## OREGON DEMOCRATS.

#### Proceedings of the State Convention at Portland.

#### A Free-Trade and Anti-Railroad Platform Unanimously Adopted.

Governor Sylvester Pennoyer Renominated. Colonel Robert A. Miller Named

for Congressman.

Special by the California Associated Press.

PORTLAND, April 24.-The Democratic State Convention is in session here to-day. P. F. d'Arcy of Marion County was selected temporary Secretary of the convention. The following platform was adopted: We congratulate the Democratic party on the Iowa, Ohio and Rhode Island, and in the munici pal elections recently held throughout the Union, and hall the results as the sure destruction of the party champloning the cause of special in-terest to the privileged classes, and the advancement of the Democratic party, which stands for the equal rights of the whole people. We denounce the fraud by which the people of Montana were deprived of their rights of representa-tion in the United States Senate by Senators of their own choice. We believe in special rights to none and equal rights to all. We tavor a tariff for revenue, limited to the expense of the Government, and condemn the tariff bill now before the House. We condemn and denounce the at. tempt to appropriate the surplus, by a Republi

tempt to appropriate the surplus, by a Republican majority, which belongs to the whole people, to the payment of a bounty on sugar, which compels many to pay direct tribute to a few, and we denounce the action of Speaker Reed in counting as votes the Democrats and Republicans who had not voted on pending measures.

We reaffirm the Democratic party opinion that gold and silver are equally the people's money, and demand free coloage and no discrimination in favor of silver; we call the attention of the voters of Oregon to the position always maintained by the Democratic party on the Chinese question, and demand the strict enforcement of the Scott Exclusion Act; we favor not only the forfelture by the Northern Pacific of the land grant from Wallula to Portland but also the unconditional forfeiture of all uncarned land grants to the public domain; we caim that the Government needs a wise hand to distribute and proyide with a liberal hand for the wants of those who suffered in the late war, and likewise such dependent persons who were deprived of their natural protectors and supporters. dependent persons who were deprived of their we urge Congress to pass a bill tending to the speedy opening of the Wilamette and Columbia rivers to free navigation; we favor the adoption of an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people, and we favor the adoption of the Australian ballot and the placing of railroad and other transportation agencies in the oad and other transportation agencles in the hands of the Government; we approve eight hours as a legal day's labor in the work-shops and fasten it on the Republican party; we poin with pride to the wise and economical adminis ennoyer and the State financial affairs under It is the sense of the Democratic party that Governor Pennoyer, in his veto of the bill k as the Port Water Bill, used great judgmen

best of feelings prevailed. Governor Sylvester Pennoyer was renominated and Colonel Robert A. Miller of Jacksonville was nominated for Representative in Congress. The entire ticket is unusually strong. CAUGHT AT LAST.

The convention was harmonious and the

Daniel Allen, a Wisconsin Wife-Poisoner.

Arrested in Oregon. SEATTLE, April 24.-Daniel Allen, who was convicted in the courts of Clark County, Wis., in 1887, of poisoning his wife and a neighbor named Wright, and who escaped from the County Jail before he was sentenced to a life term in the State Prison, was captured last night at Linden, Wash., and brought to this city to-day. Allen and Wright's whie became very intimate and conspired to get rid of their companions. conspired to get rid of their companions. Mrs. Wright succeeded in removing her husband by administering poison through the medium of cookies. Two days later, Mrs. Allen died suddenly, and it was afterward learned that she died likewise of poisoning. Allen, after his escape, went to Oregon under the name of John Harvey, and was traced from Oregon to Seattle, and from the latter place to Linden, where he was captured. An officer leaves to-night with Allen for Wisconsin.

#### SACRAMENTO. Body Found Floating in the Sacramento River.

The Spring Races. SACRAMENTO, April 24 .- The body of a man was found floating in the river, opposite this city, to day. Letters found in his clothes indicated the name of the deceased to be John Schweitzler, and that he has a family living in San Francisco. The letters are all written in German and addressed to him in Seattle. He was a member of the United Order of American Plasterers of San Francisco. The interest in the opening day's events

of the spring race meeting is increasing, and a large attendance is expected, although picnic excursions and base-ball may interfere to some extent. The weather is cool and delightful, and the horses and track are Signal Officer Barwick of this place has

received notice to send weekly crop reports to the proper department at Washington hereafter, to be included in those now sent

#### MURDER AT WHISKYTOWN. Fatal Termination of a Dispute Over a Divorced Man's Children.

SHASTA, April 24 .- A shooting affray occurred this afternoon at Whiskytown, five miles north of this place, between John Harrison and Charles Summers, resulting in the death of Harrison. Summers was divorced from his wife a few years ago and the children were awarded to the mother, who afterward married Harrison. The quarrel to-day was caused by a dispute over one of the children. Harrison struck Summers on the head with a hoe, when Summers shot and killed him. Summers came to Shasta and gave himself up and is now in jail.

### CAMPAIGN PREPARATIONS.

Election of Army and Navy Republican League Delegates. SACRAMENTO, April 24 .- A meeting of

the Army and Navy Republican League was held this evening for the purpose of making preparations for the coming campaign and to elect delegates to the State Encampment, which will convene in Sante Encampment, which will convene in San Francisco April 26th. The followed-named comrades were chosen to represent the Sac-ramento League: J. S. MacMahon, W. A. Anderson, W. W. Coons, George W. Ficks and O. P. Dodge.

### THE VISITING PIONEERS.

Arrangements for Their Entertainment During Their Stay at Sacramento. SACRAMENTO, April 24.—The New England Society of California Pioneers will arrive to-morrow and will be received by the Mayor, Pioneer Society and citizens. A collation will be served at noon and the art gallery visited in the afternoon. On Saturday some of the visitors will attend the Odd Fellows' picnic, and in the afternoon the party will be received at the Capitol by the Governor and State officers.

### PINA ACQUITTED.

Verdict of Not Guilty in a San Bernardino Murder Case. SAN BERNARDINO, April 24. - Angele Pina was acquitted of the murder of Ynocente Lugo by a jury returning a verdict at 2 o'clock this morning of not guilty, remaining out six hours. Pina shot Lugo last January and escaped to Arizona, but was captured and brought back. The defense made a case of self-defense, proving that Lugo followed Pina and first shot at him.

