

# AMERICAN DAIRYING.

## Cheap Products From Afar Hurt Our Farmers.

### Canada Is a Menace—Facts That Show That the Policy of Free Trade Would Do Us In Had Full Sway.

The dairying business of the United States, though it has not suffered under free trade as manufacturing industries have suffered, has nevertheless felt the evil effects of the peculiar doctrines of William Jennings Bryan as put forward in the Wilson bill, a mild form of the free-trade ideas that occupy so large a space in the Nebraskan's mental horizon.

Strangely enough one of the greatest evils to the established dairying industry is found in competition. Speaking of that phase of the subject yesterday the chairman of the State Dairy Bureau said:

"Vast tracts of land heretofore devoted to the raising of sheep are now turned into dairying, and the result, together with free-trade ideas, is very hurtful to the dairying interests of this coast and the entire country. There is no doubt that we feel the evil results of the Wilson bill here as they do in the East. The competition is in the line of Canadian and Australian cheese and butter, and the truth is that these things have an effect on the market. While we are not hurt as they are in manufacturing districts, we have seen enough to make us strong protectionists."

It is a well-known fact that the dairying business of the country, and of the Pacific Coast in particular, has fared badly since the adoption of the Wilson bill. Never in the history of the enterprise has there been such lulls and disappointments as during the past two years, and it is the belief of those who have made the closest study of the question that a regime of free trade in dairy products would be one of financial ruin.

If the reduction of 2 cents a pound on cheese alone has had so disastrous an effect, what would be the result of absolute

free trade? It would surely have the farm labor of the United States at the mercy of low prices and pauperism from afar.

There is not anywhere a better method of coming to results in questions of practical economics than that of studying the evidence furnished by those engaged in business. In the dairying industry it is well to bear this rule in mind, and lest it be thought that California's adversity in that line is peculiarly local, it is not amiss to study opinions from other sources.

The R. Murphy Company of Gordon Plain, Ill., made the following reply to the inquiries of the Tariff Commission as to the question of a duty:

"We make about 300,000 pounds of butter a year. We are not producing as many goods as in 1892. Canada, with cheap lands and low wages, can produce cheaper than the United States. The wages of our men are \$2 to \$3 a day.

Here is the reply of J. M. Nutting of Westminster, Vt., manufacturer of butter, made just before the Wilson bill went into effect:

"Our make is about 140,000 pounds annually. In the country places wages have kept up till recently. I think the cause of the present dull times is largely the uncertainty of the tariff legislation. My neighbors have been busy as ever, and the tariff laws very much at the present time, as the country was in a fairly prosperous condition. My idea would be to make such tariff laws as would protect the farmers, as when the farmers of a country study the question of the tariff they are in a happy state. One word about wool. Since Congress has talked about free wool there has not been a buyer of wool through this place to my knowledge."

"What we want is tariff sufficient to keep all the manufacturers in the United States at work, and those they employ at good wages, so they can buy our cheese, butter, eggs and farm products. The laboring class is what makes a country prosperous when employed at good wages. Home trade is the best; we get rid of the middlemen. I hope you will fix things up so we will have good times."

It is the same in other lines of dairy products. Wherever they come in competition with the cheaper lands and labor of foreign countries they are at a tremendous disadvantage. The Helvetia Milk Condensing Company of Highland, Ill., says:

"We consider a specific duty of 2 1/2 cents per pound, including all packages, necessary in order to place our product on an equal footing with the foreign. The specific duty is the most practical, because it obviates a qualitative and quantitative analysis which would be necessary in order to ascertain the intrinsic value of every lot imported. This rate is necessary in order to cover the existing differences in cost of labor (which is particularly great in office and skilled labor) rates in fire insurance, while taking into consideration that the cost of our raw material, with the probable exception of tin cans, also the rate of freight from foreign establishments to our

seaports, as compared with those from the Mississippi Valley, are about equal.

The effect of the law to reduce cheese was plainly put by S. Galle & Co., cheese importers of New York, who said:

"If the free-trade policy rules, it will, in our opinion, and it is not an opinion only, but will become a certain fact—depriving many a farmer in this country of a fair livelihood, as he could not compete to produce as cheaply as the European does on certain grades of cheese.

