ASSAILS STATE FOR THE EVILS

Congressman Bell Speaks in the House Regarding Affairs at the Soldiers' Home

OBJECTION TO CANTEENS

Attack Is Made on the Coast and Geodetic Survey for Alleged Scandals

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was concluded in the House to-day and the bill was about to be passed, when Sulzer forced a roll call on a motion to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out the paragraph appropriating $136,000 for rental of the New York Custom-house. The vote showed a quorum was not present and adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

The right of boards of receivers of State Homes for Disabled Soldiers of the Volunteer Army to retain certain portions of pension money received by the inmates was discussed at length. Bell of California assailed his own State for permitting a canteen to be established in the California State Home and charged that the old soldiers were allowed to draw their pension money from the home in most instances only through canteen checks. After extended debate an amendment by Bell to correct the evils complained of was adopted.

A violent attack on the Coast and Geodetic Survey was made by Robinson of Indiana, who charged that scandal attached to that office in connection with allowances for commutation of subsistence. Hemenway, in charge of the bill, indignantly denying the charges.

The attention of the Senate was divided to-day between the bill for the repeal of the desert land, the timber and stone and the homestead commutation laws and the postoffice appropriation bill. The repeal bill was taken up only for the purpose of discussion, and Clark of Wyoming was the principal speaker. He contested the position taken by Gibson that there have been great frauds in the administration of the land laws in the West. He declared that there is a lobby in Washington in the interest of the repeal bill, and engaged in a short colloquy with Patterson of Colorado, during which each characterized the statement of the other as untrue.

The general debate on the postoffice bill was confined largely to a speech by McCreary and interruptions by Republican Senators. McCreary charged in the main that the policy of an early adjournment of Congress had been adopted in order to avoid legislation not desired by the Republican leaders.

Run of Herrings off Sausalito.

SAN RAFAEL, March 31.—There is a phenomenal run of herrings in the bay off Sausalito. A local fisherman was dragging his seine near the ferry slip Wednesday, but the net was so heavy with herring that he had to call for help from some other boats before he could land even a portion of his catch. It is the heavy run of fish that keeps the canvasback ducks here so late.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

JUDGE FOR YOURSELF

Which Is Better—Try an Experiment or Profit by a San Francisco Citizen's Experience?

Something new is an experiment.
Must be proved to be as represented.
The statement of a manufacturer is not convincing proof of merit.
But the indorsement of friends is.
Now, supposing you had a bad back,
A lame, weak or aching one.
Would you experiment on it?
You will read of many so-called cures
Indorsed by strangers from far-away places.
It's different when the indorsement comes from home.
Easy to prove local testimony.
Home indorsement is the proof that backs every box of Doan's Kidney Pills.
Read this case:
W. D. Nicol, foreman rigger at the Risdon Iron and Locomotive Works, residence 800 Minnesota street, says: "Some nights, after a hard day's work, I was actually doubled up with backache. The last attack clung to me persistently for over two weeks. It was more acute than any previous attack and lasted longer. Naturally, on the outlook for any means to help, I happened to read an advertisement about Doan's Kidney Pills in one of our daily papers, and I was so impressed with what it said that I tried the remedy. It stopped the aggravated attack. During the last six months I have been entirely free from kidney complaint or backache." For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.
Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

MEN our new VACUUM DEVELOPER and INVIGORATOR is a natural restorer of lost strength and vigor. It is the ONLY means which will expand and develop the organs, used with our improved "Perfect" Soluble Medicated (Direct Medication)

