

END OF THE FAMOUS SCHULTZ-MCLEAN SUIT

It Cost the Latter Ten Years of Litigation and Fees.

FOUR APPEALS TAKEN.

The Original Plaintiffs Were Once Millionaire Mining, Brokers.

ONE NOW IN PAUPER ALLEY.

The Other Tried to Commit Suicide and Now Tends a Small Cigar-Stand.

Out at the Supreme Court building in this city and down among the archives of the Superior Court of San Luis Obispo are a mass of dusty records—complaints, amended complaints, answers, stipulations, orders of the court, decisions and what not in the line of legal documents—all bearing the legend, "Schultz vs. McLean."

They are the accumulations of ten years of litigation. It would take a week of Sundays to read them all, and they would not repay, in human interest, the waste of an hour's time.

Last week, October 9 to be exact, the Supreme Court added another and the very last document to this dusty hoard. The case of Schultz versus McLean is ended. The document added by the Supreme Court is purely a technical one, upholding the lower court in revoking its change of venue, and defining the grounds upon which the revocation was valid. The opinion itself has gone to Los Angeles to be filed there, with a copy of it has gone to the printer. On the clerk's book in this city there is only this simple entry: "Schultz vs. McLean, judgment and order affirmed—Los Angeles."

A most prosaic announcement this; almost as dry and commonplace as the records themselves, and on their face worth at most a dozen lines in the daily press. But there is a world of romance behind the dusty records and a wealth of human interest in the bare words "Schultz vs. McLean" to those who can read in them the unrecorded history of those ten long years of litigation.

The dry records themselves give no inkling of the fact that those who started the suit were once millionaires and are now very poor men; they give but the barest hint of the long line of famous lawyers that have at different times appeared in the case. They are silent about the personal enmities the different phases of the case have engendered among some of those well known at the bench and bar of California, and reveal but scant glimpses of the fraud and duplicity that actuated and kept alive, all these years, the case of Schultz vs. McLean.

Three times the courts of San Luis Obispo County have tried and adjudged the cause, and four times the Supreme Court has passed upon its merits. There are seven written decisions of the Superior and Supreme courts in the case, and almost every one of them reverses its immediate predecessor. If an example of the "law's delays" were needed—but none is.

George Schultz and Henry von Barga were the original plaintiffs, claiming a vast tract of land in the Carissa Plains of San Luis Obispo County that is now worth about \$300,000. To-day George Schultz is one of the many impoverished habitues of the stockbrokers' bucket-shops, and can be found almost any sunny day in Pauper Alley. Henry von Barga keeps a little cigar-stand out on Hayes street.

Once these two men were millionaires and among the leading mining brokers of Montgomery street. They had immense dealings in the Comstock, and a balance in the Nevada Bank almost as great. That was before the suit of Schultz vs. McLean began.

But the causes that led to it were then brewing. They began as early as July of 1878, when Schultz & Von Barga, in the course of their large dealings, became pinched for ready cash and were forced to borrow \$10,000 from A. E. Davis. Schultz & Von Barga had previously invested some of their spare cash in a big plot of land in San Luis Obispo County. This was the Carissa Plains tract—very fertile, but remote from the railroad. Schultz & Von Barga bought 12,225 acres at the Government price. They bought it as a speculation, and to make it secure from possible creditors of the future they decided to loan to Schultz, a brother of the senior partner of the firm, who held it as a "naked" trustee for the partners.

Along came the stringency of funds and the loan from Mr. Davis. The latter was not in the loan business entirely as a recreation, and demanded interest and security both. The interest was never paid by Schultz & Von Barga, but before they obtained the principal they mortgaged the Carissa Plains tract to the obdurate money-lender.

Mr. Davis, for one consideration or another, turned over his claim on the land to James B. Haggin, who had a ranch adjoining the Schultz & Von Barga acres. Mr. Haggin had sheep on his land and had no fence around it. The ovines wandered across an imaginary boundary line and eat the fill of the Schultz & Von Barga grass, and therein lay the base for a damage suit by Schultz & Von Barga against Haggin, which was never brought, but which has ever since played its part in the decade of litigation involving the acres of Carissa Plains.

