CONVICTS VISIT CAMPING PARTY

Make Known Their Identity and Secure Provisions.

Outlaws Start Off in the Direction of the Glen Alpine Trail.

PLACERVILLE, Aug. 16.—Attorney Fred Irwin of this city, who has been camping at Phillip's station, near the summit, in company with John F. Armstrong, Register of the United States Land Office at Sacramento, returned home to-day and reported that last Friday morning three men armed with rifles visited their camp and, stating they had gone two days without food, asked for something to eat. The men appeared tired and exhausted and they were given breakfast, after which they left taking some provisions with them in a sack. When getting their provisions, the women and children of the camp gathered round them to see who they were, and the strangers suggested that they had better not get too close to them as a sheriff's posse might be in the neighborhood and fire on them. They further stated that they were escaped convicts and that they would not intentionally harm any one. They were extremely courteous to the camping party.

Theron, who was recognized from a picture, caught sight of Register Armstrong, who in appearance and size somewhat resembles Sheriff Bosquit, and, clapping his hand on his revolver, inquired, "Isn't that the big sheriff?" He remained suspicious after being told who Armstrong was, for he kept his eye on Armstrong until his companions had started off in the direction of the Glen Alpine trail. Later in the morning a boy named Pennick visited Irwin's camp and reported that he had seen two armed men a short distance away. From their appearance he thought them to be escaped convicts. The two may have been covering the camp while their three companions entered to get breakfast and provisions. The escapes evidently followed the Glen Alpine trail, for a report was received from Glen Alpine last night that the convicts had taken dinner there.

GIVES UP THE CHASE.

Sheriff Norman Returns to Jackson With His Man-Hunters.

JACKSON, Aug. 16.—Sheriff Norman and Deputy Jackson returned from the convict-hunting expedition yesterday and detailed the facts of their trip. Norman's posse consisted of twelve men and was well provisioned. He was the only Sheriff who took the field after the band of five convicts excepting one deputy Sheriff from El Dorado. The other pursuers were volunteers attracted by a promise of reward.

Norman says the convicts were never in sight at any time, nor was the smoke of their campfires visible. At Caples Lake he discovered that they had passed through a deep gorge which is the outlet of the lake. He did not attempt to follow them in the canyon, as the nature of the country was such, he says, that it would be like leading his men to certain death. The first five days the convicts traveled only fifteen miles. While securing a fresh supply of provisions and believing that the outlaws would continue their easy pace, they slipped by him, making nine miles one night, heading toward Carson Valley.

Norman had to bear the expense of the posse from his own private funds, and having followed them through two counties, and neither being Amador, he did not feel justified, without some volunteer help, in pursuing them further. He believes the five convicts broke into two bands after crossing the summit.

SAN JOSE LINEMEN WILL RETURN TO WORK

Settle Their Differences With Sunset Telephone Company and Will Be Reinstated.

SAN JOSE, Aug. 16.—The local union and linemen have declared off the strike against the Sunset Telephone Company in this district and the men will return to work to-morrow. The local linemen claim a victory in that most of the demands asked are granted and they secure an increase of pay. This action in declaring off the strike does not affect other parts of the State. This district includes Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz, Monterey and part of San Mateo counties.

The linemen of this district became dissatisfied with the way the Western Conference was handling the strike and took the matter in their own hands. Journeymen linemen in this district will get $3.50 per day, under foremen $3.75 and foremen $4 per day. The men who went on strike are not to be discriminated against and will be reinstated. Those who went in on the strike will be retained as beginners.

$25.90 to Yosemite and Return

In one way and out another over the "Double Loop." The scenic way into the Yosemite is the Santa Fe Merced Route, which takes you directly through two Groves of Big Trees. Special coupon tickets, covering total expenses, five days, $24.90; seven days, $28.90; ten days, $42.90. Full information at Santa Fe Office, 641 Market street.

Women Carry on Improvement Work.

