MISCELLANEOUS.

CROOKED WORK

Don't Go Any More in San Francisco.

Fake advertisers have had their day. What the people want is a straight, honest deal. Anyone can take up shoddy and advertise it cheap, like a certain Market-street concern is at present doing. Shoddy and such truck as these people are now offering can find no room at

RAPHAEL'S!

And just think of it, gentlemen. It costs you no more to wear one of our FINE TAILOR-MADE SUITS than these concerns ask for their common, shoddy truck.

Step into our house to-day or to-morrow and we'll show you some grand styles in FINE SPRING SUITS, BEAUTIFULLY TAILORED—HUNDREDS OF HANDSOME PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM—FOR THE EASILY PAID PRICE OF

$12.50

GOOD DRESSERS OF FRISCO, SEE 'EM!

RAPHAEL'S,

433, 435 and 437

MONTGOMERY STREET, COR. SACRAMENTO.

"A dirty house creates a strife, between the good man and his wife"—

TO secure peace use SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of scouring soap. Try it. SAPOLIO reduces labor but conquers dirt and makes home bright and happy.

A complete wreck of domestic happiness has often resulted from badly washed dishes, from an unclean kitchen, or from trifles which seemed light as air. But by these things a man often judges of his wife's devotion to her family, and charges her with general neglect when he finds her careless in these particulars. Many a home owes a large part of its thrifty neatness and its consequent happiness to SAPOLIO.

oct 17 eod

REDFERN'S LATEST.

A Spring Gown for the Crown Princess of Greece.

A Pretty Gown of Pearl-Gray Tennis Suiting With Clustered Stripes of Cadet Blue and Deep Pink—An Eton Jacket.

Fashion Letter to THE CALL.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The flying weeks, each one of which brings bluer skies and balmier breezes, admonish all the maidens far and near that the tennis season is upon them, and that it is their duty as well as pleasure to make themselves as captivating as possible in the prettiest tennis gowns that can be constructed. And the nicest ones are they who straightway betake themselves to Redfern and allow him to design their costumes, as did the young woman pictured in this sketch.

A Tennis Suit.

Her gown, you see, is of pearl gray tennis suiting, with clustered stripes of cadet blue and deep pink. The full-sleeved blouse is of wash silk, with polka dots to match the stripes of the skirt, and is worn with a small blue tie, belt and cuffs. The cap is a soft handkerchief toque of blue silk, and the bag for the tennis balls is suspended by a blue silk band.

Figure second represents the same blonde maiden, with her wavy locks knotted up, and her slender form encased in one of the new Eton jackets, which makes such a stylish finish for the plain walking skirt. This one is of thin black cloth, elaborately ornamented down the fronts and upon shoulder and sleeve with an arabesque braiding in fancy silver braids of different widths. It is worn over a skirt of white China silk, fastened with a broad silver buckle, which holds it close to the figure in the back. A white chip toreador turban, faced with black velvet, and with a bunch of silver pompons, completes the effect of this very distingue costume.

Redfern Eton Jacket.

For the Crown Princess of Greece.

brown velvet facing of the hat is also decorated with gold braid, while the crown is of soft silk, matching the color of the gown, and is ornamented at the back by a cluster of shaded ostrich tips. A changeable silk coaching umbrella is carried with this stylish costume. R.

A WILY CHINESE.

He Sells Out His Business and Tries to Decamp.

A warrant for the arrest of Ham Hoy Yoke, a Chinese merchant of Marysville, was issued yesterday by Justice Murasky at the instance of Toy Ling Aug, a local merchant. It was represented that the accused sold out his business for $2000, intending to decamp to China without paying his debts, and in furtherance of this scheme is now in hiding in this city. As the accused owes Toy Ling Aug $100, the latter is anxious to force him to disgorge.

Dr. T. A. Osborne of Phœnix, Ariz., shot himself fatally on Tuesday.