### CHINESE SMUGGLING.

A White Man Caught Aiding Mongolians to Cross the Line. SAN DIEGO, April 24. - News was received this afternoon that a gang of Chinese were coming up from Lower California to make an effort to get across the line to-night. Officers patrolling the frontier this evening captured E. Walker, a white man, who was aiding the Chinese across. Other arrests are likely to follow before morning.

NATURAL GAS.

A Large Volume Struck at a Depth of Eightytwo Feet at Salinas. BALINAS, April 24. — Superintendent Hoagland of the Natural Gas Company found gas yesterday at a depth of seventy

Magginy a tended interfug of the Southeymen Shipwrights' Union was held last evening at 32 O'Farrel street. Two candidates were admitted and Charles Jeffers, the newly elected President, was seated.

feet. At a depth of eighty-two feet a large volume of gas rushed from the 8-inch pipe with a roar. The force was so great as to extinguish a lighted match. On applying a torch a blue flame arose about 10 feet high and burned until shut off by a stream of water. The company will continue to sloke to slower dentile. to a lower depth.

Body Recovered. ANGELS CAMP, April 24 .- The body of Charles A. Pollard, another victim of the Utica mine cave, was exhemed Tuesday afternoon. Deceased was found lying on his side between two timbers, badly crushed.
He was a native of Wisconsin, aged 21
years. The funeral took place to-day under
the auspices of the Odd Fellows.

The Giants Refuse to Abide by the De-

Died in the Asylum. PETALUMA, April 24 .- Alfred Symonds, late President of the Nationalist Club in this city, who was recently pronounced in-sane and admitted to Napa, died at the asy-lum yesterday afternoon. His remains were brought to Petaluma to-day for burial.

Mayfield Berries. MAYFIELD, April 24. - Shipments of strawberries were made from here April 7th, and there have been large daily shipments since. The crop of strawberries, raspberries and blackberries promises to be very large and extra fine.

The Pioneer Visitors.

MoJAVE, April 24 .- A special car, consisting of seven Pullman cars, and containing about 200 people of the Society of California Pioneers of New England, left here at 9 o'clock and will arrive in Sacramento about 12 o'clock to-night.

Fatal Accident. SANTA CRUZ, April 24.-E. B. Buckman, a canvasser for the Pacific Rural Press, was killed this morning by a dog-cart backing over a bridge at the Yellow Bank Dairy. He was 60 years of age.

Suicide at San Diego. SAN DIEGO, April 24.-W. J. Decker, a saloon-keeper at Julian, committed suicide to-day. He blew out his brains with a shotgun. No cause is assigned.

Malignant Diphtheria. POINT REYES, April 24.-Diphtheria of a malignant type is raging in Olema.

#### LABOR AND LABORERS

A Striking Iron-Molder Returns to His Work.

First Meeting of the Millmen's Association. The Butchers' Bureau of Employment. Eight Hours for Painters.

There was an appearance of follity on the countenances of the foundrymen yesterday aft ernoon, and they looked and acted as if they had won a victory. On the other hand the striking molders appeared low-spirited at the thought

that the foundrymen were gaining ground in the Yesterday three molders were added to the as sociation's forces in as many foundries. A molder named Forsythe was brought over from Oakland escorted by a private detective, and landed safely in the shops of the Union Iron Works. the works about a week ago asking for work. He offered in his letter to pay his own ex-penses from St. Louis providing he could obtain work. This was guaranteed him, and he left for this city, arriving in Oakland on Wednesday

night. Forsythe is said to be a good molder and a thorough workman at his trade. SATISFIED WITH HIS PLACE. One of the pickets from the Molders' Union, named Dixon, made a tour of the Union Iron Works yard yesterday morning, and managed to make a breach in the fence near where the molders recently imported were working. Dixon called one of the molders to the fence, and, as an inducement, offered him \$75 cash and

and, as an inducement, offered him \$75 cash and his fare back East if he would quit work and join the strikers.

"Why, I've got more than you offer me coming from the works," responded the workman.

The picket then offered to pay the man all that he had coming to him as wages and his fare home besides. This offer was repudiated in turn with the remark "that he was satisfied with his present position." The strikers lost the first man from their fold

The strikers lost the first man from their fold yesterday, one of their num ber having returned to work. The man's name is Wall, and he began work as an apprentice in the Occidental Foundry and stayed there until he learned his trade. When the strike was ordered he went out with the others, but finally weakened under the stress of circumstances. He gives as his reason for going back to work that he was "sick of the strike." THAT \$10,000 SUBSCRIPTION.

THAT \$10,000 SUBSCRIPTION.

Regarding the wholesate merchants' subscription of \$10,000 to the foundrymen, in order to assist them in the continuance of the strike, the molders think it absurd. Several of the Executive Committee stated that they had visited merchants, and they had all denied emphatically that they had taken any steps toward assisting the foundrymen. As a proof of this statement, the molders stated that in every case the merchants spoken to bought tickets for their ball.

On the other hand, Mr. Hayes of the Fulton Foundry declares that the statement is perfectly true, and that the money has been subscribed and only awaits the orders of the association. Mr. Hayes would not give the names of the subscribing merchants, as he considered it a confidential matter between the association and the subscribers. the subscribers.

Mr. Moore of the Risdon stated that it was a positive fact that the money had been proffered them, and also that a number of representative business men had offered them every assistance in their power to help them in their struggle against the molders.

ANOTHER SHIPMENT EXPECTED.

The Founders' Association held a conference yesterday afternoon, but at its conclusion the members stated that there was nothing to be given for publication. One member, however, hinted that a large shipment of molders might be expected before the end of the week.

The Independent Longshoremen's Union last evening decided to purchase fifty tickets for the iron-molders' ball to be held to-morrow night. ANOTHER SHIPMENT EXPECTED.

### MILLMEN ORGANIZED.

Permanent Officers Elected for the New Association. The first meeting of the Millmens' Association which was formed last week, was held last evening at Irish-American Hail,

The following permanent officers were elected: President, C. H. Davis; Vice-President, A. Patterson; Secretary, J. Hamtin; Sergeaut-at-Arms, G. H. Marsh. \*Considerable discussion was held on the matter of admitting millmen from Oakland and Alameda into the union, and it was finally de-cided to restrict the membership to the members

of the craft in this city.

