

THE QUESTION OF CITIZENSHIP.

Wong Kim Ark's Case in the United States Supreme Court.

SHALL CHINESE VOTE?

District Attorney Foote's Message From the Attorney-General.

ADVANCED ON THE CALENDAR.

California and the Federal Law Department Join Issue on an Important Question.

United States District Attorney Foote received a communication from Attorney-General Harmon yesterday informing him that the case of Wong Kim Ark had been advanced on the Supreme Court's calendar, and would probably be heard some time in April.

This is big news for California. It means, practically, that there is a strong probability of Judge Morrow's decision in the Wong Kim Ark case being overruled, and the edict pronounced that a Chinese born in this country is not therefore a citizen.

The Wong Kim Ark was a test case argued in the United States District Court in this city. The United States District Attorney took the ground, in this case, that the son of Chinese parents, although born in this country, could not become a citizen—or rather that he was not, by reason of his birth in this country, a citizen thereof.

Judge Morrow ruled otherwise, but in his decision he followed a precedent established by Justice Field while sitting on the Circuit bench in this circuit, and did not, in a measure, exercise his own judicial judgment in the matter. The effect of Judge Morrow's decision was, however, to uphold the view that had already been taken and acted upon by the Chinese at the prior elections, under which the members of the Chinatown "Parlor" of Native Sons of the Golden State (an incorporated society) and other sons of Chinese parents sought to cast their ballots on an equal basis with American citizens. In truth, Judge Morrow's ruling was that the sole test of citizenship—the question of naturalization apart—is in the question of birth. If Wong Kim Ark was born in the United States, no matter what his parentage, he was a citizen of the United States.

But this ruling has by no means settled the question. It was, in truth, merely a technical ruling on a test case and action was taken in the lower court at the instance of the United States Attorney General for the purpose of bringing the question squarely before the Supreme Court of the United States.

It is a question of vast importance and one that has never before been defined by the Supreme Court of the United States, though that tribunal has on more than one occasion expounded the law at variance with the Field and the Morrow decisions.

The question at issue is not one that affects American-born Chinese alone, but every American-born son of foreign-born father who did not become a naturalized citizen of this country prior to the time when the son arrived at maturity. In this view of the case one sees at a glance that many thousands of voters all over the United States are deeply interested in the knotty legal problem, though of course should the United States Supreme Court reverse the ruling of Judge Morrow, it is confidently expected that it will, the American-born Chinese will be the only ones to be ultimately deprived of citizenship. Sons of non-naturalized Caucasians will merely have to secure naturalization in the ordinary way. But the Mongolians, while the existing Chinese restriction laws are in force, will be forever barred from citizenship.

The question involved is a fundamental one, and the progress of the case will be watched with great interest by the entire legal profession. It was originally brought to the front by the very carefully prepared articles of Attorney George D. Collins of this city, which were published in the American Law Review.

In these essays Mr. Collins took what was first considered rather the novel position that the fourteenth amendment to the constitution does not, by its language, confer citizenship upon all who are born in this country. He cited that portion of the amendment which reads: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof." The latter words, "in the jurisdiction thereof," Mr. Collins maintained, did not refer to the territorial jurisdiction (as was proven by the fact that territorial inhabitants were not citizens), but to political jurisdiction. And in deciding the question of political jurisdiction international usage and not the English common law should be the guide to the interpretation of the amendment. He showed that citizenship in England was radically different from citizenship in the United States—which would seem to the layman to be not a very difficult task—and then argued (with such ability as to attract the attention of Attorney-General Olney) that when the rule of political jurisdiction was thus applied to the sons of foreign-born fathers who were not naturalized these same sons must be considered without the jurisdiction of the United States, and therefore, not ipso facto, by birth alone, citizens of the United States. This is only the briefest kind of statement of the entire argument. The entire argument was, of course, mainly directed against the native-born Chinese who for several years past have been voting in this and other States under the Field decision, and who had also been landing at this port from China on the plea of having been born in this country.

Attorney-General Olney was greatly impressed with the latter state of facts and sent a special commissioner to San Francisco to examine into the matter. This commissioner found that large numbers of Chinese were landing here (before the registration act was enforced) upon the plea of citizenship. Upon his report to the Washington authorities Attorney-General Harmon, the successor of Mr. Olney, instructed the United States District Attor-

ney to bring such action in the case as would bring the entire question of citizenship before the Supreme Court of the United States.