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN

Oft Repeated Assertion "Women Don't Want to Vote."

Some Reasons Offered to Show Why Men Who Can Will Not Cast a Ballot—Notes About Well-Known Women—Women's Clubs.

The Woman's Column of THE MORNING CALL is open to correspondents for the discussion of subjects of general interest to women. All communications should be brief. Those which will appear will reflect only the views of the writers.

"WOMEN DON'T WANT TO VOTE."

That Is What the Automaton Has Squeaked When the String Was Pulled.

Editor Woman's Column, Morning Call: Very many see, that to name our Government a republic while one-half of its subjects are not allowed a voice in its management is a misnomer, yet they complacently assert that nothing better can be done, because "women do not wish self-representation," in other words "women don't want to vote." That is not true. More women have petitioned for the ballot than for anything else; again and again have petitions of thousands of names been sent both to Congress and to our State Legislatures asking for women's enfranchisement; one was long enough to go around the Senate chamber in Sacramento, and several have been stretched around the Senate chamber at Washington; yet our Representatives tell us that when women want to vote they can; that men are simply holding us back because we cannot be induced to come forward; and people ignorantly repeat the falsehood. A great many women do want to vote, if their names on petitions mean anything; but should it be true that only a few, only one wishes to be free, or should it be true that none see the connection between the ballot and

PERSONAL INDEPENDENCE,

The fact that women are responsible human beings, endowed with talents for which they must render an account, is a reason why no one should interfere with the freedom of the owner to do as each pleases with her own until that freedom is used to injure another. If we have duties we have rights, and those rights are invaded when we are circumscribed by the will of others; the theory of just government is mutual concession for the good of all, with the consent of those who concede; denial, repression of rights is not republican in its nature, it is a legacy from our feudal ancestry and hostile to the spirit of freedom. Through no fault of the present generation men monopolize all political power, as not long since they monopolized business, education and freedom to walk the streets; now many women ask to share that power, they wish not to rob men, but simply to have their own, and the claim is so just, so in accordance with our political theories, that our wisest men see and recognize the right, helping in every way to secure for us what we lack of equality. As a rule women who have experience, who are inclined to take responsibility, who are philanthropic, ask for equality, but there are many

TOO IGNORANT TO SEE

That equality would ease many causes of woe; there is always a large class of both men and women who shirk pioneer work, who come in at the eleventh hour. There are many so situated that their advocacy of the subject would point to personal grievances; and there are some so happy in their home life that they feel no burden, and have a false idea that it is not loyal for a wife to say anything of rights, fancying that such a claim is a reproach to husbands, whereas no sensible husband feels thus. He knows that he is not responsible for inherited conditions more than his wife, but that both are responsible if the inequity continue. Considering that the ballot is an abstraction to many, that 20 per cent of men—often our most exemplary—stay away from the polls because of corruption; that religion has been divorced from politics and the latter given up to evil, no wonder that chained woman has not seen, what most of her brothers have not seen, that politics is simply national, State or city housekeeping, an absolute necessity but of varying quality, according to the housekeepers; that the "filthy pool" is not politics, only the environment of our most important earthly science, and that

NO TRUE PATRIOT CAN REFUSE

To rescue the science and give it proper management. If women, as a rule, do not wish to vote they need not, no one proposes compulsion, but if one wishes to represent herself there should be no bar. It was proposed that women be allowed to attend the public schools, and it was declared that women did not wish it, but the schools were opened and the girls flocked in. It was proposed to open colleges and professions, the same objection was made, "women don't want the door open." But it did no harm to open them, and women by accepting the advantages showed whether they wanted higher education or not, and the only way to find what they want is to let them choose for themselves. When, a few years ago, it was proposed that women be allowed to hold property, to vote in regard to laws especially those affecting each other's property, the same automaton was pulled, and the usual squeaked "women don't want it"; many women said the same, but the law allows them to control lands and stocks. Many are glad to do so, and justice to them does not prevent her who prefers from trusting the management of her affairs to some man. No one is interested in all things; some vote on one thing some on another; women do not all think alike more than men; but they show as much unity on the subject as men, and no class of disfranchised men ever worked so hard for liberty as have many of the most cultured women of this country. S. S.

