BATTLE TO DOWN ODIOUS BOSSES

Clean Republicans Resolve to Fight to the Finish on the Floor of the Convention.

Delegates Opposed to Kelly and Crimmins Prepare for a Vigorous Contest To-Night.

Anti-boss delegates to the Republican Nominating Convendon organized last night for one supreme effort to wrest the convention from the control of Kelly and Crimmins. More than one hundred delegates attended the open conference at Shiels Hall. The enthusiasm displayed in the cause by men of the highest character was inspiring. The number of delegates attending exceeded the estimate of the leaders. Positive assurance of sympathy and support were given by delegates who could not attend. So many definite pledges of active co-operation were given without reservation that the friends of clean politics predicted that a triumph over the bosses would be won in the contest to-night on the floor of the convention. Only the rankest and rawest rulings can defeat the anti-boss forces.

Several important questions were settled last night. It was resolved, no matter what the outcome of the battle should be, that the anti-boss delegates should not imperil the national and legislative tickets by leaving the convention in a body. In this respect every man may act for himself as his conscience dictates, but no organized movement to create another Republican convention will be countenanced by the anti-boss forces.

The conference was called to order by George L. Center. On motion of M. V. B. Taylor, Mr. Center was chosen chairman. Dr. Morris was elected secretary. In a brief address to the assembled delegates the chairman remarked: "We are known as anti-Kelly and anti-Crimmins Republicans. It seems to me that a body of clean Republicans so large as the body here assembled ought to be able to remove the stain of bossism from the party."

A resolution pledging the delegates to the support of an anti-boss candidate for permanent chairman was introduced by A. R. Smith, who moved its adoption. George W. Elder seconded the motion. Thomas K. Kase suggested some changes in the wording of the resolution and the subject was referred to a committee consisting of Delegates Smith, Kase and Morris. Later on the committee reported the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, At the Republican Municipal Nominating Convention, held on September 12, 1900, the present temporary chairman was declared to be elected;

Whereas, We believe that said selection was not the choice of a majority of the delegates present on said occasion and was the result of unfair methods employed to secure said election; and

Whereas, Said temporary chairman was originally nominated by [the notorious] Martin Kelly; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that we, as delegates to said convention, use all honorable means to elect as permanent chairman one who is opposed to Kelly and Crimmins and all corrupt boss influence whatsoever, and that we deprecate and oppose the election of the present temporary chairman to be permanent chairman, as we believe him to be under pernicious boss influence.

In the resolution as reported by the committee P. A. Bergerot's name was mentioned, but it was deemed advisable to exclude the personal reference and merely refer to the temporary chairman. In the original resolution Kelly was mentioned as "the notorious." A. C. Rulofson of the Fortieth District desired that the words "the notorious" be stricken out and the desire was granted.

J. George Boyne remarked that as the delegates were on the eve of an important battle a plan of campaign should be adopted. He moved that a committee of five be appointed to manage the fight. The motion prevailed and later in the evening the chair appointed as follows: A. Ruef, Forty-fourth district; L. A. Gibbons, Thirty-seventh district; H. E. Holmes, Thirty-sixth district; J. P. McMurray, Thirty-seventh district, and Charles L. Fields, Fortieth district.

A. Ruef in reviewing the situation said that the presence of so many delegates and the positive assurance of support from delegates who could not attend gave great encouragement. He said the representatives of one hundred and sixty delegates were present. He advised that every delegate be on the floor of the convention early. He knew that courage, energy and skill would be required to defeat the bosses, as an adverse chairman would call the convention to order. He remarked further: "Nothing is safe in politics but results. We lost the other day by overconfidence. Promises were made which were not fulfilled. We have the fight won, but must not lose it by neglect to watch our interests. I am satisfied that we will have 160 votes to-morrow night. Let us see that the chairman announces the vote correctly."

S. H. Scott of the Forty-third District said it was important to know in advance whether the anti-boss delegates on the committee on credentials would present a minority report.

Chairman Center said: "It is understood that we will have a report from the minority."

George W. Elder said the fact ought to be made known to all the delegates to the convention that Bergerot supported Phelan in the last campaign.

Mr. Ruef referred to the common talk of a walk-out in the event of boss success in the fight for permanent chairman. He said:

"The matter of bolting ought to be considered now. We ought to make our fight in the party and not walk out if we lose. (Applause.) I desire to make a motion now that even if we shall not succeed in our efforts to dislodge the bosses we shall remain with the convention and if any retire they shall not retire to organize another convention."

