DR. CASE REPLIES TO FATHER YORKE.

Denies That He Had Ill to Say of the Catholic Sisters.

ONLY THE PRIESTHOOD.

The Rank and File He Declares to Be Misled, but Many Are Sincere.

NO THIRD ATTORNEY NAMED.

Mr. Quitzow Declines to Answer Remarks Made About Himself.

Dr. W. W. Case, pastor of Howard-street Methodist Church, yesterday wrote an answer to Father Yorke's letter of the 9th inst., in which he presents his side of the controversy between Rev. Donald Ross and Father Yorke.

The third attorney in the controversy has not yet been named.

W. W. Foote, who was named by Father Yorke, and H. W. Quitzow, selected by Mr. Ross, have not met for the purpose of naming the other attorney. Regarding the statements in Father Yorke's letter of December 9 concerning Mr. Quitzow that gentleman presents herewith a brief note declining to reply, and gives his reasons.

The letter written by Dr. Case in reply to Father Yorke's letter is here given as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10, 1895.

Editor Call: I see by to-day's CALL that Father (?) Yorke (the Bible says, "Call no man your father on earth," and, in my judgment, the title "Reverend" should be applied to God only) pays his respects to me in the usual style of the Jesuits—by grossly misrepresenting me and by calling me bad names. In my reply I shall not stoop to Billingsgate to call him a liar in return, though the facts might well warrant the use of that undignified expression. He certainly knows what I said last Sunday in the Temple, or he does not. And if he does not know, he has no right to assume that he knows. And if he does know, I put it mildly when I say that he intentionally utters that which is false and slanderous.

I think the gentleman deserves to be called "Adam" Yorke, for no sooner is his sin mentioned than he takes refuge behind the woman and cries out, "Traducing the woman, the woman! the woman! the woman!

My strictures were confined in that address to the priesthood. Is it composed of women? Then let them no longer unsex themselves by parading around in men's clothing.

Fifteen hundred people who heard me deliver that address will bear witness that I spoke in the highest terms of the consecration and tender ministries of the sisters. I said I dare to presume that the greater part of them believe they are doing God's service in their devotion to Romanism. I believe that some of them knew of the better way, but dare not risk their lives in attempts to escape their thralldom. I cited the case of Edith O'Gorman, who has been pursued by Romanists for twenty years. Furthermore I said I have no words of censure for the rank and file of the Catholic people who have been trained up to believe the errors of Romanism to be the pure Gospel of Christ. They are misled, but many are sincere. For them I have sympathy, and for the sisters pity.

But, I said, for the emissaries of Rome, the priests, and especially the Jesuits, I have no sympathy, no pity, but words of severest condemnation. They are Romanists first, and Americans second, perhaps. This was the class of Romanists I aimed at. Mr. Yorke must be one of them, or he would not flutter so when they are hit; "it is the wounded bird that flutters." If to expose the corruptions of the priesthood is an attack upon woman, then, again I say, let the priests change their garb so that we may be apprised of the fact that they are not men, and we will spare them out of regard for their sex. The cry of "Mad dog!" in this case is a perfect failure, for the people still have their eye on the thief. Evidently my crime is that I did not use a squirtgun instead of a rifle. I took deliberate aim, hit the bullseye, and we saw the brownie jump out of the box, and heard the little bell ring.

If to state simple facts concerning the confessional is obscenity then let those who perpetuate this unscriptural, unauthorized and blasphemous relic of the dark ages be responsible for it. For protesting against such corruptions of Christianity as these Martin Luther was excommunicated by a bull, and millions of others were put to death. Not having even a fig-leaf covering for himself in his hocus pocus concerning the insult to women, Mr. Yorke tries to work up a boycott of Methodist people against the pastor of the Howard-street Church. In other words, he would like to have them burn the heretic, or put him on the rack. But they won't do any such dirty work. They never do such popish things. I do not have to go to Methodist people to ask permission to speak my thoughts and sentiments. I do not have to go to the Pope to beg permission to join the Masons or Odd Fellows, or Knights of Pythias, nor do I ever make a Protestant woman, marrying a Papist, promise to bring up her children in the Protestant faith. Such binding as that is left to Romish priests. Protestants are free. The Methodist church—like the Catholic in one particular—is a unit the world over. We are one. She is solidly anti-Roman and intensely Protestant. God raised up the Methodist church to check popery, and she is here to stay till the war is ended.