"The high-priced and fancy European makes of cheese, duty at 25 per cent ad valorem is worth making the duty at 4 cents a pound, or thereabouts, while, for instance, the product of Germany, requiring but a few pounds of milk to make a pound of cheese, at 25 per cent ad valorem duty, would make it from 1 to 2 cents duty per pound only, cheese that is, now, so to say, entirely produced here for the home consumption, and would at once open the doors for the foreign article and compel the farmers here to produce at so low a price to compete that it would be utterly impossible for them to work on a paying basis, so that they would have to abandon the manufacture thereof and seek other fields to make a living.

"It is to be seen with the cheese manufactured in Switzerland, for the imitation Swiss cheese made here would have to be produced at so low a figure that a very extensive area, devoted to the manufacture of this article and largely so produced in various States, would very seriously suffer, and importation be invited to the great detriment of the home market."

Examples might be multiplied indefinitely. It is enough to say that a careful study of every phase of the dairy industry shows that it is seriously affected by competition with the cheap products of foreign countries.

NEW TO-DAY.

FOR Staying Power



in Training, and in all important Games and Races, the Athletes of Yale, Cornell, the University of Pennsylvania, etc., depend upon the great African tonic-stimulant

COONEY PAID HIS FINE, The Court Finally Weared of Delay and Enforced Its Sentence.

Probability of Further Fines if Cooney Falls to Obey Orders of the Court.

Notary Public James J. Cooney of Fair view case came had a very short and very expensive interview with a deputy sheriff yesterday afternoon, and when the two men parted the notary was \$50 poorer and the deputy had done his duty.

Mr. Cooney was sitting in his office in the Phelan building looking over some deposits when the deputy sheriff walked in, presenting a paper, said:

"Mr. Cooney, I have been instructed to place you under arrest."

Mr. Cooney evidently knew the reason of the proceeding, but was apparently surprised. However, he said quietly:

"Contentment proceedings, I suppose?"

"That is correct," answered the deputy.

The notary studied the paper a moment, looked at the signature, and then went slowly down into his pocket and produced an eagle and two shining twenties.

"Give me a receipt, please," he said, and after doing so the deputy was bowed courteously out of the office, and Mr. Cooney resumed his labors, poorer, but wiser.

The paper produced by the deputy, and which had occasioned such a prompt response on the part of the notary, was a bench warrant signed by the presiding Judge, Judge Slack, ordering the arrest and incarceration of the notary for contempt in default of the payment of \$50.

Some time ago when the Craven deeds to a large amount of the Fair property were first taken into court, Notary Cooney, who acknowledged them, was called to give a full exposition of the part he had taken in the transaction.

His testimony was looked upon by the attorneys as of vital importance, and they waited with very much. Despite the subpoena, the notary was not on hand when he was expected, and those who wanted him to tell how the aged millionaire had signed the documents were disappointed.

The matter was put over for a time, but still the notary was delinquent, and Judge Slack grew impatient of the delay and the evident disregard of the court's order. The day came when excuses of counsel would no longer fill the bill, and Judge Slack peremptorily ordered the witness to appear without further delay. Still no Cooney appeared, and a fine of \$50 was imposed.

The fine was not carried into effect at the time, but yesterday the Judge signed an order of arrest unless it was paid. Judge Slack when seen at his residence last evening stated that he had signed the order of arrest because Cooney had deliberately and persistently refused to appear in court to answer important questions touching the pencil deeds on which Mr. Craven hopes to establish his claim to some of the Fair millions.

"When Mr. Cooney first came into contempt of court in refusing to appear," said Judge Slack, "I imposed a fine of \$50. His attorney asked for a stay of execution until yesterday to give him a chance to look into his rights in the matter, and I granted the request, hoping that he would relieve me of the necessity of enforcing the fine."

"The time accorded him expired yesterday and he did not appear, and I intended to issue an order of arrest then, but put it off until to-day to give him plenty of time. His failure to appear yesterday on to-day left me no alternative but to cause him to be taken into custody if he did not care to put up the \$50."