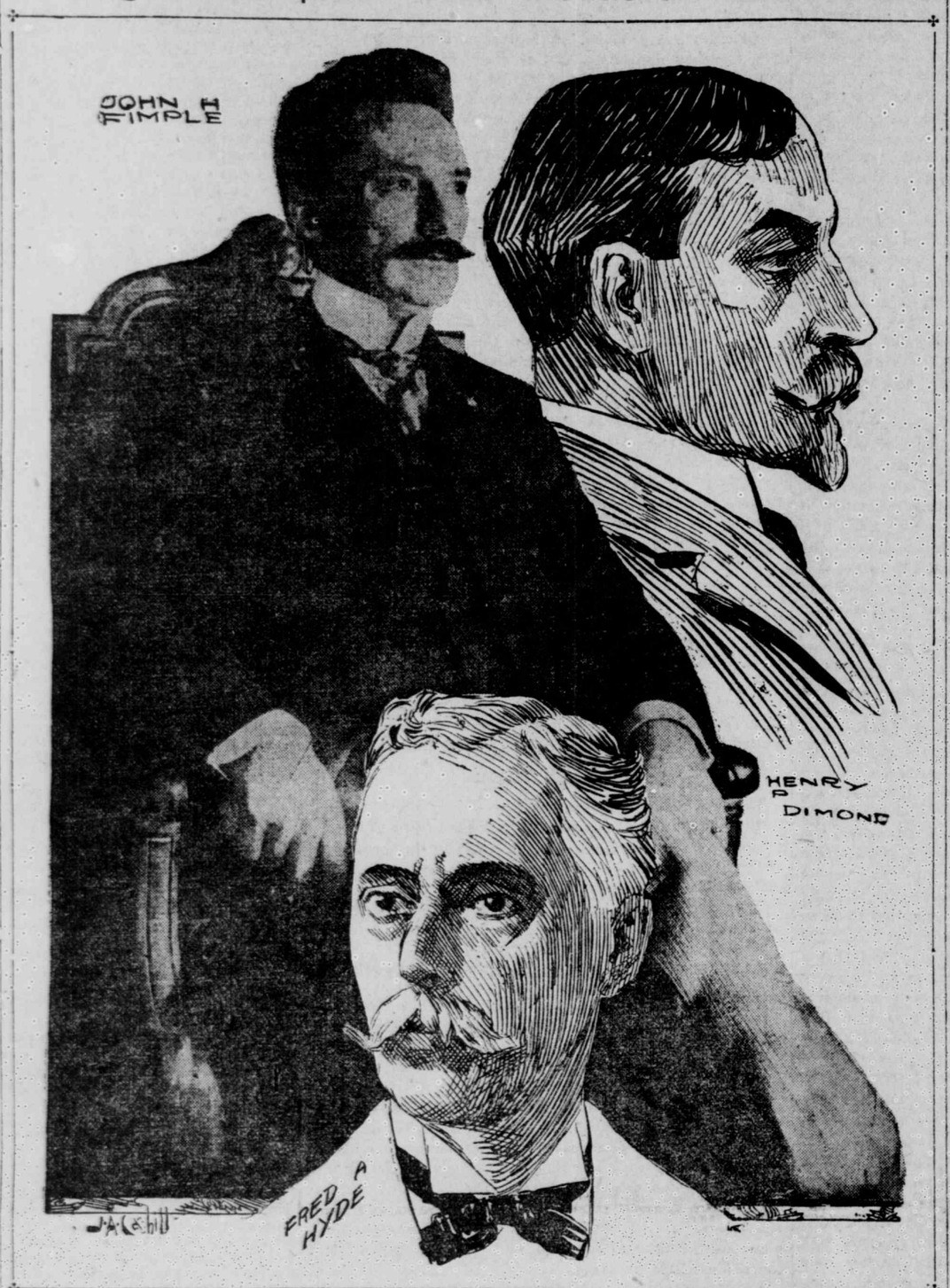
Crayons, will quickly cure unnatural losses, stricture, premature decay, prostatic affections, etc. For VARICOCELE our IMPROVED DEVELOPER, combined with our new patented SUSPENSORY and COMPRESSOR, (sold only by us), will cure even the worst cases. Don't fail to investigate this. Call or write for new (copyrighted) profusely illustrated 100-page book, "Health," for MEN ONLY. Sent securely sealed FREE. Our physicians are experienced and strictly reliable specialists. Fees moderate. Treatment given on 10 days' trial and approval.
HEALTH APPLIANCE CO., 6 O'Farrell Street, S. F.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY FOR THE BLOOD, LIVER, LUNGS.

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents Contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.
MEN AND WOMEN. Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles $2.75. Circular sent on request.