Again, I did not say that 80 per cent of the criminals in our prisons are from the parochial schools. That is a half statement which Mr. Yorke makes, which amounts to a gross falsehood. I did say they were from parochial schools or from countries where they have no schools except such as the priests and the church provide.

Again, if Mr. Yorke knows what I said at the Temple why did he not pay his respects to my statements concerning the imprisonment of my cousin, Pastor J. H. Nelson, in South America for six months for saying in the paper which he edits for the Methodist church there that "to worship the Virgin Mary is idolatry." That is the kind of liberty Rome gives where she has the reins.

I am heartily glad Mr. Yorke is in the neighborhood. He is unwittingly a boomer of Protestantism. He seems to lack the shrewdness and cunning of Mr. Montgomery, who used to be the mouthpiece of the Archbishop; but he is evidently young in the business and may grow to it in time. He reminds me of the story of the Dutchman who laid out an infidel in argument and wound up by saying, "The Bible tells us of a fool who said in his heart there is no God, but you are a bigger fool than he was, for you, old fool, you blab it all out." WESTWOOD WRIGHT CASE.

Following is Mr. Quitzow's brief note:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 10, 1895.

Editor Call: As I have been selected as one of the judges in the controversy between Rev. Donald Ross and Father Yorke I deem it improper for me at this time to reply to Father Yorke's allusions to me in his communication of December 9. H. W. QUITZOW.

H. W. QUITZOW, THE ATTORNEY SELECTED BY REV. DONALD M. ROSS.
[*From a photograph.*]

A UNIVERSAL SISTERHOOD.

Mrs. Kneib's Strange Plan for Unifying the Interests of Women.

An Organization of Native Daughters Opposed to the Women's Federation.

"Who is Mrs. Kneib?"

Everybody asked the question when it was learned that some one had protested against the methods of the Women's Federation for Public Good. It developed, not that she was a creature of some organization or person opposed to the federation, as some of the good ladies belonging to it supposed, but that she was interested in similar lines of work herself.

She advocates a universal sisterhood. Her pet scheme is the unification of the interests of all San Francisco womanhood in an organization to be known as the "Star Sisterhood."

Her plan ignores social or moral inequalities. She wants to place side by side in the sisterhood the residents of Nob Hill and the denizens of low alleys. Free hospitals, reading rooms, rescue homes and other branches are included in her line of operations, but her strong point is that there should be neither high nor low, bond nor free, in its membership.

God sent her the plan in a vision, she says. She saw a great blazing star, iridescent with gems at every point, and in its center a brightly outlined circle to denote union and strength. God spoke to her of this wonderful star, calling it the symbol of what is to be a world-wide union of women.

She believes this vision was a call to the duty of organizing such a union.

Her first step was to attempt to interest the directors of the California Girls' Training Home in the scheme. She narrated the vision and offered them $4000 for the home if it might be incorporated in the great whole and she be made a director. The ladies thought the sum was not enough, all things considered, and declined the offer. This angered Mrs. Kneib, who called the organization a one-woman power, and that the power of Mrs. Rose French.

She left the meeting in high dudgeon and the directors did not see her again until some of them who were with the party presenting a petition for a woman inspector saw her again under circumstances that were calculated to impress her personality upon them. She it was who led the movement against the Women's Federation for Public Good and who has aided in the plans for a mass-meeting for a similar purpose to-morrow evening.

The Women's American Union, composed largely of Native Daughters, with Mrs. A. B. Shepard for president; the Women's Liberal League, of which Mrs. Susan M. Theall is a promoter and which is an anti-A. P. A. movement; and the Silent Workers, an outgrowth of the organization known as the Daughters of the Good Shepherd, are the prime movers in the mass-meeting. Mrs. Shepard will be one of the speakers.

Mrs. French's advocacy of Durrant's innocence and her presence as his friend at the trial is one of the factors in the opposition movement.

The lady disclaims any malice in the matter and intends to attend the meeting.

MR. MAYNE'S ILLNESS.

The Aged Capitalist Is in No Immediate Danger From the Attack of Pneumonia.

Charles Mayne, the capitalist, who was taken seriously ill Saturday at the Pacific-Union Club with pneumonia, is out of any present danger. Dr. S. S. Kahn, who is in constant attendance, is quite hopeful of his ultimate recovery. Yesterday he had somewhat improved.