All but a small number of mill-workers have joined the new union, and it bids fair to become a strong organization. It is very probable that a branch will be formed in Oakland.

### ASSISTED LABORERS.

A Final Report Presented by the Citizens The Executive Committee appointed last month to provide labor for the unemployed held

month to provide labor for the unemployed held its final meeting yesterday in the Merchants' Exchange building. The report submitted showed the contributions of the cluzens were \$30,776 25, all of which was expended upon the construction of a public road in the western part of Golden Gate Park.

The road is sixty feet wide and two miles in length, and 17,395 days' work were done on it. It will be open to travelon the first of n-xt month.

After passing various resolutions of thanks the committee adjourned sine die. Denial From the Plumbers.

J. J. McFadden, President of the Plumbers' and Gas-fitters' Union, denies the published statement that the union's members will refuse statement that the union's members will refuse to work longer than eight hours per day after May 1st, or that they will not place pipes in any building where workmen employed are compelled to work more than eight hours. He declares that the union has simply formed plans, which will call for eight hours work per day, and the builders readily agreed to them. But as for refusing to work more than eight hours the union never authorized such a statement.

The Painters. The Brotherhood Painters' and Decorators'

Union, No. 140, held its weekly meeting last evening, at which it was reported that George J. evening, at which it was reported that George J. Smith, a boss painter, had stated that after the 1st of May he would only require his men to work eight hours a day at the standard wages. The union gave him a vote of thanks. The bail recently given by the union realized over \$300, and it was decided to hold the annual picule at Glen Elien on the 22d of June. Twenty-five tickets were purchased for the bail of the molders, and six candidates were initiated and nine names proposed for membership.

The Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association made arrangements for the annual picule at Badger's Park on the 11th of May. The labor bureau connected with the association has proved a great success, and the officers express themselves as being much gratified with its workings. Already many of the idle members have obtained work through the bureau and applications for competent workmen are daily received. Thirty tickets were purchased for the molders' ball.

The Boss Lathers.
The contract or boss lathers met last night at 318 Seventh street and organized a union. The rate fixed for contracts is \$250 per thousand, to take effect immediately. They also resolved that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for their employes on and after the first Monday in May.

A largely attended meeting of the Journeymen

# FORFEITED GAME.

The League Contest at Boston Suddenly Ended.

cision of the Umpire.

Kelly's Men Win Again From Brooklyn. A Singging Match at Buffalo. Too Much Rain.

Special by the California Associated Press. Boston, April 24.-In to-day's game between the New York and Boston National League clubs Clarkson, after he got warmed up, pitched an almost errorless game. For six innings he completely baffled the vis-

itors. In the seventh inning, while Long was on third, Murphy, to tempt him to try and run home, threw to Glasscock. Long made a splendid spurt and reached the plate just as the ball came back from Glasscock, and

the umpire declared him safe. Glasscock and Welch then set up a terrific kicking. Umpire McDermott fined each \$10, when Welch at once threw down the ball and started to leave the field.

McDermott gave him one minute to resume the game under the rules. The time lapsed and Welch refused to return and the game was declared forfeited to Boston by a score of 9 to 0. Great confusion ensued.

BROOKLYN, April 24. - To-day's game with Philadelphia was postponed on account of rain. CLEVELAND, April 24.-The Cleveland-Chicago game scheduled for to-day was not played, owing to rain. PITTSBURG, April 24.—Rain prevented the ball game to-day with Cincinnati.

# BROTHERHOOD GAMES

Brooklyn and Boston Play Their Fifth Game-Slugging at Buffalo.

Boston, April 24.-Brooklyn and Boston played their fifth game here to-day and it was won by Kelly's men bunching their hits in the eighth inning. Radbourne and Murphy was the battery for Boston and both did well. Radbourne kept the visitors from getting a run until the seventh inning.

Ward's playing was great. Mike Kelly caught for the first time in several days and handled himself in great style. Summary: 

A Slugging Contest. Buffalo, April 24.—To-day's game between the Buffalo and Cleveland Players' teams was marked by heavy batting and The Clevelands rallied in fine form in the last inning, but the rally came too late to change the result. Summary: Base hfts—Buffalos 14, Clevelands 14, Errors—Buffalos 6, Clevelands 6, Batteries—Haddock and Mack, Henning and Sutcliffe.

Too Much Rain. CHICAGO, April 24.- The Chicago-Pittsourg and New York-Philadelphia Brotherd games were postponed on account of

American Association St. Louis, April 24.-St. Louis 6, Toledos PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—The Athletic-Syracuse game was postponed on account LOUISVILLE, April 24.—Rain prevented the playing of the ball game between the home club and Columbus.

No Game at Denver. DENVER, April 24.-There was no game between the Sioux City and Denver clubs to-day on account of the rain and snow

WON AND LOST.

Relative Positions of the National and Players' League Teams. The following table gives the number of games won, lost and played by each club of the National and Players' leagues. It will thus be an easy matter to compare the work of the rival clubs:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	Won	Lost	Played	PLAYERS' LEAGUE	Won	Lost	Played
Bostons	4	1	5	Bestons	3		
Brooklyns	1	3	4	Brooklyns	2	3 0 2	
Chicagos	2	3 2 1	4	Buffalo3	4	0	
Clevelands	1	3	4	Chicagos	4 2	2	
Cincinnatis	2	2	4	Clevelands	0	4	
Philadelphias	3	1	4	Philadelphias	2 2 2	2 2 2	-
Pittsburgs		1	4	Pittsburgs	2	2	
New Yorks	1	4	5	New Yorks	2	2	

### THE VERY BEGINNING.

The Burning Mass That Composed Our Earth at First. In the burning mass that composed our earth at first there existed copper, sulphur, and all the other substances that are on and in our earth now, only all were in a gaseous state. The cold had not yet hardened them into solids. They tell us that this collection of burning material belonged originally to the sun, and was thrown off from it in consequence of a natural law and sent "whirling in space." Do you understand what that word "space" means? This what that word "space" means? This globe of ours is wrapped up in a huge cloak, some forty miles thick, called the atmosphere. Beyond this thick envelope stretches far away that unknown region called "space." What are its boundaries, no one can tell us. Whether it holds other worlds than ours we can only guess. But one thing about it is known for certain, which is that it is very cold. Its temperature is 200 degrees below zero; so we have need of our thick, warm atmosphere.