SANTA ROSA, Aug. 16.—The street corners of this city are being adorned with handsome sign-posts giving the names of streets and cross-streets. The work of placing the street guides is being done under the direction of the Woman's Improvement Club. Money for this purpose was raised at a series of entertainments given by the club. Chief among the substantial improvements made by the club was the planting of shade and ornamental trees and shrubs on Santa Rosa avenue and other thoroughfares.

TWO HUNDRED MACEDONIANS ARE SLAIN; BULGARIA ADDRESSES PLEA TO POWERS

Turkish Atrocities Are Set Forth by Sofia Government

Memorandum Cites Long Series of Appalling Outrages

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 16.—The Bulgarian Government has presented a memorandum to the powers, setting out at great length the condition of affairs during the past three months in Macedonia since the Turkish Government undertook to institute the promised reforms. The most precise details, dates, places and names of persons are given in the memorandum, the whole constituting a terrible category of murder, torture, incendiarism, pillage and general oppression committed by the Ottoman soldiers and officials. These particulars were obtained entirely from official circles, such as the representatives of the Bulgarian Consuls and agents of the Bulgarian Government, and, in many instances, the reports made by Turkish authorities. The Bulgarian Government guarantees the absolute truth of every statement and challenges the Porte to disprove a single charge made in the memorandum.

The memorandum begins by stating that during the past three months the Ottoman Government has taken a series of measures with the alleged intention of inaugurating the era of promised reform and of assuring peace and tranquillity to the Bulgarian population of European Turkey, but which have had the contrary effect of further exasperating this population and reviving the revolutionary movement. Instead of proceeding solely against persons guilty of breaches of the public order, the military and civil authorities have sought every possible pretext to persecute, terrorize and ruin the Bulgarian inhabitants, alike in the large cities and in the small villages. Wholesale massacres, individual murders, the destruction of villages, the pillaging and setting fire to houses; the arrests, ill-treatment, tortures, arbitrary imprisonment and banishment; the closing and disorganizing of churches and schools, the ruining of merchants, the collection of taxes for many years in advance—such proceedings, the memorandum says, are the acts of the Ottoman administration of Monastir, Uskub and Adrianople.

PRISONS ARE CROWDED.

The memorandum next relates in detail a number of such cases in each vilayet. Beginning with the vilayet of Salonica, it states that in the town of Salonica itself the Bulgarian professors of the university, the students and shopkeepers—in fact, all the intelligent Bulgarians in the city—have been cast into prison.

One hundred and twenty soldiers entered the village of Gorna-Ribnitea on May 19 and tortured to death five men and two women.

During the first three weeks of July twenty-five villages in the district of Tikvesch were subjected to the depredations of the Turkish soldiers and Bashi Bazouks. The villagers were beaten and tortured, the women violated and the houses plundered, while the administrative authorities took no action.

In the vilayet of Monastir, artillery bombarded and razed the flourishing town of Smerdesch, 300 houses being left a heap of ruins.

At the beginning of July two Greek bands with the connivance of the authorities plundered Bulgarian houses.

In the vilayet of Uskub the entire Bulgarian population has been systematically persecuted since last May. The director of the normal school at Uskub was imprisoned because his library contained the "revolutionary" works of "Othello" and "Les Miserables."

In Palanja, Kolischini, Koumanovo and Gostigar the prisons are filled with Bulgarian priests, schoolmasters and merchants.

During June the soldiers and Bashi Bazouks terrorized the inhabitants of the Schlift district, torturing the people with red hot irons. Similar atrocities perpetrated in the vilayet of Adrianople are cited.

Altogether, the memorandum gives particulars of no less than 131 individual and general cases of excesses and outrages committed by the Turkish authorities. In summarizing the specific details of the outrages mentioned the memorandum declares that wholesale massacres were perpetrated by regulars and Bashi Bazouks in the town of Salonica and the villages of Balevet, Banitza, Echourilove, Karbinza, Moghila and Smerdesch and Enidje, while the scenes of carnage, pillage and incendiarism were everywhere terrible.

MURDERS IN SMERDESCH.

