Beauty Shop Secrets Revealed in Suit

Madame Machette's Patrons Are Exposed

THE CALL CARTOONIST'S VIEW OF SOME OF THE EXHIBITS IN THE BEAUTY SHOP LITIGATION.

When Candice Woodin, spinster, bought a half interest in Madame C. C. Machette's Beauty Shop in November, 1905, it was with the understanding that she was to be initiated into the mysteries of the art of restoring the curves of youth to wasted forms and the glory of health to faded cheeks. But Miss Woodin claims that she was bunkoed.

The partnership of Machette & Woodin terminated with the fire, and after vain efforts to recover the sum invested, Miss Woodin began suit against Madame Machette. All the troubles came out yesterday in the hearing of the case before Judge Troutt, but after an interesting session the trial was brought to a sudden end through a compromise. The parties litigant will appear in court at noon today, when a motion to dismiss the case will be made.

Miss Woodin was formerly a seamstress, and as such, managed to earn a livelihood and save about $700. In 1905 her eyes began to give out and she invested the $700 in a half interest in Madame Machette's establishment, then located at 203 Hayes street. By the terms of her contract she was to be taught all the secrets of the beauty-producing profession known to Madame Machette, with the exception of the method of removing deep wrinkles, which was the latter's special pride, and a very valued secret.

According to Miss Woodin's statements yesterday all she was ever taught was the use of the vibrator and how to shampoo.

After the fire Madame Machette resumed business alone. Miss Woodin went to Colorado for a time, and then returned and was refused the settlement that she demanded. She asked for the firm's account books, as a preparatory step toward bringing suit, but didn't get them. Then she went to the beauty shop, which had removed to 706 Haight street, and while Madame Machette was waiting on a customer, threw the books out of a window and picked them up on her way out. The firm's ledger, introduced into evidence as "Exhibit B," is an expose of the cost of beauty. Taken at a random from among its entries are the following:

Miss Spencer, freckles, $25; Miss Shaffer, moth patch, $25; Mrs. Martin, beautifier, $9; Mrs. Otis, hair, $2; Mrs. Smith, depilatory, $7; Mrs. Williams, face cream, $1; Mrs. Wall, perpetual youth, $1.50; Miss Murphy, beautifier and astringent, $2; Mrs. de la Mar, pills, $1.50; Mr. Miller, hair tonic, $1.50; Mrs. Jones, neck, one side, $10; Miss Phelps, bust and pencil, $3.60; Mrs. Whatley, sponge, 25 cents; Mrs. Doyle, massage, 50 cents; Miss Putnam, scar, $10; Mrs. Judge Sweeny, treatment, $150.

BALLOTS NOT TOUCHED WHILE KEPT IN VAULT

Witness in the Santa Clara Contest Upsets Theory of Langford

WATCHMAN ON STAND

Testifies That Seals Put on the Doors Nightly Were Not Broken

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CALL.

SAN JOSE, March 11.—The respondent in the Ross-Langford election contest closed his case today and the contestant began presenting rebuttal testimony.

Attorney Moore, representing Sheriff Langford, has been working for several days on the theory that access to the ballots was had while they were stored in a vault in the basement of the court house. All of his testimony has been directed along this line.

Night Watchman Higgins testified today that during all the time since the election he had made hourly trips to the basement at night and had never found anything amiss. Furthermore, at the instance of former Sheriff Ross, when he went on duty each evening he had placed a seal on the door of the vault, and each morning when he left he found the seal intact. No one knew of this except Sheriff Ross until today, and Attorney Richords, who represents the contestant, Frank H. Ross, declares that it upsets the theory that the ballots were reached while in the vault.

Testimony given by Police Commissioner McCarthy today was to the effect that he had caught a man reading a Ross ballot for Langford at the time of the official count. Attorney Richards claims to have several witnesses who will testify to the same effect concerning a San Jose precinct. The taking of testimony will be concluded tomorrow.

PROF. JOHNSON NAMED AS THIRD ARBITRATOR

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CALL

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Professor Emery R. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania has been selected as the third arbitrator of the differences between the Southern Pacific and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. The selection was made by Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission and Commissioner Neill of the Bureau of Labor, in accordance with an agreement between the railroad and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers in San Francisco, February 14.

The agreement provided that in case the two parties to the dispute could not agree upon a third arbitrator, the matter should be referred to the Government officials mentioned, in accordance with the act of Congress of June 1, 1898, providing for mediation and arbitration between railroads and employes.

