FEDERAL JUDGES DISSOLVE TRUST

Shingle Manufacturers' Combination Is Illegal.

Judge Gilbert Strikes the Death Blow in Clear-Cut Opinion.

Another trust was given its death blow yesterday by the Federal Court in this city, making the total three.

About a year ago United States Circuit Judge Morrow broke up the Tile, Mantel and Grate Association and the local coal trust, as being organized in violation of the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust act. Yesterday United States Circuit Judge William B. Gilbert, acting for the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, dissolved a gigantic shingle trust that had been doing a big business in Washington. The opinion was concurred in by Judges Erskine M. Ross and William W. Morrow.

The suit was originally brought in the United States Circuit Court at Tacoma, S. A. Gibbs & Co. being the plaintiffs and E. J. McNeely, Michael Earles, D. McVay, Victor H. Beckman and all others associated together under the name and style of the Washington Red Cedar Shingle Manufacturers' Association being the defendants.

The action was for damages against the defendants under the Sherman anti-trust act of July 2, 1890.

MILLS CLOSED DOWN.

The complaint recites that the defendant corporation was a trust composed of 108 manufacturers of shingles residing in the State of Washington, and that soon after its organization it ordered the closing down of six mills and the taking of other steps to curtail the output of Washington red cedar shingles to dealers and wholesalers, and to fix the schedule of prices above the market price. The plaintiff alleges that because of this combination he was unable to pay the trust price for the shingles and was by reason of such inability injured to the extent of $1200.

It is also alleged that on November 11, 1899, for the purpose of further increasing the price of said shingles, the association ordered all its mills to close down for the period of sixty days, which order was obeyed, and he was damaged to the extent of $1000 by being unable to purchase shingles during that period. It is charged further that the association adopted and circulated resolutions charging the plaintiff with endeavoring to injure the market for Washington red cedar shingles, with having no money invested in his business and as being without credit, irresponsible and not an honorable and legitimate dealer in such shingles. These circulars, Gibbs alleges, destroyed his business to his damage in the sum of $15,000.

WINS IN LOWER COURT.

The case came up before District Judge Bellinger, sitting as a Circuit Judge. The first three counts of the complaint were stricken out on demurrer and the trial began on the fourth count. Judge Bellinger directed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant on the ground that the proof did not sustain the cause of action, and that the combination described in the complaint is not one in restraint of interstate commerce, so as to give a right of action under the provisions of the act of July 2, 1890, to one who has been injured by a resolution passed and circulated denouncing him for cutting prices, and also upon the ground that the allegations in the fourth cause of action were insufficient to constitute a cause of action.

Judge Gilbert, in rendering the opinion of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, reversing Judge Bellinger's decision, said:

It is not charged that the defendants, or any of them, have entered into any combination or contract as residents of other States. The alleged right of plaintiff to recover is based substantially upon the fact that the combination comprises all the manufacturers and wholesale dealers within the State of Washington, and that they have combined and conspired together to fix an arbitrary price to wholesale and retail dealers for an article of merchandise used in interstate commerce below which no one is permitted to buy or sell, and that the price so fixed marks a distinct increase of the market price and that the association has assumed to exercise the power to shut down all mills within the State at will and for so long a time as it may be deemed necessary.

UNLAWFUL COMBINATION.

There is no doubt that at common law it is an unlawful combination in restraint of trade. It has the effect of diminishing production and abolishing competition and enhancing prices. Its illegality is not relieved by the fact that it was induced by the keen competition and the unprofitable condition of the shingle manufacturing business, which existed before it was entered into, or by the fact that the price fixed by the combination may have been reasonable. The anti-trust act declares unlawful all combinations in restraint of interstate trade. There was nothing in the case as it was presented to show that the combination contemplated the regulation of prices of merchandise which was to enter into the interstate commerce or the restraint of the trade of merchandise in such commerce.

We do not think that the act contemplates that the combination therein made unlawful must be one which shall, by its terms, refer to interstate commerce. It is enough if its purpose and effect are necessarily to restrain interstate trade. If it were otherwise, all combinations in restraint of interstate trade might be so expressed in words as to void the statute. The true test would seem to be, not what the agreement professes, but what it accomplishes. * * *

It is impossible that the parties to it had in view only domestic trade. * * * It is a combination to control the production of a manufactured article, more than four-fifths of which is made for interstate trade, and to diminish competition for its production as well as to advance its price.