HYDE-DIMOND INDICTMENT SUSTAINED BY FEDERAL COMMISSIONER HEACOCK

Defendants' Long Fight to Secure Their Discharge Fails for the Present, but Will Be Renewed---They Begin Attempt to Force the Government's Hand



THE TWO CENTRAL FIGURES IN THE LAND FRAUD CASE WHO ARE PUTTING FORTH EVERY EFFORT TO AVOID GOING TO WASHINGTON, D. C., FOR TRIAL, AND A WITNESS FOR THE GOVERNMENT WHO WAS UNEXPECTEDLY CALLED BY COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENSE.

Round two for Uncle Sam.

The Government won its second important point in the fierce technical battle over the land fraud case yesterday when Commissioner E. H. Heacock denied the motion of Defendants Fred A. Hyde and Henry P. Dimond to dismiss the complaint and discharge them. The same motion was made and argued last week and was then denied, but was later renewed on additional grounds. The defendants yesterday, after entering the customary voluminous exceptions to the Commissioner's ruling, began the introduction of evidence, announcing their purpose to call all the Government's witnesses on whose testimony the indictment was found by the Grand Jury in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. How fully these witnesses will be interrogated by the defense is uncertain—probably not more so than will be necessary to furnish the astute lawyers with grounds for another attack upon the indictment and a new motion to release the defendants. There is every prospect that the fight will continue for many weeks. Hyde and Dimond are not going to Washington for trial until they exhaust every resource of legal strategy.

The principal line of attack on the Government's position thus far developed by the defendant's attorneys has been against the jurisdiction of the court in which the indictment was returned. The claim has been persistently made and pressed with great force that the unlawful acts charged in that document were committed in the States of Washington and Oregon, if committed at all, and therefore that the indictment should have been found in a Federal court in one of these States. This argument has been discredited for the moment by Commissioner Heacock's decision, but it is likely to reappear shortly. The attorneys for the defense are too far-sighted to let the Government's witnesses tell all they know, for having made them their own witnesses the defendants would be bound by their testimony, hence it is probable that they will be questioned just enough to enable McEnerney, Wheeler, Schlesinger and Knight to extract the facts they want. These facts are expected to show that the alleged Hyde-Benson conspiracy was formed, if at all, not in Washington, D. C., as charged in the indictment, but in San Francisco or Portland, or at some other point on the Pacific Coast. Armed with such evidence the legal gladiators will again ask the Commissioner to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the District of Columbia lacks jurisdiction over the alleged crime.

LONG FIGHT AHEAD.

It is a pretty fight, with the combatants well matched. Heney and Pugh have won thus far, but the quartet of keen San Francisco lawyers against them have a barrel full of motions and objections to spring on the Commissioner before he can reach the point of holding the defendants for trial, if he should finally so decide. Even then they will by no means be at the end of their rope, for there are vast possibilities in the way of habeas corpus proceedings, objections to the writ of removal and other expedients to enable the wealthy defendants to prolong their stay under the sunny skies of California, which were never so dear to them as now. The trial of Hyde, Dimond and their alleged fellow conspirators will not begin at the Federal capital just yet, if ever.

When court opened yesterday morning Francis J. Heney, the Government's special counsel, had a few words—just a parting shot at Hyde. He said:

In considering whether the prosecution should offer evidence in substantiation of the indictment before the defense is required to call its witnesses, your Honor should consider the relative difficulty of making a case for the Government and of making a case for the defense that would badly discredit the indictment. On the one side we should have to call witnesses by the score and perhaps hundred from all parts of the country and bring here the records of all the Western land offices as well as those of the General Land Office at Washington. All this means weeks of labor for the court and vast expense for the Government.

HENEY'S SHOT AT HYDE.

On the other hand, how simple! Let them put up the defendant Hyde on the stand for just three minutes of cross-examination by me and that will be all that is necessary if he is able to answer my questions in accordance with his attorneys' declarations of his innocence. I should first say, "Mr. Hyde, did you ever enter into an agreement with John A. Benson to substitute fraudulent land titles for genuine at the expense of the United States?" If we may believe his counsel here, Mr. Hyde would doubtless reply with great emphasis, "No; never."

Then I would ask a second question: "Did you ever select the tracts of land outside the forest reserves as named in the indictment to be exchanged for other tracts of equal area held by you within those reserves?" And he would answer "Yes."

Then a third question: "Did you get titles to the last named tracts, the school lands of California and Oregon, by means of false entries and fictitious names and persons not qualified to purchase?" Of course he would indignantly respond, "No."