The danger of a serious turn is, of course, increased by the great age of the patient and the consequent weakness of his heart. However, the fever has considerably decreased and much is expected from Mr. Mayne's naturally vigorous constitution.

Dr. Kahn says that the cause of his patient's fainting at the club was the coming in of pneumonia and not heart disease, as at first reported, although, of course, at his age the heart is weak, and so it was unable to withstand the attack of pneumonia. Mr. Mayne is at his old quarters in the Palace Hotel, and besides Dr. Kahn a trained nurse is always in attendance.

CAR ASSAY PERCENTAGES.

Affidavits and Legal Tilts in the Hale and Norcross Case.

Judge Hebbard Makes a Ruling Contrary to One Made by Judge Seawell.

The great Hale & Norcross case, or rather that part of it sent back by the Supreme Court for further trial, was on again yesterday before Judge Hebbard, and most of the day was taken up in legal tilts between the attorneys as to the admissibility of evidence of the plaintiffs.

The only question before Judge Hebbard now is as to how much were the plaintiffs defrauded of in the returns of ore milled. The Supreme Court sustained the decision awarding $210,000 mill profits and finding that fraud had been committed, but that part of the lower court's decision awarding $789,000 to the plaintiffs as the difference between the amount of bullion returned on the ore milled by the defendants and the amount they should have returned on a basis of 74 per cent on the car assays was returned for further trial, as the evidence was not satisfactory.

The plaintiffs depend for their evidence largely upon proof of what was the percentage of returns of bullion on car assays in other mines on the Comstock, and most of the depositions read were in this direction. Upon the admission of this sort of evidence in the Consolidated Virginia case Judge Seawell ruled adversely, and yesterday morning Judge Hebbard, in reply to a motion to strike out the evidence of officials of other mines as to percentages obtained, said:

As to introduction of records of other mining companies, as I said yesterday, I am not so entirely satisfied as to the competency of that kind of evidence, and in making a formal ruling I have not done it to preclude you from raising the question before the case is finally submitted, and I shall permit you to do that very thoroughly. But at this time it seems to me that these books would be evidence in some cases. Now then, I am very free to say now that if there shall be no evidence in the case to prove that this ruling was not properly done, except the fact that the books of those corporations show a higher percentage than was returned from the mine, there never could be a judgment against the defendant. That standing alone as independent direct evidence it would not be sufficient, and I further say that it will be of little value anyway, unless the conditions are the same, or substantially the same—that is to say, the character of the ore and the manner of assays. But it seems to me at this time, in view of the testimony already in the case, the objections to which have not been sustained by the Supreme Court so far, that it would be valuable, not only to this court, but to the Supreme Court, as circumstances taken in connection with other testimony, which may be direct or circumstantial, of another character, against the defendants, if there is any such, and it is for that purpose that I am allowing it in at this time, and with the understanding that before the case is submitted counsel may thorougly argue the point, and if I am satisfied that this evidence is incompetent I then will cast it entirely out of my mind and strike it out of the record. I will permit you to renew this objection at the close of plaintiffs' case, and we can have it thoroughly argued.

In the afternoon the point was again argued by Mr. Wood and ex-Judge McKisick, and Judge Hebbard finally denied the motion to strike out the evidence.

The deposition of Albert Lackay, superintendent of the Overman mine, was read, showing that the bullion returns from the milling of that mine's ore were 77 per cent of the car samples. The Hale & Norcross returns, upon which the fight is being made, were 52 per cent.

The affidavits of W. H. Lowell, a clerk at the Con. California and Virginia, and of D. B. Lyman, the superintendent, showed that the average returns of bullion were 83 per cent of the car assays from October 1, 1894, to September 30, 1895.

The plaintiffs rested their case after calling A. W. Havens to confirm the reports from the Con. California and Virginia, and Mr. Deal began reading affidavits for the defense.

Affidavits of James Barclay and Adam Gillespie were read to show that certain samples taken from the tailings of the Hale & Norcross were not tampered with on their way to the assay office. Then the affidavit of Orrin F. Peck, for whom the samples had been taken, was read. Peck had the samples taken and assayed with the object of buying the tailings to work by the centrifugal process, but testified that they were of very little value and he had offered only $1 a ton for them.

The court adjourned until this morning, when the reading of defendants' affidavits will be continued. They expect to consume two days with them and the case will be argued with briefs.