United States District Attorney Foote in arguing the case before Judge Morrow took much the same grounds as that assumed by Attorney Collins, and Mr. Collins himself was requested to appear in the case as amicus curiae. Attorney-General Harmon in the coming issue before the Supreme Court will take this argument and urge that the mere fact of birth in the United States does not entitle to citizenship. He has requested, also, that Mr. Collins appear and repeat his argument before the court. Mr. Collins has consented and will in due time take his departure for Washington.

There is a movement on foot, as well, to have the State of California represented in the great issue, and it is expected that Governor Budd will name a local attorney for that task.

The fact that the case has been advanced on the Supreme Court calendar is deemed of the utmost importance, for this reason: It is very probable that the fall term there is every probability that the Supreme Court would decide the particular case at issue not upon a strict construction of the law, as is desired, but upon the grounds of expediency, a course that, in view of the approaching Presidential election, the bench would be justified in adopting. For if the case were decided against the Chinese thousands of native-born Americans of foreign parentage would be disfranchised at the coming election, because the time would be insufficient to permit them to become naturalized citizens.

MUSICIANS DO GOOD WORK

Second Concert by the New San Francisco Symphony Orchestra.

Semi-Classical Music Receives an Excellent Rendering—Colvard's Solo.

Another excellent concert was given yesterday afternoon in Golden Gate Hall by the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. The programme was a popular one—that is to say, it did not contain a symphony, but there were popular selections from such composers as Wagner, Handel, Schubert, Chopin, Dvorak and Delibes and operatic excerpts by Bizet and Flotow.

Schubert's "Marche Militaire," arranged by the conductor of the orchestra, J. H. Howe, was used as the opening number. Like all the other selections, it was played conscientiously and artistically, and aroused the applause of a critical audience. The transcription from "Martha" was rendered bravely and with spirit. Hackneyed as the old airs are, they never fail, when well performed, to have an enlivening effect upon all but bigoted opponents of tuneful operas of the older school. Yesterday the listeners were evidently not composed of the "straightest sect" of the Wagnerian cult, for they enored the transcription from "Martha" with effusion.

It would have been a pity had the variety to the ever lovely "Prize Song" if J. H. Howe had sought out some tenor capable of singing it in a manner not wholly displeasing to people who do not care to see Wagner trifled with by such a variety of variety; if so he did not find, for Walther's song was given with Bernhard Mollenhauer's violin as the solo voice. Mr. Mollenhauer shines most in pieces demanding florid execution, but he put considerable feeling into his cantabile and was ably assisted by the other first violins.

Delibes' waltz, "Nalla," was so warmly applauded that it was necessary to repeat it. Chopin's "Military Polonaise," Dvorak's "Slavish Dance" No. 1 and the "Toreador" from "Carmen" were all well played and received much applause. One of the hits of the afternoon was made by W. H. Colvard's trombone concerto with the orchestra. He played a work by Graefe in a way that revealed the resources of his instrument. "The Mill" (for strings), by Gillet, was delicately rendered by the orchestra.

Mrs. Birmingham, the vocal soloist of the concert, sang "O, Thou That Tellest," from the "Messiah," and a couple of songs by d'Harleot.

It is impossible to speak in too much praise of the enterprise and public spirit of the musicians in organizing the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. The class of people who have wealth enough to support such an organization seems to have resolved to let music severely alone this winter, and the musicians, in themselves organizing a symphony orchestra, have taken a departure which should win the enthusiastic support of every music-lover in the city.

The third popular concert of the symphony orchestra takes place next Friday afternoon in Golden Gate Hall. Donald de V. Graham and L. von d'Harleot will be the soloists. For the convenience of business men the concerts will hereafter begin at 3:30.

Carr-Beel Concerts.

The forty-ninth Carr-Beel concert will take place this afternoon in Golden Gate Hall. The programme is, as usual, an excellent one, a feature of the performance being a quintet for clarinet and strings by Mozart. Miss Marion Taylor, a new vocalist, will be the singer.

A Local Cantata.

A new cantata, "In Quest of Truth," will be produced this afternoon at the First Unitarian Church at 3 P. M. The work and libretto are by a local composer, Charles A. Keeler, and the work was given in a very interesting manner when produced in Oakland recently.

WAR ON A BOB-TAIL.

A Belligerent Driver Has His Nose Punched by One of M. A. Gunst's Draymen.