"If Mr. Cooney persists in disobeying the court he may be fined more heavily the next time he is adjudged guilty of contempt."

John Heinzman's Estate.

Magdalena Clara Heinzman has been appointed executrix, without bonds, of the estate of John Heinzman. The property is worth \$20,000.

Strength FOR Exertion

Vino-Kolakra

In cases of Tardy Convalescence, Debility, Muscular Weakness, Menstrual Derangement, Anemia, Nervous Dyspepsia, functional Heart Affections, Melancholia, Asthma, and the coldness and feebleness of Age, this preparation has proved itself to be a tonic, invigorant, vitalizer and strengthener of the highest efficacy, and adapted for the use of

Invalids of any age or condition.

Its action is pervading and sustaining, and followed by no bad effect. Giving strength to the strong it gives greater proportionate strength to the weak.

Sold by Druggists generally.

Brunswick Pharmaceutical Co. JOHN & J. BRUNSWICK, Sole Agents, 52 William St., New York.

ALL SO THE FOR THE CHARTER.

Sentiments of the Richmond District Residents Formally Expressed.

ATTENTIVE AUDITORS.

They Listen to an Able Address by Postmaster McCoppin.

HIS REMARKS FULLY INDORSED.

Further Meetings of the People to Be Held in Support of the Instrument.

Hon. Frank McCoppin had a large and representative audience of the residents of the Richmond District before him last night when he delivered his address on the proposed new charter before the Richmond District Improvement Association, in Kindergarten Hall, at the corner of California street and Fourth avenue.

Charles H. Hubbs, the president of the association, was in the chair, and Secretary J. G. Maloney was also at his post of duty. It was expected that James D. Phelan would be one of the speakers, but he was prevented from being present by other pressing business, and sent a letter of regret, stating that he would be pleased to appear before the association on some other occasion and address them on the subject of the charter.

Postmaster McCoppin spoke as follows, his address being frequently interrupted by applause:

Ever since man became a gregarious animal, the question of how to govern himself, his town and his city—has vexed and interested him. The Greeks dealt with it, and Athens when governed by a democracy distinguished itself by its death to the purest morals, and who, as has been said, anticipated the modern idea of the death of a citizen upon the absurd charge of corrupting the youth. What would history say should our city be ruled by a democracy? I have no doubt that you would find it a very interesting subject to discuss. I have no doubt that you would find it a very interesting subject to discuss. I have no doubt that you would find it a very interesting subject to discuss.

When the Roman empire fell it left standing a magnificent system of town government which was carried forward into the middle ages and practiced in a way that we might have called it the system of the Middle Ages. This subject is dealt with at large by Guizot in his "History of Civilization." He tells us that the first appointed year the electors of towns were summoned by the tolling of bells to a place of meeting, where they elected their officers—magistrates they were called to serve one year. But if any time the representatives so chosen happened to go wrong—to form themselves into "guilds" or "sevens," no matter how solid—the bell rang out again, and the recalcitrant magistrates were deposed and their successors chosen from the spot.

As the Middle Ages passed, the government so long prevalent in New England was borrowed from Old England—transplanted to this continent. It was a government of the people, and the people were the people.

It is worthy of note that Boston was the first town in America to see the necessity for public grounds for the recreation of its people. As early as 1634 the town of Boston set apart a common for William Blaxton and dedicated it to public use. That was 142 years before the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed and the harbor of San Francisco discovered.

The glory of this harbor's discovery belongs not to a sailor. Here he missed his chance. Drake came the nearest to it, but even he missed it. Drake's ship was wrecked on the harbor, the "San Carlos," a small vessel belonging to the missionaries, was ordered here from Monterey with the necessary apparatus for the establishment of a mission, and the mission, and strange to relate she was two months in making the harbor. That was the first vessel to enter the harbor, and it was a little settlement thus established may be said to have lasted for seventy years, or until 1846.

It was not until the discovery of gold, and the great wealth that it brought, that the town had any real life. It was not until the discovery of gold, and the great wealth that it brought, that the town had any real life.