The judgment of the Circuit Court is reversed and the case remanded for further proceedings, not inconsistent with the foregoing views.

Pastor Kelley on Trial.

The trial of Rev. James H. Kelley of the colored Baptist Church before a jury in Judge Dunne's court on the charge of betrayal under promise of marriage was resumed yesterday. The cross-examination of Hattie Bynum, the complaining witness, was concluded, and the other witnesses examined for the prosecution were Mrs. Margaret Harris, Mrs. B. Juylily and Theophilus B. Morton. The trial will go on again this morning.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

MAYOR APPROVES INGLESIDE BILL

Signs Ordinance Allowing Limited Racing Season.

Holds It Will Not Seriously Endanger Morals of the Community.

Mayor Schmitz yesterday affixed his official signature to the ordinance passed by the Board of Supervisors permitting horseracing for a period not to exceed forty days in each calendar year and poolselling on such races within the inclosure where they are being run. The ordinance is now a law of the municipality and insures the opening of Ingleside racetrack each season for the period prescribed.

The Mayor also sent to the Board of Supervisors a message in which he states his reasons for signing the ordinance. The message follows:

To the Honorable, the Board of Supervisors, San Francisco:

I have carefully considered the so-called Ingleside ordinance and after weighing every suggestion both for and against the proposition have concluded to sign the bill.

I am not in favor of making of San Francisco a wide-open town, neither, on the other hand, do I believe in putting her in a straight jacket.

This is a city of liberal thought and ideas. There should be some liberality in its administration and in its policies. Believing this, I have always so declared both before and since my induction into office, and I sincerely believe that such an administration is conducive to its progress and material prosperity.

I am satisfied that the toleration of horse racing in San Francisco for forty days in the year will not seriously jeopardize or endanger the morals of the community, while at the same time it is a concession to the sport-loving, amusement-loving people of the city, a large number of whom (and among the most respectable elements of our population) enjoy racing and occasionally attend the sport without joining or in any way participating in the betting which is seemingly, the world over, an indispensable incident of all race courses.

OTHER TRACKS OPENED.

With racing now permitted all the year round at Oakland, and just across our boundary line in San Mateo, now patronized by and easily accessible to the people of San Francisco, I can see no distinct advantage in keeping the San Francisco track closed, either morally or materially.

And on the other hand, by allowing a forty-day season here it has become possible to obtain the written guarantee of the owners of all existing tracks in the vicinity of San Francisco that the aggregate amount of racing in any one calendar year on all the tracks owned or controlled by them, or hereafter to be owned or controlled by them, shall not exceed 150 days in any one calendar year, and that on the track in San Francisco it shall never exceed 40 days.

At the same time the most objectionable feature of race track betting is eliminated—no women or minors are to be allowed in the betting ring, either here or on the other tracks.

I have been somewhat moved by a suggestion which, though unusual, seems to me sound. If city officials and employes of private houses intend to frequent the tracks at times and under conditions when they ought no to, they will do so with much more certainty of detection in San Francisco, where they are well known and certain to be seen, than at Oakland or Tanforan, where only those similarly occupied will meet them.

It must be remembered that this ordinance is in the nature of a simple license, which is revocable at the pleasure of the Board of Supervisors and of the Mayor, and if it should be found at any time that the strict letter of the ordinance is not carried out by the New California Jockey Club or its successors, I will be the first one to advocate its revocation, and I have been assured that I will be supported by the very Supervisors who spoke and voted for it.

Certain legal objections have been submitted to me by the Merchants' Association, the most important of which is that, under the terms of the ordinance, after racing forty days, the present owners could lease it to others, who might run forty days more, etc. Without determining the force of this suggestion, it is completely obviated by the written agreement spoken of, which I have had worded so strongly that it certainly must cover every possible contingency.

The case cited by the attorney for the Merchants' Association (ex-parte Tuttle 91 Cal. 589) dispels the fear that through this ordinance betting may become general. That case holds that such an ordinance restricting betting to the racing inclosure will not permit betting elsewhere.

All the evils which those who oppose this ordinance say will be inflicted upon San Francisco by permitting it to become a law, if such evils follow the race track, are certainly already here. The passage of this ordinance, it seems to me, will certainly bring to San Francisco no more touts, gamblers or temptation than the unclosable race tracks, Emeryville and Tanforan, now bring and afford.

I warmly appreciate the sincerity of the representatives of both sides of this controversy in the expression of their convictions as presented to me and thank them for their suggestions toward the determination of this most vexatious question.