What effect did this intense cold have upon the mass of fiery gas, sent spinning What effect did this intense cold have upon the mass of fiery gas, sent spinning out through its depths? Just the same effect that the cold mountain peaks have upon the vapor of water. It cooled the gases upon the outside, hardened them, and in the course of time formed a thin crust. This was God's first day of creation, and some men think it was equal to thousands and thousands of our years—maybe millions—because this forming of the crust. ions—because this forming of the crust must have been slow work. First, little patches of gas became solid. Then these floated together and perhaps succeeded in making one crust joined all over—and a hot, rumpled crust it was! Then the boiling. seething mass inside broke through, and the work had to be done all over again. When the vapor of water was condensed, rain began to fall.

Then came another struggle. As quickly as the rain fell on the hot crust it was changed into vapor again and sent up into the air to repeat its work. What a boiling, steaming, hot ball this world must have

been.

During all this time there were terrific peals of thunder and flashes of lightning. Whenever any liquid is changed into a vapor electricity is produced; and when so vast a quantity of water was changing into steam, the intensity and frequency of the lightning must have been immeasurably beyond anything we can imagine. If only we could have been at a safe distance above this steaming world and looked down upon it, what a sight we should have seen and what deafening peals of thunder we should have heard.

Even though the rain was almost immeeven though the rain was almost immediately changed into vapor, it must have cooled the earth's crust a little, coming directly from the icy realms of space. And at last came a day when the cold conquered the heat, and the crust became cool enough for the water to stay down. It filled up all the cracks and crannies, and there was so the cracks and crannies, and there was s much of it that only a little bit of the earth's crust could peep above its surface. Of our own continent, only a narrow strip of land, extending from what is now Nova Scotia to where the Great Lakes were to be, and there and thence westward to the region now called Alaska, remained above the waters. In the place now occupied by Europe, there were marrial interesting the control of the cont

of dry, hot crust, and the surging, boiling waters, were the beginnings out of which God was to make our beautiful world, with its pure air, its blue sky and snowy clouds, its dense woods and fertile fields, its hills NOTES FROM ITALY.

and valleys, its lakes and rivers.

There could have been no life in those days—neither plant life nor animal life. In the first place the crust was too hot; neither animal nor plant could live on it, nor in the waters that touched it. In the second place, animals and plants cannot live without sunlight; and no sunlight could pierce those masses of heavy vapor. From "Through the Back Ages," by Tere C. Crofton, in St. Nicholas for April,

A LIVELY SHAKE,

An Early Visitor Causes Some Alarm, but Little Damage.

PAJARO, April 24.—So far as learned no particular damage was done in this immediate vicinity by the earthquake. A few chimneys near Corralitos on the northeast side of the Pajaro Valley have been demolished. Near the Pajaro River bridge the banks of the river and the approaches to the bridge were a little disturbed, but trains are moving with slight detention. Beyond the breaking of crockery, spilling of milk and other liquids, stopping of clocks and frightening the timid, no harm has been

SANTA ROSA, April 24.-Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here this morning. One occurred at 3 and the second at 4:27 o'clock. Both shocks stopped clocks and caused glassware to rattle quite lively. SAN LUCAS, April 24.-A heavy shock of earthquake was felt here at 3 o'clock this morning, but no damage resulted. GONZALES, April 24. - A very heavy

shock of earthquake was felt here at 3:30 o'clock this morning. The vibrations continued for about eight seconds. There were two lighter shocks about one and two PETALUMA, April 24.—One of the heaviest shocks of earthquake ever felt here occurred at 3:40 o'clock this morning. The vibra-tions were from east to west. No damage

SALINAS, April 24.—The heaviest tem-SALINAS, April 24.—The heaviest temblor ever known here occurred at 3:40 o'clock this morning. Two slight shocks were followed by a third and heavier, which lasted about twelve seconds. These were followed by four or five more, one of which was sharp and abrupt. The vibration was from east to west. Clocks were stonged but no damage was done. stopped, but no damage was done. BENICIA, April 24.—The people were awakened from slumber this morning at 3:45 o'clock by a very distinct shock of earthquake. The vibrations lasted some seconds and seemed to be from east to west.

Los Garos, April 24.—Two distinct and sovere earthquake shocks were fall this

severe earthquake shocks were felt this morning about 3:40 o'clock, the last shock being much heavier than the first and of longer duration. The vibrations were from east to west. No damage was done, but many persons were considerably frightened and a few clocks were stopped. A slight shock was also felt about 5:30 o'clock, but it was scarcely noticeable.

Brentwood, April 24.—There was a slight shock of earthquake at 3:30 o'clock

this morning.
HOLLISTER, April 24.—Temblors began here at 3:32 o'clock this morning, lasting until 5:30 o'clock. Thirteen distinct shocks were felt, and during the entire two hours a continuous vaciliating motion was ob-servable. The shocks were not sharp, but long continued and heavy rolling, the worst that have ever been experienced here. Only nominal damage was done. A private dis-patch states that the McMahan House was twisted so badly that cracks were opened in it sufficiently large to admit a man's hand

and that other damage was done.

REDWOOD CITY, April 24.—Three shocks of earthquake occurred this morning, ending with a severe jar, which threw crockery and other articles from the shelves of sevand other atticles from the shelves of ser-eral residences. Clocks were stopped at 3:37 o'clock, the hour of the occurrence. The vibrations were east and west and the duration twenty seconds. The residents assert that these were the severest shocks Point Reyes, April 24.—A sharp shock

CENTERVILLE, April 24.—A heavy earthnake shock was felt here at 3:40 o'clock this morning. It was preceded by two light shocks. Many were frightened, but no damage has been reported.

WATSONVILLE, April 24.—There were twelve distinct shocks of earth quake felt here after 3:30 o'clock this morning, the first and second being the most severe. The vibrations were from west to east. In the country north of town nearly all the chim.

country north of town nearly all the chim-neys were thrown down. The bridge across the Pajaro was misplaced and the train delayed. NAPA, April 24.—At 3:40 o'clock this morning a heavy shock of earthquake was experienced here. The vibrations were north and south.

