HOTEL.

Mrs K R Night, Boston	S F Sutherland, Mo
J W Ellsworth, Cal	G B Warrell, St Helena
J B Doods, Cal	A Engley, Toronto
W B Thompson, Cal	T J Mason, Baden
R L Prather, Los Ang	J O'Hara, Los Angeles
J W John, Victoria	Miss Woods, Valley Ford
Mrs J Love & fm, Pa	J L Shaw & w, Chicago
Mrs W Woodside, Menlo	Miss Woodside, Menlo
J Lucy, Pa	M C Cunningham, Ireland

BALDWIN HOTEL.

J L Issacs, Berkeley	W S O'Brien, Belvedere
A Byler, Indianapolis	T Rohdes, Sac
DsRoscoe USSMcArthur	A E Williamson, Stockton
R Evans & w, Ariz	J H Loring, Cal
L A Moltzman, Columbus	E F Woodword, England
D Lutgen & s, San Jose	W H Young, Santa Clara
Mrs H E Williamson, Stk	H Fry, Stockton
R Benjamin, Vallejo	L F Gould & w, San Jose

WOMEN MUST SLEEP.

Value of Paine's Celery Compound to the Sick and Nervous.

The burdens of life are not equally borne by men and women.

Women too often suffer from some weakness that was never intended for them by nature.

When trouble or hard work or excitement have rendered the nervous system so morbidly wide-awake that sleep is denied, the over-tired brain must be helped to get quickly back to its healthy normal condition or serious mischief ensues.

Paine's celery compound accomplishes this as nothing else has ever done.

It at once begins to regulate and equalize the over-wrought nerves and to restore to them their lost tone.

It brings to the disabled, debilitated nervous tissues the peculiar nerve food which they must have to build up their parts.

"I took Paine's celery compound for dyspepsia, nervousness and sleeplessness," says Lillie B. Smith of Williamston, N. J., "and I can recommend it as a good medicine. As a result of taking it I feel better than I have for several years."

Paine's celery compound is a perfect nerve food. It quickly feeds weakened parts, removes all irritation, allows the rest from pain they need so badly, and restores all the myriad deep-lying nerve parts all over the body to a healthy, quiet working. This is the way this remarkable invigorator makes people well.

Reports of its marvelous working come from cities as far apart as New Orleans and Montreal. There is not a town large enough to stand on a railroad map that has not contributed some word of warm praise and gratitude to the greatest nerve and blood remedy of this stirring end of the 19th century.

BEFORE AND AFTER

MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDENE" This great Vegetable Vitalizer, the prescription of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous or diseases of the generative organs, such as Lost Manhood, Insomnia, Pains in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Pimples, Unfitness to Marry, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele and Constipation. It stops all losses by day or night. Prevents quickness of discharge, which if not checked leads to Spermatorrhœa and all the horrors of Impotency. **CUPIDENE** cleanses the liver, the kidneys and the urinary organs of all impurities.

CUPIDENE strengthens and restores small weak organs.

The reason sufferers are not cured by Doctors is because ninety per cent are troubled with **Prostatitis.** CUPIDENE is the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 5000 testimonials. A written guarantee given and money returned if six boxes does not effect a permanent cure. $1.00 a box, six for $5.00, by mail. Send for FREE circular and testimonials.

Address **DAVOL MEDICINE CO.**, P. O. Box 2076, San Francisco, Cal. For Sale by BROOKS' PHARMACY, 119 Powell street.

AUCTION SALES.

EASTON ELDRIDGE & CO. REAL ESTATE AGENTS & GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. OFFICE & SALESROOM 638 MARKET ST. OPP. PALACE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO.

AT AUCTION

TUESDAY.

TUESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 24th

At 12 o'clock, noon,

At 638 Market Street, opp. Palace Hotel.

REFEREE SALE.

Under instructions of the Superior Court.

A Grand Piece of Business Property.

North Line of Golden Gate Ave., 137½ Feet West of Leavenworth Street.

This large and splendid piece of business property is on the north line of Golden Gate avenue, 137:6 feet west of Leavenworth street, only two blocks from Market street and one block from the City Hall. At present the improvements consist of two residences on Golden Gate avenue and two houses on the rear of the lot. This is a splendid property to improve with a building for public and society halls, or French flats of modern construction, with stores below, would pay largely on the investment. Several car lines pass near the property. Golden Gate avenue is bituminized. Lot 60:6x137:6 feet, with a rear L 22x57:6 feet. For diagram see catalogues.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States; ten per cent of the purchase price to be paid at the time of sale to the referee; balance on confirmation of sale by the Superior Court. Deed at purchaser's expense. Taxes for the fiscal year 1895-1896 to be paid by the purchaser. Rents to be adjusted between buyer and seller when the deed is delivered.