At Smerdesch, more than 200 Bulgarians were shot, killed with swords or burned to death. More than 250 houses and the churches and schools were set on fire with petroleum and pillaged, the property being sold by the soldiers and Bashi Bazouks in neighboring places Similar scenes occurred at the villages of Gorhnah-Ribnitz, Igoumentz, Dobrilaki and Nikodon. The villagers there abandoned their homes and fled to the mountains. More than 3000 men, women and children fled from the sanjak of Seres and even more from the sanjak of Kirkklisse.

It is difficult, says the memorandum, to obtain the exact number of Bulgarians who were imprisoned, mostly on the flimsiest pretexts, as when they were released others were immediately arrested. The estimates obtainable give for the vilayet of Salonica 900 prisoners; for Uskub 500; for Monastir 850 and for Adrianople 550, a grand total of 2800. As information is lacking from many districts in these vilayets it is believed that without exaggeration the number of prisoners may be placed at even three times this total.

Dealing with other acts of oppression, the memorandum states that the Bulgarian merchants living in Constantinople and Salonica were ordered to return to their native villages and were not allowed any time or opportunity to dispose of their business and property. Some of these Bulgarians, who with their families had been established for twenty years or more, were utterly ruined. As the order applied equally to professors and schoolmasters, the Bulgarian schools were closed before the end of the school year. The authorities rigorously enforced the same order against the Bulgarian priests, making every effort to paralyze the development of religious and educational work, depriving the Bulgarian patriarch of all of his privileges and forcing people to come under the authority of the Greek patriarch.

PERSECUTION OF CLERGY.

Encouraged by the Ottoman authorities, the Greek bishops and archimandrites forced their way into the Bulgarian church, burned the prayer books and employed menaces to compel the people to acknowledge the patriarch. The archimandrite of Salonica declared in a recent sermon that the Sultan did not want Bulgarian exarches in his empire, and if they remained they would be exterminated.

In addition to the decree banishing the Bulgarian tradesmen from Constantinople and Salonica, the Porte adopted measures to ruin the traders elsewhere. The Governor of Monastir issued an order on April 23 forbidding Bulgarians to go abroad, or even to Constantinople. This order was interpreted to prevent Bulgarians going to any large city and forcing them to deal only with the Turkish merchants.

The provincial administration employed every possible means to install Mussulmans in the Bulgarian villages. On the slightest pretext the Bulgarians were forced to sell their lands to the Turks at any price the latter chose to pay. Burdened with taxes, liable to perform statute labor for the Turkish land owners, the population is reduced to a state of serfdom. This is one of the principal causes of discontent, and, when the exactions of the tax gatherers are added, it is not difficult to understand why the wretched people should revolt from such a despotic government and servitude.

FACTS CONDEMN THE TURK.

In conclusion, the memorandum asserts that the foregoing exposure once more condemns Ottoman administrative government in Europe. It says:

Not long ago the Porte denounced these revolutionary movements as being fomented by Bulgaria and tried to put the responsibility on this principality. To-day it must acknowledge that it is its bad administration which is the only cause for the trouble. From sad experiences the Porte must learn that cruel injustice and bloody repression do not restore order and peace in a country.

Lastly, the Porte formally promised the Bulgarian Government to cease the arrests of Bulgarian priests and schoolmasters, reopen the churches and schools, release the prisoners and punish the officials guilty of exactions; in short, to adopt a policy of justice and amelioration.

Not only has the Porte failed to observe a single one of the promises, but it has enacted sterner measures of repression. To give only one example: It is prescribed as a condition of release that a Bulgarian prisoner must furnish financial or personal security, but in the latter case the surety must be by a Turkish subject of non-Bulgarian origin. It is easy to comprehend that the imprisoned Bulgarians find it impossible to obtain release under such conditions.

By this and other similar acts the Ottoman administration can be judged. What must be the result of all this? Tired of awaiting the fulfillment of promises of better conditions and driven to despair, the Bulgarian population has thrown itself into a revolution, which is now spreading in an Ottoman province 150 miles from the Bulgarian frontier. The causes of this revolution are to-day known. The responsibility is fixed and the Porte can no longer accuse the Bulgarian principality.