SANTA CRUZ, April 24.—There was a heavy earthquake shock this morning at 8:48 o'clock, but very little damage was

MAYFIELD, April 24 .- A slight shock of

earthquake was felt here and in the neigh-boring towns this morning. The vibrations were from northeast to southwest and lasted eight seconds. There was a heavy atmosphere, with no wind. The tops of trees rocked, making a noise like a heavy wind blowing. Plastering was broken and the depot and other clocks stopped at 3:37 o'clock. The temperature was 48°. Super-intendent Bassett and Assistant Superin-tendent Haydock went south by special train to look after the damage to the track by the shake between Pajaro and Sargents. It is reported the track was moved a foot out of line and the ground settled six inches in places. The bridge, fifty feet high, is im-passable at both ends, the rails being pulled a foot apart. A large force of men are at work and they expect to have the track so that trains can pass in a few hours. At Sargents there were more than a dozen shakes and chimneys were knocked down.

Merced, April 24.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt this morning at 4 o'clock. The vibration was east to west. SAN JUAN, April 24.-Ten well-defined shocks of earthquake, with disastrous results, occurred between 3:40 and 5:10 o'clock this morning. The north wall of the convent was thrown out, causing a panic among the ninety children. They were removed with safety to out-buildings. The old Mission Church was cracked in several places. The vibration was so great that the bells tolled in the belfry. Several chimneys fell through the roofs, doing con-siderable damage to houses and furniture. No injury to life or person. It is reported that the total loss will be about \$10,000.

GILROY, April 24.—The heaviest earthquake shock since 1868 was felt here this morning at 3:40 o'clock, lasting about ten seconds and making house-timbers creak at a lively rate. Clocks were stopped and light articles of crockery and glassware toppled down. The shocks continued until 6 o'clock, there being twelve well-defined ones in all. The citizens were badly scared, but no damage was done. The bridge at the Pajaro was thrown out of line a couple of feet and the approaches damaged, necessitating the construction train for repairs. The Santa Cruz and Monterey morning trains were unable to connect. The north-bound morning passengers from here went out with a freight engine. The south-bound noon passengers lay over here waiting road repairs. Some damage is reported from Camp Sargent, six miles south of here. MARTINEZ, April 24.—The people here were awakened this morning at 3:40 o'clock by a sharp and heavy shock of earthquake.

It did not last long enough to do any damage.

LIVERMORE, April 24.—There was a heavy shock of earthquake about 4 o'clock this morning. It caused a lively shaking up. There was no damage. A strong north wind is blowing. It is clouding up and the air is sultry.

SAN MATEG, April 24.—At 3:38 o'clock this morning a severe shake was felt here. The nurses are themselves quite picturesque in appearance, attired in gay colors, with muslin aprons, delicately embroidered. A head-dress of broad ribbon, plaited very full about the head and the ends falling to the bottom of the dress behind, sometimes a high comb in the hair. We do not see the peasant costume often, but I think it very There were two shakes, about one minute apart. The first was very light, the second very strong. It rang door-bells and shook things up very lively. It was the hardest shake since 1628. shake since 1868.

shake since 1868.

SAN JOSE, April 24.—A heavy shock was felt at 3:40 o'clock this morning. The vibrations were from east to west and lasted ten seconds. A flowing well at the corner of Ninth and Williams streets is reported to have stopped.

OAKLAND, April 24.—The formal record of Mr. Burckhalter is as follows:
Chabot Observatory. Report of earthquake. The instrument shows the general direction to be from southwest to northeast. Time: 3 hours, 37 minutes, 44 seconds A. M.: 120 meridian line; shock severe enough to stop the mean-time clock. Duration, 6 seconds. The shock was the severest felt in Oak land for several years, but as far as re-ported no damage was done.

The Hermann Company. There was a great rush at the Baldwin box-office yesterday morning for the purpose of obtaining seats for the first perform-Vaudeville Company, which opens next Monday night. Among the applicants were many of the first-nighters, and from indications the company will be welcomed by a large audience.

In the place now occupied by Europe, there were many little patches, but no land so extensive as the strip in the Western Hemisphere.

Thick, dark vapors brooded over the earth and shut out the light of the sun. And these gloomy vapors, the little pieces

While a colored woman was walking along the road to Marlboro, N. C., her clothes caught fire from a spark from the pipe which she was smoking and before assistance could reach her the flames had so badly burned her that death resulted in

Observations of a Young American Girl in Florence.

"Carnival e Morte"-The "Corso" Very Tame in Consequence of the Death of Prince Amadeo-Peculiar Mourning Custom.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

I write of the time of the carnival, or, more properly speaking, what is left of it; for, as we saw it, I must say with the people of this place "Carnival e morte"—the carnival is dead. And this year there was less of interest than usual, on account of the death of the lamented Prince Amadeo, and there is still much sickness here. Nevertheless great crowds flocked to see the "Corso," which to us seemed very tame and uninteresting, There were the customary two lines of carriages going back and forth and many maskers walking, and there was some tossing of flowers and bonbons, and the participants seemed to try to think they were having a good time. When we reached the scene of the coming festivities, we noticed on either side of the street piles of damp sand, and were somewhat disturbed, fearing it might be a feature of the festivity to toss this sand about; but our fears were allayed when we saw men coming with shovels, who sprinkled the sand on the streets, certainly a new method of street-watering. After the parade is over the streets were swept, and the dust and litter of the afternoon was carried away in little hand-carts. One sees this sweeping and cleaning of the streets every day, and this may be the reason so many people prefer to walk there, rather than on the sidewalks, which do not receive the same care. On this occasion, streets and sidewalks were alike filled with a dense wass of hypervitaged Lacely as dense mass of humanity, and I could not see how the horses could help tramping on some of the people as they were approach-THE PIAZZA DEL DUOMO.