"The motion is that we stay with the convention even if defeated," said Chairman Center.

Dawson Mayer advocated a vigorous contest for clean politics within the party. He said it would be disastrous to the party for the delegates to leave in a solid body.

Delegates Knight and Macbeth said there should be no encouragement given to any plan for a separate convention.

James A. Wilson said: "If any walking out is to be done let Kelly and Crimmins do it. (Applause.) Let us make a clean, square fight for good principles and we cannot lose. Let us go in with the knowledge that we are right and we cannot lose. We know that the people are with us. Let us be there on time and get in our work first. Let us make a decent, gentlemanly, upright and square fight in a good and honorable cause. If we do not succeed it will be a great misfortune for the Republican party. Our first duty now is to the national ticket. I am sure that we will win, as we have right and justice on our side and the people sustain us."

J. George Boyne of the Forty-third said a victory for anti-boss forces would cause an immense registration of voters. He was sure of success.

The motion to remain if defeated was carried.

It was observed that the delegates attending the conference were citizens of character and standing in the community. They will attend the convention with a firm resolution to save the Republican party of San Francisco from the stigma of boss control. It is expected that taxpayers and other good citizens will today advise their friends and neighbors in the convention to do their duty to the city and the party.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE.

Kelly's Programme Accepted by Chairman Bergerot's Appointees.

The committee on credentials appointed by P. A. Bergerot, temporary chairman of the Republican County Convention, met last night at the headquarters of the State Central Committee in the Palace Hotel and decided upon its report to be presented to the convention to-night.

By the report the Kelly-Crimmins ticket in the Twenty-ninth District will be seated instead of the McNamara ticket; in the Thirty-third District the Kelly-Crimmins people—the contestants—will be given half a vote, and the same will be done in the Forty-third District; the Kelly-Crimmins ticket in the Forty-second District, for which "Buck" Heffernan of the tenderloin deposited 200 votes in a bunch, will be seated instead of the delegates led by Adrian Smith. The delegates from the Fortieth and Forty-fourth districts, in which there were also contests, will stand according to the temporary rollcall.

All this was decided upon in advance by Martin Kelly. The programme was arranged and became known two days ago and no change was made in it in any detail. But to preserve the appearance of things, C. W. Greene, chairman of the credentials committee, called a meeting for last night. There was nothing in the call to indicate that the committee would hear contests, but the Kelly and Crimmins contestants were at the meeting ready to plead their cause, while no notice whatever had been given their opponents. A number of the latter arrived at a late hour when they heard what was being done, only to find that the cases were closed and the committee had gone into executive session.

P. A. Bergerot acted with the committee by virtue of his position as temporary chairman of the convention. Belying all his pretensions of a desire to deal fairly and promote harmony, he let the mask fall and openly showed his sympathy for the Kelly delegates in every one of their contests. He even went so far as to take it upon himself to rebuke a member of the committee for voting against the seating of the "Buck" Heffernan delegates in the Forty-second District.

Max Goldberg of the County Central Committee was present as special advocate for all the Kelly-Crimmins contestants. Leon Samuels, his assurance at the top notch in the absence of Jack McNamara, argued for the Kelly delegates in the Twenty-ninth and will be allowed to sit by the side of Martin Kelly in the convention. "Rules of Order" Kelly presented the case of the other Kelly's delegates in the Thirty-third District. Both sides had an inning in the Fortieth District and even Max Goldberg threw up his hands and confessed that he did not know which side he wanted to win.

Calish, the excitable barber of the Kelly-Crimmins delegation from the Forty-second District, talked for the contestants. Eddie Buckley told a hard luck story from the Forty-fourth District and acknowledged that he voted once in Ruef's ballot-box and once in his own, which he had established on the sidewalk.

The executive session was very short—the work had been done in advance.

It was decided to allow proxies in the convention. Among the Kelly-Crimmins delegates are so many nonentities and "lame ducks" that the proxy rule was adopted to permit of their places being taken by other henchmen who can be depended upon to think a little in an emergency.

EULOGIZE CONGRESSMAN KAHN

Congressman Julius Kahn appeared at Saratoga Hall last night and a half thousand enthusiastic people who had gathered there at the invitation of the Continental League gave him a royal reception and in a most flattering manner ratified his renomination. Not only were the voters of the district out in full force, but there was a large sprinkling of ladies. The spellbinders, the biggest the party has placed on the stump, were there, and oratory ran riot until the refreshments were announced.