This is the first instance in which this provision of the law has operated.

The Southern Pacific has named R. H. Ingraham of Los Angeles, and the telegraphers have named H. B. Perham of St. Louis, president of the O. R. T. These arbitrators, with Professor Johnson, will meet at San Francisco March 16 to consider the three questions at issue.

The agreement stipulates that the decision of the board of arbitration shall be binding in fact and in law unless set aside by a Federal court.

CREW OF THE DAKOTA ARE SENT TO THEIR HOMES

Majority of Passengers of Wrecked Liner Will Be Taken Away by the Siberia

YOKOHAMA, March 11.—The crew of the wrecked steamer Dakota has been discharged. The Europeans will be sent to America on the steamer Tremont. The Asiatics will be sent to Hongkong. The majority of the passengers left here will take the steamer Siberia. Their hotel and other expenses were paid by the Great Northern Steamship Company, owner of the Dakota.

The American Consul has sent $150 to the Governor of Chiba Prefecture for distribution among the fishermen who assisted in the rescue of the American passengers.

Captain Francks of the Dakota is still at the scene of the wreck, awaiting the decision of the underwriters.

SPOONER AND BRYAN ARE WEISSE'S PICK FOR RACE

Representative From Wisconsin Says Retiring Senator Will Carry Republican Standard

FOND DU LAC, Wis., March 11.—Congressman Weisse, the only Democratic representative from Wisconsin, said today on his return from Washington that John C. Spooner, who has resigned from the United States Senate, would be the next Republican candidate for President.

"Fairbanks is too cold-blooded," he added. "Taft is out of it, Foraker is too late and La Follette is not strong enough."

The Congressman said also that Bryan might be Spooner's opponent.

METCALF TO START TODAY FOR CUBA AND PORTO RICO

Will Be Accompanied by Three Senators to Witness Practice of Atlantic Fleet

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Secretary Metcalf and Senators Flint, Hale and Penrose will sail tomorrow on the dispatch boat Dolphin for Cuba and Porto Rico to inspect navy yards and to witness the practice of the Atlantic fleet at Guantanamo. Hale and Penrose are on the naval committee of the Senate. Several ports in Porto Rico will be visited and information will be gathered as to the needs of legislation for that island.

ASKS ROOSEVELT TO LECTURE

WASHINGTON, March 11.—President Roosevelt has been invited to deliver the E. T. Earle series of lectures at the Pacific Theological Seminary in Berkeley, Cal., in 1909 or 1910, after he has finished his present term. The invitation was extended today by Dr. Charles Nash, dean of the seminary.

VETERAN PASSES AWAY

NAPA, March 11.—Coroner Treadway was called to Yountville this morning to hold an inquest over the body of J. Wilson, a veteran, who died at the home. The jury returned a verdict of death from heart failure caused by exposure and acute alcoholism.

BROWN APPOINTED CONSUL—J. Dalzell Brown has been appointed honorary consul at this port for Uruguay.

ATTORNEY DELMAS, chief counsel for Harry K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, gained nearly every point in his verbal battle with District Attorney Jerome yesterday during the first day of the State's case in rebuttal. Jerome endeavored in vain to discredit the story of the prisoner's young wife.

Delmas Scores Against District Attorney

Thaw's Chief Counsel Blocks Efforts of Jerome to Refute Wife's Story

NEW YORK, March 11.—On the first day of the State's case in rebuttal at the Thaw trial District Attorney Jerome today came to a temporary standstill against the practically solid wall the rules of evidence have built around the story of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw. Jerome began to attack this story as soon as court opened this morning. There ensued a well nigh ceaseless battle between the prosecutor and Delphin M. Delmas, leading counsel for the defense, at the end of which Justice Fitzgerald upheld the rule laid down at the beginning of the trial—that young Mrs. Thaw's story was admissible only as tending to show the effect it might have had in unbalancing the defendant's mind, and that its truth or falsity was not material.

Jerome tried to avoid this rule by declaring he was endeavoring merely to show by inference—by circumstantial evidence as to facts and details in the story—that Mrs. Thaw could not possibly have told the story to her husband. Although he will doubtless be blocked by the same rule when the time comes, it is said the District Attorney may attempt in the same way to prove an alibi for Stanford White on the night he is alleged to have maltreated Miss Nesbit.