Well, the years rolled along, as years have a trick of doing. Father Time pointed his bony finger to the month of October, and the year of 1881. Schultz & Von Barga were still short of cash. Neither any of the principal nor interest of the \$10,000 loan had been paid. Mr. Haggin had used for some ready cash—or did he want to wipe out the imaginary line which his sheep had crossed?

History has no answer to this question, but it records the fact that Mr. Haggin, in this month and year, brought action in foreclosure against Louis Schultz and Schultz & Von Barga for the satisfaction of his claim, which now amounted to nearly \$26,000.

Now then there enters into the drama of all these years Cornelius P. Robinson, who has been from the beginning one of the defendants in the case of Schultz vs. McLean. Mr. Robinson's friends speak of him as a gentleman of Oriental ways. He was at that time one of the successful lawyers of San Francisco. He is a son of the late Tod Robinson, one of California's most distinguished attorneys. His brother is Crittenden Robinson, and his wife was

a sister of the late John R. Jarboe, and at the time he was a partner of Warren Olney and James K. Byrne, under the firm name of Robinson, Olney & Byrne. Schultz & Von Barga did not want the boundary line erased on the map of the Carissa Plains, so they hired Robinson, Olney & Byrne to fight the claim of James B. Haggin. But the claim proved valid, and Schultz & Von Barga stood in a fair way not only of losing their land, but of losing it to the very man against whom they had action for damages—or thought they had, because those sheep wandered into wrong pastures.

It is hard to part with their land to a stranger and thus retain their rights for action against Haggin. They employed C. P. Robinson to find that stranger, and in order that he might be better prepared for this task they decided to him the title of the Carissa acres.

Robinson found the stranger in the person of a grass valley mining man, George D. McLean. At first McLean objected to investing in pasture lands. His business was mining, he had been successful at it and meant to stick to it. But Robinson painted these Carissa lands with all the glow of his splendid imagination, to the Grass Valley mining man, and the end of it was that Mr. McLean paid \$26,000 in cash for 12,225 acres of land and ten years' litigation that has cost him the price of some of the best lawyers in the State.

At first McLean was wary of the title, which was at that time rather a mixed quantity, and to straighten out this matter he employed his old friend from Missouri, Attorney Frank Adams, then an argonaut of San Luis Obispo. The title was straightened out, the money paid to Haggin and the deed passed from Louis Schultz and George Schultz and Henry von Barga and Cornelius P. Robinson to George D. McLean. Then the Grass Valley man went back to his mines, the sheep to the greenest hills, the brokers to their Comstock deals, and Mr. Robinson to his large visions of future greatness.

But things began to grow bad for the brokers in fact, and of trouble was soon to come upon all these beings, except the sheep. First came the troubles of the brokers, financial troubles. At the same time there came along the boom in Southern California lands. Carissa Plains acres, as prospective sites for large and flourishing metropolitan cities, assumed fabulous values—on paper—and the now-all-but-wrecked mining brokers began to regret their haste in parting with their pasture lands. They coveted those sunny acres and set about to regain possession of them.

There began to be a lot of talk about trust deeds and one thing and another in connection with the sale to McLean. Schultz & Von Barga demanded of McLean a release of the property, offering, of course, not only to pay back the \$26,000 expended by him, but a handsome bonus as well. McLean maintained that he held the lands in fee simple and that he did not care to sell and would certainly not be bulldozed into it—those were his own words at the time. Schultz & Von Barga then offered him \$300,000 to release the deed.

It is probable that had Mr. McLean been gifted enough to lift the curtain that hid the Southern California land collapse of 1889 from 1883, he would have pocketed his indignation and the \$300,000 together and let the land go to the brokers.

The land is worth nearly as much now, but some high-priced lawyers have had fees out of it—notably W. F. Herrin, Judge Gregg, D. M. Delmas, Judge McKinstry, Colonel Osmond and others—for ten long years.

Schultz & Von Barga brought suit to regain possession of the land, claiming that McLean had obtained it by fraud and held it only in trust. Their complaint was filed in 1884 at San Luis Obispo. It was the suit which grew out of this complaint that the Supreme Court settled forever by its decision concerning a technicality filed October 9, 1895.

Judge Wayne's name was signed to this first complaint, as attorney for Schultz & Von Barga. Attorney Van Ness was behind him all the while, but this did not appear until the case came to trial.