BEAUTIFUL medallion pictures, plain and colored, mounted on glass, all the popular subjects, with or without frames, from 15, 25 and 75 cents and $1 each to $7 50 each for the large ones in Florentine frames. These are good things, new and cheap. Open evenings. Everybody welcome. Sanborn, Vail & Co. *

Seven Nurses Graduate.

Seven young women from the San Francisco Training School for Nurses received their diplomas at the hands of Dr. Henry H. Hart last evening in the Occidental Hotel. The graduates were: Miss Mary E. Mead, New York, N. Y.; Miss Jennie Ranson, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Miss Adeleine Marie Wood, Williamsport, Pa.; Miss Hattie D. Ryan, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Reed, Lansing, Mich.; Miss Annie Irving Gray, Illinois; Miss Frances A. Parry, South Wales, England.

Mark Hopkins Institute of Art.

This is the last week in which to see Murillo's masterpieces. Thursday's will be the last concert, the exhibition closing Saturday evening, December 14. *

BOODLE THAT CAME BACK.

Martin Gallagher Will Be Seriously Advised to Tell the Whole Story.

LILLIENTHAL'S MAN WALTERS.

Grand Jury Will Take Up Franchise, Pound Order and Fire Department Scandals.

The Grand Jury will hold another session this evening and make special inquiry to ascertain if improper influences were used to prevent the passing of an order to extent the pound limits.

Assertions have been made that the dairymen, hearing that a petition of property-owners for an extension of the limits had been presented to the board, straightway proceeded to oppose the petition, and in their zeal to defeat the extension raised the sum of $1800 to influnce municipal legislation.

It is the purpose of the Grand Jury to ascertain definitely how much money was raised, and if possible find out if any of the "boodle" was paid to an agent or attorney of the Solid Eight. Many witnesses have been called and some interesting developments are expected.

Since the last session of the Grand Jury an important communication, touching the management of the Fire Department in the method of purchasing supplies and passing upon building permits, has been placed in the hands of the foreman, Oliver Eldridge.

The Grand Jury committee on fire department, fire alarm and Fire Marshal consists of O. F. Willey, John A. Hammersmith and J. J. Groom. Shortly after the jury was organized Joseph Gordon was engaged by the committee to make a thorough examination of Fire Department affairs. The fact of his employment was kept a profound secret for a long time, and while he was observed once or twice in the anteroom, waiting to speak to Mr. Willey, it was supposed that his business was of a private character. The communication in the hands of Mr. Eldridge and the report which Mr. Willey is preparing may constitute an interesting contribution to Fire Department literature.

The Grand Jury is not done with Martin Gallagher. The impression on the minds of the members was stronger than ever yesterday that the witness was withholding something important connected with the $125 transaction which the jury ought to have known. He will be advised for his own good to make a frank and straightforward explanation of the entire transaction and not reserve anything to shield anybody. The statements which he made to Langdon and the testimony which he gave to the Grand Jury differ so widely in essential particulars that the jury cannot ascribe the divergence to lapse of memory. The District Attorney is taking especial note of the contradictory testimony in this Langdon case and there may be a sequel to the investigation.

It came out somewhat unexpectedly in George Rose's testimony last Monday that the pool-sellers who contributed $500 a month for J. H. Dickinson's services expected him to look after their interests in the Board of Supervisors. Rose, on explaining the many annoyances the pool-sellers were subjected to, and their final decision to employ an attorney to take care of their interests, mentioned the ordinance as one of the matters Dickinson was supposed to adjust. One of the jurors asked:

"Was he supposed to look after the ordinance to prevent pool-selling downtown?"

The witness replied in the affirmative, saying that he understood the attorney was to look after all matters threatening to obstruct the business in which the pool-sellers were engaged.

"Then, why," said a juror, "should he not oppose the Wagner ordinance, which abolishes pool-selling at the track!"

The witness hardly knew what to say in reply to this suggestion.

Rose's recommendation that a license of $500 a month should be imposed on pool-sellers was clear and direct. He was asked, in order to prevent misunderstanding, if he did not mean to say $500 a quarter.

Replying, he said: "No, I mean what I say—$500 a month."

In THE CALL'S report of Monday's proceedings, Samuel Whitehead was spoken of as Charles Whitehead. He testified that he had rented his premises to Mr. Driscoll, and had no personal knowledge whatever as to what Mr. Driscoll had done in the matter of paying an attorney.