The guest of the evening was introduced by Frank D. Worth, president of the league, who in a few well chosen words summed up concisely Mr. Kahn's brilliant record in the last Congress. It was through him, he said, that the Government appropriated $131,000 for a modern quarantine station on Angel Island. It was also due to him that San Francisco manufacturers had received valuable contracts for making army shoes and that the rock used in San Francisco's new postoffice was California granite, mined by California labor, instead of stone from Eastern quarries. He also credited Mr. Kahn with an amendment to the Chinese exclusion law which prevented the landing at this port of 25,000 Chinese now in the Hawaiian Islands. In closing he predicted the re-election of Mr. Kahn by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Kahn thanked his audience for its most cordial reception. He deprecated the fulsome praise of the president, but at the same time said that so long as he should be trusted in Congress by his constituents his energies would be bent to the advancement of his city and his State. He dealt unsparingly with the evident fallacies of Democracy, and held up as an indisputable evidence of that party's insincerity, the present unparalleled prosperity of the country.

The following resolution offered by Marshall Woodsworth was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, Hon. Julius Kahn has been our Representative in Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of the State of California for the past two years; and whereas, his record as a public servant in the halls of Congress is a superb one, and by his ability, character and industry he has endeared himself to the hearts of the people.

Resolved, That the Continental League esteems it a privilege to support the Hon. Julius Kahn for Congress, and that it pledges itself to do all in its power to reward this faithful and able public servant.

FRED SMITH NAMED FOR STATE SENATE

Special Dispatch to The Call.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 19.—The Republican County Convention got down to work this morning without delay. The first thing done was the appointment of a county central committee. This committee will meet in a few days for organization and will re-elect Bradner W. Lee chairman and D. C. McGarvin secretary.

The convention then divided into Supervisorial conventions for the nominations of Supervisors for the Second, Fourth and Fifth districts. George Alexander defeated the incumbent in the Second District and was nominated. Peter Wilson of University won from A. E. Davis, the present Supervisor of the Fourth District, and C. H. Patterson of Burbank received the nomination for the Fifth District.

In the Thirty-seventh Senatorial District Fred Smith was the only candidate and received the nomination by acclamation.

In the Assembly districts the nominations resulted as follows: Seventieth, Walter S. Melick of Pasadena; Seventy-second, W. H. Savage of San Pedro; Seventy-third, Albert Sittle, Los Angeles; Seventy-fourth, Cornelius Pendleton of Los Angeles.

Melick, from the Seventieth, is the incumbent. Judge W. H. Savage of San Pedro, of the Seventy-second, is one of the most popular in the seaport city. Albert Sittle of the Seventy-third is a rising young Republican politician of the Eighth Ward and has great strength in his district. Cornelius Pendleton, in the are Seventy-fourth, is well known as a for Seventy-fourth, is well known as a former member of the Assembly.

SAN JOSE, Sept. 19.—The Democrats are arranging for a rally to be held here Friday evening, at which Charles A. Towne of Minnesota will deliver an address. A Democratic marching club of eighty-five members has been organized here.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

WHOSE ICE ARE THEY CUTTING?

ROOSEVELT TELLS OF THE GLORY OF THIS COUNTRY

Assures Western Voters That Their Prosperity Is Due to the Spirit of Expansion.

POCATELLO, Idaho, Sept. 19.—The Roosevelt special train arrived at Pocatello a few minutes after 6 o'clock this evening. During the day stops were made at Rexburg, St. Anthony, Idaho Falls and Blackfoot. Short speeches were made by Governor Roosevelt, by General Curtis Guild Jr., by John Proctor Clarke and others. Senator Shoup and Senator Carter accompanied the party through the day. Governor Roosevelt in his speech said:

Imperialism you hear talked of. What does it mean? It means nothing. There is not an imperialist in the country that I have yet met. Expansion? yes; playing the part of a great nation. Why am I speaking to you? Because you and your forefathers expanded into this country; because you moved here in your white-topped wagons and came across the plains and over the mountains of Utah to become miners and ranchmen, and when you got here you began to irrigate the soil. And that is one of the problems of the nation, and the nation has got to help in solving it.