C. P. Robinson was made a co-defendant with McLean in this suit and the complaint openly charged both these gentlemen with the grossest frauds. It was alleged that Robinson had defrauded one client—the firm of Schultz & Von Barga—in order to enrich the other—George D. McLean.

The case was tried before a jury in San Luis Obispo. When Attorney Van Ness then appeared as chief counsel for the plaintiffs and consequently as the author of those charges of fraud in the complaint there were, to put it mildly, consequences.

Robinson and Van Ness were close friends. Van Ness in fact was under obligations to Robinson, it was said, at the time. At any rate Van Ness kept dark until the very last moment and then there was an explosion and almost, if not quite, an altercation between the two lawyers met in the streets of San Luis.

The only witness for the plaintiffs was George Schultz, who swore that before he transferred the deed to McLean Robinson told him that McLean had delivered to him (Robinson), and that it was then in Robinson's safe, a contract in which McLean agreed to hold the land only until a part could be sold for enough to repay his outlay to Haggin and 7 per cent interest. Of course, Robinson never had such an agreement from McLean and the Supreme Court has decided that McLean never even agreed to make one.

But the first jury that tried the case gave a verdict for the plaintiffs and Judge D. S. Gregory of San Luis Obispo wrote his findings to conform with the verdict of the jury. In this trial Robinson appeared as his own attorney and attorneys Adams, V. A. Gregg and John E. Humphries appeared for McLean. Van Ness, Wayne, Haggin and Dibble represented Schultz & Von Barga.

An appeal was taken and the late Judge J. P. Hoge and John Garber argued the merits of a technical point before the Supreme Court. Upon this technicality the defendant and appellants won and the case was sent back for another trial.

In the second complaint the charges of fraud and conspiracy were intensified and the personal feeling of the attorneys and contestants ran high. The case was tried before Judge James F. Green of Hollister and a jury in 1889 at San Luis. Again the verdict was for the plaintiffs. Schultz swore so well that the jury believed him.

Again an appeal was taken, and again the higher court reversed the lower court, but this time the Supreme Court ruled on the merits of the case instead of a technicality and decided that there was absolutely no proof of fraud. Judge McKinstry and Attorney Van Ness argued for the respondents, and Delmas and Osmond for the plaintiffs. Judge Fox wrote the decision of the court the day before he went out of office.

On a technicality the plaintiffs and respondents secured a rehearing of the case before the Supreme Court, but again the

court, sitting in bank this time, found for the defendants. Its decision was twofold. That is to say, the decision overruled the judgment and order of the lower court as to the defendant McLean and sent the case back for trial. As to Robinson's appeal, that was taken under advisement.

Meantime Schultz & Von Barga had failed utterly and the case was carried on by the money-lenders for the benefit of their creditors. Von Barga grew despondent and tried to commit suicide. He threw himself into the bay one afternoon, but was pulled out. He took no further interest in the case and had nothing at stake, no matter what the final verdict might have been.

The third time the case was tried in the Superior Court of San Luis Obispo—Judge Williams of Ventura County—seven feet high and 340 pounds big, and as determined and as straightforward and conscientious as he is high and big—tried the case in place of Judge Gregg, who was disqualified by reason of having been one of McLean's attorneys before his election to the bench.

In order to have the case tried without delay the plaintiffs confessed error as regards the appeal of Robinson in the Supreme Court. Then they applied for a change of venue to Santa Barbara County. Judge Gregg heard this motion and was disposed to grant it because of his own disqualification. He did grant it and made the order of transfer. Then Robinson came in and claimed the change of venue illegal, because he had not joined in it and had received no notice of it. On this showing Judge Gregg reversed himself and set the case for trial in that county before the big Ventura Judge.

Plaintiffs then applied for a jury. Judge Williams denied this. He refused them further continuance and the case was heard and submitted to him—that is, so far as McLean was concerned. Robinson and McLean had both demurred to the complaint, but upon the demurrer being overruled Robinson declined to make further answer.

Judge Williams decided the case for McLean, holding that there had been no shadow of fraud in the matter on the part of the defendants and that McLean was the owner in fee simple of the Carissa Plains acres.