We saw the crowd separate, and a solemn procession of the Misericordia passed along bearing some unfortunate to his last resting-place. There is something very touching in witnessing one of these processions, when one realizes what this charity stands for. It was founded six hundred years ago by a young man, Pietro Dorci, who, desiring to aid his suffering fellownen, persuaded his young companions to agree that whenever they used impious land guage they should pay a fine, which should be used for the benefit of the sick or wounded. This Christian act resulted in the Campagnia della Misericordia, which brotherhood built a hospital and trained men in the care of the sick. Now, when one needs their services, it is only neces-sary to send word to the office, then the great bell in the tower of the cathedral rings as a signal for those there on duty to appear, then each one hastens to the square to learn his duty. And the record of the time between the summons and arrival is kept. All ranks of men belong to the brotherhood, and they take no remuneration for services rendered; nor do they tion for services rendered; nor do they taste any refreshment at houses where they are working other than a cup of cold water. When on duty each man is provided with a long black gown, with a hood which covers the face, leaving only holes for the eyes, so that he may not be recog-nized as he passes along ou his errand of mercy. It was formerly the custom for meniato raise their hats reverentially as these processions passed along, but this custom is no longer continued. A MILITARY BAND

Was stationed on the piazza, and it looked strange to see their instruments draped in mourning. Some of those huge brass pieces towering above the heads of the multitude looked very funny, with a band of black crape about them. The Government is wearing mourning now for Amadeo, but aside from the musical instruments I could not detect the slightest mourning emblem. The way they wear mourning here is peculiar; if not a universal custom, it is at least common to see only a band of black cloth tied around the left arm, and men wear this of earthquake occurred here very early this and gloves, and ladies wear it with the gaudiest dresses. At a concert one evening, a young lady sat in front of me, who wore this badge of grief on a brilliant red dress. Sometimes one sees a whole family in black, even to the little children, who wear black clothes even to their ribbons and

But to return to the "Corso." There was But to return to the "Corso." There was a sprinkling of the nobility in the procession, if one might trust the signs appearing on the hats of the coachmen and the doors of the carriages. Beyond these there was no outward appearance of titled dignity, to our democratic eyes at least. I was more interested in the common people who thronged the streets and who bore the jostling and elbowing with the best humor possible. I saw not a frown event on the sible. I saw not a frown, except on the pretty face of a young woman who was begging her husband for more money. He gave her a dozen sold and she, disappointed and disgusted, scolded and pouted in fine fashion; her husband, perfectly unmoved, smiled and walked away. While SHE BLUSHED AND FROWNED

smiled and walked away. While For a minute, then she shrugged her shoulders and laughed, and with a resigned air resumed munching her pumpkin seeds and chatting with her friends. These people eat pumpkin seeds as Americans do peanuts. On their street candy-stands are piles of these seeds for I could not imagine what they were used for and supposed that the cultivation of the pumpkin must be a great industry here, but I have found out now how they use them. Another novel attraction on these stands is an assortment of apples, half baked, I should think, and having one side covered with bright-colored candy. Through each apple a stick is thrust, and I suppose this is a sort of a taffy-on-a-stick arrangement for the Italian "bambine" (children). I do not find these children so bright and interesting as I expected, nor so pretty. It is quite rare to see an attractive child on the street. They look stolid and indifferent and more like little lumps of indifferent, and more like little lumps of indifferent, and more like little lumps of animated matter than like the vivacious beings we see at home. I am told these children are less obedient than ours—that they are managed by petting or threatening instead of cultivating a knowledge of right and wrong. I was obliged to take our little girl to have a tooth extracted, and as she calmly seated herself in the chair, the dentist remarked: "This is a regular little American girl. She knows what she has come for and she submits to what is for her good like a lady." He further said that the native CHILDREN BEGIN TO KICK AND SCREAM And get into a panic before they reach the chair, and the mother scolds and coaxes by turns until he had to use his authority in

order to accomplish anything. Then he added, laughing, "The grown people are not much more brave." I was pleased to hear this tribute paid to our children, whom it is fashionable for people to contrast unfavorably with children of other nations. Remember, I am only speaking of people, old and young, as I see them on the street. I have no acquaintance with them; these are only glimpses.

One seldom sees a baby-carriage on the them; these are only glimpses.

One seldom sees a baby-carriage on the street; the little one is carried in the arms. I think I have seen only three carriages since I have been here, and they are shabby affairs. Baby is gracefully adjusted on the arm of the nurse, with the flowing garments arranged to show to the best advantage. Let us hope that equal care is given to comfortably dispose of the little baby underneath. The nurses are themselves quite picturesque in appearance, attired in gay colors, with muslin aprons, delicately peasant costume often, but I think it very pretty. Yesterday was the last day of the "Corso," and we did not intend to go near

"Corso," and we did not intend to go near the crowd; but, unfortunately, we passed near enough to get pelted with the little plaster pellets they throw. We were unprepared for such a visitation, and Flora was quite disturbed when she found we were covered with the white dust, and our faces smarting from the sharp blows dealt by these little bits of plaster as they were thrown into the crowd. thrown into the crowd. Florence, Italy, 1890

To Save the Buffalo. In his annual message to the Legislature for 1890, Governor Francis E. Warren of

sage of a bill absolutely forbidding the killing of buffalo within the Territory. We are glad to learn that this recommendation has been acted on, and that the Legislature, just adjourned, has passed a bill prohibiting the killing of any buffalo in the Territory for ten years. This is a matter in which all the inhabitants of Wyoming ought to take an interest, for scarcely any-where in the United States, except within her borders, are any wild buffalo to be found.—Forest and Stream.

PARTRIDGE—LIEBENBERG—In this city, April 23, 1890, by the Rev. Father Nugent, Willard Partridge and Delia Liebenberg, both of San Fran-cisco. DISTANCES OF THE STARS. Only Forty Have Been Measured Out of

Forty Million Shining Worlds.

As the observer on a brilliant star-lit night looks upward to the grand concave above him, studded with shining orbs, various questions arise in his mind. He wonders if the brightest stars are nearer to us than those that give less light, and if science shows any way for finding the distances of the stars. The same questions puzzled astronomers

for centuries in the early history of the science. Happily, these questions are now solved. The brightest stars are not always the nearest, and the distance of a small number of stars has been approximately measured. This means that about twenty measured. This means that about twenty stars are found to have a measurable parallax, or to show a displacement when the earth is in opposite points of her orbit.