Expansion has been the law of our national growth. It is a great thing to have material prosperity. What is it that we look back to with the greatest pride? It is the mighty deeds done by men of American name. It is the fact that the wilderness here has been conquered by you men of the West. It is the way our people have moved forward and suffered death, enduing risks and hardships because they were the mighty men of the people who have inherited the earth. To each generation is allotted its task. Now is this giant of the West, those who have conquered the frontier, to sit down idly now with folded hands and say, "Our fathers worked, we rest; our fathers toiled, endured and dared, and we stay at home to avoid trouble; our fathers conquered the West, but we are a feeble folk and we cannot hold the Philippines?" Are we to sit down and do that? Base is the counsel and base will be our people if they take that counsel. We must go and play the part among the nations of the world.

Four years ago I am informed that the amount of wages paid the wageworkers here was much less than they are receiving now. I learn that you had some six hundred men employed four years ago, whereas you have eight hundred employed now in the shops here and trainmen. Four years ago the average wages of these men was $60 a month, whereas they now get an average of $85 a month. In 1896 many mechanics had to be set at a lower grade of work or do nothing, whereas now they are busy.

Mr. Bryan said four years ago, again and again, that unless you elected him you would have harder times than ever. Now I ask what has been your experience? I ask you if wool did not sell at about 8 cents five or six years ago and whether it does not sell for about double that now? You may remember the story of the farmer who voted for free wool eight years ago, who said he had come within 6 cents of getting it. Compare the prices you got four years ago with those you get now, compare the earnings of the wageworkers now with what we got then and see what it is for your interest to do now.

At St. Anthony the Governor was driven to the opera-house, where he said in part:

A great nation must do its great work. When it stops doing its work it is because it has stopped doing things that make it a great nation. We have got to stand in the foretront of the nations of the earth at all times. We have taken Hawaii; we have taken the Philippines. It is not a question of expanding now, but it is a question of whether we are going to contract.

At Idaho Falls the train made a short stop, during which Governor Roosevelt spoke in part as follows:

You should turn and laugh to scorn the politician who tries to make you turn your backs on the duties of an American citizen by the cry of militarism. I have yet to meet in this country the first imperialist. I never read of one except in Democratic platforms. I have not found him yet. I'll tell you what I have found and what I believe in—that is the expansionist; the man who believes in the growth of America; the man who believes that this nation is to play in the future an even greater part than it has played in the past, and that it will play that part well.

There are people who have been speaking against expansion, and as great a statesman as Daniel Webster some fifty years ago declared that it was useless to purchase this Northwestern territory, where you now are a great State, because it was not worth a county in Maine. That useless wilderness, as it was called then, has now become a part of one of the great States of the American Union.

At Blackfoot Governor Roosevelt made a speech in the Courthouse square, in which he said:

Some seventeen or eighteen years ago I was here. I lived in parts of the West where it was middling rough and where a man would occasionally escape a licking if he accepted a kicking. He could get peace on those terms, but it was not a permanent peace; because when it was discovered that he took a kicking easily other people took a part in the exercise. Now, if we had let the Southern States go we would have had war after war, and we would have trodden a bloody path in consequence. Exactly as the generation of the past did its great work well so we have got to do our lesser work well. When the men of our nation cease to give aid and comfort to our enemies peace will come to the Philippines.

BRYAN SAYS WHEN HE WANTS HUMOROUS READING HE TAKES "HANNA, ON TRUSTS."

LEAVENWORTH, Kans., Sept. 19.—The crowd which greeted Mr. Bryan here was large and enthusiastic. Mr. Bryan said that the Democratic platform is in the interest of the people. He wanted not to injure the rich, but to promote harmony among all classes. He declared that in order to be in good standing at the present time a Republican must be able to change his convictions upon a moment's warning. The Republicans had changed upon silver, the greenback, the income tax, militarism and other questions. He said:

I read in the morning papers a speech made by Mr. Hanna yesterday in which he said there are no trusts. When I used to want humorous reading I would go to those books which contained a collection of the writings of humorists. But now when I want to read something funny I read Mr. Hanna's serious campaign speeches. There are no trusts! Can you expect the Republican party to destroy the trusts when the leader of the Republican party says there are no trusts?

Mr. Bryan asserted that the Republican party had completely changed its code of morality and had adopted the motto that might makes right. It stands now, he said, for the violation of all the principles present at the birth of the party.

ATCHISON, Kans., Sept. 19.—At Atchison Mr. Bryan spoke from a stand erected at the intersection of Commercial and Sixth streets. The audience extended well up and down both streets, and the windows and doors of adjoining buildings were filled.

Ex-Governor Glick presided over the meeting and introduced Mr. Bryan, who said:

I notice that the Republicans try to make the paramount issue that of prosperity and as I came down the street I noticed that next to a tombstone establishment very properly Republican headquarters are located. There is sometimes great significance in accidents; sometimes it seems as if there is a divinity that shapes our ends and brings into closer conjunction those things that naturally ought to go together.