It is now obvious to members of the Grand Jury that John Curtin, the well-known detective, should have been called first in the matter of Langdon's payment of money to Gallagher. The fact would then have been developed that Lillienthal's man Waters was called in ultimately to get the permit for Langdon to make alterations in the building at 7 Stockton street. Waters and Lillienthal have not yet testified before the Grand Jury.

Langdon was in the liquor business before he came to this City from Chicago, and did not want to limit his independence by placing himself under particular obligation to any wholesale liquor firm, but he found San Francisco conditions such that powerful influence was required to break the blockade in the Board of Supervisors, so he appealed to Lillienthal & Co. for assistance. Mr. Waters, the outside man of the firm, was detailed to take the matter in hand, and it is said that he ultimately secured from the Supervisors the desired privilege.

The connection of Lillienthal & Co. with the proceedings was not disclosed to the Grand Jury until John Curtin gave his testimony last Monday. It seems from these incidents now coming to light that Langdon had more trouble than a little. Supervisor Taylor was one of the first of the board to suspect something out of the usual line of obstruction. When he got his facts together he went after his fellow Supervisors in sledge-hammer style, demanding to know why this permit was refused to a man who proposed to make needed improvement and engage in a business enterprise. So much publicity was given the matter that the permit was granted.

It is understood that Judge Sanderson is now anxious that the present Grand Jury shall conclude its work and report to him five days before the 1st of January, so that during his term as Presiding Judge of the Superior Court he can impanel two Grand Juries. When this jury was impaneled he said to the members that he would expect them to conclude their investigations by the middle of October. When that time arrived he expressed satisfaction with their work and told them to proceed further. Now he wants the jury to finish its work as soon as possible without detriment to the public interest so that he can impanel another Grand Jury before his successor, Judge Slack, becomes the Presiding Judge.

SANG THE "ELIJAH."

Concert of the San Francisco Oratorio Society.

The San Francisco Oratorio Society gave its first concert last night, when a really praiseworthy performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was presented.

There is no doubt about the excellent work this society is doing in cultivating the taste for oratorio. It was not to be expected that a newly gathered chorus could take up a work like the "Elijah" and sing the difficult score with the skill and majesty of choruses that have had years of oratorio experience. There were portions of the choral singing that had ragged edges last night, some of the parts preponderated too much, and there were occasional differences of opinion between the orchestra and the chorus as to the exact moment of the beat.

But for these things not to happen in a new chorus, unused to oratorio singing, would have been a little short of a miracle. The inequalities will disappear with experience.

There was much to praise in the performance last night. The volume of tone was good, shading was by no means neglected, and some of the choral work went with a good swing. The Baal choruses were unexpectedly satisfactory and "Thanks Be to God" was excellently rendered.

Homer Henley sustained the part of Elijah with a good deal of dramatic power. His voice was scarcely low enough to give full effect to all the arias, but it was a good voice, and he used it conscientiously and artistically. Mrs. Beatrice Priest Fine's voice was scarcely dramatic enough for the part of the widow, but she sang prettily, and never forced her tones. Miss Rowena Tarrand was thoroughly effective as the youth, and Frank Coffin proved a satisfactory tenor. Mrs. Sedgley-Reynolds, the contralto, seemed to imagine that the art of oratorio singing consisted in affecting an exaggerated legato.

Considerable credit is due to J. Hamilton Howe, the conductor, and to B. Mollenhauer, the concert-master. The audience, which was large enough to more than half fill Metropolitan Temple, received the performance with marked favor.

A Flaw in the Title.

Every person who owns, or ever has owned, real estate knows what it is to have a flaw in the title. Whether the flaw is little or big makes no difference. The least it can do is to stop the sale of the property. The most it can do is to plunge its owner into litigation, from which he can emerge only with an enormous bill of costs and attorneys' fees and the possible loss of his property. In either event the flaw is certain to cost more in sleepless nights and apprehensive days than can be paid for with money.

As everybody knows, there are two titles by which real estate may be held. They are the legal and possessory titles. The latter is the oldest, being the first title ever recognized by civilized mankind. The legal title is the title as it stands upon the records of the county where the property is located, and wherever that title comes in contact with the possessory title the latter gives way to it. This is the law, and being the law it is easily seen why a piece of real estate having a flaw in the record title is well nigh worthless. No one desires to purchase such a piece of property for the very simple reason that he does not wish to subject himself to the danger of lawsuits and annoyance. So it is that no one will buy a title with a flaw in it.