The work of measuring stellar parallax is the most delicate in the whole range of practical astronomy. It was tried repeatedly from the day of Tycho Brahe down. Even the great Herschel failed to detect the least displacement, for the telescopes of the time were not delicate enough to measure the parallax of a star. the parallax of a star.

Bessell, however, in the year 1838, succeeded in measuring the parallax of 61 Cygni, a double star of the fifth magnitude in the constellation of the Swan. This little

star, barely visible to the naked eye, is the earth's nearest neighbor in the Northern Hemisphere; but near as it is, it takes light more than seven years to span the intervening distance. If the tiny star were blotted from the sky to-day, its light would continue to come to us for more than seven Henderson, in 1839, at the Cape of Good

Hope, determined the distance of Alpha Centauri, a double star of the first magnitude in the Southern Hemisphere, ranking next to Sirius and Canopus in brilliancy. This radiant star is about half the distance of sixty one Cyrni and it light the distance of sixty-one Cygni, and its light reaches the earth in about four years. It is therefore, as far as is known, the nearest star to the The work of measuring the distances of the work of measuring the distances of the stars went steadily on after this brilliant commencement, and there are now about twenty stars whose distances are approximately known. Among them are Sirius, the fourth in the order of nearness.

requiring a light journey of ten years; Aldebaran, requiring fourteen years, and Arcturus, thirty-five. There are perhaps twenty others whose measured distances are not considered trustworthy, making forty stars, of which the parallax has been detected—forty among 40,000,000! The overwhelming majority of the control of jority are so remote as not to show the slightest trace of optical shifting under the scrutiny of the most powerful instruments. -Youth's Companion.

COUNT "FIST IN THE FACE."

How the First Ancestor of a Spanish Family Got His Title. Count Punonrostro, a prominent Spanish nobleman, has just died in Madrid. The story of his title is told in the Nouvelle Revue Internationale:

Charles V was a great hunter. One day while partridge shooting he was accompanied by a gamekeeper, who joined the sport. The servants of his Majesty were loaded with game, when a partridge rose under the feet of the two sportsmen. Two shots went off simultaneously. The partidge transport tridge dropped.
"Who killed that bird?" said the King to the gamekeeper.
"I did," was the reply.
"You lie, you scoundrel," said the King,

Thereupon the guard unceremoniously slogged his Majesty. The first movement of Charles was to try to kill him, but fortunately his gun was unloaded. Then his second and most successful effort was to try to say the most successful effort was to try to save the man from the fury of his at-tendants, and to send him off to prison, with the recommendation to prepare for death, remarking also that his offense was all the more atrocious because he could not say that he really did not lie, inasmuch as it was doubtful who shot the bird. "I have no doubt about it, sire," replied the prisoner. "Permit me to examine the

The King ordered the partridge brought to him, and, after having examined it, the guard affirmed that it was he who shot it, because it was shot by a bullet, and he had used bullets all day long, while the King used shot. A further examination of the dead partridge by the King and his atten-dant proved that the gamekeeper was cordant proved that the gamekeeper was correct.

The King was sorry, but he nevertheless sent the prisoner to Madrid, where he was placed in the cell of offenders condemned to death. At the last moment the King promised him pardon, if he would repent, but the guard refused. Charles ordered the gamekeeper to be brought into his presence and again asked him if he repented.

"Sire," replied the guard, "if I had a thousand lives and your Majesty should tell me a thousand times, without reason, that I lied, a thousand times would I punch your Majesty in the nose, and a thousand times I would go quietly to execution!"

"And you would thus be a loss to my reign!" exclaimed the King. "Would that I were surrounded by men like you! I not only pardon you, but I attach you to my person and make you Count of Punonrostro (Fist-in-the-Face)."

In 1523 the title was formally bestowed upon the new Count, and until his death he was one of the most faithful vassals of

upon the new Count, and until his death he was one of the most faithful vassals of Charles V. Entirely Out of His Course. A Florida steamer got in a dense fog while on her way down the river. A tourist, anxious to go ahead, went up to the captain, who was at the wheel, and asked why they had stopped.

"Too much fog; can't see the river," replied the cautious captain.

"But," said the tourist, "you can see the stars overhead."

"Yes," said the captain, "but until the hollers burst we are not going that way." boilers burst we are not going that way.'
The passenger went to bed.—Ex.

OBITUARY.

August Godefroy, a German Count, who since coming to this country has been bookkeeper at Baron von Schroeder & Co.'s mine at Ormande, died in Nevada City yes-terday morning. His friends say that he was at the German Consulate at Samoa when the last revolution occurred there, and that when he was banished by the German Government he fled to this State.

He leaves a widow and two children at

MRS. FLORENCE L. G. WILDER. Mrs. Florence L. G. Wilder, wife of ex-County Clerk David Wilder, and daughter of George H. Ames, died suddenly at her residence, 1504 Taylor street, on Wednes-day. Mrs. Wilder was a prominent worker in religious and charity organizations, and had many warm and devoted friends. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the family residence.

PROFESSOR SAMUEL R. PERCY. Professor Samuel Rotton Percy, a prominent physician and teacher of medicine, died at New York yesterday, aged 75 years. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign Ports.
DUBLIN-Arrived Apr 24-Ship Argus, from San Tancisco.
HULL-Arrived Apr 24-Ship John R Kelly, from Movements of Transatlantic Steamers.
COPENHAGEN—Arrived Apr 27—Stmr Thing-ralla, from New York.
SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived Apr 24—Stmr Aller, rom New York. om New York.

BIRTHS—MARRIAGES—DEATHS. [Birth, marriage and death notices sent by mail will not be inserted. They must be handed in at either of the publication offices and be indered with the name and residence of persons authorized to have the same published.]

BORN. DAN HAUSER—In this city, April 24, 1890, to the wife of Louis Danhauser, a daughter. COWEN—In this city, April 23, 1890, to the wife of Alex H. Cowen, a son. MATHEWS-In this city, April 20, 1890, to the wife of G. S. Mathews, a daughter.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Offil Baking
To The Powder Powder Powder To The Powder To **ABSOLUTELY PURE** 

MARRIED.