The memorandum has made a strong impression in diplomatic circles. The Austrian diplomatic agent has already called upon the Premier to express his anxety regarding the results that may ensue from its publication. The French and Italian agents also expressed uneasiness, although they took a less gloomy view.

MINISTER OF FINANCE WHO IS A POWER IN RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Turkish dispatches give details of the recapture of the town of Krushevo, twenty-three miles north of Monastir, and the center of the district where the insurrection is hottest. The insurgents captured the place August 4, two days after the proclamation of the revolution. Three Turkish columns from different points effected its recapture.

After a bombardment of the entrenchments of the insurgents, dynamite mines behind the entrenchments were exploded, causing much damage. The insurgents retired to the mountains, where the fighting continued.

According to official reports the insurgents massacred all of the officials in Krushevo.

About 200 of the insurgents were killed in the fighting at Perlepe, northeast of Monastir.

A number of Greeks and Wallachians, who joined the insurgents under threats, have gone over to the Turkish troops.

Official information says that the inhabitants of 100 villages have laid down their arms and been pardoned.

The Times correspondent at Constantinople says the summary execution of the murderer of Rostkovski has greatly incensed the lower classes in Monastir. The foreign Consuls there have been provided with military escorts and their houses are guarded by Turkish soldiers.

According to the newspapers, General Zontcheff, the president of the Macedonian committee, who was reported August 13 to have been arrested by the Bulgarian police near the Macedonian frontier, has escaped from Bulgaria into Macedonia.

It is said here that Count Lamsdorf, the Russian Foreign Minister, advised Mme. Rostkovski, widow of the murdered Consul at Monastir, to accept the $80,000 indemnity offered her by the Porte and which she refused, declaring that she did not want Turkish charity.

A Belgrade dispatch to the Neues Weiner Tages reports that a Servian priest is recruiting large numbers of insurgents among the serf element in the villages of the Uskub vilayet.

AMUR'S VICEROY ALL-POWERFUL

Alexieff Is Practically Sovereign of the Territory.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.—The press here unanimously dilates on the magnitude of the powers conferred upon Vice Admiral Alexieff, the new Viceroy of the Amur territory and the Kwangtung province, as even exceeding the authority conferred on the Governor General of the Caucasus insurrection, and explains the difference as being due to international complications. The newspapers agree that the innovation strengthens the Russian position in the Far East and renders immediate action on the spot a more easy matter.

The Minister of the Interior has allowed the St. Petersburg Vedomosti to resume publication, which had been forbidden for unknown reasons since February 25.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—According to a Tokio dispatch to the Daily Mail, the Japanese consider Vice Admiral Alexieff, the new Viceroy of the Amur territory and the Kwangtung province, their ablest and most bitter enemy.

Join the United Mine Workers.

FLORENCE, Colo., Aug. 16.—A mass meeting of coal miners was held to-day to organize the men of this district and bring them into the United Mine Workers of America. After the meeting a large number of the miners present signed the roll of membership. It was said that as soon as the field was thoroughly organized the miners of the Northern coal fields would help the Southern Colorado men in a stand for the eight-hour day, abolishment of company stores, a better system of ventilation in the mines and recognition of their union, when the time is ripe.

Sultan Makes Large Purchase of Guns of Krupp Works

Two Divisions of Russian Black Sea Fleet Are Moving

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 16.—The Ottoman Government has concluded negotiations with the Krupp works for the supply of thirty-two batteries of quick-fire field artillery guns, each constituted of six guns.

The officials here affect ignorance of the news that Russia is sending a squadron to Turkish waters. They say that two divisions of the Russian Black Sea fleet, which recently assembled for the usual autumn maneuvers, left Batoum three days ago and some of the vessels will probably visits ports on the Turkish Black Sea littoral, as was the case last year, but the movement has no significance and they scout the idea of a Russian naval demonstration.

The Porte denies the report emanating from Sofia that it has armed 5000 Mussulmans in the vilayet of Uskub.

A military train was slightly damaged last night near Velescai, between Selencko and Kuprili, on the Uskub-Salonica line. One soldier was killed and several others wounded.