But what is it now? For forty years members of the Legislature armed with crowbars, hammers and other appliances have been amending the old charter, and the result would be, if it would hardly spit upon it, so defaced is it.

In the sense of a coherent system, framed from the beginning, it is no more than a patchwork of amendments. There is no such thing here as municipal government. There is certain machinery by which laws are made, and power is given to those who make them, but the machinery is so defective that it is like to see such a man hup up in some public place as an object lesson. It might be said that the machinery is so defective that it is like to see such a man hup up in some public place as an object lesson.

What I say touching these matters is not leveled, nor meant to be leveled, at the present government, but at the principle of home rule for San Francisco as I find it in the proposed charter. The intentions of the framers of the charter are purely local. It is known in law as the Board of Health for the City and County of San Francisco. The addition of its duties appearing in the charter of 1850, including the appointment of its officers, and the appointment of numerous physicians, inspectors and secretaries, it has also charge of the hospitals and almshouses under its charge. This board appoints the physicians, matrons, nurses and attendants of the hospitals, and is authorized by law. All the expenditures which it is authorized to make are payable out of the funds of the city, and the aggregate to hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum. Surely there can be no good reason why the City in its corporate capacity should not have the right to elect its own board of health, and control this board.

What were formerly known as the outside lands, which embrace the territory west of Bay Street to the ocean, were acquired by Congress in 1866 to the City on certain trusts for the benefit of lotholders, "except such lands as are reserved for public use, and set apart by ordinance for public use."

It was this act, which enabled the City to acquire the great park, and the great ocean highway of 200 acres, the great ocean highway and numerous other reservations of large prospective value, and the City has been able to make them what they are to-day. The City has this community have voluntarily taxed themselves for nearly thirty years. The grant of land to the City, and the City has been able to make them what they are to-day.

We have here a free public library, which, so far as the connection is concerned, is a masterpiece, but it is conducted upon a principle which is wholly inconsistent with the idea of a public library. The Legislature of the State in 1875 named the Board of Public Library in number—and made it self-perpetuating and from that time to this it has continued to do so. The Board of Public Library has had the honor of the State, and the Board of Public Library has had the honor of the State.

This, it seems to me, is a shameful confession under the circumstances. Would not \$60,000 buy a good deal of lumber? I should say that the new law of the Board of Public Library, the dying trees, would be more beneficial to the park than that unnecessary lodge at its expense.

Would a Park Commission appointed by the Mayor—who is always here and who would have the advantage of what is going on—instead of the Board of Public Library, the dying trees, is seldom here, he is likely to expend \$50,000 upon a vice-regal lodge while the trees were dying, and the Board of Public Library, the dying trees, is seldom here, he is likely to expend \$50,000 upon a vice-regal lodge while the trees were dying.

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civil service law—and provided insurance and pension funds for them. The park influence will oppose the charter, as will also the belonging of the park to the city. The park influence will oppose the charter, as will also the belonging of the park to the city.

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THEY WANT MONEY FOR THEIR COWS.

Dairymen Have a Conference With the Board of Health.

DELAY IS REQUESTED.

Hope Expressed That Legislature Will Indemnify Owners.

CLIQUE FOR THE MILKMEN.

Occupants of the Labor Camp on Waller Street Will Have to Vacate in Ten Days.

Milkmen, great and small, were much in evidence at the Health Office last night at the conference between the Board of Health and dairymen of the City and County. The milkmen have been complaining that the summary methods of the health inspectors left them without compensation for condemned cows, and they attended in evident readiness for a wordy war. However, everything went off smoothly by stating that its object was to determine upon some efficacious means for discontinuing the sale of diseased milk and for the inspection of cows suspected of being affected with tuberculosis.

A number of communications in reference to the matter in hand were read by the secretary, one from a prominent dairymen recommending that the time for applying the tuberculin test be postponed until the 1st of April, 1897.

"We believe it absolutely necessary," said Dr. Morse, "to have the tuberculin test applied to all the cows of the City as soon as possible, and it is our duty, in so far as we may be able, to work for the general adoption of the most efficient means for the eradication of all menses to the physical well-being of the City."