This time the plaintiffs became the appellants. They went to the Supreme Court on the ground that Judge Gregg having originally granted a change of venue the trial before Judge Williams was invalid. W. F. Herrin was added to the attorneys for McLean in this last proceeding and D. H. Wettemore and William M. Pierson—neither of whom had the slightest interest at this time in the outcome of the case.

It is said that a gentleman named Loupe of this City has been supplying the funds for the plaintiffs for the last five or six years. He has lost a pretty penny, all told, whether that be his name or not, while George D. McLean considers that he has paid a fancy price for those Carissa acres.

STRATHMORE MORTGAGED

The Question Asked: Is Alvinza Hayward Execution-Proof?

SOME FRONT-STREET OPINIONS.

He Has Deeded No Less Than Fifty-Six Pieces of Property to Various People.

Is Alvinza Hayward, the mining magnate, execution-proof?

That is the question which at present seems to be annoying the stockholders in the Hale & Norcross mine.

If rumor can be believed he has asserted on several occasions that he would never pay a dollar of the Hayward share of the \$210,000 judgment rendered by the Superior Court and sustained by the Supreme Court.

He has taken steps which would be reasonable grounds for believing that he proposes to carry out his threat. Since May, 1893, he has deeded no less than fifty-six different pieces of property to various individuals. The consideration named is in most instances but \$10, but many pieces are valued at several thousand dollars.

They are located in Horner's Addition, the Western Addition and north of Golden Gate Park. Their aggregate value is about \$200,000.

Aside for these small deeds, executed for a consideration of \$10, there are several mortgages, one of which, covering the Strathmore House, reads:

Alvinza and Charity Hayward to Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, August 24, 1895, northwest corner of Fulton and Larkin streets, 120 by 412-6, one year, at 6 1/2 per cent; \$140,000.

There is also an assignment of mortgage by Alvinza Hayward to the California Bank for \$10,000. Many other deeds ranging from \$5000 to \$1000 are on record, and the entire amount realized is in the neighborhood of \$350,000.

All of these things are causing the interested stockholders to wonder what the eccentric Mr. Hayward will do next in order to get his property beyond the iron hand of the judgment.

It is true, as a great many admit, that the sum of \$350,000 is but a small portion of Mr. Hayward's immense fortune, but it is, nevertheless, causing a great many people to wonder what it all means.

Is the owner of the famous Utica mine hard up, or is he going out of the real estate investment business? Were it not for the fact that the millionaire is interested in a great many matters that concern the public generally, probably no one would pay much attention to his method of disposing of his property in any way that seems to suit him best, nor would they object to him giving it away if the notion struck him.

MAGUIRE ON THE CHARGES AGAINST DAGGETT.

Those Volunteer Subscriptions to Mining Stocks.

OFFER MADE TO SPOTTS.

Claim That the Colner Was Asked to Commit a Malfeasance.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S SIDE.

He Says That the Congressman Is Mad and That His Accusations Are "Lies."

Congressman Maguire returned from the East yesterday. Although he took this trip for the purpose of stumping the State of Delaware in the interest of the single tax advocates, what gives it the most local interest was his filing of charges against John Daggett, Superintendent of the Mint, with the Secretary of the Treasury in Washington. Mr. Maguire, in an interview yesterday, went into detail as to some of the charges and brought up some interesting new ones in connection with the relations between Mr. Daggett and Mr. Spotts, the coiner of the Mint, claiming that Mr. Daggett attempted to induce Mr. Spotts to commit malfeasance in office.

Daggett was also interviewed yesterday, and declares that Mr. Maguire is mad.

Mr. Maguire, in response to questions about the charges, said: "In regard to the charges which I presented to the Treasury Department against Mr. Daggett I have very little to add to what was said to the representative of THE CALL in Washington. Mr. Daggett very naturally flies to the assertion that my attack upon him arises solely out of his failure to satisfy me with patronage. I desire to say at the outset that that is untrue and that I do not expect to either lose or gain patronage by his removal or retention. I have simply, as a public representative, brought to the attention of the attention of the government at Washington charges of official misconduct on the part of Mr. Daggett which have been matters of general notoriety and public scandal for a long time, and which from the facts within my knowledge I believe to be true."