E. E. SCHMITZ, Mayor.

JOCKEY CLUB'S AGREEMENT.

The agreement signed by the New California Jockey Club not to have racing for more than 150 days in any one year on all its tracks combined, to which the Mayor refers in his message, follows:

Hon. E. E. Schmitz, Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco—Sir: Should bill No. 708, now in your hands for consideration, become an ordinance, thereby permitting contests between horses in the city and county of San Francisco, for not exceeding forty days in any one year, I hereby agree, on behalf of the New California Jockey Club, that on all the tracks now owned, or leased, or hereafter to be owned or leased by the New California Jockey Club, the aggregate number of days' racing shall not exceed 150 days in any one calendar year, and I hereby agree that should the New California Jockey Club assign, sell, lease or grant to any person, association or corporation whatsoever its right or title to any one of its tracks, or the use of any such track or any portion thereof, altogether or for any period whatever, the said New California Jockey Club will make it an absolute condition of such assignment, sale, lease or grant, that no racing or betting will ever be permitted on such track which, in conjunction with the racing on any other tracks owned, controlled or operated by the New California Jockey Club or its successors in interest, will exceed forty days in the city and county of San Francisco or 150 days on all said tracks in any calendar year, as in said bill 708, provided, and that no women or minors shall ever be allowed to visit any betting ring or place where pools are sold at any of said tracks. It being expressly understood that only forty days in all in any one calendar year shall be used for racing in the city and county of San Francisco, on all tracks now or hereafter to be owned, operated, leased or controlled by said New California Jockey Club, whether the same shall be managed or conducted by the said New California Jockey Club, or any other person, association or corporation.

NEW CALIFORNIA JOCKEY CLUB,
(By Thomas H. Williams Jr.)
October 10, 1902.

MASTER AND CREW OF STEAMER MODOC BLAMELESS

United States Local Inspectors Render Opinion That No One Was at Fault.

The master and crew of the steamboat Modoc have been exonerated by Captains Bolles and Bulger, local inspectors, from all blame in connection with the burning of that vessel on September 23.

The inspectors say that after a careful examination of the hull, it was evident that most of the fire had been in the deckhands' forecastle and steering engine room, which adjoin each other and are situated in the hold on the starboard side, the longitudinal bulkhead between those places and the main hold being badly burned on the forecastle side and only scorched on the side next the main hold. The inspectors are of the opinion also that the fires in the boilers were in charge of experienced men. The vessel was damaged to the extent of $20,000 and the cargo to the extent of $10,000.