Title insurance has been invented to relieve the owners of real estate of the annoyance of defending their titles against the assaults of adverse claimants. Once insured, all an owner need do is to keep the company which insures him informed of all attempts which may be made to cloud his title and the insurer does the rest.

The California Title Insurance and Trust Company insures titles and defends them. Starting with an apparently clear record, its policies guarantee the title against every latent defect, which includes lawsuits, the interests of minor heirs, creditors, false impersonation, invalid powers of attorney, insane grantors, forged deeds and the various other devices by which adverse claims are sought to be established in court.

A person owning real estate without an insurance policy upon the title is in the position of a man who does not carry fire insurance upon his house. There is, however, a material difference between title insurance and fire insurance. The latter requires an annual premium. The former is a continuous risk during the lifetime of the insured for a single premium. *

Liquor His Ruin.

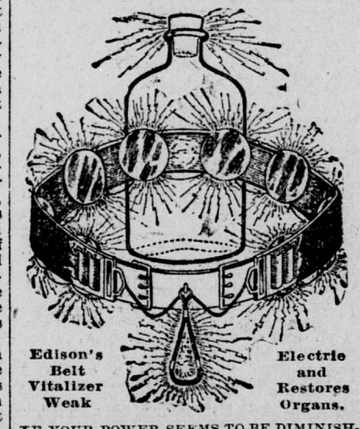
John Mitchell, a carpenter, living at 1264 Eighteenth street, who was serving a twenty-four hours' sentence for drunkenness, had a warrant served upon him yesterday morning charging him with threatening to kill his wife Mary. He is a capable workman, but liquor has got the better of him and when drunk he abuses his wife. On Monday he chased her out of the house with a knife and threatened to carve her. His wife and children are in a destitute condition and the latter will be cared for by the charitable societies.

Union League Club.

A meeting of the Union League Club was held last evening to select a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The committee will submit its report at a meeting to be held two weeks hence. The honor of serving as president of the club during a National campaign year is one of the highest that the organization can confer and there will be no lack of aspirants for the position.

NEW TO-DAY.

WEAK ORGANS!



Edison's Belt Vitalizer Weak — Electric and Restores Organs.

IF YOUR POWER SEEMS TO BE DIMINISHING, if you have any unnatural discharge, if you have Rheumatism, Kidney, Bladder or Urinary trouble, if you are becoming unfitted for marriage or business, remember we guarantee it to cure loss of vitality in young, middle-aged and old men or money refunded. Dr. Edison's Electric Vitalizer given free. Send for circular. For sale by GEO. DAHLBENDER & CO., Druggists, 214 Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal.

FURNITURE FOR 4 ROOMS $85.

Parlor—Silk Brocatelle, 5-piece suit, plush trimmed.
Bedroom—7-piece ELEGANT SUIT, bed, bureau, washstand, two chairs, rocker and table; pillows, woven-wire and top mattress.
Dining-Room—6-foot Extension Table, four Solid Oak Chairs.
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SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE!

The public is invited to inspect our magnificent stock of NEW GOODS of every description and especially imported by us for the HOLIDAY TRADE. The assortment is the largest and most complete ever shown in this city.

LADIES' Kid Gloves, Silk Gloves, Lace Scarfs, Fine Umbrellas, Lace Neckwear, Silk Skirts, Initialed Handkerchiefs, Silk Waists, Feather Scarfs, Fancy Aprons, Embroidered Flannel Skirts, Ribbons, Lawn Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Handkerchiefs and Fancy Shawls.

GENTS' Kid Gloves, Scarfs, Suspenders, Silk Umbrellas, Merino Hose, Dress Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Underwear, Silk Mufflers, Wool Underwear, Silk Reefers and Plain and Initialed Linen Handkerchiefs.

We are also showing an elegant assortment of High Novelty Black and Colored Dress Patterns, Novelty Silks for Waists, Dress Trimmings, Fancy Ribbons, Lace Bed Sets, and Silk, Satin and Sateen Down Comforters and Pillows.

SPECIAL!

500 dozen LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES, embroidered backs (all sizes), in all the new shades, $1.00 a Pair, Worth $1.50.

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111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121 POST STREET.

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SAN FRANCISCO & NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Tiburon Ferry—Foot of Market St.

San Francisco to San Rafael.