A little drayman punching the head of a big street car driver was the center of attraction for a big crowd at the corner of Sansome and Clay streets at 1 o'clock yesterday. The drayman is in the employ of M. A. Gunst, Police Commissioner. The big man was John E. Regallo, who is commander-in-chief of car No. 8 on the Sansome-street line. Things were very hot for a while, and the comments of the crowd were made to an accompaniment of shrill whistles, as Mr. Regallo blew for the first time to arrest the Police Commissioner's hired man.

The little drayman, who is known as Jim, stopped his heavy vehicle on the Sansome-street car track. He did not get out of the way quick enough to suit the driver of the car and the two drivers proceeded to exhibit their profound and complete control of the vocabulary of profanity. The little man was rather averse to fighting first, but when the car-driver struck at "Jim" with his whip that gentleman leaped to the ground and knocked all the fight out of the car driver in one brief round, leaving the servant of the octopus with a profusely bleeding nose.

SAUSALITO A SEAPORT.

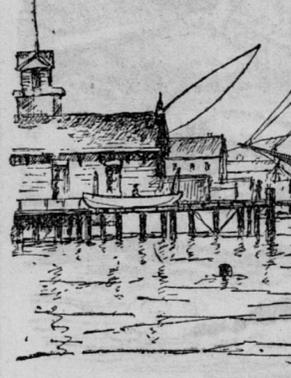
It Now Has Good Accommodation for Several Deep-Water Ships.

THE WYNNSTAY WAS DOCKED.

She Brought a Cargo of Coal for the North Pacific Coast Railway.

The inhabitants of Sausalito are jubilant. They are now satisfied that their city is an integral part of the greatest seaport on the west coast of North America. For the first time in the history of the place there is now accommodation for the docking of deep-water ships, and yesterday one of the ships went alongside the bunkers recently erected by the North Pacific Coast Railroad. She is not the largest vessel in port, but still she carries 2400 tons of coal, and 1400 tons of that quantity are being discharged at Sausalito.

It was a proud day for the city across the bay when the British ship Wynnstay, in tow of the tug Rescue, came up to the dock. The depth of water was ample, and



The British Ship Wynnstay Discharging the First Cargo of Coal Ever Landed From a Deep-Water Vessel at a Sausalito Wharf.

Captain George Harvey had no trouble in getting the vessel into her berth. An hour later the booms had been rigged and the work of discharging the cargo was begun at once. "Many and many a ship have I towed to Sausalito," said Captain Harvey, "but they all came to this point because there was a safe anchorage. That would be during the times when freights were low, and owners would sooner tie up the ships than accept what was offering. This is the first time, however, that I have actually docked a foreign ship, or for that matter, any other ship at a Sausalito wharf."

The Wynnstay is docked ten yards away from the landing of the Sausalito ferry. All the passengers inspect her before leaving the waiting-rooms and Captain McBryde is beginning to feel more proud of his vessel owing to the attention the inhabitants of Sausalito are giving to her. It is now a customary thing for the youths and maidens to walk to the ship, go aboard and inspect her at their leisure. During the working hours there is always a crowd watching the big buckets as they carry their tons of coal from the hold of the ship to the bunkers.

The North Pacific Coast Railroad Company is going to use coal on its road instead of wood, so the Wynnstay will be the last deep-water ship that will dock at Sausalito. The company has erected two bunkers with a capacity of 1400 tons and these will be kept constantly filled, so there will be a constant succession of vessels carrying coal from Newcastle.

FIRST FREE ART DAY.

Vast Throng of Visitors at the Mark Hopkins Institute.

The Managers Gave No Official Notice of the Important Event.

Yesterday was the first free day at the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art, and fully 1500 visitors, four-fifths of whom were women and the rest men and children, inspected the interior of the house and the treasures of art there displayed.

As announced in THE CALL exclusively a few weeks ago, Mr. Searles, who reserved in his deed of trust certain rights in the management of the institute, suggested to the trustees that visitors should be admitted free of charge one day and evening of each month. Accordingly the board of trustees declared the first Friday of each month a free day. Yesterday being the first Friday in February, the house was open to all, yet the managers of the institute took good care that as little public notice as possible of the event should be given. The reason assigned for not advertising the free day was that a multitude of visitors would interfere with the work of preparation for the Mardi Gras ball.

So many people, however, had read THE CALL'S announcement last month of a free day that the institute was crowded with spectators from morning until night. The decorators had to suspend work and the pupils were obliged to abandon their studies for the day. The throng not only surged through the numerous and spacious rooms and galleries of the great building, but invaded the art school on the same lot. The life, the antique, the still life and the modeling classes were in session. Spectators handled the still-life subjects much to the amazement of pupils. One young lady was drawing from a human skull when the object was seized by a curious spectator, who essayed to explain the formation of the skull to his friends with him. During the explanation the jaw of the skull dropped to the floor.