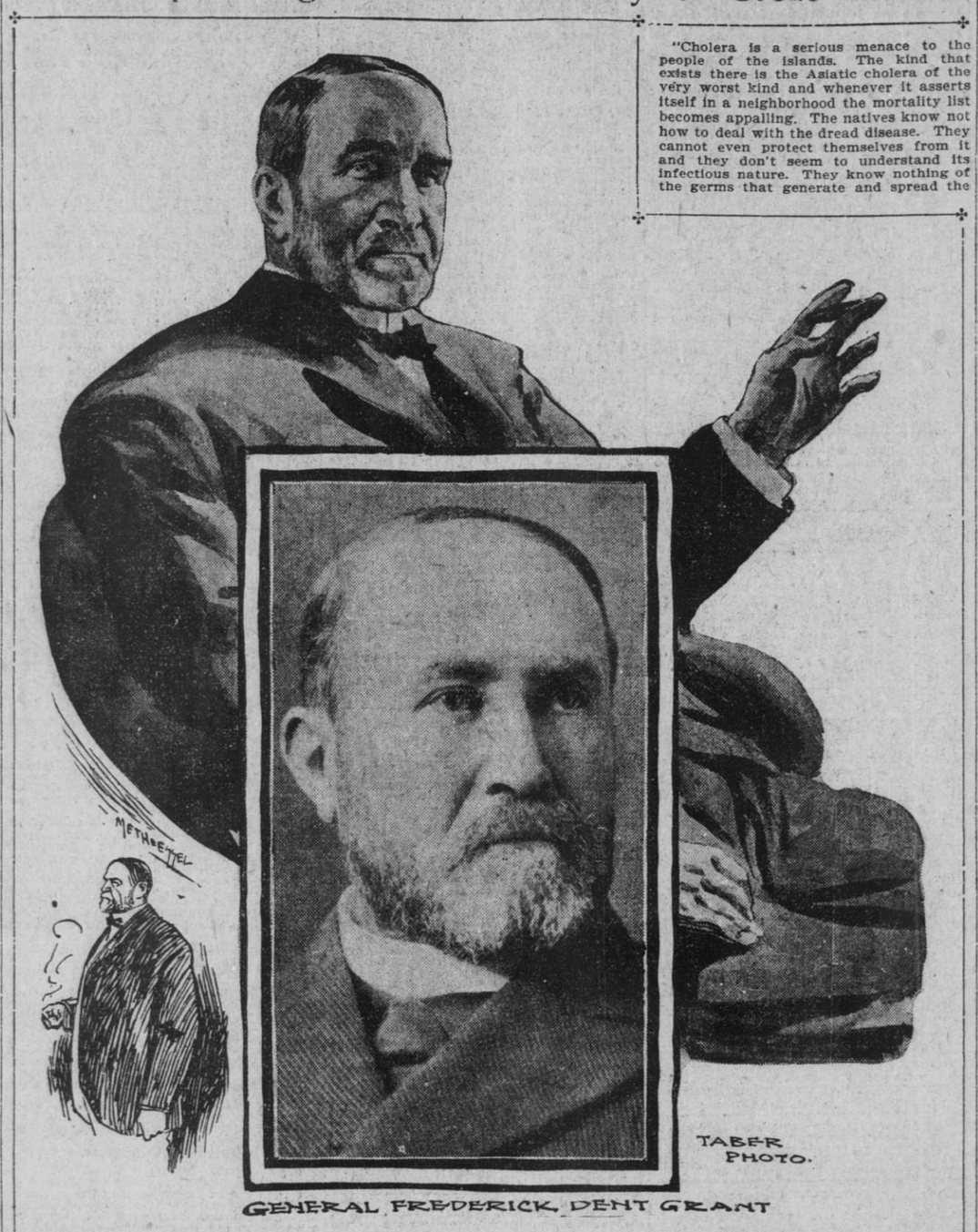
Military Ball.

Company A, First Infantry, National Guard of California, will give a military ball, the third one since its return from Manila, in Native Sons' Hall, on the evening of Wednesday, the 16th inst.

GENERAL FREDERICK DENT GRANT RETURNS FROM THE PHILIPPINES

Man Who Has Succeeded in Pacifying the Bloodthirsty Natives of the Turbulent Island Comes Home on the Transport Logan and Tells Story of Great Interest

"Cholera is a serious menace to the people of the islands. The kind that exists there is the Asiatic cholera of the very worst kind and whenever it asserts itself in a neighborhood the mortality list becomes appalling. The natives know not how to deal with the dread disease. They cannot even protect themselves from it and they don't seem to understand its infectious nature. They know nothing of the germs that generate and spread the disease and consequently whenever a case breaks out the natives do not know enough to keep away from the victim.



GENERAL FREDERICK DENT GRANT

DISTINGUISHED ARMY OFFICER, SON OF THE FAMOUS GENERAL U. S. GRANT, WHO RETURNS HOME AFTER SERVING THREE YEARS IN THE PHILIPPINES, AND DECLARES THERE IS NO MORE SERIOUS OPPOSITION TO AMERICAN ARMS IN THE ISLANDS.

BRIGADIER GENERAL FREDERICK DENT GRANT, who pacified the dark and bloody island of Samar, returned yesterday from the Philippines after three years' service in the islands. He came on the transport Logan and brought with him a bushel of facts about the situation in the island, together with a rather concise idea of the situation down there. Since General Smith of the "kill and burn" order fame relinquished his authority over this blood-stained island General Grant has been in charge. He began the work of bringing the fiery native spirit of the islanders under civil and military control where General Smith left off and he pursued the task with a mixed combination of aggressiveness and diplomacy, qualities that predominated in his father, the late President of the United States, U. S. Grant.

When General Grant left his post of duty Samar was as quiet as a millpond.

At his rooms in the Palace Hotel yesterday afternoon General Grant told his story of the Philippines. He detailed his experiences and spoke of the country with the easy grace of a man who knew what he was talking about. He neither condoned nor condemned the action of General Smith in dealing with the natives of Samar.

Once during the interview General Grant was asked, "What are your ideas about the truth of the charges made against General Smith?"

General Grant's eyes arched pleasantly, his face broadened into a self-satisfying smile and he answered: "Well, I have no ideas on that subject."