VILLAIN-CUNNINGHAM-In this city, April 17, 1890, by the Rev. Father Renaudier, at the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, Emile B. Villain and Kate E. Cunningham, both of San SWANSON-JOHNSON - In this city, April 24, 1890, by the Rev. J. Telleen, Pete Swanson and Josephine Johnson, both of San Jose, Cal. WEAVER—WENTWORTH—In this city, April 23, 1890, by the Rev. Dr. Case, Henry A. Weaver of Stockton and Fannie E. Wentworth of San Francisco. RROTH-HGGAN-In Oakland, April 16, 1890, by the Rev. Father King, A. S. Groth and Nellie Ho-gan, both of San Francisco.

Bernal, Frank
Curran, Annie M.
Coffin, Henry
Corris, A.
Douglass, Gilbert
Easterhook, Flien M. Easterbook, Ellen M. Esperson, Mary Howe, Stephen R. Jackson, Mrs. M. Kernan, James

Koegel, Dudley H.
Lee, Captain John
Leddin, Annie
McKennan, Thomas
Moore, Edna S.
Rogers, Hattle R.
Shearman, Captain J.
Thomas, Mrs. Angeli
Wilder, Florence L.
Zeppentine, Pietro

WILDER—In this city, April 23, 1890, suddenly. Florence L. G. Wilder, wife of David Wilder and daughter of George H. and Theresa M. Ames, aged 39 years and 30 days.

\*\*\*\* Funeral services will be held THIS DAY (Friday), at 2 o'clock P. M., at 1504 Taylor street. Interment private.

CURRAN—In this city, April 22, 1890, Annie Marick Mackey, a native of San Francisco, aged 18 years, 8 months and 20 days.

\*\*\*\* Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS DAY (Friday), at 2:30 o'clock P. M., from the Pacific Undertakers' parlors, 777 Mission street, near Fourth. KERNAN-In this city, April 23, 1890, James Kernan, a native of County Cavan, Ireland, aged 73 years.

Agree funeral will take place THIS DAY
(Friday), at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence
of his nephew, Terance Smith, 6 Henrietta
Square, off Eleventh street, between Howard and
Folsom, Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

\*\*
COFFIN—In this city, April 24, 1890, Henry Coffin,
a native of Nantucket, Mass.. aged 74 years and 5
months. [Nantucket and Boston papers please
copy.]

copy.]

\*\*#Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS DAY (Friday), at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 518 O'Farrell street. Interment private, No flowers. day), at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 518 O'Farrell street. Interment private, No flowers.

MOORE—In East Oakland, April 23, 1890, Edna S., youngest daughter of C. P. and Annie Moore, a native of Oakland, aged 11 months and 3 days.

\*\*\*Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS DAY (Fr.day), at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of the parents, 570 East Sixteenth street, East Oakland. Interment private.

\*\*LEDDIN—In this city, April 24, 1890, Annie, beloved wife of James Leddin, a native of Drumoy, County Cavan, Ireland, aged 57 years. [Washington (D. C.), Brooklyn (N. Y.) and New York City papers please copy.]

\*\*\*Triends and acquaintances and those of her niece, Mrs. Thomas Connolly, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 8:30 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, 227 Valencia street; thence to Mission Dolores Church, where a requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul.

ESPERSON—In Oakland, April 24, 1890, Mary, beloved daughter of Herman and the late Mary Esperson and sister of Mrs. Annie Hoyer, a native of Denmark, aged 24 years.

\*\*\*Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of ner sister, Mrs. A. Hoyer, 1212 Campbell street, Oakland, Interment I. O. D. Campbell street, Oakland, Interment I. O. C. Cametry, on arrival of 2 o'clock P. M. boat.

ROGERS—In Menlo Park, April 24, 1890, Hattle R., beloved wife of C. S. Rogers and daughter of Mrs. 6. E. Coppelin, a native of Maine. aged 22 years, 6 months and 28 days.

\*\*\*Protiec of funeral hereafter.

BERNAL—In this city, April 24, Frank, son of J. F. Bernal Jr. and Mary Ann Bernal, aged 1 month.

EASTERBROOK—In Oakland, April 23, Ellen Marta pelayed wife of Themas Resterbence and the street. month.

EASTERBROOK—In Oakland, April 23, Ellen Maria, agod 1
ria, beloved wife of Thomas Easterbrook, a native of Illinois, aged 34 years and 28 days.

LEE—In this city. April 24, Captain John Lee, U. S. A., aged 57 years and 4 months.

THOMAS—In Oakland, April 23, Mrs. Angeline Thomas, a native of Hudson, N. Y., aged 84 years.

SHEARMAN—In Sydney, Me., April 11, Captain James Shearman, formerly of New Bedford, Mass., and at one time master of the whaling bark Young Phoenix, aged 84 years.

HOWE—In this city. April 22, Stephen B. Howe

and at one time master of the whating bark Young Phoenix, aged 84 years.

HOWE—In this city, April 22, Stephen R. Howe, aged 6 months and 28 days.

ZEPPETTINE—In this city, April 20, Pietro Zeppettine, a native of Italy, aged 64 years.

CORRIS—In this city, April 20, A Corris, a native of England, aged 51 years.

DOUGLASS—In this city, April 21, Gilbert Douglass, a native of Vermont, aged 67 years, 11 months and 3 days.

JACKSON—In St. Paul, Minn., April 21, Mrs. Mather Jackson, mother of Mrs. E. Brunswick and Mrs. George Levy.

KOEGEL—In this city, April 21, Dudley H. Koegel a native of San Francisco, aged 1 year and 3 days.

McKENNEN—In this city, April 20, Thomas Mc-McKENNEN-In this city, April 20, Thomas Mc Kennen, a native of Ireland, aged 73 years. UNITED UNDERTAKERS'

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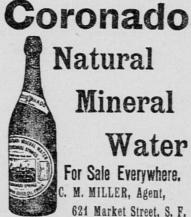
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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REV. A. M. RUSSELL.
Willows (Cal.), April 2, 1890.

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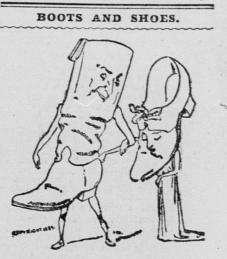
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