Gilroy, May, 1890.

AN ANSWER TO S. S.

Some Reasons Why Men Who Can Will Not Cast a Ballot.

Editor Woman's Column, Morning Call: In pursuing the article on the ballot and "why men who can will not vote," by S. S., I am led to believe that she thinks that the simple act of putting a little piece of paper in a box called a ballot-box, and said paper having a list of printed names upon it, gives men the power to choose their rulers here in the United States. I infer from her letter, also, that she imagines that people in foreign lands do not vote, and that the ignorant foreigners who came here seek or are given the franchise, and because they never enjoyed it before they know and care nothing for its power, "but they learn with us that it is a potent weapon." Now, Mr. Editor, if you will be so kind as to permit me to show S. S. that thinking men have found our present ballot system a snare and a delusion, I will be very glad, for I am a great admirer of every strong true thought that friend S. S. gives us in the Woman's Column of the MORNING CALL, and her words are teaching many women that they have other duties than to pet poodle dogs and spend their time and money in fashion and folly. But to return to the question.

WHAT IS SUFFRAGE?

We know that scientists who run in the ruts of the "has been" (or, as Fourier puts it, having eyes only in the backs of their heads) and politicians, who live by expedients and trade upon the general acceptance of "they say so's," will tell you that suffrage means the power of the majority of voters to control the Government. But gradually the thinkers in the world have made, from careful and long-continued observations in several countries, this startling discovery: that under our present so-called "representative" process men have the power to put a piece of paper, called a ballot, in a box, called a ballot-box; but that a power which they not only do not but cannot control dictates the names upon that paper and holds the fort in the count. All who have cleared from their vision the false medium through which public affairs are viewed have learned that our boasted ballot gives to the voter no freedom of choice, but only an option of masters; that this practical disfranchisement extends not only to the moral, educated and intelligent, but to the entire mass of male adults, excepting politicians and their employers. As to sex, the only difference is that, while men are permitted to go through the forms of voting, so far as to have option between two sets of men, nominated not by them, but for them, women are not even permitted the appearance of a choice, though they are the mothers of the race, and must abide by the laws which majorities of men are falsely assumed to make, but which are really made for them by two or more combinations of political managers. In either case the political results are the same, one sex being willing slaves and the other the unconscious tools of manipulators.

THE PRESENT BALLOT PROVED FRAUDULENT.

Why is this? What are the mathematics of the subject?

When there are parties, it is rarely that one exceeds the other by more than ten to nine; and the number who stay away from the polls is never less than one in six, and often one in four, who might vote if they so chose. Consequently the members of a legislative body are seldom even voted for by one-half of their constituency, never taking into consideration all the women adults that have to abide by laws made in this manner.

But does this half (better say a third) that do vote really want them? Not at all. They vote for one of two tickets because they are made to believe that the one they vote for is not quite as bad as the other. Neither the half, nor a majority of that half, had anything to do with the nominating conventions. The Century Magazine says in a late article on "Ballot Reform":

"We have talked for years about reforming the primaries and the nominating conventions, but not one particle of progress is made. Political workers have the power to make 'deals' and 'dickers' which cheat the people of their will." So one can see that the old cry "let good men attend primaries and clubs"—and S. S. says so too—is but a hackneyed phrase to confuse the unthinking; for experience shows, as might be anticipated, that in all the political moves antecedent to an election one politician or man of influence can carry his point against ten or even a hundred men unused to political methods for various reasons. One is that men who labor in the counting-house, at the desk, forge or farm all day cannot also work hard half the night at club meetings against trained and fresh politicians any more than an undisciplined mob of 1000 could hold their ground against 100 well-trained soldiers.