"If the administration, after investigation, shall be willing to uphold Mr. Daggett it will be a matter of no concern whatever to me. I will present to the representative of the Treasury Department who will investigate the matter the facts within my knowledge and the sources of my information. My duty and my connection with the case will end there."

"If the administration can uphold him in the face of the showing that will be made I will be content to let the responsibility rest with the administration."

"As to the principal charges, namely that Mr. Daggett has willfully neglected his duty as Superintendent of the Mint for more than half of the time during the last eighteen months, and has given his time and attention when absent from the Mint to his private business; that he has traded places and contracts in the Mint for votes in the Legislature for the furtherance of his private ends and interests; that he has been practically admitted by Mr. Daggett in forms that it will be extremely difficult for him to explain away."

"As to the charge that he has sold worthless mining stock in which he was interested to employes under him in the Mint, and that the latter purchased the stock, which had no standing in any stock market in the world, solely upon the theory that their places in the Mint would be safer if they purchased the stock than if they did not, this is shown sufficiently to justify the severest condemnation by Mr. Daggett's own statements."

"The public records show that the Santa Rosalie Mining Company was organized by John Daggett and six other men, most of them officers in the United States Mint under Daggett, on the 4th of September, 1894, for the purpose of doing a general mining business in the republic of Mexico. Its capital stock is divided into 100,000 shares of the par value of \$1 each, which in the parlance of mining sharks 'brings them within the reach of all.'"

"Mr. Daggett found it necessary to make a public statement concerning this matter on the 14th of April last, in which he admits his participation in the organization of the company in question and the sale of stock to employes in the Mint, but he calmly assures the public that the purchases made by the employes in the Mint were purely voluntary, and that they were not sufficient in amount to be worth discussing. Yet in the same statement he admits that after the 11th of December and prior to the interview \$2400 had been collected of employes in the Mint upon such subscriptions."

"If course it is easy to say that the subscriptions made by the Mint employes to the stock of Mr. Daggett's company were purely voluntary, and that they were not sufficient in amount to be worth discussing, but upon the suggestion of Mr. Daggett or his representatives that he had such stock for sale there would be, especially on the part of the employes who regarded their positions as none too sure, a purely voluntary rush to secure enough of the stock to make them solid with the chief promoter of the company, who incidentally had the power to remove them from their places in the public service."

"Assuming Mr. Daggett's statement concerning this matter to be entirely true, and that nothing more could be proved against him in the matter, it would be extremely dangerous to give that course of business on the employment and discharge of 200 employes of the Federal Government the sanction of the approval of the President of the United States."

"If the conduct of Mr. Daggett, as stated by himself, can be approved, then it will be in order for the Director of Mints or for the Superintendent of the branch Mint at Philadelphia to organize a corporation for the purpose of general treasure hunting and particularly for the recovery of the lost treasures secreted by Captain Kidd, and sell the stock to such employes under his control as may voluntarily purchase."

"There is another serious matter concerning Mr. Daggett's conduct, which has not been published, and which I see no present objection to stating, and that is, namely, his foolish effort to create a political machine, absolutely under his dominion, in the Mint, he has persistently, from the time of Mr. Spotts's appointment as coiner, endeavored to cajole and coerce Mr. Spotts into an unlawful agreement not to perform certain of his official duties as

prescribed by law, concerning the appointment of employes in the coiner's department. Under the law the coiner is authorized and required to nominate all persons who are to be employed in the coiner's department. Mr. Daggett himself admitted to me that he had frequently offered to give Mr. Spotts certain places in the Mint on condition that Mr. Spotts would waive his right to object to such persons as he, Daggett, might name for employment in the coiner's department. After hearing that statement from Mr. Daggett I saw Mr. Spotts and had a talk with him about the matter. I advised him that under no circumstances could he make such an agreement; that the law not only gave him the right of nomination but impressed upon him the duty of preventing the employment of improper or unsuitable persons in his department; that the failure to exercise that power would constitute malfeasance in office and that an agreement with Mr. Daggett or anybody else that he would not exercise that power would be an act of malfeasance in office."

"I am informed that there are a number of vacancies in the coiner's department of the Mint, which in the interest of the public service ought to be filled, but the filling of which has been delayed by this unseemly controversy between Mr. Daggett and Mr. Spotts."