Curious visitors invaded the boys' life

ASSAYING THE ASSAYS.

Value of the Hale & Norcross Car and Battery Ore Samples.

RICH ROCK THAT WENT ASTRAY

Attorney Wood for the Defendants Refers to Yolo County Scientific Knowledge.

PROCTOR IS FREE.

The Defendant Witness in a Cutting Scrape Given His Liberty.

Judge Wallace has rendered a decision at which those held as witnesses in criminal cases may well congratulate themselves. He has decided in the case of William Proctor, who came up on habeas corpus, that no witness can be held in custody after the preliminary examination.

Proctor was, unfortunately for him, one of the witnesses to the affray at the race-track in which Jasper Madison, a jockey, cut a bartender named Murphy. Madison was taken in charge by the police, and Proctor was included in the arrest as a witness. Madison soon furnished bonds,

but Proctor was not so fortunate, and for several weeks, while Madison, the offender, has been at liberty, Proctor, the witness, has been languishing behind prison bars. The case has been continued a number of times, and each time another period has been added to the detention of the luckless witness. Judge Wallace's decision has finally released him.

SAY TAXES ARE TOO HIGH.

Real Estate Owners Apply to the Grand Jury for Relief.

The Expert Submits a Report on the Affairs of the County Clerk's Office.

A regular session of the Grand Jury was held yesterday afternoon. A report of Expert Atkinson on affairs of the County Clerk's office was submitted and considered at length. The report is said to be thorough on all the work embraced within the instructions of the expert.

The Grand Jury at 4 o'clock sent for County Clerk Curry, but did not remain in session until the clerk arrived. Mr. Curry will probably be heard at the session to be held next Friday.

Notaries Public George A. Young and Alma Daggett were called as witnesses with reference to notary certificates taken in the County Clerk's office.

Assistant District Attorney Hoerner and the jurors conferred for an hour or more. Some important communications have been referred to the District Attorney, and the jurors expect to get the information sought before the next session of the Grand Jury.

The jury, like many of its predecessors, has devoted a good deal of time to reading and discussing communications relating to cases which have been in the courts and dismissed. It seems that the jurors, who are now serving for the first time, are in favor of reading and fully considering everything presented in the form of communications in writing. Men who have had Grand Jury service in the past know how much time is wasted in the consideration of immaterial subjects, and are inclined to put aside all trivial complaints.

If the present Grand Jury has no any fixed and definite purpose in view the purpose is to check extravagance, and introduce business methods in the conduct of municipal affairs. Many members of the Grand Jury are fully convinced that an effort should be made to lighten the burden of taxation. Complaints of high taxes come from property-owners. The rate this year is so high that tax-payers fear confiscation of their real estate if something is not done to check the growing tendency of the supervisors to vote immense sums of money for the support of the Municipal Government.

The Grand Jury may decide to call Assessor Siebe and confer with him as to the advisability of reducing assessments. There is an impression that a higher value is placed on San Francisco real estate than its income or selling price justifies. Every day members of the Grand Jury are implored to do something toward decreasing the burdens of local taxation.

Since the expert was appointed two weeks ago he has examined books in the offices of the Treasurer, Recorder, Auditor and County Clerk. The inference is gained from the prolonged consideration of the report presented by the expert that the Grand Jury intends to pursue this line of investigation with some energy. In fact, the statement was made by one of the jurors yesterday that the next session would develop something interesting.

The attention of the Grand Jury has been directed to the inequalities of the rates for supplying light and water. These rates may, however, be adjusted in some way by the Harbor Commissioners and the water company, so that the Grand Jury may not be called on to take a hand in the adjustment.

ASSAYING THE ASSAYS.

Value of the Hale & Norcross Car and Battery Ore Samples.

RICH ROCK THAT WENT ASTRAY

Attorney Wood for the Defendants Refers to Yolo County Scientific Knowledge.

All day yesterday Attorney W. S. Wood for the defendants in the Hale & Norcross mining case labored to make plain the reason why the battery-sample assays of the Overman ore were really higher than the car-sample assays. This was an exception, he argued, for in all other cases on the Comstock the car-sample assays were the higher, and so much higher as to be considered unreliable by assayers. Well might the defendants dwell on this point, because then they must explain why about \$4,000,000 worth of ore, milled from 1888 to 1892, only turned out about \$2,750,000 for the stockholders. If thousands of tons of ore worth from \$75 to \$125 per ton could go astray in the little Hale & Norcross

mine, how many millions of dollars' worth in the great mines on the Comstock have probably been—but that is another story.