In speaking of the effects of the trusts, Mr. Bryan warned the farmers not to get caught in the barbs, as the barbed wire went up under the influence of the barbed wire trust.

Mr. Bryan took dinner here and left at 1 o'clock for St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 19.—There were three times as many people at Baseball Park this afternoon as could hear Mr. Bryan. Not only were the grand stand and the bleacher seats crowded but the body of the park was also well filled. The ladies in the grand stand waved small flags as Mr. Bryan approached. He was seated in a carriage drawn by two cream-white and two coal-black horses. At this point the arrangement for reaching the standing was the best yet experienced by Mr. Bryan, the way being cut off by a wire fence. This saved much of the usual crowding and was a great protection.

Mr. Bryan was still hoarse, but he spoke for an hour and a half. He said:

Why should any man who voted with us in 1896 vote against us now? I have been over a large part of the country and I have asked the people "Do you find any who were with us in 1896 who are against us now?" There was one exception; they told me that there was a young attorney who had been with us in 1896 who is against us, and I asked them what had caused it. "Well," they said, "Since 1896 he has become the attorney of several corporations and he is not his own master now."

Now as to trusts, why, even the newspaper editors are compelled to write their editorials defending the trusts on paper, the price of which has been raised by the trust. It is a oilful thing to see an editor writing such an editorial at the same time being plundered by the trust.

Mr. Bryan declared that the Republicans were disposed to make a great deal over a rise in farm products and to give very little attention to the increase in price of what the farmer has to buy. If wheat goes up all attention is, he said, directed to wheat, while if wheat goes down and cattle go up attention is directed to cattle and diverted from wheat. So with potatoes. If potatoes rise every Republican orator in the country has his pockets full of potatoes.

Mr. Bryan said that if God was responsible for our position with the Filipinos and commanded us to govern them, the command should be evidenced either by the Bible or by special dispensation. He asserted that the Bible did not justify our taking the Philippines, and said if there was a special dispensation he would like to know to whom he revealed his plans. A voice answered "Mark Hanna."

"My friend," replied Mr. Bryan, "that is undue familiarity with a great name," and went on with his speech. Said he:

How shall this nation influence the world? What shall be the instrument by which we shall act? I have gone into communities and found men so just, so upright, that people brought their difficulties to them, satisfied that settlement would be a just one, and when I find in a community a man whose reputation is such that people trust his justice and submit to his arbitration, I am reminded of the words of Solomon that "a good name is rather to be desired than great riches and loving favor rather than silver and gold." And so I believe this nation can stand among the nations of the world. I believe that this nation can be so upright, so just, that other nations will look to us not only for example, but for aid in time of trouble. Plutarch said that men entertained three sentiments concerning the gods—that they "feared them for their strength, admired them for their wisdom and loved them for their justice." Republicans do you want this nation to be feared for its strength? I want it to be loved for its justice. I want this nation to be the supreme moral factor in the world's progress; I want this nation to become the arbiter of the world's disputes.

Mr. Bryan concluded his present tour with his speech here, leaving at 6:45 p. m. for his home in Lincoln, from which he has been absent since August 29. Before leaving he was tendered a public dinner at the Donovan House and introduced to many of the residents of the city.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 19.—William J. Bryan arrived at his home here at 11 o'clock. With the exception of a few excursions into the State Mr. Bryan expects to remain quiet in Lincoln until next Tuesday, when he will start upon the final tour of the campaign.

SUFFERING IS MUCH LESSENED

Conditions in the Stricken City of Galveston Are Considerably Improved.

Governor Sayers of Texas Issues a Statement Showing What Has Been Accomplished.

GALVESTON, Sept. 19.—Governor Sayers to-night telegraphed the following signed statement to the Associated Press:

The situation in all parts of the stricken district, so far as known to me, is improved, and will, I believe, should we have fair weather, continue to improve. The method of distributing the benefactions of the people has become systematized and has been reduced to the lowest expense possible, and in this I have had the hearty and voluntary assistance of the railway, express, telegraph and telephone companies, all of whom have promptly and without charge transmitted supplies and messages, besides contributing to the relief of the sufferers. Galveston is being managed by its own municipal authorities, supplemented by the assistance of committees composed of its best citizens and also by the aid of General Scurry. I am also informed that the United States Marshal, Dr. Grant, has rendered and is rendering most valuable aid.