That would end it, so far as the defense is concerned. That would contradict the indictment and compel the Government to produce all this evidence which Mr. Hyde's attorneys have so eloquently demanded. We should then have to present to the court the witnesses on whose testimony the indictment was found, and whom the defense has spent four days in trying to force us to call.

But why should we call these witnesses and produce this documentary evidence before we know whether, after that is done, the defendants will not then say, "Thank you; we have no testimony," and use the knowledge they have thus gained to enable them by means of bribery or forgery or subornation of perjury to work up a defense for the trial at Washington? I mean no reflection upon the eminent counsel on the other side, but direct my remarks to their clients.

THE DEFENSE CLOSES.

Heney's elaborate and stinging sarcasm was hardly noticed by the defendants' counsel when they took advantage of their right to the last word on the motion. First came Charles S. Wheeler, who renewed his forcible argument of the day before against the jurisdiction of the court at Washington, still contending that the indictment charged a crime committed in California and Oregon and therefore that the trial must be here. Then McEnerney got back at the Government counsel, arguing that the prosecution's method practically involved the assumption that the indictment was conclusive evidence of guilt.

"No so," interrupted the ready Heney. "You are at perfect liberty to put your witnesses on now and contradict the indictment to your heart's content. Hence it is not conclusive evidence of anything. It is only presumptive evidence until you meet it with some positive testimony."

But McEnerney had other shot for the Government and the battle of the skillful leaders was kept up for many rounds.

"Why," asked Hyde's counsel, "does the prosecution object to calling its witnesses now and taking their testimony, when these same witnesses have already given the same testimony in the Benson hearing in New York?"

"Because your demand here is not made in good faith," Heney retorted, "and because the testimony taken in New York against Benson did not bring out half the case against Hyde."

"I still insist on the Government's witnesses being produced," said McEnerney in conclusion, "because I am satisfied that their combined testimony will not sustain the indictment or make a case for the prosecution."

The argument for the defense closed with a recapitulation by Samuel Knight of the points made on that side. This brought the hearing up to the noon hour and an adjournment was taken for luncheon.

HEACOCK DECIDES.

The Commissioner announced his decision immediately upon the reopening of court. He said:

I have been deeply interested in this long argument. The case is the most important and involves the most important questions I have been called to pass upon during all my twelve years in this office. I have neither the time nor the strength to present a lengthy written opinion, but will briefly state the decision which I have reached according to my best judgment.

The only evidence introduced on the part of the Government is the certified copy of the indictment found in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. In spite of the objections of the defense I am compelled to hold that this makes a sufficient prima facie case. Indeed, it is not disputed that all the decisions of the Federal courts without a single dissenting opinion agree that such an indictment establishes a prima facie case against the defendant.

Mr. Schlesinger has very ably pressed the claim that this indictment is defective in two respects, first, that it is alternative, and second, that it fails to charge any public offense against the United States.

As to the first point, we find on inspecting the indictment that it contains the following allegation: "Said school lands were to be obtained by making and filing applications for the purchase of the same and assignments of the same and of the certificates of purchase thereof, in the names of fictitious persons and in the names of persons not really desiring and not qualified to purchase the same, and by supporting such applications with forged and fraudulent affidavits and affidavits false and known to the said Frederick A. Hyde and John A. Benson to be false in this, that they would purport to be, some the affidavits of real persons and others bona fide sworn affidavits of the persons whose names were signed thereto, whereas in truth the former would be affidavits of fictitious persons and not sworn to by any person, and the latter would not be the bona fide or sworn affidavits of the persons whose names were signed thereto, because also the latter affidavits would not in truth have been sworn to at all by any of the persons whose names were signed thereto."

Now the simple reading of these allegations shows that they are conjunctive and cumulative, hence not disjunctive. If any one of these three methods of alleged fraud is established, even though the proof fails as to the other two, it will be sufficient, and the indictment will stand.

CRIME FULLY CHARGED.