Two bags of dynamite were found attached to the metals on the Vardar railway bridge near Kuprili.

The British Embassador has called the attention of the Porte to the situation in Macedonia. He pointed out that grave consequences may attend fresh murders of Consuls or foreign subjects. The Embassador had an audience with the Sultan on Friday morning.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.—The Russian press does not lay emphasis on the dispatch of a division of the Russian Black Sea fleet to Turkish waters, merely repeating the official statement without comment. The Novoe Vremya, in an outspoken editorial, says:

Bitter experience has shown the uselessness and disadvantage of all concerted measures. Now, since the murder of M. Rostkovski does not concern Europe, we are proceeding without any concert, and, therefore, we can more confidently predict complete satisfaction for our demands of Turkey.

VIENNA, Aug. 16.—It is reported on good authority that Russia's demands on Turkey were made after a full understanding with the Austrian Cabinet, but that the Austrian authorities had no idea that Russia intended to support her demands by a naval demonstration. In any event the situation is considered more favorable to peace than before.

King Charles of Roumania, in an interview, has conveyed the information that he would not be traveling if he had any fears of a rupture of the peace.

LONDON STOCK MARKET CLOSES RATHER DULL

Ominous Appearance of Macedonian Affairs Has the Effect of Causing Depression.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—After a comparatively buoyant week, due to the turn taken by the American market and the fact that the settlement here involved much less difficulty than had been anticipated, the stock market closed yesterday rather dull and below the best prices recorded. Macedonian affairs, which hitherto had but slightly affected the stock market, are thought now to have taken an ominous appearance, and this feeling had its effect on transactions, consols being dull and foreign securities generally lower.

A certain degree of nervousness continued on the American market and purchasing orders thus far have chiefly emanated from Berlin. After a temporary decline as the outcome of profit-taking, it is expected that the Balkan trouble may drive investors into the American railroad section of the market. There were large purchases of Canadian Pacific on both English and American accounts. Kaffirs again had a good tone accompanied by improving prices.

REAR-END COLLISION OF TWO TROLLEY CARS

Two Injured Passengers Will Die and Four Are Seriously Hurt.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 16.—In a rear end collision of two trolley cars to-night on the Independence-Kansas City line two persons were fatally injured, four seriously hurt and a half dozen others sustained minor bruises and cuts.

The seriously injured: Eric Cobb, aged 30, will die; William Wood, 16 years old, both legs broken and badly cut, will die; Minnie Damer, aged 20; C. H. Ingalls, Barney Haney, Ed Brown, conductor.

The cars were returning to Kansas City from Forest Park and were crowded with passengers. The trolley of the first car had slipped the wire and while it was being replaced the second car, running at a rapid rate, crashed into the rear end. Those seriously injured were on the rear platform of the first car, which was badly smashed.

THOUSANDS ENJOY DAY AT BEACH AND PARK

Visitors Make Merry at the Sylvan Retreat and Watch the Sportive Seals.

The usual Sunday crowd at Golden Gate Park and the beach was tremendously augmented yesterday by some thousands of the visitors to the city. The day was ideal and the veterans enjoyed the sylvan retreats in the park and viewed with joy the sportive seals on the rocks at the cliff.

With all the thousands that went out on the cars from all parts of the city there was not a single accident to report. There was a tendency, however, on the part of professional pickpockets to carry on their nefarious practice and they used their skill successfully in crowded thoroughfares, to the annoyance of several victims.

The police have been notified and a sharp lookout is to be kept for the thieves.

Poster Pictures.

Most striking effects are produced by premium pictures mounted on harmonious tinted raw silk mat board, greens, grays, black and red; most stunning and artistic for a very moderate outlay. Sanborn, Vail & Co., 741 Market street.

Late Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVED.

Sunday, August 16.

Stmr Gipsy, Leland, 24 hours from Monterey.

SAILED.

Sunday, August 16.

Stmr Montara, Reilly, Seattle.

DOMESTIC PORT.

SEATTLE—Arrived Aug 16—Stmr Jas Dollar, hence Aug 12.