LITTLE HEADWAY MADE

Nine-tenths of today's sessions were spent in argument, and in nearly every instance Delmas won his point as to the law, while Jerome in the very argument itself had got before the jury a perfect knowledge as to what his witnesses would have testified to had they been permitted. The District Attorney called ten witnesses during the day, but, aside from drawing from the State's eyewitnesses to the tragedy the opinion that Thaw seemed rational the night he shot and killed Stanford White, little real headway was made.

Lining up all his forces in rebuttal, Jerome decided to open his fight by attacking Evelyn Thaw's story. He called Frederick W. Longfellow, formerly an attorney for Thaw, and asked him first concerning the case in which Ethel Thomas is alleged to have sued Thaw for damages because of cruel treatment. Delmas objected, but before Justice Fitzgerald sustained the objection and ruled out the evidence Jerome declared: "The story of the girl tied to the bedpost and whipped by Thaw is the story of Ethel Thomas. This poor girl is now dead."

Here Delmas objected to the District Attorney's remarks, and the latter began an attack along a different line. He showed Longfellow the photographic copy of the affidavit Evelyn Nesbit is said to have signed in the office of Abraham Hummel, alleging that Thaw treated her cruelly while abroad in 1903 because she "would not tell lies against Stanford White."

Jerome followed this up by asking the witness if Mrs. Thaw had not turned over to him certain papers to which she had subscribed. Longfellow said she had. There was a long argument between Jerome and Delmas, at the conclusion of which Longfellow turned his entire examination to naught by declaring that Mrs. Thaw had never shown him a paper similar to the Hummel affidavit in any way. The witness was therefore excused without examination.

THAW ACTED RATIONALLY

Policemen who saw Thaw the night of the tragedy declared he acted rationally. Captain Hodgins of the tenderloin district, however, qualified his answer to the question by saying: "For a man who has just committed murder, Thaw acted rationally."

This was stricken out, and he said: "Well, his eyes had a stare and a gaze such as they show as I look now at them." This also was stricken out, and finally the captain declared: "Well, he seemed more rational than irrational—and that's the best answer I can give."

Many of the witnesses called by the State during the presentation of the case were called today. All declared Thaw seemed rational.

Jerome called Dr. Rudolph Witthaus, a chemist and expert in poisons. The District Attorney framed a hypothetical question covering Evelyn Nesbit's description of her night with Stanford White in the Twenty-fourth street studio house, and asked her if there was any known poison which would cure insensibility in two minutes and permit of the quick recovery testified to by Thaw's wife.

Around this vital point, opening up as it did a path through which the prosecution could march its forces in attack upon the truth or falsity of Mrs. Thaw's story, the storm of argument raged for an hour or more. Jerome pleaded with Justice Fitzgerald at great length. Delmas in reply cited Jerome's words at the beginning of the trial. At that time the District Attorney had the court instruct the jury that young Mrs. Thaw's testimony was permissible only as tending to show what effect its relations to Thaw may have had in unseating his mind. The prosecutor further said that under the rules of evidence he would not be permitted to attack the truth of the story.

"Now," said Delmas, in conclusion, "he is attempting to do that very thing."

DENIES THE OCCURRENCE

Jerome said he was not attacking the truth of the story. He was calling for an expert opinion to the effect that no known drug would produce the effect testified to by Mrs. Thaw.

"My question indicates the answer I expect to get to this question," said Jerome. "And if I can show there is no such poison in the world—if I can show, in short, that there was no such occurrences in the Twenty-fourth street house as testified to, then it is for the jury to infer whether or not Evelyn Nesbit told her story to Thaw in Paris in 1903."

Justice Fitzgerald sustained Delmas' objection.

When, late in the afternoon, Jerome called James Clinch Smith, a brother-in-law of Stanford White, to the stand, another long argument ensued. Smith was on Madison Square Roof Garden the night of the tragedy. He knew Thaw and spoke with him that evening. He said Thaw stood in the aisle a moment, after reaching his seat, looking over the audience intently.

Delmas objected, and this was stricken out of the record.

The attorney for the defense also objected to Smith's testifying at all, saying he should have been produced during the presentation of the case in chief. Jerome said Smith was in Europe when the State's case was first presented. He threw himself upon the discretion of the court, and the matter was pending when adjournment until tomorrow was ordered.

You and the Dealer and the "Triangle A"

How many times have you been the victim of bad cigars? You didn't feel like buying from that dealer again, did you?

Now that is precisely where both you and the dealer got the small end of the bargain.