As to Mr. Schlesinger's second objection, Mr. Pugh made the matter so plain yesterday that it cannot in my judgment be questioned. I had previously arrived at the same conclusion from study of the indictment. It conclusively appears from the regulations of the land office that when the parties made their selections of lieu lands they at once received the use thereof. Hence the Government was defrauded out of the use and possession of those lands. The United States were thus clearly prejudiced, under the language of the indictment. Many minor questions relating to the indictment have been argued at great length here which should be presented to the court where the indictment was found. The only question for me is, does it charge a public offense? Of this I have not the slightest doubt.

On the matter of constitutionality so ably argued by Mr. Wheeler, I have not changed my belief that the jurisdiction of the court should not be questioned by an inferior tribunal. The arguments I have heard have not satisfied me that the court at Washington had not competent jurisdiction. The safe rule for me has been laid down by the courts in the following language: "The commissioner should consider whether the indictment in substance and not necessarily with technical accuracy, charges a public offense. All doubts should be resolved in favor of the Government, especially as they can be solved by the Judge in the district or by the court where the indictment was found." Hence, if I am wrong in assuming that the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has considered this question, it can be raised before the Judge here who will be asked for the writ of removal or before the court at Washington.

The most serious question here is presented by the claim that the Government is obliged to produce its evidence, especially in view of the presence of the witnesses. But I find that the uniform usage of the court favors the rule that a prima-facie case only is required to be made out in advance by the prosecution. This, I believe, is independent of the question whether it is made out by primary or secondary evidence. There is no decision to the contrary in the reports. The defendants, moreover, are in no worse position because the Government's witnesses are here than if they were not present. So I am inclined to hold that the indictment was properly introduced in evidence, and that it is not necessary to sustain it by further testimony in advance of evidence to contradict it.

On behalf of the defendant, Henry P. Dimond, it has been urged that the complaint should be dismissed as to him because the indictment fails properly to allege any guilt upon his part. But on reading the indictment we find it is specifically charged that he acted as the agent of Hyde and Benson in all their acts committed in furtherance of their alleged conspiracy, and with full knowledge of said conspiracy, and with the intent to aid them therein. In every instance the overt act charged in these thirty-four counts is alleged to have been committed by him. I do not know how language could have been stronger.

I will therefore deny the motion as to each of the defendants, and will now permit the defendants to introduce testimony.

FIMPLE ON THE STAND.

Following the Commissioner's ruling, the defense demanded that each witness for the Government be called to the stand for the purpose of cross-examination by the defense.

"Cross-examination on what?" cried Heney.

"On the averments, the defective averments of the indictment," Schlesinger replied.

"They have given no testimony," said Heney, "and therefore cannot be cross-examined. But the Government has no objection to your calling them and examining them as your witnesses. Call them and get the whole story from them. You don't dare."

"We'll accept Mr. Heney's gracious permission," McEnerney said, with a dry curl of his lips. "Let John H. Fimple be called."

Fimple, who has come all the way from Washington, D. C., for this hearing, took the stand and told the court that he was the Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office and had previously held divers other positions of trust in that bureau as well as in the Interior Department. But as soon as McEnerney asked about the regulations governing land entries and selections of lieu lands the attorneys found themselves brought to a standstill for want of the records and other papers, a wagon load of which were safely locked up at a hotel. As Heney placed all these at the disposal of the defense, an early adjournment was taken to permit McEnerney et al. to dig deep into the documents. The hearing will go on at 10:30 o'clock this morning, when the records at the bottom of the indictment will be gone over with the object of getting proof that the crime of the defendants, if they committed any, was done in California.

JURY ACCUSES THE POLICEMEN

Indictments Are Returned in St. Louis Because of Disturbances at the Polls

OFFICERS ARE SCORED

Governor Is Asked to Demand and Accept Resignations of Commissioners

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—The Grand Jury called some time ago to investigate the alleged assaults perpetrated upon voters during the Democratic primaries on March 12 made a report to-day, returning indictments against seventeen policemen and John Lavin, a central committeeman, charging them with failing to quell the disturbances. The report also severely criticizes Governor Dockery for "allowing the St. Louis police department to be used as a political machine."

The report is couched in temperate language. The members of the Grand Jury assert in their report that what they say is not actuated by partisanship, as they call attention to the fact that eleven of their number are Democrats and one is a Republican. The State administration is Democratic.