Coming back to figures, we see that, judging by the actual vote, the candidates elected only represent at most, where there are two parties, one-half of the male voters. Of this half two-thirds of them want others in the party or out of it to represent them; or, perhaps, are not in sympathy with the party for whose candidates they vote; or, perhaps, the platform of the party being "sound"—which means, as Webster defines it, "a noise without signification"—they want another kind of a platform. But if they voted for any others than those nominated their vote would not count, and demagogues have beat it into the brains of people that it is better to vote for candidates you dislike or distrust, so the vote will count, than for one who has no possible show of election. The following table will show by mathematical demonstration the misrepresentation of the people and why some votes do not count.

Three parties have tickets in the field. The State, let us suppose, is divided into districts as now. The capitals denote the so-called representatives, the letters *a*, *b* and *c* the voters and the different lines the districts.

Constituencies.				Representatives.
b b	c c	a a a		A
b b	c c	a a a		A
b b	c c	a a a		A
b b	c c	a a a		A
c c c	b b b b			B
c c c	b b b b			B
c c c	b b b b			B

Here the twelve *a* voters—less than one-fourth of the whole—control the Legislature, while the *c* voters, numbering over a third, have no representative at all, and the *b* voters, over two-fifths, get one less representative than the *a* voters with less than a fourth. That is, in our current political treatment as taught in the schools, colleges, newspapers, etc., 12 is a majority of a body of 49, 17 is 0 and 20 is less than 12. Is it not time for alleged "reform" organizations, parties and papers to cease their indorsements of such palpable idiocies? Will not S. S. think so?

Alfred Cridge of San Francisco, who has made a special study of political statistics and industrial questions generally, states that for twenty years he has carefully investigated the subject of the practical disfranchisement through misrepresentation of the masses of voters, and has for the last twelve years had close and accurate knowledge of the details of party management and manipulation. From these data he claims to have reduced to a mathematical and practical demonstration the proposition that not 1 per cent of the voting population of the United States are actually represented in its State and national legislatures.

John M. Berry of Worcester, Mass., in the Workingman's Advocate of 1887, has some valuable political statistics of that State, completely exploding the current fallacy of majority rule, from which paper the following data are obtained:

Massachusetts had then 442,612 voters; its State Senate has 40 members; so that a little over 11,000 voters should elect one Senator, to carry out that provision of the State Constitution which requires "a representation of the people * * founded upon the principle of equality." But in fact at the (then) preceding election, 2341 voters elected 1 Senator, 4774 voters elected 2 Senators, 12,462 voters elected 5 Senators, 131,699 voters—less than a third of the whole number of voters—elected the whole 40 Senators, while the remaining 310,912 voters—nearly three-fourths of the whole—had no representation in the Senate whatever. In the Seventh Congressional District William Coggswell was elected by 9853 voters out of a total of 38,689 entitled to vote; while 11,177 persons voted who elected nothing. Well may a President of Harvard University say: "I feel when I put my hand into the ballot-box that I am being used by somebody, I know not whom, for some purpose, I know not what."

It is similar throughout the world, wherever the power of merely depositing a ballot is freely exercised.

In this view of the case, and seeing that voting is an integral and necessary part of representation, we advocate not only the abolition of all the old voting methods and an adoption of the Australian system, or secret ballot, but an obliteration of all districts and ward lines; and that where there are three or more Representatives, Supervisors, Aldermen, etc., to be elected, each voter shall be entitled to vote but for one candidate of a kind and no more.

Again, we will turn to cold figures: Supposing a State, say California, Oregon or Wisconsin, in fact any State, has an adult population of 150,000 souls; an Assembly consists of eighty members, and a Senate forty members; then 2000 voters should have power to select an Assemblyman, and 4000 a State Senator, irrespective of local residence, if within the State. If no district lines existed, each 2000 or 4000 voters in any part of the State could combine and elect their Assembly and Senate representative. This representation would not merely represent territory, as now, but all opinions, all classes and all adult human beings, just as a statuette represents a man or woman, or as a map may represent a country.