WILL GO TO TEXAS.

General Grant has been in the Philippines since the first outbreak and during that time he has only been home once and that was on a two months' sick leave. His wife is in Chicago and this evening General Grant will start East to join her. He then goes to San Antonio, Tex., having been appointed to take charge of the Department of Texas.

"Samar is enjoying the first period of peace that it has ever known," said General Grant, "and I am entirely satisfied that the inhabitants of the island will not attempt to make any further trouble for our Government.

"Now that they have been forced by the stress of military operations to cease their hostility the natives for the most part seem actually and absolutely contented with the new order of things. An incident which occurred just before I left has convinced me that even the natives who live in the thinly populated portions of the islands are no longer opposed to the invasion of our civil system into their lives, and that they bear no ill-will to American citizens or American soldiers.

"When I first went to Samar it was a case of fight your way everywhere and protect yourself while so doing. A soldier could not venture much out of hailing distance of even the conquered towns without being set upon and killed by savage natives. Now an American can go anywhere and go unarmed. One of our soldiers deserted for some reason or other and he braved all sort of dangers and made straight for the interior of the island. He met natives armed to the teeth, but none of them showed any disposition to molest him.

ISLAND IS CONQUERED.

"This particular soldier, whose name I have forgotten, was being court-martialed when I left, but his experiences with the heretofore untamed and savage natives brushed away a doubt and left the authorities in the rather confident attitude of knowing that the island was conquered.

"The Moros, of course, will commit acts of depredation now and again, but it needs only a strong police force to hold them in check.

"When I first went to Samar I had fifty-six garrisons and 5600 men under my command. Peace dawned so rapidly that the forces were gradually withdrawn and when I left there were but half as many men and only fourteen garrisons. This force is more than is necessary to keep insurrection down. The natives are showing a lively interest in the march of civilization that our Government has started in their midst. Of course they are a low type of manhood—not a low type in their physical development, they are brave and strong and have good intellects, but they lack education. They do not know how to read or write. In fact their education consists of their knowledge of how to engage in all sorts of piracy and revel in bloodshed. The day will come, however, that these natives will reach a creditable state of advancement.

BRAVE ARMY DOCTORS.

"This lack of precaution on their part is responsible for the spread of the disease. While I am on this subject I want to speak of several of our army physicians, who deserve just credit for the way in which they took their lives in their hands on more than one occasion to stay the progress of dread cholera and devise ways and means to prevent it. Drs. Reno, Sargent, Pinto, De Kraft and Stockdale have rendered the country a brave service for which they should not be forgotten. They spread out in the different towns where cholera broke out and spent their time fighting the disease—a rather brave and arduous task, particularly when one takes into consideration the class of men they had to deal with.

"The natives are not quite as primitive a class as our Indians, but they are still wholly uncivilized. We may expect a little trouble from the natives of the Holo group. They are ruled by a Sultan, but they owe him a sort of an informal allegiance. I don't think he will prove very strong with his people if ever the time comes that they get into any serious trouble with our troops. They are an ignorant, low-bred class and less susceptible to restraint than any other of the natives of that country.

"I am entirely satisfied with my experiences in the Philippines, but I will enjoy my new position, I am sure. I intend to join my wife in Chicago and from there we will go direct to San Antonio."

LED ACTIVE LIFE.

General Grant has led a particularly active civil and military career. He was born in St. Louis, May 30, 1850. He attended the public schools until the outbreak of the Civil War, when his father, Ulysses S. Grant, moved his family from place to place when possible to have them near him during the war.

He witnessed the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson and went with his father's command through the Virginia campaign. After the war Grant entered West Point and graduated from that institution in 1871.

After graduating from the military academy he took a position as civil engineer for the Union Pacific Railroad, spending several years in their service. Grant then went back into the army and was on General Sheridan's staff during the frontier campaign against the Indians. He was a prominent figure in several other expeditions against the Indians and upon his second retirement from the army he held the rank of colonel. He went into business in New York and in 1887 was nominated for the office of Secretary of State, but owing to strange political complications that year he failed of success.

He was appointed Minister to Austria under President Harrison, a position which he retained under Cleveland. He resigned this position, much to the regret of President Cleveland, who had unlimited confidence in Grant's ability as a diplomat.

Upon his return to this country General Grant was appointed Police Commissioner of New York under Mayor Strong.