You got it in a bad cigar.

He got it in the loss of your trade.

It served you *both* right.

When you learn to *demand* and *get* "Triangle A" cigars, it will be better for both you and the dealer.

You'll get the acme of cigar quality in the "Triangle A" brands, and the dealer who sells them will hold your trade always.

There is one right way to buy cigars. Look for the "▲" (Triangle A) on the cigar box every time you buy.

There is no other way to get as good value as you are entitled to.

This "Triangle A" merit mark identifies the product of the most modern improved methods and scientific processes of cigar production, and represents a standard of quality far superior to those cigars not marked with "▲" (Triangle A).

The New CREMO

is first-class *evidence* of the quality that is guaranteed by the "Triangle A."

Every box is extra-wrapped in glassine paper, sealed to maintain perfect smoking condition and cleanliness until the box is opened.

AMERICAN CIGAR COMPANY
Manufacturer

Merit Mark

SECOND SLIDE BLOCKS ROAD

SANTA CRUZ, March 11.—All trains on the narrow-gauge lines connecting with the mountain cities north of here were annulled Saturday on account of a heavy mountain slide two miles north of here, and the lines have not been in operation since. A big crew was able to clear the track Sunday, but in the evening another slide rumbled down the mountain.

RAILROAD RAISES EMBARGO

BELLINGHAM, Wash., March 11.—Orders were received by local officials of the Great Northern today raising the embargo on eastbound forest products, effective at once.

WANT CARICATURES BARRED

CHICAGO, March 11.—Postal cards caricaturing the Irish are tabooed by members of the Celtic race, and Postmaster General Meyer is requested to bar the objectionable pictures from the mails. Resolutions to that effect were adopted at a meeting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians held here last night.

LUMBER KING IS SAFE

ST. PAUL, March 11.—Frederick Weyerhauser, the multi-millionaire head of the Weyerhauser lumber interests, is in St. Paul, safe and sound. Reports that he had been kidnaped in California have no foundation.

WAITING FOR SCHMITZ TO KEEP HIS PROMISE

Continued From Page 1, Column 3

decidedly firm on the school question. The administration will be greatly embarrassed if the San Francisco Board of Education does not modify its resolutions as agreed upon in Washington, as Japan's consent to the exclusion amendment was obtained on the pledge that the school question would be removed from dispute.

The pledge given by Mayor Schmitz and the Board of Education thus became the pledge of this Government to Japan. If it is broken by the action of the Legislature or by the failure of the school board to act, no fault can be found by the administration if Japan refuses to be bound by the consent that it gave. With this consent withdrawn it is improbable that the President would exclude Japanese laborers from the mainland.

JAPAN MAY REMOVE ITS PASSPORT LIMITATION

TOKIO, March 11.—A question has arisen regarding the last clause of article 2 of the treaty between Japan and the United States, which has been cited by the Government at Washington as authority for the statement that the Japanese Government hitherto has been issuing passports limiting the destination of emigrants. The passports simply certify to the nationality of their holders, and the placing of a restriction on them by an administrative measure is declared here to be unauthorized by law and an infringement of the personal right to travel, guaranteed by the constitution.

In view, however, of the attitude of the American Government in not calling for the enforcement of the clause mentioned it is thought that the limitation so placed will be left unquestioned. Even then Japanese jurists believe that the action of the American Government in restricting the destination of holders of passports will not be upheld before a court.

Administrative action and litigation since the San Francisco school trouble have brought the clause into prominence, and Japan has begun to smart under the alleged humiliation. It would be no surprise should pressure be brought on the Government to have it abstain from issuing passports limiting the destination of their bearers.

THE JAPANESE ARE COMING

HONOLULU, March 11.—Local Japanese claim to have received a cablegram from San Francisco saying that it was no trouble for Japanese to enter San Francisco from Hawaii. Many Japanese are seeking passage on the steamer Alameda.

SCALDED BY EXPLOSION

EL PASO, Tex., March 11.—By the explosion of an irrigation plant at Matamoras, Mexico, yesterday seven laborers were scalded to death.

GIRL'S FOOT CRUSHED—Mary Talin, a girl employed in the Jefferson building, at 925 Golden Gate avenue, received a painful injury in the elevator of that structure yesterday afternoon. She was taken to the Central Emergency Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the great toe.

LEGISLATURE HEEDS THE PRESIDENT'S WISH

CALL HEADQUARTERS,
1007 EIGHTH STREET.