Sailed Aug 15—Stmr Cottage City, for Skagway.

REPLIES TO HER FORMER HUSBAND

Mrs. Beck Denies That She Secured Divorce by Fraud.

Claims That Drunkenness Was the Cause of All Her Trouble.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 16.—Mrs. Herbert W. Beck of Sacramento, former wife of Assistant Postmaster Paul J. Schafer of Oakland, was interviewed to-day with reference to the story in this morning's Call announcing that Schafer had filed a petition in Omaha, Nebr., to have her decree of divorce from him set aside on the ground of perjury and fraud.

Mrs. Beck lives with her husband, Herbert W. Beck, and her mother, Mrs. Josephine Hunt Goodwin, in this city, where they are practicing Christian Science. A sensation was caused in this city a few months ago when Schafer kidnaped his child while she was in the custody of a governess employed by the mother, now Mrs. Beck. Schafer was arrested and examined in this city, but was discharged.

Mrs. Beck to-day prepared and signed the following statement for publication in The Call with reference to the Nebraska divorce and the charges uttered by her former husband:

My divorce was granted on the ground of habitual drunkenness in Omaha, Nebr., October 22, 1902. My residence in Nebraska was bona fide, as I can prove, because I went there with the avowed purpose of practicing Christian Science, and was going to locate in the Bee building, Omaha.

In September, 1901, I commenced a suit for divorce against Paul J. Schafer in Oakland, where I then resided, on the grounds of extreme cruelty and non-support, as my application there on file will show. Instead of Schafer being "the aggrieved party" in this affair, I most certainly am, as I could have brought suit under all the necessary allegations for divorce under the California law save that of felony. Schafer made no cross-complaint at this time, which he certainly would have done had he such facts as he now claims he had and now puts forth to the public.

The cause of our domestic troubles was drunkenness and frequent absences from home. These absences sometimes extended for a month or more at a time and no excuse was ever given for them. The fact that he gambled and drank was no excuse for them to me.

I went East because he threatened my life, and also he told my mother that he had every lawyer and Judge in the county of Alameda "fixed" so that they would not dare bring a decision contrary to his wishes, and this later I believed firmly, because my suit was postponed many time against my express wishes.

As for the fraud charged about the Nebraska divorce, I have ample proof and witnesses to prove my allegation of habitual drunkenness against Schafer. The State law of Nebraska is somewhat different in regard to summons in either civil or divorce case from the California code, and the law was complied with in every point, as the judgment roll of the case shows.

My mother, Mrs. Goodwin, and I never conducted a reading-room in Oakland together or at any place else. In reference to Schafer not having knowledge of the divorce, the fact that his lawyer advised him not to kidnap his children because he would only get himself in trouble, but to coax his daughter to go with him to Oakland and then fight it out in the courts there, is sufficient evidence of their knowledge of the legality of my custody of the children. But he did not obey, and he took his daughter forcibly away from her teacher against her will, as any one who heard her screams for help can testify. Schafer used his political pull (as he is doing now in Nebraska) to work the police of Sacramento, and as he had done in every city where he supposed I would locate, and his movements are not now and never have been aboveboard. My husband, Mr. Beck, never figured in any way in my domestic troubles and any assertion to the contrary is false.

PICNIC WAGON TOPPLES FROM AN EMBANKMENT

Party of Nuns and Indian Girls Are Dashed Down Side of a Hill.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Aug. 16.—By the overturning of a picnic wagon from St. Petersburg Mission late last night a party of nuns and Indian girls were dashed many feet down the side of a hill. Sister l'Annunciate, an Ursuline nun, was fatally injured and Mary Reed, a half-breed Indian girl, badly hurt. Another nun and several Indian girls were badly bruised and lacerated. The accident occurred during an electric storm, a flash of lightning frightening the horses and causing them to dash down a steep embankment.

Government inspectors passed upon 59,158,649 live animals last year at a cost of a little more than a cent each.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANOTHER WONDER OF SCIENCE.

Biology Has Proved That Dandruff Is Caused by a Germ.