As a matter of fact counsel might be supposed to be wrong because 80,000 tons of Consolidated Virginia ore throughout last year had a running battery sample assay of \$55.10 and a car sample assay of \$51.25. The Hale & Norcross in 1893 made a like record.

Mr. Wood referred to Superintendent Ryan's testimony as additional proof that ore assays were untrustworthy. A portion of Ryan's testimony was to the effect that while he was working one last year in the Brunswick mill he learned that 90 per cent remained in the battery and did not show in the battery sample assays. This "stray" value was, of course, found at the monthly "clean-up" and turned over to the mine. There is no record that any "stray" stuff was found and turned over at the "clean-up" for the Hale & Norcross mine.

The attorney held that the total value of the ore, less the moisture, by battery sample, would be \$2,047,300, and that the bullion returns of 84,000 tons were \$1,678,421.76. The loss in working was \$369,878.24, and this shows that the defendants have returned the full amount of bullion.

He called the attention of the court to 6000 tons of Hale & Norcross ore, worked in 1892, when the mill got 68 per cent of the battery and 51 per cent of the car assays. He did not state, however, that Foreman Pearce testified that this was refuse ore and full of fragments of old tunnel timbers.

Reference was made to reports of the United States Geological Survey regarding the great difference between wagon and battery-sample assays in the Savage mine in 1893, which was about \$4.50 per ton. Then Mr. Wood referred, in ridiculing terms to Justice Garoutte's emphatic assertion that the return of 82 per cent of the car-sample assay which the defendants made to the mine was not enough, and "everybody knows it."

"Well, the scientific officials of the United States Geological Survey didn't know it," said Attorney Wood, "but it appears that Yolo County Supreme Justices are well acquainted with those matters."

This closed Mr. Wood's carefully prepared written argument upon sample assays, which took two days in its reading, and to-day Attorney Deal will resume the argument for the defendants.

NEW TO-DAY.

Campanini writes of VIN MARIANI THE IDEAL TONIC.

"In cases of fatigue no remedy can so thoroughly be relied upon as the tonic and stimulating effects of 'Vin Mariani.'"

Mailed Free. Descriptive Book with Testimony and Portraits of NOTED CELEBRITIES. Beneficial and Agreeable. Every Test Proves Reputation. Avoid Substitutions. Ask for 'Vin Mariani.' At Druggists and Fancy Grocers. MARIANI & CO., 41 St. Mark Street, London; 59 Oxford Street, London; 62 W. 15th St., New York.

NEW TO-DAY.

BARGAIN-DAY SPECIALS

FROM OUR GREAT CLEARANCE SALE!

As the result of the SWEEPING CUTS IN PRICES with which we continue our GREAT CLEARANCE SALE our Bargain-Day patrons are offered the following reasonable lines AT A PRODIGIOUS SACRIFICE!

COLORED DRESS GOODS!

At 15 Cents. 121 pieces DOUBLE-FOLD FANCY MIXED DRESS GOODS, regular price 35c, will be closed out at 15c a yard.

At 20 Cents. 110 pieces 40-INCH DRESS GOODS, in stripes, mixed and checks, regular price 60c, will be closed out at 20c a yard.

At 25 Cents. 91 pieces 39-INCH ENGLISH FIGURED MOHAIR DRESS GOODS, handsome colorings, will be closed out at 25c a yard.

WINDSOR TIES AND HANDKERCHIEFS!

At 10 Cents. 150 dozen MEN'S, BOYS' AND LADIES' ALL-SILK WINDSOR SCARFS, in a large assortment of patterns, regular price 25c, will be placed on sale this day at 10c each.

At 8 1/2 Cents. 180 dozen MEN'S FANCY BORDERED HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, extra large size, warranted fast colors, regular price \$1.50 a dozen, will be closed out at 8 1/2c each.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

At 45 Cents. 2000 pairs 5-HOOK UNDRRESSED KID GLOVES, in tan, mode and slate shades, regular value \$1, will be closed out at 45c a pair.

At 55 Cents. 1800 pairs 8-BUTTON LENGTH MOUQUETAIRE UNDRRESSED KID GLOVES, in tan, brown and slate shades, also black, regular value \$3, will be closed out at 55c a pair.