At the outbreak of the Spanish war General Grant came to the front and was appointed colonel of the 144th New York Volunteers. At the close of the war with Spain he went down to the Philippines, where he added to his fame as a soldier and diplomat.

SOROSIS IN RUSSIA

Lots of Sorosis shoes are worn in the Czar's dominions, the Sorosis golf boot being the ideal winter shoe.

Made as they are on a margin of two cents' profit per pair, Sorosis shoes naturally give one a full value for every cent paid, in contradistinction to shoes which fluctuate in price according to the gullibility of the purchaser. Two cents' profit per pair on 10,000 pairs of shoes a day yields the Sorosis factory an immense profit yearly.

Infants' Sorosis, 75c; Misses' and Children's, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00; Women's, $3.50; Men's, $5.00.

Don't ask for your size; ask to be fitted.

SOROSIS SHOE PARLOR
216 POST STREET.

FOUR FOOTPADS ROB STRANGER

Money and Watch Taken From W. B. Stevens of Oshkosh.

Three Captured Men Are Positively Identified by the Victim.

A daring robbery was committed about 1 o'clock yesterday morning at Third and Mission streets by four men, the victim being John B. Stevens, an engineer, from Oshkosh, Wis., who claims to have lost $350 and his gold watch. Three men were arrested by Policemen Tillman and Callahan, who charged them with having helped commit the robbery. Their names are Harry Reeves, Albert Long and Thomas Readon.

Stevens arrived from Oshkosh Saturday evening, and being a stranger in the city had no one to guide him. He visited some saloons, and about 1 o'clock in the morning was standing on the corner of Third and Mission streets, wondering where he would go for the night, when four men approached him. One shoved a revolver in front of his face and ordered him to throw up his hands. Stevens did not imagine that he was in the hands of footpads, and simply raised his hands a little.

One of the footpads grasped him by the arm and with an oath said, "Throw up your hands or I'll blow your head off." The footpad thrust Stevens' arms upward and one of the others went through his pockets, taking his money and gold watch. Stevens stood on the corner thinking over his unfortunate predicament till Policemen Tillman and Callahan came along. He told them what had happened to him and said he thought he had seen three of the footpads crossing the street and going into the Eagles' Roost saloon.

Tillman and Callahan went to the saloon and found Reeves, Long and Readon there. Stevens identified them as three of the men who had robbed him, and said Readon was the one who had the revolver. The three were placed under arrest and locked up in the tanks.

Stevens was under the influence of liquor and it was deemed advisable to wait till he was sober before charging the prisoners. During the day he called at the prison and again positively identified the arrested men and swore to the complaint in Judge Conlan's court.

Boy Accidentally Shot.

Daniel Desmond, 13 years of age, and living with his parents at 808 M street South, was accidentally shot in the breast Sunday afternoon. He and three of his brothers and another boy, George Ford, 801 M street, were in a wagon on their way to do some hunting. Daniel had a shotgun between his legs and at Railroad and Thirty-second avenues all the boys began scuffling. The gun was discharged and the load of shot entered Daniel's left breast. He was taken to Dr. Alfred McLaughlin's office, 816 Railroad avenue, and later, by his parents, to the Waldeck Sanitarium. The wound is serious. It is supposed the shotgun was kicked by one of the boys and was discharged. The police were notified, but no action was taken.

Rail Rates Reduced Via Santa Fe.

During September and October the Santa Fe will sell tickets to San Francisco at the following rates: From New York, $50; Boston, $49 90; Chicago, $33; St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans, $30; Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City and Fort Worth, $25, and reduced rates from intermediate points. Information at Santa Fe ticket office, 641 Market street.

Buys Out Fruit Business.

L. Scatena & Co., 104 to 110 Washington street and 103 to 109 Oregon street, have bought out the fruit business of McDonough & Runyon of 408 and 410 Davis street. This does not include the vegetable business of the last named concern, which is in the commission line. For some time Scatena & Co. have been enlarging their scope of operations.

Notice to Passengers.

Round trip transfer tickets now on sale at any of our offices. One trunk (round trip), [illegible] cents. Morton Special Delivery, 408 Taylor street, 650 Market street and Oakland ferry depot.

Will Load Ships.

The Pacific Stevedoring and Ballasting Company was incorporated yesterday with a capital stock of $60,000, of which $210 is subscribed. The directors are Alexander Woodside, Charles W. Hazeltine, F. C. Wilson, G. E. Bennett and Maurice Asher.

Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills (chocolate-coated) cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, dyspepsia; 10c, 25c, all druggists'.

ANOTHER ROAD TO THE COAST

St. Paul Company Figures on Extending Its Lines.

Competition and Oriental Trade Gives Impetus to Project.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company is contemplating building its road through to the Pacific Coast. That the company is figuring on a project of this kind is evidenced by the fact that it recently issued $25,000,000 of new stock, though the directors of the company refuse to admit the new issuance of stock was for the purpose of extending its lines to the Pacific Coast.

Very little information is obtainable in New York as to the purpose of the issue of new stock of the St. Paul. The chairman of the St. Paul says that there will be nothing whatever to say until the directors meet and take action upon the matter, and that no meeting of the directors has been called or is likely to be called until the regular meeting on October 30. He also declines to discuss the possibilities in regard to the using of the new capital further than the statement that about $10,000,000 will be used to capitalize work already done on the line in the way of improvements.

The one authoritative utterance on the matter of an extension to the Pacific is that "if conditions compel" the St. Paul is both ready and willing to build through to the coast. This statement was made several months ago officially. At that time it was stated that conditions were not compelling. The issue of the new stock has reopened this question. A study of actual conditions may serve to throw some light upon the matter.

The conditions that would compel the St. Paul to become a Pacific route are not hard to guess. There would be a loss of a fair share of existing Pacific trade either through increased competition or through discrimination. In addition to this, any remarkable opening of the Pacific trade, expansion of possibilities toward the Orient or in coastwise traffic or the development of increased local resources between the Western terminus of the St. Paul and the coast would be conditions that would force the St. Paul to build to the coast. As a matter of fact, a close study of present conditions in the West will demonstrate that every one of these conditions exists at present.

The matter of competition is patent. The formation of the Northern Securities Company has placed the Burlington, a rival road, in the position of special beneficiary, and the St. Paul has thereby lost its share in the rich traffic of the Northern lines. Without a doubt, the heavy earnings of the Burlington have been gained partly at the expense of the St. Paul. The gross increase of the St. Paul during 1902 was 7½ per cent, while that of the Burlington was over 12 per cent, and this year it will run over 15 per cent, if Mr. Hill is a prophet.

The Union Pacific has also discriminated in favor of the Northwest by a passenger traffic agreement, and there is every probability that the discrimination will be carried into freight in favor of the Harriman lines, the Alton and the Illinois Central, at the annual meeting of the Alton on Tuesday of this week it was decided to make closer connection between that road and the other Harriman roads. It becomes more and more apparent that the position of the St. Paul is threatened by both competition and discrimination. Therefore the first two conditions that will compel the St. Paul to build to this coast are manifestly present in the situation.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pears'

Why is Pears' Soap—the best in the world, the soap with no free alkali in it—sold for 15 cents a cake?

It was made for a hospital soap in the first place, made by request, the doctors wanted a soap that would wash as sharp as any and do no harm to the skin. That means a soap all soap, with no free alkali in it, nothing but soap; there is nothing mysterious in it. Cost depends on quantity; quantity comes of quality.

Sold all over the world.

EMORODICIDE

(Trade Mark Reg.)

IT IS A SHAME FOR ANY CASE OF

PILES

To be cut when more than 500 business men and an equal number of women in this city have been permanently cured by this treatment without surgery or delay. More than 100 names sent as reference to those who wish to investigate. The treatment can only be applied by a skillful physician and cannot be sent. For particulars call or write.

THE EMORODICIDE CO.,
Rooms 406-405, Parrott Building.

RUSS HOUSE DINING-ROOM.
MERCANTILE LUNCH
For ladies and gentlemen.
Hours, 11:05 to 2 p. m.
Service as guests of hotel.
Rates, $7 per month.
CHARLES NEWMAN COMPANY,
Formerly Prop. Richelieu Cafe.

DR. McNULTY.

THIS WELL-KNOWN AND RELIABLE OLD Specialist cures Blood Poison, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Impotence and their allied Disorders. Book on Diseases of Men, free. Over 20 years' experience. Terms reasonable. Hours, 9 to 3 daily; 6:30 to 8:30 evgs. Sundays, 10 to 12. Consultation free and sacredly confidential. Call or address
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26½ Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

BEWARE Of impostors. Mayerle Glasses cannot be had from traveling opticians. Order direct from GEORGE MAYERLE, 1071 Market, S. F. German Eyewater, 50c. Phone South 372.