TO BE MISREPRESENTED

Is worse than to be not represented at all. For instance: The city of San Francisco sent to our Assembly 7 Democrats in the year 1877, the Democratic vote being 60,716 votes; the Republicans sent 3 members, polling 58,531 votes. All the Labor party votes amounted to nothing. According to the district system 60,716 is but little more than half of 58,531, and therefore the people were misrepresented by 13 to 7, and independent voters were not represented at all.

Senator Stanford was elected by a vote of 90 out of 120 members in the Legislature. Now, if three-fourths of a Legislature represents but 1 per cent of its voters, how much will the whole represent? Answer, 1½. Those who own an arithmetic will find tables explaining that 1½ is greater than 98⅔ may believe that the laws are made by persons who represent the majority of voters.

When the term of United States Senator Van Wyck of Nebraska was about to expire he, at the ensuing election of State legislators, printed at his own expense tickets, that the people could choose him or not for the election of United States Senator. He won by a large majority of votes, but when the Legislature met his name was dropped and a rich cattleman was elected by the representatives of the people to take the seat he had so ably filled. What a farce on our popular government by the people and for the people?

Illinois claims 500,000 well-to-do farmers; but not a farmer represents her in Congress. Lawyers constitute a very large majority of Congress; and their work shows it, in that most of our laws, especially those affecting each other's property, the same automaton was pulled, and the usual squeaked "women don't want it"; many women said the same, but the law allows them to control lands and stocks. Many are glad to do so, and justice to them does not prevent her who prefers from trusting the management of her affairs to some man. No one is interested in all things; some vote on one thing some on another; women do not all think alike more than men; but they show as much unity on the subject as men, and no class of disfranchised men ever worked so hard for liberty as have many of the most cultured women of this country. S. S.

Prussia and Greece.

Finally, to finish the series to-day, we give our readers a glimpse of one of the new spring gowns designed by Redfern for the newly wedded Crown Princess of Greece. It is of chamois colored cloth, with wide vest, collar and flaring cuffs, of bronze brown, braided with gold. The

For the Crown Princess of Greece.

ARMED CRUISERS.

Turning Peaceful Merchantmen Into War Vessels.

Plans of the City of New York and Sydney as Belligerents—Work of the Board of Naval Inspection.

Up in the northwest corner of the top floor in the Appraisers Building is a door bearing the inscription, "Naval Board of Inspection." It is seldom that any one is seen going in or out of there, and reporters, as a rule, never call there for news.

The door is very unassuming in itself, being small and in a corner of the least frequented corridor of the building, and the sign on it is so very modest that one would pass by it as if the bureau it heralded was of little consequence.

But there is a work going on behind the silence of that obscure door which, though now given so little attention to, would, in case of war, cause all minds to be at once and deeply concerned about its results.

If, for instance, the young Emperor of China should take it into his still infantile head to imitate the vigorous style of doing things so characteristic of that other young monarch, William of Germany, and should demand of the United States that it cease to discriminate against the subjects of his Celestial Majesty, but that it should, on the contrary, accord them all the rights of the most favored nation, as the Burlingame treaty guarantees; and if the Mongolian autocrat, by way of enforcing his demand, should send his really first-class fleet of iron-clads to bombard San Francisco—the city, now practically without defenses, would be at his complete mercy.

TWO VESSELS IN OPPOSITION.

Uncle Sam, it is true, could oppose two vessels to the formidable Chinese fleet—one of the monitor type, the Comanche, now lying at Mare Island, and the Charleston. In such an event as this all eyes would be turned toward the obscure door in the corner of the top floor of the Appraiser's Building.