The State revenue agent, Mr. Jameson, has also been sent to Galveston and will assist in the pending work. Judge Taliferro of Houston, a gentleman of integrity and experience, has taken charge of Brazoria County and the mainland of Galveston County, and I have already transmitted to him quite a large sum of money to be used for supplying that particular district, besides having previously shipped to Angleton, Alvin and Velasco a very large quantity of flour and bacon. The County Judge of Fort Bend County has charge of supplies for that county. He has already been furnished with a large shipment of flour and bacon.

The Sheriff of Waller County has been directed to organize the suffering communities in that county, and so soon as I am notified of the organization in Waller County supplies will be rapidly forwarded and there need be no apprehension but that each and every afflicted community will at the earliest moment practicable receive an abundant supply of provisions.

In purchasing these provisions I have bought only those of good quality, and at wholesale prices, their transportation from the place of purchase to that of destination being free of cost.

I have supplied Galveston with sufficient money to pay reasonable wages to all laborers who will assist in cleansing the city and removing the vast amount of debris that has accumulated. Provisions and clothing have also been shipped there to supply those who are needy and unable to provide for themselves. I have also made ample provision for the relief of sufferers as they reach and pass through Houston from Galveston. As soon as I am able I shall give to the public a complete itemized statement of all money received by me, how it has been distributed, etc.

The loss of life occasioned by the storm in Galveston and elsewhere on the southern coast cannot be less than 12,000 lives, while the loss of property will probably aggregate $20,000,000. Notwithstanding this severe affliction I have every confidence that the stricken districts will rapidly revive and that Galveston will from her present desolation and sorrow arise with renewed strength and vigor.

To the people of the United States whose munificent generosity has, without solicitation from me, contributed so much to the relief of the storm sufferers, I, as Governor, beg to tender my most profound and most grateful acknowledgments, assuring them that their generosity will be held in lasting remembrance by the people of Texas.

We have not been left to stand alone in our trouble, but messages of earnest sympathy, accompanied by large contributions in money and supplies and also in personal assistance through the Red Cross and other benevolent societies, have had the effect to relieve the situation of much of its sadness and misfortune.

JOSEPH D. SAYERS.

YESTERDAY'S LOCAL PROGRESS.

Fund Working on Toward $23,000—Entertainments Planned.

The State Relief Committee appointed several more sub-committees yesterday, the object being to cover certain trades and interests that in the original list of sub-committees were left beyond the organization. The new sub-committees are as follows:

Hardwood lumber—S. H. Allen, Allen & Higgins, 18 Spear; E. W. A. Waterhouse, Waterhouse & Lester, 16 Beale; A. A. Wigmore, John Wigmore & Sons' Co., 120 Spear.

Bags and bagging—L. W. Harris, Ames & Harris, 104 Sacramento.

Electrical supplies—James H. Follis, Brooks-Follis Electrical Corporation, 523 Mission; John M. Klein, John M. Klein Electrical Works, 421 Montgomery; Paul Seiler, Paul Seiler Electrical Works, 406 Market st.

Architects—John W. Reid, Reid Bros., 1800 Claus Spreckels building; Albert Pissis, Pissis & Moore, 307 Sansome; Edward R. Swain, 1532 Taylor.

Bar Association—Judge Robert Y. Hayne, 625 Parrott building; J. B. Reinstein, 217 Sansome, room 12; E. B. Young, 14 Sansome; Joseph Rothchild, Mills building, tenth floor; Charles Page, 5 Mills building, ninth floor; J. J. Dwyer, 37 Mills building, seventh floor.

Medical profession—A. A. D'Ancona, M. D., 1022 Sutter; Charles C. Wadsworth, M. D., 1104 Van Ness avenue.

Mine operators and stock brokers—Edward H. Benjamin, 331 Pine; Dudley C. Bates, 31 Nevada block; John W. Pew, 310 Pine, room 36; Charles Hirschfeld, 316 Pine; George T. Marye, 234 Montgomery.

The following letters have been received from workers in Ukiah and Napa:

UKIAH, Cal., Sept. 18, 1900.

I. W. Hellman Esq., Chairman California State Relief Committee for Galveston Sufferers, San Francisco, Cal.—Dear Sir: Enclosed find check for $180 65, being the first installment of Ukiah donation to the Galveston relief fund. Galveston, and oblige, truly yours, etc.,

J. M. MANNON.

NAPA, Cal., Sept. 17, 1900.