Business Corner and Residence Lot Near Market Street.

SE. cor. of Noe and Ridley sts., near Market; the corner for business and French flats; the inside lot for French flats; fine chance for a builder or speculator; Castro and Haight street cables; corner lot, 30x100 feet; inside lot, 25x100 feet.

Richmond Corner Business Lot.

NW. cor. of California st. and 8th ave.; street graded, macadamized and sewered; examine this corner lot; Sacramento street, Sutro and to be Point Lobos cable and steam cars; large corner; lot 32:6x100 feet.

Golden Gate Park Residence Lot.

N. line of Carl, 150:7½ feet W. of Cole st.; this elegant residence lot overlooks and is but one block from the Golden Gate Park; street sewered and macadamized; Haight street and Omnibus cables and Metropolitan electric roads; lot 25x137:6 feet.

Castro Heights Residence Lots.

W. line Noe, extending from 22d to Hill st., the entire frontage; these 9 handsome residence lots are ready for buildings; streets macadamized, sewered, and in fine condition; examine these for a home; elegant opportunity for builders or speculators; these lots must be sold; Castro-street cable; 2 corner lots, 26:6x105; 7 inside lots, 25x105 feet.

N. line Elizabeth, 105 feet E. of Castro st.; fine view; Castro-street cable; examine these; must be sold; street in fine condition; 3 lots, 25x114 feet each.

Richmond Residence Lot.

W. line 4th ave., 375 feet S. of Point Lobos ave.; fine residence or business lot all ready for building; 4th ave. graded and macadamized; Geary, McAllister, Powell and Sacramento cables; lot 25x120 feet.

For particulars, catalogue, etc., inquire of

EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO.,

Salesrooms 638 Market st., Auctioneers.

TO-DAY ENDS IT.

Grand Clean-Up Sale to-day of that six carload consignment of Grand Rapids Furniture and Carpets. Only a few things left. Must be sold. No reserve. Rare chance. Come to-day, or never.

747 Market Street, opp. Grant Avenue.

JOS. T. TERRY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

William J. Dingee Real Estate Auctioneer

460 and 462 Eighth St., Oakland.

LAYMANCE

Real Estate and Investment Co.

No. 466 Eighth St., Oakland.

LAKE MERRITT BOULEVARD TRACT AT AUCTION!

SATURDAY

Saturday, September 28, 1895,

At 2 O'Clock P. M. on the Grounds.

IN LARGE SUBDIVISIONS.

We will positively sell that grand property for FINE HOME SITES, facing LAKE MERRITT and OAKLAND'S NEW GRAND BOULEVARD AND DRIVEWAY AROUND LAKE MERRITT, which has just been completed in front of this property at an expense of over $50,000. Elevated lots, beautifully terraced, and gently sloping toward the lake, commanding a magnificent view of Oakland's Natural Water Park; grand panoramic landscape of the Piedmont district.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS and TWO YEARS' TIME have been spent in preparing this choice property for the market. Every detail has been attended to. The magnificent boulevard graded and macadamized. Cement walks laid on each side. Sewers constructed and drainage completed under the supervision of the best of engineers.

Every lot in the much sought-for tract will be offered on the day of the auction.

Not a foot has been disposed of, although numerous offers have been received.

Every one has an equal chance, and the chances are limited.

THIS GRAND CREDIT AUCTION

Will be the most interesting and the most important public offering of high-class Home Sites ever held in Oakland.

EASY TERMS:

ONE-FIFTH CASH, balance in FOUR EQUAL YEARLY PAYMENTS, with interest at SEVEN PER CENT per annum.

These Easy Terms for this High Class Realty should be a Special Inducement.

TAKE NOTICE

Of the Central Location.

Five Minutes to Broadway, with two car lines passing the property, and a few minutes walk to all local trains, both broad and narrow gauge.

ELEGANT SURROUNDINGS.

The fine houses of Mrs. A. Chabot, Judge F. W. Henshaw, George Grant, Hiram Tubbs and others surround this property.

The improvements that will be erected on this tract by the purchasers will undoubtedly surpass anything in the city.

Several architects already have received orders to prepare plans for splendid houses to be built immediately after the sale. Such improvements will certainly not be a detriment to the future value of these lots. See diagram.

LAKE MERRITT Boulevard Tract!

The lots are all large sub