Attorney Andrew Clark, who acted as spokesman for the dairymen of San Francisco, opened the case, so to speak, for his client, by stating that all the reputable milkmen of the City were willing to cooperate with the Board of Health for the extermination of tuberculosis in dairy cattle at any reasonable sacrifice.

"Some compensation should be given to the innocent owners of unhealed cows. One case of peculiar hardship occurred only a few days ago. A man who owned fifty-three cows was forced to lose thirty-three of them, which had been condemned as tuberculous by the health officers. It seems hardly just, and is not the rule in England nor in the United States.

"We are not here to antagonize the Board of Health, and we do not want any controversies. We would, if we wished, carry the matter into the courts and tie up your hands in some way, but that is not what we are looking for."

"All we request is a little time wherein to purchase new cows, if necessary, and get things into proper condition. Still we must have some guarantee that our cows will not be condemned and killed within a week. I ask, then, that action in this respect by the board be delayed until after the next meeting of the State Legislature."

H. J. Martin of the San Mateo Board of Health agreed substantially with Mr. Clark in recommending that no immediate action be taken. He said that in San Mateo there were about 27,000 cows, the milk from many of which was regularly sent to San Francisco. The Board of Health of that county was, he said, in harmony with the dairymen for the bringing about of a regime of pure, healthy milk.

A general discussion ensued, after which Dr. Morse and Mr. Clunie indulged in a talk to the power of inspectors to kill tuberculous cows immediately upon detection.

"And it looks as though suspected cows fared no better," added the attorney in a somewhat aggrieved tone.

"Every tuberculous cow nowadays," replied Dr. Morse dryly.

"No benefit of the doubt," rejoined Clunie, said; "not even for a poor cow."

Dr. Pierce, veterinary surgeon of the Board of Health of Oakland, said the City Council of his town was about to pass an ordinance similar to the San Francisco milk ordinance. The milkmen of Alameda County were in favor of a rigorous application of the tuberculin test. At the same time he thought the prevalence of tuberculosis had been much exaggerated, at least so far as localities outside the City and County of San Francisco. He recommended the postponement of the obligatory application of the test.

Mr. Taylor of the Millbrae Dairy and other prominent dairymen also favored a delay until after legislative action could be taken.

J. B. Reinstein, who had been doing a little figuring all by himself, said that if out of the 330,000 cows in the State 40 per

LAST WEEK Schools and COLLEGES.

LAST WEEK BARGAINS.

Infants' Tan Cloth, top button, tan kid, foxed, sizes 2 to 5, reduced from \$1.25 to 70c

Child's Donkey Kid Button, spring heel, tops slightly damaged, sizes 8 to 10 1/2, 60c

Infants' Tan Cloth, top button, tan kid, foxed, reduced from \$1.25 to 70c

Ladies' Fine Kid, one-strap sandal, pointed toe, reduced from \$2 to 1.45

Turkish Slippers, sizes 3 to 4, only 40c

Boys' Vests, reduced to 1.00

Boys' Veal Cut Button, all sizes up to 6, 1.15

Men's Hand Welt Bluchers, Piccadilly top, regular \$5.50 shoe, down to 3.90

A CANDY FIRM FAILS.

H. Penninger & Co. Assigns for the Benefit of Creditors.

H. Penninger & Co., confectioners at 1910 Market street, have turned their business stock and fixtures over for the benefit of their creditors. This firm has been in existence for the past eleven years, but during the last three years or so it has been gradually running behind, and on Thursday last the proprietors gave a bill of sale of the entire business, to L. Saroni, the heaviest creditor, for the benefit of all to whom money is due.

The total amount of indebtedness does not amount to over \$300, and the largest sum, due to Mr. Saroni, is not over \$600. Nearly all the claims against the business are for stock furnished, except one for \$500, which is claimed by one of Mr. Penninger's relatives. This claim will probably be withdrawn. The business of the last few years is the cause assigned for the failure.

Abused His Wife.

John Dupre, proprietor of the Bottle Keenig Theater, was arrested last evening on a complaint of John Geary, proprietor of the Eureka Theater, and detained at the California-street police station on a charge of threats to kill Geary's wife. Geary's daughter two years ago, and the latter, a charge of threats to kill Geary's wife, hence his arrest.