The Naval Board of Inspection at San Francisco is composed of Captains J. C. Watson and J. W. Philip, Lieutenant J. C. Wilson, Chief Engineer F. A. Wilson and Assistant Naval Constructor A. W. Stahl. The ordinary duty of this board is to thoroughly inspect all warships going in and out of commission, but the most important work upon which it is now engaged is an examination of all the merchant steamers under the jurisdiction of the United States, with reference to their adaptability to use as war ships, and the changes that would have to be made in them for that purpose.

A description of the manner in which they do their work upon one steamer will serve to illustrate the work upon all. The board, with other work, is making an examination of the steamer City of New York, now in the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and running between here and Panama.

TRANSFORMATION ON PAPER.

After thoroughly inspecting the steamer herself the board procures plans of her from the owners. From these plans a new set are drawn, and then the board sets itself to the task of transforming, on paper, the innocent merchantman into a man-of-war. Complete plans are drawn of the ship, as she would appear after the proposed changes, and in these plans every detail of the change, even to the smallest, is carefully considered and indicated upon the drawing.

In the City of New York, for instance, said to convert her into a cruiser, the department decides that the whole of the hurricane-deck would have to be removed, a section of the main saloon converted into a central cabin, and the rear cabin into an officers' mess-room. The machinery, boilers and steering-gear would be protected, the space now used for freight turned into extra coal-bunkers and quarters for the men, a hospital, the arsenal, etc.

A six-inch gun would be placed at the bow and another at the stern. Two more would be placed on either side, making in all six heavy guns, and in addition a number of rapid-firing guns would be stationed at intervals along the upper deck, and machine-guns be placed aloft. All these things are outlined in the plans for the supports for the guns and many other details.

ADAPTABILITY OF VESSELS.

After the plans are all drawn the board fills out several blanks furnished by the Navy Department. These contain a formidable lot of questions as to the adaptability of the vessel, both as a cruiser and as a transport, what changes are necessary, how to be made, where they can best be made, and the time necessary to make them.

The list of questions and answers which refer to the converting of the City of New York into a cruiser the board, for state reasons, declines to make public. Suffice it to say that when converted the ship would be like a prize fighter stripped for the arena, with all superfluous flesh and clothing removed.

The list of questions relating to the steamer as a transport, however, the board has no cause to keep secret. From these it is learned that the City of New York can be converted into a transport boat in eight days, working day and night; that she is best adapted to carrying cavalry; that she can carry six troops of cavalry, comprising 579 men and 732 horses, one company of infantry of 116 men and 31 officers, 16-inches 14 four-wheeled vehicles and 6 two-wheeled vehicles.

This is for a short distance. For a long distance she could carry one troop of cavalry and the company of infantry less. These plans and details are carefully preserved, so that in any sudden emergency Uncle Sam may know just what he can do and how he can do it.

HELPED HIM OUT.

Policemen Catch a Burglar as He Is Leaving a Saloon.

W. D. Bridge, a young man who claims to be a commercial traveler, was charged at the City Prison yesterday morning with burglary.

Bridge was caught about 4 o'clock in the morning by Officers Fitzhenry and Tobin trying to get out of Rottazzi's saloon, 1027 Market street. They assisted him to the street, for which he was profusely thankful.

"I had been drinking a little too much," he said by way of explanation, and got locked in there by mistake. Much obliged, gentlemen; good-by, I'll go to bed."

As he was leaving Officer Fitzhenry detained and searched him. In his pockets was $10 in counterfeit coin, which had been taken from the till and placed in a drawer, where he found the coin. His pockets were filled with cigars and cigarettes, and he had an opera-glass under one arm. To make more room in his pockets for his booty he had filled his hat with his letters and miscellaneous articles. He had secreted himself in the saloon before it was closed for the night.

Alpheus Bull's Watch.

The gold watch and chain of Alpheus Bull, Vice-President of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, who was drowned near Fort Point last Friday morning, was found yesterday at ebb tide where he was drowned. Thomas L. Brown, assistant keeper of Fort Point Light-house, saw the chain twisted around some seaweed, and found the watch covered with sand.