WEEK DAYS—7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:35, 3:30, 5:10, 6:30 P. M. Thursdays—Extra trip at 11:30 P. M. Saturdays—Extra trips at 1:50 and 11:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS—8:00, 9:30, 11:00 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:20 P. M.

San Rafael to San Francisco.

WEEK DAYS—6:25, 7:55, 9:30, 11:10 A. M.; 12:45, 3:40, 5:10 P. M. Saturdays—Extra trips at 1:55 P. M. and 6:35 P. M.
SUNDAYS—8:10, 9:40, 11:10 A. M.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:00, 6:25 P. M.
Between San Francisco and Schuetzen Park same schedule as above.

Leave San Francisco. Week Days.	Leave San Francisco. Sundays.	In effect Oct. 28, 1895. Destination.	Arrive San Francisco. Sundays.	Arrive San Francisco. Week Days.
7:40 AM	8:00 AM	Novato,	10:40 AM	8:50 AM
3:30 PM	9:30 AM	Petaluma,	6:05 PM	10:30 AM
5:10 PM	5:00 PM	Santa Rosa.	7:30 PM	6:15 PM
7:40 AM		Fulton, Windsor, Healdsburg, Geyserville, Cloverdale.		10:30 AM
3:30 PM	8:00 AM		7:30 PM	6:15 PM
7:40 AM	8:00 AM	Pieta, Hopland & Ukiah.	7:30 PM	6:15 PM
7:40 AM	8:00 AM	Guerneville.	7:30 PM	10:30 AM
3:30 PM				6:15 PM
7:40 AM	8:00 AM	Sonoma and Glen Ellen.	10:40 AM	8:50 AM
5:10 PM	5:00 PM		6:05 PM	6:15 PM
7:40 AM	8:00 AM	Sebastopol.	10:40 AM	10:30 AM
3:30 PM	5:00 PM		6:05 PM	6:15 PM

Stages connect at San Rafael for Bolinas.
Stages connect at Cloverdale for the Geysers.
Stages connect at Pieta for Highland Springs, Kelseyville, Lakeport.
Stages connect at Ukiah for Vichy Springs, Blue Lakes, Laurel Dell, Upper Lake, Booneville, Greenwood, Mendocino City, Fort Bragg, Usal, Westport, Cahto, Willetts, Calpella, Pomo, Potter Valley, John Day's, Lively's, Gravelly Valley, Harris, Scotia and Eureka.
Saturday to Monday round-trip tickets at reduced rates.
On Sundays round-trip tickets to all points beyond San Rafael at half rates.
Ticket Offices, 650 Market st., Chronicle building.
H. C. WHITING, Gen. Manager. R. X. RYAN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Atlantic AND Pacific RAILROAD

Trains leave from and arrive at Market-Street Ferry.

SANTA FE EXPRESS
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Leaves every day at 3:30 P. M., carrying Pullman Palace Sleepers and Tourist Sleepers to Chicago via Kansas City without change. Annex cars for Denver and St. Louis.

CHICAGO LIMITED,
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NORTH PACIFIC COAST RAILROAD
(Via Sausalito Ferry).
From San Francisco, beginning October 27, 1895.
WEEKDAYS.
For Mill Valley and San Rafael—7:30, 9:15, 11:00 A. M.; 1:45, 3:45, 5:15, 6:20 P. M.
San Quentin—7:30, 9:15 A. M.; 1:45, 5:15 P. M.
Extra trips for San Rafael on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 11:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS.
For Mill Valley, San Rafael and San Quentin—8:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:00, 4:30, *6:15 P. M. *Does not run to San Quentin.
THROUGH TRAINS.
7:30 A. M. weekdays—Cazadero and way stations.
1:45 P. M. Saturdays—Tomales and way stations.
8:00 A. M. Sundays—Point Reyes and way stations.

RAILROAD TRAVEL.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)
Trains leave and are due to arrive at SAN FRANCISCO.