The Grand Jury report then says that in partial investigation of the election outrages in the Democratic primaries it found that some of the most prominent men in St. Louis were slugged and beaten by "Indians" in the presence of the police, who did nothing to protect them. The report says that the police, in some precincts at least, were in connivance with the ruffians.

The Grand Jury appeals to Governor Dockery to take the police out of politics, and in effect recommends that the Governor accept the resignations of the present Police Commissioners by suggesting that a non-partisan board be appointed. The report says that it favors State control of the police department.

Mrs. Emma Smith Dead.

OAKLAND, March 31.—Mrs. Emma Smith, whose husband, Stephen B. Smith, was found dead about a month ago near the family home in Moraga Valley, died to-day at the home of her sister, Mrs. M. Van Ostrand, 7 Eighth street. She leaves two sons, Ray and Lester Smith; a daughter, Mrs. Bertha Hollingsworth of Santa Cruz, and three sisters, Nell and Martha Hufford and Mrs. M. Van Ostrand.

UNION TRUST COMPANY FAILS

Banking Concern Is Unable to Meet Its Obligations Owing to Big Withdrawals

DIRECTORS CONFIDENT

Declare Positively That the Depositors Will Not Lose Anything by the Failure

BOSTON, March 31.—The Union Trust Company closed its doors to-day. The company was incorporated in 1888 with a capital of $100,000. The president is former Congressman William E. Barrett. Barrett also is a well-known Boston publisher. Frederick B. Roberts is treasurer and the directors are William E. Barrett, Charles H. Adams, C. F. Donnelly, James W. Dumphy, M. Edward Smith and G. A. Stone.

The liabilities of the company are placed at $1,600,000, with nominal assets of about the same amount. The difficulties of the concern are attributed to heavy withdrawals by depositors and the inability of the management to realize quickly on securities in order to provide for its usual demands. At the offices of the Savings Bank Commissioners it was stated that the company had been temporarily enjoined by the Supreme Court and that the application for a permanent injunction was returnable to-morrow, when the court will be asked to appoint a receiver. The directors of the company announce that no opposition will be made to a receivership and that the company will go out of business. They declare positively that depositors will lose nothing.

Royal Party Arrives From Naples.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Prince Henry of Ruess Kostritz, the Princess of Ruess Kostritz, Princess Clementine of Ruess, Princess Sebitla of Ruess and Princess Olga of Saxe-Altenburg arrived to-day on the steamship Prinzess Irene from Naples.

Senator Allison's Condition Improves.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Senator Allison of Iowa, who became ill at the Capitol yesterday, is still confined to his home. The attending physician said to-day that there were no dangerous symptoms, that the Senator is improving and might be able to resume his duties at the Senate about Monday.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONLY A SUGGESTION.

But It Has Proven of Interest and Value to Thousands.

Common sense would suggest that if one wishes to become fleshy and plump it can only result from the food we eat and digest and that food should be albuminous of flesh forming food, like eggs, beefsteak and cereals; in other words the kinds of food that make flesh are the foods which form the greater part of our daily bills of fare.

But the trouble is that while we eat enough and generally too much, the stomach, from abuse and overwork, does not properly digest and assimilate it, which is the reason so many people remain thin and under weight; the digestive organs do not completely digest the flesh forming beefsteak and eggs and similar wholesome food.

There are thousands of such who are really confirmed dyspeptics, although they may have no particular pain or inconvenience from their stomachs.

If such persons would lay their prejudices aside and make a regular practice of taking, after each meal, one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets the food would be quickly and thoroughly digested, because these tablets contain the natural peptones and diastate which every weak stomach lacks, and by supplying this want the stomach is soon enabled to regain its natural tone and vigor.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest every form of flesh forming food, meat, eggs, bread and potatoes, and this is the reason they so quickly build up, strengthen and invigorate thin, dyspeptic men, women and children.

Invalids and children, even the most delicate, use them with marked benefit, as they contain no strong, irritating drugs, no cathartic nor any harmful ingredient.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the most successful and most widely known of any remedy for stomach troubles because it is the most reasonable and scientific of modern medicines.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by every druggist in the United States and Canada, as well as in Great Britain, at 50 cents for complete treatment.

Nothing further is required to cure any stomach trouble or to make thin, nervous, dyspeptic people strong, plump and well.