To I. W. Hellman, Chairman of the Galveston Flood Relief Fund, San Francisco, Cal.—Sir: Inclosed please find my check No. 9111 on the San Francisco National Bank for the sum of $282 50, being a contribution from the citizens of Napa and vicinity toward ameliorating the distress caused by the Galveston disaster and hoping that the measure of its benefits may be in proportion to the pleasure that it has given our sympathizing people toward aiding in this great emergency. I am sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. A. FULLER, Mayor.

An entertainment is to be given this evening in Native Sons' Hall, on Seventeenth street, in aid of the Galveston sufferers. This affair will be conducted under the management of Miss Mabel O'Connor and C. E. Gunn. Among the features there will be comic specialties by Dr. J. H. Sieberst, monologue by Dr. J. P. McCarthy, specialties by Miss Claire Falx and Miss Gladys Weller, comedy by William Potts, vocal solo by Miss Eva Bolger, "The Funny Man" by Billy Hynes and specialties by Martin Kreling, John and Henry Drescher, Master Martin Coakley and others. A dance will follow.

Burnaby Lodge No. 194, Sons of St. George, has arranged to give an entertainment and dance to its members and their friends next Saturday evening in Laurel Hall, Shiels building, 32 O'Farrell street. Tickets, 25 cents, admitting lady and gentleman, can be obtained from the following committee: W. H. Fuller, 706 Hayes street; The British Californian, 508 Montgomery street; William Clack, Gough and Market streets; William Witts, 410 Waller street; A. W. Martin, 118 Geary street; G. E. Fisher, 527 Howard street; R. Chorley, 60 Shotwell street; W. R. Jack, 1210 Turk street. The combined lodges of Burnaby, Pickwick and the Daughters of St. George are asking all their members to come forward to assist in raising a fund for the Galveston sufferers.

Subscriptions were received yesterday as follows:

By the Red Cross Society:	
Church at Niles	$ 11 10
Mrs. A. Beaver	5 00
A friend	1 00
Mrs. B. H. Plummer	10 00
Suisun Red Cross	50 00
Hilbarn Brothers, Alden Anderson, George A. Lamott, J. M. Gregory, A. L. Reed, all of Suisun	26 50
Jackson Red Cross	25 00
Total	$128 60
Chamber of Commerce:	
Deaf members of Lit. Society of Deaf and Blind Institute, Berkeley	$ 6 45
Mrs. J. Christiansen, East Oakland	5 00
Dr. Harry M. Sherman	25 00
A. C. Lowell, Port Bidwell, Modoc County, California	20 00
La Estrella Parlor No. 89, N. D. G. W.	10 00
Total	$66 45
State Relief Committee:	
Board of Trade:	
Williams-Marvin Co.	$ 10 00
Miss Georgie Hickmott	5 00
Mrs. R. Hickmott	5 00
Hickmott Asparagus Canning Company	20 00
San Francisco Chronicle:	
.....	515 00
Bank of California, Treasurer:	
Hunt Bros. Company	25 00
F. B. B.	50
Charles W. Heywood	10 00
William B. Heywood	10 00
George Hagar	25 00
W. B. Bourn	25 00
Oakland Commandery Social Club	20 00
A. A. Smith	20 00
Sol Lewis	20 00
Santana Perry	5 00
A. F. Knudsen	5 00
Sylvain Solomon	10 00
Chairman I. W. Hellman:	
Citizens of Napa City	282 50
Pacific Lumber Co.	50 00
Ward Memorial Chapel, second donation	2 85
Judge W. H. Beatty	20 00
Rev. Jacob Voorsanger	10 00
Mrs. Abbie M. Parrott	100 00
Citizens of Ukiah	180 65
C. E. Grunsky	10 00
Wakelee & Co.	25 00
Total	$1,511 50
Day's receipts	1,706 55
Previously acknowledged	20,466 36
Total to date	$22,172 91

RED CROSS SOCIETY AT WORK.

OAKLAND, Sept. 19.—The Red Cross Society calls the attention of the public to the headquarters it has established at 420 Fourteenth street for the handling of donations to the Galveston relief fund. Money, clothing and any article of use is acceptable. The money contributions today were as follows:

Mrs. H. H. Kirby, $1; Miss Kirby, $1; Mrs. D. T. Curtiss, $2 50; J. G. Lemmon, $1; Mrs. S. H. Wilson, $3; Mrs. P. T. Watkins, $10; Miss A. E. Miner, $1; Mrs. E. B. Chadbourne, $1; Miss K. A. Ward, $1; Mrs. A. Lillencrantz, $1; Mrs. C. Chapman, $5; Mrs. Isaac Requa, $5; First National Bank, $10; a friend, $1; Mrs. A. O. Hagan, $1; a friend, $1; G. M. Smith, $1.