"Mr. Daggett states that you have certain patronage in the Mint. Do you desire to say anything about that?" was asked.

"I have no patronage of any kind in the Mint, nor do I expect any either under Mr. Daggett or under his successor should he be removed," said Mr. Maguire. "No person has been appointed to any position in the Mint upon my recommendation. At the suggestion of Mr. Daggett I recommended two persons for employment in the Mint, and Mr. Daggett, after considering the recommendations and his own promises for several months decided not to make the appointments. His refusal was a mere question of propriety with him, the only thing to be urged against his refusal being his voluntary promise, which was, perhaps, imprudently made. He was under no obligation of any kind to me. I protested against his appointment as unfit and untrue, and I would not have thought of recommending anybody to him but for his own suggestion that he would make the appointments in question if I would recommend them. I did not feel justified in keeping deserving men out of places simply because of my adverse opinion of Mr. Daggett, when he offered to make the appointments on my recommendation."

"As the best evidence that my charges against Mr. Daggett are based upon mere considerations of public duty and not of mere disappointment in the matter of patronage, I refer to other Federal officers under the present administration who were appointed against my opposition and protest, and from whom I have never received nor sought patronage, whose official conduct I have expressly approved and complimented to the departments in Washington because they have faithfully conducted their offices without public scandal such as would justify if not require the presentation of charges. Mr. McCoppin was appointed Postmaster of San Francisco against my very strenuous objections, as strenuous as in the case of Mr. Daggett, yet I have frequently whenever the occasion has arisen and to his superior officers in the Post-office Department complimented him upon his diligence and fidelity in the public service and his excellent management of the San Francisco Postoffice."

Asked about what stand Senator White would take in the matter, Mr. Maguire said: "As to Senator White's position I have no knowledge whatever. I am not endeavoring to bring any outside influence to bear for the removal of Mr. Daggett, but will let the matter rest solely upon the charges and proofs. I have, therefore, not consulted with Mr. White nor do I intend to. Senator White protested, as I did, against the appointment of Mr. Daggett, and as Mr. Daggett's conduct has not been better than we expected, I do not expect the Senator to espouse his cause with any warmth."

ASSAILS MAGUIRE. Superintendent Daggett of the Mint was interviewed by a CALL reporter yesterday with reference to the charges made against him by Congressman Maguire.

Up to the present time Mr. Daggett says he has received no official notification from the department at Washington that any charges have been prepared.

"And that being the case," continued Mr. Daggett, "I cannot think of making any statement relative to the official character of the complaint as flashed to us over the wires. In fact, it would be discourteous to the department to discuss matters of which I have had no official knowledge. You can say, however, putting it on a purely personal ground as between Congressman Maguire and myself, that the charges are lies. They are absolutely false in every particular and detail. I shall not only court but demand a rigorous investigation. Moreover, I want that investigation public. There is nothing to conceal."

"As I said, I would prefer to have nothing said until I am officially informed of the charges, but I must say the conduct imputed to me in that dispatch is absurd. Any one, it seems to me, with half an eye must see that an obvious mistake is made in every line. It is plain to the man who preferred those charges is mad—mad clear through. It is a case of patronage instead of principle. Why, as to that mining company, I went into it as any other business man or miner with a few dollars to spend would have done, and there have been as many shares sold on the outside as in the Mint. As a miner, I will back a dollar against a hundred any time. I don't see why, because I am an official, that I have not as much right to invest my surplus money as any other man."

"Again, all that talk about trading patronage is rot. I never traded an appointment in my life, and the man who made the charges knows that is true. As I said, it is a case of mad Patronage, or its lack, and not principle, animates those charges. But you understand that it would not be my place to give away the line of my defense, and you must excuse me from going into details. I shall have a searching, thorough and public investigation, however, should the department take official cognizance of Congressman Maguire's charges. All that can be said now is that they are lies."

Miss Little to Sing. Miss Carrie Little, daughter of Colonel W. C. Little, Mayor Suito's confidential agent, will sing at the First Congregational Church this morning. Miss Little has just returned from the States where she has been for several years under the direct care of some of the best vocal masters in that land. She is said to possess a voice of rare sweetness and purity.

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BREAKFAST-SUPPER. BY A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle miasmas are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal ailment by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure food and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

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