SACRAMENTO, March 11.—All pending legislation dealing with the Japanese question was effectually blocked today in the Assembly, and the Legislature will adjourn without expressing any opinion. The finishing blow was struck by Governor Gillett, who for the second time passed along a telegram from President Roosevelt and asked that no action be taken on Japanese matters.

Two Senate measures objectionable to the President were on the Assembly file. One expressed the poular protest against the naturalization of Japanese, and the other provided that no person over 10 years of age could be admitted to a primary school. The message transmitted by the Governor read as follows:

To the Assembly of the State of California:

I herewith transmit to you for your most earnest consideration the following telegram just received from the President of the United States, which is as follows:

Action of the Legislature reported in this morning's papers most unfortunate in effect upon my efforts to secure exclusion of Japanese laborers by friendly agreement, and if continued will probably render recent legislation of Congress for that purpose ineffective. Please secure suspension of further action until receipt of letter from me.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

It seems from the foregoing message that it would be very important that no action be taken at this time which will prevent our Government from entering into friendly relations with the Japanese Government, tending to the exclusion of laborers from that country.

I hope that the Assembly will give this matter a very careful consideration, that no mistake at this time be made.

J. N. GILLETT,
Governor of the State of California.

Grove Johnson, who not long ago was making impassioned speeches against the Japanese, moved that the Assembly take no action on the objectionable measures. A viva voce vote was taken, and as there were only a few noes against the numerous ayes, the Speaker declared the motion carried and ignored requests for a roll call.

Drew of Fresno expressed himself as perfectly in accord with the action taken, but thought the Governor should be requested to telegraph the President that California is unalterable opposed to the naturalization of Japanese or Chinese.

For a moment the situation looked delicate. Then Speaker Beardslee ruled Drew out of order, and all danger of legislative expression on the Japanese question was at an end.

BROWNSVILLE AFFRAY INQUIRY

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The inquiry by the Senate committee on military affairs into the affray at Brownsville, Texas, which resulted in the discharge without honor of a battalion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, was resumed today, after a ten days' recess. The members of the committee present were Senators Warren, chairman; Scott, Foraker, Lodge, Hemenway, Bulkeley, Warner, Foster, Pettus and Overman.

FOR HINDOO INTERPRETER

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Civil Service Commission announces an examination on April 10 to secure eligibles for the position of Hindoo interpreter for the immigration service at San Francisco.

RAILROADS BATTLE FOR MEXICAN COAST TERMINUS

EL PASO, March 11.—One of the greatest fights in the history of Western railroading is now on between the Rock Island, the Southern Pacific and the Orient. All three roads are fighting to get a terminus on the coast of Mexico.

The first in the rich territory of Western Mexico was the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient to Guadalajara. Then the Southern Pacific built along the Yaqui River into Cananea. Now the Rock Island, since the visit of its stockholders to the Mexican Pacific coast last October, has completed the survey and put 600 men to work on an extension of its Naeozari-Sonora branch to Guaymas, which parallels the Southern Pacific line.

RUNAWAY BOYS CAPTURED AFTER STRENUOUS CHASE

Potrero Lads Twice Arrested at Petaluma, Second Time for "Borrowing" Farmer's Buggy

PETALUMA, March 11.—Harold Kakhart and Charles Giles, two San Francisco boys, aged 11 years, who ran away from their home in the Potrero, were captured here Sunday. They were held by the city marshal until their parents could be notified. Mrs. Giles came up to get them today. She got them as far as the depot, when, on some pretext, they got out of her sight. They did not appear at train time, so the marshal was notified. He found them heading for Novato in a rig. They had "borrowed" the buggy from a farmer and were arrested.

HENEY'S FRIEND NAMED

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The President signed the appointment of W. C. Bristol today to be United States District Attorney for the District of Oregon. Bristol was nominated for the office at the last session of the Senate, but because of the opposition of Senactor Fulton he was not confirmed. There are a number of land fraud cases in Oregon still to be tried, and because of Bristol's familiarity with the cases it was desired that he should have charge of the prosecution.

FIRE IN STEAMER'S HOLD

BOSTON, March 11.—Fire was discovered in No. 4 hold of the Leyland Line steamer Devonian, which was loading at the White Star Line docks today. The fire was in a quantity of hay being stowed to feed cattle which the Devonian is to carry to Liverpool.