At 30 Cents. 1500 pairs 4-BUTTON KID GLOVES (large buttons to match gloves), in all shades and black, regular value \$1.50, will be closed out at 90c a pair.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY!

At 15 Cents a Pair. 110 dozen LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSE, also black foot and colored top combinations, spliced heels and toes, worth \$3 a dozen, will be closed out at 15c a pair.

At 20 Cents a Pair. 114 dozen CHILDREN'S FINE RIBBED BLACK COTTON HOSE, double knees, heels, soles and toes, warranted fast black, regular price \$4 a dozen, will be closed out at 20c a pair.

CHILDREN'S JACKETS.

At \$1.50. CHILDREN'S DOUBLE-BREADED JACKETS, stylishly made and neatly trimmed with soutache and narrow fancy braid, former price \$3.50, will be closed out at \$1.50 each.

LADIES' JACKETS.

At \$5.00. LADIES' DOUBLE-BREADED SHORT JACKETS, in gray and tan mottled effects, with mandolin sleeves, large buttons, former price \$10, will be closed out at \$5 each.

JUST OPENED!—We have just unboxed and will to-day place on sale our first shipments of NEW SPRING STYLES IN LADIES' WAISTS! SLIGHTLY SOILED!

THIS WEEK WILL CLOSE OUT the residue of the lines of goods recently DAMAGED BY WATER

In our basement, most of which are almost perfect. They consist principally of FINE WHITE BLANKETS, TURKISH TOWELS, 36-INCH UNBLEACHED SHEETING, CANTON FLANNELS, Etc.



MURPHY BUILDING, Market Street, corner of Jones, SAN FRANCISCO.

PAPER HANGINGS AND INTERIOR DECORATING.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED to show the largest and most elegant stock of WALL PAPER

ever offered in the city, comprising the "Choice Things" of the leading manufacturers. With our large force of skilled workmen we are prepared to execute any orders for DECORATING AND PAPERING in the latest style and at the LOWEST PRICES.

G. W. CLARK & CO. 653 Market Street.

BERTELING SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN 427 KEARNYST

IF THERE BEST ONE TO EXAMINE YOUR EYES AND fit them to Spectacles or Eyeglasses with instruments of his own invention, whose superiority has not been equalled. My success has been due to the merit of my work. Office Hours—12 to 4 P. M.

DR. WONG WOO

Chinese Drugs and Herb Sanitarium, 776 CLAY STREET, Bet. Kearny and Dupont, San Francisco. I am the undersigned, have been cured from kidney trouble, from which I suffered for over 10 years, by Dr. Wong Woo. WM. GULL, Dallas, Or. Nov. 20, 1894. Office hours: 9:30 to 11 A. M.; 1 to 3, 7 to 9 P. M.

Baja California Damiana Bitters. Is a powerful aphrodisiac and specific tonic for the sexual and urinary organs of both sexes, and a great remedy for diseases of the kidneys and bladder. A Great Restorative, Invigorator and Nerve. Sells on its own merits—no long-winded testimonials necessary. NABER, ALFS & BRUNE, Agents, 323 Market St., S. F. (Send for Circular.)

The richest country on Earth

In natural resources is our own State—California. She should be the foremost State in the Union. One way to "get there" is to patronize our Home Industries. The Shirt Industry is one of the most important just now. If you want the best get STANDARD. Neustadter Bros., S.F.

Coke! Coke! Coke!

CALIFORNIA AND ENGLISH.

P. A. McDONALD, 809 to 813 Folsom Street, and 300 to 400 Howard Street, from Fremont to Beale.

I have on hand a large quantity of S. F. Gaslight Co.'s and Pacific Gas Improvement Co.'s Coke, which I am selling at a very low rate. This Coke is suitable for stoves, Furnaces, Laundry and Family use. I am also a direct importer of the best English ironing and mangle cloth, and am offering at reduced rates to Foundries, Breweries, Mining Companies and the trade in lots from 1 ton to 1000 tons. Country orders solicited. City orders delivered with promptness. Will guarantee satisfaction, as I know what will suit from an experience of 25 years in the business. Office 813 Folsom Street.

BLOOD POISON

HAVE YOU Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Itching in Ears, Itching in Throat, Write GOOD REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital—\$25,000. Worst case cured in 14 to 35 days. 100-page book free.

WILCOX COMPOUND ANSOLY PILLS. Safe and SURE. Always reliable. Take 40 to 60 Pills. Price by Retail—\$2.00. Send 4c for Woman's Safeguard. WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., 228 SOUTH EIGHTH ST., PHILADA., Pa.