Loans on watches, jewelry, silverware, at Uncle Harris', 10 Grant avenue.

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PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

JOE POHEIM, THE TAILOR.

MAKES THE BEST-FITTING CLOTHES IN THE STATE at 25 per cent less than any other tailor.

Fants to Order.	Suits to Order.
\$3.50.	\$10.00.
\$4.50.	\$13.50.
\$5.00.	\$15.00.
\$6.00.	\$17.50.
\$7.00.	\$20.00.
\$8.00.	\$25.00.

AND UPWARDS.

201 and 203 Montgomery st., cor. Bush, 724, 84 and 84 1/2 Market st., 1110 and 1112 Market, San Francisco, 485 Fourteenth st., Oakland, Cal. 603 and 605 K st., Sacramento, Cal. 143 S. Spring st., Los Angeles.

JOE POHEIM, THE TAILOR.

\$75 FOR 4 ROOMS CONSISTING OF PARLOR, BEDROOM, DINING-ROOM, KITCHEN EASY PAYMENTS.

Trapsy Brussels, per yard..... 50 Cents

Off Cutting, per yard..... 25 Cents

Matting, per yard..... 10 Cents

Solid Oak Bed Stead, 7 pieces..... \$25.00

Solid Oak Folding Bed, with Mirror..... \$25.00

T. BRILLIANT, 410 POST ST., above Powell

OPEN EVENINGS

Four-Door Catalogue Mailed Free

Free Packing and Delivery across the Bay.

COSMOPOLITAN.

Opposite U. S. Mint, 100 and 102 Fifth St., San Francisco, Cal.—The most select family hotel in the city. Rooms, \$1.50 and \$1.50 per day, according to room. Meals 25c. Rooms with 75c a day. Free coach to and from the hotel. Cooks, waiters, and barbers. Business done at the Cosmopolitan Hotel. WM. FAHEY, Proprietor.

HEAD'S

This is your last chance to get good shoes at such unheard-of prices. Our clearance sale has been most successful, and will positively close Saturday evening, August 15th. On Monday, the 17th, we open the Fall season with the latest Shoe novelties for men, women and children.

THE LYCEUM.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE UNIVERSITY. Law and Medical Colleges. Accredited with Stanford University. Pupils have been successfully prepared at this school for evening sessions. References, President Jordan and the University of California. Business done at the Lyceum. Wm. F. Spalding, Principal, 383-8th St.

MISS WEST'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

2014 year opens August 12. Certificate admits toassar, Smith and Wellesley Colleges. School with 14 teachers. Business done at the Lyceum. Wm. F. Spalding, Principal, 383-8th St.

ST. MATTHEW'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TWO MILES FROM SAN MATEO. THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF HISTORY. First Year opened August 12. FRED. LEE BREWER, D.D., Rector, San Mateo, Cal.

MISS ELIZABETH MOORE'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL RE-OPENED. Limited number of boarders received; pupils prepared for college; term opens August 3.

TRINITY SCHOOL (FOUNDED 1876).

BOARDING DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS and young men. Prepares for universities and colleges. Boarders limited to 35. Accredited with the University of California. Terms open Monday, August 3. REV. DR. E. B. SPALDING, Rector.

SNELL SEMINARY

1213 MADISON ST., OAKLAND. BOARD. Prepares for college and university; next term opens MONDAY, August 3. MARY E. SNELL, Principal.

ZISKA INSTITUTE, 1008 VAN NESS AVE.—Thorough through collegiate department; thorough preparation for college and university; German; those desiring to join the graduating class should be present on day of opening, August 3. M.M. ZISKA, A.M., Principal.

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Men's Hand Welt Bluchers, Piccadilly top, regular \$5.50 shoe, down to 3.90

For other Bargains see window display. Come THIS WEEK.

East's

738-740 Market St.

Headquarters for Buckingham & Hecht's Fine Shoes.

Country orders receive special and prompt attention.

Send for Catalogues.

20 TO 50 CANS PER DAY.

APPLY AT 307 BATTERY STREET.