MISSING WITH LARGE SUM

NEW YORK, March 11.—That William O. Gillespie, a messenger and collector of the National Park Bank, has been missing with about $100,000 of the bank's fund since last Tuesday, was officially stated today.

LOUISVILLE CAR STRIKE RESULTS IN VIOLENCE

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 11.—Violence resulting in injuries to nearly a dozen persons and the spasmodic operation of less than one hundred cars for a few hours under apparently inadequate police protection marked the second day of the strike of union employes of the Louisville Railway Company. Few, if any, of the cars operated were patronized, and a number were stoned.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon attempts to maintain service within the city limits were abandoned, and three hours later the suburban lines were also given up, but the interurban service into Indiana was not interfered with.

There are tonight about 300 suburbanites spending the night in Louisville owing to the abandonment of the service on their lines.

WHITE PLAGUE

Its Extermination Is Prevention

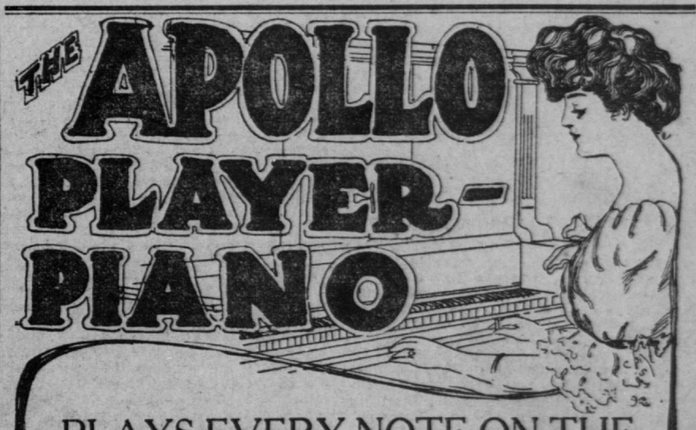
There are a great many articles now appearing in print on the subject of consumption, whose ravages are on the increase, not only in America, but also in Europe.

That there should be a systematic and determined warfare against this awful disease is now becoming evident to all persons having at heart the welfare of the human race.

A well-known physician, who has made tuberculosis a study for a number of years, states most emphatically that the majority of cases of consumption originate in a neglected cold or cough. This causes inflammation and weakening of the lungs, and renders them liable to the attacks of the tubercle germ, which at present is very prevalent. He also states that the new soluble form of pine is probably the most powerful, active agent ever known for the quick relief of acute and chronic colds and for healing and stimulating the lungs and bronchial tubes.

Inquiry at a leading druggist's elicited the information that the pine product above referred to is known as Concentrated oil of pine, and the formula for its use is as follows: One-half ounce of Concentrated oil of pine, two ounces of glycerine, half pint of whiskey; mix and shake thoroughly and use in tablespoon doses every four hours.

The Concentrated oil of pine comes put up for medicinal use only in half-ounce vials, enclosed in round screw-top cases, which protect it from atmospheric changes and retain all the original ozone. It should not be confused with some patent medicines that are put out under similar names and style of package. These, owing to their impurities and the fact that they are not soluble are liable to produce permanent kidney disorders.



PLAYS EVERY NOTE ON THE KEYBOARD

ALL OTHER PLAYER-PIANOS OMIT 23 NOTES

You wouldn't buy a pianoforte that had only 65 notes, then why a player-piano? The full keyboard (88 notes) is as necessary in one as the other. On no other piano-player than the Apollo can the classics be rendered without change or abbreviation.

Then you can best control the time and tone on the Apollo. The key of a piece can be changed to accompany a voice by moving a lever called the "transposing mouthpiece." And the Apollo has many other points of superiority that makes it the most perfect piano player.

BENJ. CURTAZ & SON
EST. 1856 H. J. CURTAZ, President
1615 Van Ness Avenue, Near California St.

RHINE AND MOSELLE INSURANCE COMPANY

All policy-holders who did not join in sending Messrs. Dohrmann, Thomas and Sutro to Germany are invited to join the combination formed to conduct the litigation against the company.

Lists will be closed April 10.

Terms and blanks can be obtained and policy-holders can sign at the following offices:

MORRISON, COPE & BROBECK, 1128 McAllister st.
P. A. BERGEROT, 1019 Franklin st.
THOMAS, GERSTLE, FRICK & BEEDY, 787 Market st.
PILLSBURY, MADISON & SUTRO, Kohl building.
L. A. REDMAN and F. W. DOHRMANN, } 110 Battery st.