Science is doing wonders these days in medicine as well as in mechanics. Since Adam lived, the human race has been troubled with dandruff, for which no hair preparation has heretofore proved a successful cure until Newbro's Herpicide was put on the market. It is a scientific preparation that kills the germ that makes dandruff or scurf by digging into the scalp to get at the root of the hair, where it saps the vitality; causing itching scalp, falling hair and finally baldness. Without dandruff hair must grow luxuriantly. It is the only destroyer of dandruff. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought
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To-day we call attention to one of our special numbers in the Oxford line.

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Made of extra quality vici kid uppers—hand-sewn turn soles—patent leather tips — medium round toe shape. No better made at

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A postal request will bring a sample of Mellin's Food right to your home.

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The Highest Priced but the Best Quality.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
HILBERT MERCANTILE CO., Pacific Coast Agents.

OCEAN TRAVEL.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamers leave San Francisco as follows:

For Ketchikan, Juneau, Haines, Skagway, etc., Alaska—11 a. m., August 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Sept. 3. Change to company's steamers at Seattle.

For Victoria, Vancouver, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, Whatcom—11 a. m., August 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Sept. 3. Change at Seattle to this company's steamers for Alaska and G. N. Ry.; at Seattle for Tacoma to N. P. Ry.; at Vancouver to C. P. Ry.

For Eureka (Humboldt Bay)—Pomona, 1:30 p. m., August 2, 8, 14, 20, 26, Sept. 1; Corona, 1:30 p. m., August 5, 11, 17, 23, 29, Sept. 4.

For Los Angeles (via Port Los Angeles and Redondo), San Diego and Santa Barbara—Santa Rosa, Sundays, 9 a. m.

State of California, Thursdays, 9 a. m.

For Los Angeles (via San Pedro and East San Pedro), Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Simeon, Cayucos, Port Harford (San Luis Obispo), Ventura and Hueneme.

Coos Bay, 9 a. m., August 5, 13, 21, 29, Sept. 6.

Bonita, 9 a. m., Aug. 17, 25, Sept. 2.

For Ensenada, Magdalena Bay, San Jose del Cabo, Mazatlan, Altata, La Paz, Santa Rosalia, Guaymas (Mex.), 10 a. m., 7th of each month.

For further information obtain folder.

Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

TICKET OFFICES—4 New Montgomery street (Palace Hotel), 10 Market street and Broadway wharf.

Freight office, 10 Market street.

C. D. DUNANN, General Passenger Agent, 10 Market st., San Francisco.

O. R. & N. CO.

"Columbia" sails Aug. 21, 31. "George W. Elder" sails Aug. 16, 26. Only steamship line to PORTLAND, OR., and short rail line from Portland to all points East. Through tickets to all points, all rail or steamship and rail, at LOWEST RATES. Steamer tickets include berth and meals. Steamer sails foot of Spear st. at 11 a. m. S. F. BOOTH, Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept., 1 Montgomery st.; C. CLIFFORD, Gen. Agt. Frt. Dept., 3 Montgomery st.

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Steamers will leave wharf, corner First and Brannan streets, at 1 p. m., for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, calling at Kobe (Hiogo), Nagasaki and Shanghai, and connecting at Hongkong with steamers for India, etc. No cargo received on board on day of sailing.
S. S AMERICA MARU.....Wednesday, August 26, 1903
S. S. HONGKONG MARU (calling at Manila).....Saturday, September 19, 1903
S. S. NIPPON MARU.....Thursday, October 15, 1903
Via Honolulu. Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. For freight and passage, apply at Company's office, 421 Market street, corner First.
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Oceanic S.S. Co. HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND AND SYDNEY. DIRECT LINE TO TAHITI.
S. S. SIERRA, for Honolulu, Samoa, Auckland and Sydney, Thursday, Aug. 27, 2 p. m.
S. S. ALAMEDA, for Honolulu, Sept. 3, 11 a.m.
S. S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, Sept. 20, 11 a. m.
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agts., Ticket Office, 643 Market st. Freight Office, 329 Market St., Pier No. 7, Pacific St.

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