VISIT DR. JORDAN'S GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY
1051 MARKET ST. bet. 6th & 7th. S.F. Cal.
The Largest Anatomical Museum in the World. Weaknesses or any contracted disease positively cured by the oldest Specialist on the Coast. Est. 36 years.
DR. JORDAN—DISEASES OF MEN
Consultation free and strictly private. Treatment personally or by letter. A Positive Cure in every case undertaken.
Write for Book, PHILOSOPHY of MARRIAGE, MAILED FREE. (A valuable book for men)
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PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.
Steamers leave Broadway wharves, Piers 9 and 11, San Francisco.
For Ketchikan, Wrangel, Juneau, Haines, Skagway, etc., Alaska—11 a. m., Mar. 31, Apr. 5. Change to Company's steamers at Seattle.
For Victoria, Vancouver, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, Bellingham—11 a. m., Mar. 31, Apr. 5. Change at Seattle to this company's steamers for Alaska and G. N. Ry.; at Seattle or Tacoma to N. P. Ry.; at Vancouver to C. P. Ry.
For Eureka (Humboldt Bay)—Pomona, 1:30 p. m., Apr. 4. Spokane, 1:30 p. m., Apr. 1.
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., Apr. 1.
Bonita, 9 a. m., Apr. 5.
For Ensenada, Magdalena Bay, San Jose del Cabo, Mazatlan, Altata, La Paz, Santa Rosalia, Guaymas (Mex.), 10 a. m., 7th each month. For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.
TICKET OFFICE—4 New Montgomery st. (Palace Hotel), 10 Market st. and Broadway wharves. Freight office, 10 Market st.
C. D. DUNANN, General Passenger Agent, 10 Market st., San Francisco.
The Pacific Transfer Co., 20 Sutter st., will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Telephone Exchange 312.

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NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO., 523 Crossley building, Cor. Mission and New Montgomery sts., San Francisco.

O. R. & N. CO.
OREGON sails March 28, April 7, 17, 27, May 7, 17 and 27. GEO. W. ELDER sails March 23, April 2, 12, 22, May 2, 12 and 22. Only steamship line to PORTLAND, OR., and short rail line from Portland to all points East. Through tickets to all points. 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. Agent Freight Dept., 3 Montgomery st.

Oceanic S.S. Co. HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND AND SYDNEY. DIRECT LINE TO TAHITI.
S. S. ALAMEDA, for Honolulu, Apr. 2, 11 a.m.
S. S. VENTURA, for Honolulu, Samoa, Auckland and Sydney, Thur., Apr. 14, 2 p. m.
S. S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, Apr. 23, 11 a.m.
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agts., Ticket Office 643 Market St., Freight Office 329 Market St., Pier 7, Pacific St.

KOSMOS LINE. (Magellan Route.)
Passenger Service—Through Without Change.
S. S. "AMASIS," 7000 tons, Captain C. Jansen, sailing from San Francisco on or about April 20, 1904, for London, Hamburg and all principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America. For rates and particulars apply at passenger office, 641 Market st., or
LENDAL M. GRAY, Manager, 329 Market st., San Francisco.

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DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS.
Sailing every Thursday instead of Saturday, at 10 a. m., from Pier 42, North River, foot of Morton st.
First class to Havre, $70 and upward. Second class to Havre, $45 and upward. GENERAL AGENCY FOR UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 32 Broadway (Hudson building), New York. J. F. FUGAZI & Co., Pacific Coast Agents, 5 Montgomery avenue, San Francisco. Tickets sold by all Railroad Ticket Agents.

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Steamer GEN. FRISBIE or MONTICELLO—9:45 a. m., 3:15 and 8:30 p. m., except Sunday. Sunday, 9:45 a. m., 8:30 p. m. Leave Vallejo 7 a. m., 12:30 and 6 p. m., except Sunday. Sunday, 7 a. m., 4:15 p. m. Fare, 50 cents. Tel. Main 1508. Pier 2, Mission-st. dock. HATCH BROS.

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The shoes that are worn by the best gowned women in the leading cities of this country and abroad are designed by SOROSIS
We are now showing the latest creations in this famous line for EASTER
SOROSIS SHOE PARLOR, 216 Post St.
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Send for Latest Catalogue.