This is in addition to $101 50 received yesterday.

NEXT 4 DAYS

We shall clean up stock on 3 lower floors of our building, 25 and 27 Market street, at practically any price it will bring. Either to those who use it or to those who buy to sell. If these prices do not interest you they will interest others and the goods will go.

ON THE 1c BARGAIN TABLE.

You will find glass cream pitchers, sugar bowls or spoonholders, with covers, 50-cent pocket maps, toy watches, house sponges, 10c gate hooks, coat or cloak hangers, tin pie plates and hundreds of other things of equal value.

ON THE 2c TABLE.

You will find bird cage hooks, 5c packages of herbs, 15c caster bottles, china dolls, drawing books, 5c games, tin measures, jumping jacks, lamp chimneys and baskets full of 10c and 15c articles which we can spare.

ON THE 3c COUNTER.

You will find large boxes of watercolor paints, 5c and 10c bottles of ink and library paste, bluing, children's balls, garden forks, stove lifters, whips, games, corkscrews, applecorers, mucilage, and many other useful articles at half price and less.

ON THE 5c COUNTER.

You can get 10c tablets, children's books, "Mother Soul" (neatly bound), purses, large or small, "Lotto" (25c size), and other games, hand brushes, pocket knives, tin horns, hammers, dolls, old style hats for men, women or girls, and a hundred other good bargains.

ON THE 10c COUNTER.

You can get base balls, fine nail brushes, chairs, tea sets (toy), glass sugar bowls, celery glasses, stove mittens, dressed dolls, iron trains, farm yards, humming toys, boxes containing 100 marbles, and loads of other things for use or to amuse.

ON THE 12½c COUNTER.

You can get any of our 25c bound books, memorandum or other blank books, a dozen or more 25c games, 25c toys, 25c purses, and scores of 25c articles as sold at retail stores in the regular way.

ON THE 25c COUNTER.

You can get children's drums, child's knife, fork and spoon, 14-inch decorated shades, tin kitchens, girls' underwear (50c kind), $1 Alaska caps or hoods, wash sets, iron trains, 4-bit dolls, 4-bit books (poetry or prose), and more than you would want to look at possibly of other good values.

ON THE 50c TABLE.

You will find backgammon boards, ten pins, $1 celluloid handkerchief boxes, $1 collar and cuff boxes, $1 fancy ink stands, $1 drums, $1 tea sets, $1 tin cash boxes, $1.25 "Padded Poets" (20 titles), $1 wool underwear, ladies' small sizes, and a great variety of toys, notions, fancy slippers and other $1 and $1.25 goods which we would be glad to have you carry away at 50c.

ON THE SHOE LIST.

You will find girls' Sunday styles, 9 to 11½, at 55c; larger ones, 12 to 2, at 75c, and for young ladies, 3 to 5, at $1.25. Or misses' 12 to 2, button, good grade, at $1. Everyday shoes, strong button, sizes 3½, 4, 4½, 6, 7, ladies, closing at $1. Would be called good value at twice the money. Ladies' stylish lace shoe, medium quality, all sizes, coin toe, 95c. Our high grade $2.50 box calf we will even up stock at $1.75; ladies' high grade felt, kid foxed, for winter, $1, $1.25, and scores of styles and kinds not named at cut prices.

AMONG THE DRY GOODS.

You will find dress patterns, full length, dark, serviceable goods, wool, for the pattern, $1.35, $1.45, $1.75, $1.90, $2.45. You save half on some of these. Yard-wide goods in light colors, dress fabrics, 16 yards for $1. All our fine wool yarns, $1.35 grade, at $1 per pound, and in black only, of second grade, at 50c. Blanket sheets at 60c per pair. The California wool blankets and Eastern blankets of all grades at cut prices. We can only mention a few of the bargains, but will be glad to have you call and examine and hear of others.

Goods delivered free across the bay. No goods exchanged during this sale. Our foreign and faraway business will go on as usual.

SMITHS' CASH STORE

Our friends will be glad to know that this old reliable house is now running full blast under the management of the SMITHS'.

Our long list of articles mailed free of postage will interest you and save you money. The 20-page price list, the "Home Circle," sent free as heretofore. Address as above at

25-27 Market St., San Francisco.

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