LEAVE — FROM NOVEMBER 20, 1895. —	ARRIVE
6:30A Haywards, Niles and Way Stations..	10:15A
7:00A Atlantic Express, Ogden and East..	8:45P
7:00A Benicia, Vacaville, Rumsey, Sacramento, and Redding via Davis....	7:15P
7:30A Martinez, San Ramon, Napa, Calistoga and Santa Rosa.....	6:15P
8:30A Niles, San Jose, Stockton, Lone, Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff and Sundays excepted Oroville...	4:15P
*8:30A Peters and Milton.....	*7:15P
9:00A San Leandro, Haywards & Way St'ns	11:45A
9:00A Los Angeles Express, Raymond, (for Yosemite), Santa Barbara and Los Angeles.....	4:45P
9:00A Martinez and Stockton.....	10:45A
10:00A San Leandro, Haywards and Niles..	1:45P
12:00M San Leandro, Haywards & Way St'ns	2:45P
1:00P Niles, San Jose and Livermore.....	8:45A
*1:00P Sacramento River Steamers.....	*9:00P
†1:30P Port Costa and Way Stations.....	†7:45P
3:00P San Leandro, Haywards & Way St'ns	5:45P
4:00P San Leandro, Haywards & Way St'ns	6:45P
4:00P Martinez, San Ramon, Vallejo, Napa, Calistoga, El Verano and Santa Rosa.....	9:15A
4:00P Benicia, Esparto, Woodland, Knights Landing, Marysville, Oroville and Sacramento.....	10:45A
4:30P Niles, San Jose, Livermore and Stockton.....	7:15P
5:00P San Leandro, Haywards & Way St'ns	8:45P
3:30P New Orleans Express, Fresno, Bakersfield, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Deming, El Paso, New Orleans and East.....	10:45A
3:30P Santa Fe Route, Atlantic Express for Mojave and East.....	10:45A
6:00P European Mail, Ogden and East....	9:45A
6:00P Haywards, Niles and San Jose.....	7:45A
‡7:00P Vallejo.....	‡7:45P
7:00P Oregon Express, Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Puget Sound and East.....	10:45A
7:00P San Leandro, Haywards & Way St'ns	10:50P
9:00P San Leandro, Haywards & Way St'ns	††12:00A
¶10:05P "Sunset Limited," Fresno, Los Angeles, El Paso, New Orleans and East.....	§12:45P
††11:15P San Leandro, Haywards & Way St'ns	7:15A
SANTA CRUZ DIVISION (Narrow Gauge).	
8:15A Newark, Centerville, San Jose, Felton, Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz and Way Stations.....	5:50P
*2:15P Newark, Centerville, San Jose, New Almaden, Felton, Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz and Principal Way Stations.....	*11:20A
4:15P Newark, San Jose and Los Gatos.....	9:50A
††11:45P Hunters' Excursion, San Jose and Way Stations.....	‡7:20P
COAST DIVISION (Third & Townsend Sts.)	
6:45A San Jose and Way Stations (New Almaden Wednesdays only).....	1:45P
8:15A San Jose, Tres Pinos, Santa Cruz, Pacific Grove, Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo, Guadalupe and Principal Way Stations.....	7:05P
10:40A San Jose and Way Stations.....	5:00P
11:45A Palo Alto and Way Stations.....	3:30P
*2:30P San Jose, Gilroy, Tres Pinos, Santa Cruz, Salinas, Monterey and Pacific Grove.....	*10:40A
*3:30P San Jose and Principal Way Stations	9:47A
*4:30P San Jose and Way Stations.....	*8:06A
5:30P San Jose and Way Stations.....	*8:48A
6:30P San Jose and Way Stations.....	6:35A
‡11:45P San Jose and Way Stations.....	‡7:45P

CREEK ROUTE FERRY.
From SAN FRANCISCO—Foot of Market Street (Slip 8)—
*7:15 9:00 11:00A.M. ‡1:00 *2:00 ‡3:00 *4:00 ‡5:00 *6:00P.M.
From OAKLAND—Foot of Broadway.—
10:00A.M. ‡12:00 *1:00 ‡2:00 *3:00 ‡4:00 *5:00P.M.

A for Morning. P for Afternoon.
* Sundays excepted. ‡ Sundays only. † Saturdays only.
†† Monday, Thursday and Saturday nights only.
¶Tuesdays and Saturdays §Sundays and Thursdays.

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Chinese Drugs and Tea and Herb Sanitarium, 776 CLAY STREET, Bet. Kearny and Dupont, San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 9, 1895.—After several years suffering from nervous headache, lung and liver complaint, and having consulted different physicians without success, I finally went to and was treated by Dr. Wong Woo, and in five weeks was entirely cured. AUGUST PLUSCHKELL, 716 Natoma st., S. F.
Office Hours—9:30 to 11 A. M., and 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M.

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