Dethroned Intellects.

Patrick Doyle, an inmate of the House of Correction, was sent to Napa yesterday. He has become insane from a wound on the head received during the war.

William A. Walsh, a machinist, who claims to be Napoleon and denounces the British army, was sent to the same institution.

SILENT SIGNALS.

A SLIGHT CHILL; A LITTLE HOARSENESS; a feeling of constriction about the lungs; a feverish flush of the face—these are Silent Signals. They mean you have taken cold, and here

THE DANGER BEGINS.

Be warned by these signs. They are the forerunners of Consumption. If you are wise you will see the necessity for the immediate use of

HALE'S HONEY

....OF....

HOREHOUND AND TAR

This is not a preparation of doubtful virtue. It has been indorsed by the experience of years, and its value as a remedial agent for lung troubles, and a cure for coughs, colds and bronchial affections, is well-known.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is an effective remedy, as numerous testimonials conclusively prove. "For two years I was a constant sufferer from dyspepsia and liver complaint. I doctored a long time and the medicines prescribed, in nearly every case, only aggravated the disease. An apothecary advised me to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and was cured at a cost of $5. Since that time it has been my family medicine, and sickness has become a stranger to our household. I believe it to be the best medicine on earth." —P. F. McNulty, Hackman, 29 Summer st., Lowell, Mass.

FOR DEBILITY,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is a certain cure, when the complaint originates in impoverished blood. "I was a great sufferer from a low condition of the blood and general debility, becoming finally, so reduced that I was unfit for work. Nothing that I did for the complaint helped me so much as Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a few bottles of which restored me to health and strength. I take every opportunity to recommend this medicine in similar cases." —C. Evick, 14 E. Main st., Chillicothe, Ohio.

FOR ERUPTIONS

And all disorders originating in impurity of the blood, such as boils, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, salt-rheum, scald-head, scrofulous sores, and the like, take only

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

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HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE.

The most Powerful Healing Ointment ever Discovered.

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Highest Medals at Principal Expositions.

Indorsed and Prescribed by the Most Eminent Physicians of Europe and America.

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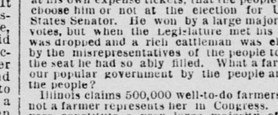

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Steamers every Saturday from New York to

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At 75c—50 dozen GENTS' VICUNA SHIRTS, extra value for $1 25, will be offered at 75c each.

At 75c—50 dozen GENTS' VICUNA DRAWERS, extra value for $1 25, will be offered at 75c each.

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For Eureka, Humboldt Bay, Wednesdays, 9 A. M.

For Mendocino, Fort Bragg, etc., Mondays and Thursdays, 4 P. M.

For Santa Ana, Los Angeles, and all way ports every fourth day, 8 A. M.

For San Diego, stopping only at Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo, every fourth day at 11 A. M.

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THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL sail

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Steamship "SAN BLAS," Friday, May 23d, at 12 o'clock M., taking freight and passengers direct for Acapulco, Champerico, San Jose de Guatemala, Acajutla, La Libertad, La Union, Punta Arenas and Panama. This steamer will make a special call at Tonala.

FOR HONG KONG VIA YOKOHAMA.

CHINA.....Wednesday, May 21st, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF PEKING (via Honolulu).....Saturday, June 14th, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, Tuesday, July 8, 3 P. M.

Round trip tickets to Yokohama and return at reduced rates.

For freight or passage apply at the office, corner First and Brannan streets.

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Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails.

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The Splendid new 3000-ton Iron Steamer Zealandia....Saturday, May 31st, at 12 M.

For Honolulu,

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Or immediately on arrival of the English mails.

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LA GASCOGNE, Santelli.....

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LA BRETAGNE, De Joussenin.....

.....Saturday, June 7th, 8:00 A. M.

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SAILING EVERY WEEK.

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