DRY GOODS.

GREAT SPECIAL DRIVE

—IN—

GLOVES! HANDKERCHIEFS!

—AND—

Colored Dress Goods!

TO-DAY! TO-DAY! TO-DAY!

In connection with the SACRIFICE PRICES at which we are clearing out the vast quantities of goods damaged by the recent flooding of our basement store-rooms we offer our TO-DAY'S patrons the following

SPECIAL AND EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!

LACE DEPARTMENT!

At 3c Each.
275 dozen LADIES' COLORED BORDERED HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, worth 60c per dozen.

At 4c Each.
185 dozen LADIES' COLORED BORDERED HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, worth 75c per dozen.

At 10c Each.
200 dozen LADIES' WHITE AND COLORED EMBROIDERED HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, former price 20c.

At 25c Each.
165 dozen LADIES' SHEER LINEN LAWN WHITE EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, former price 40c.

At 30c Each.
135 dozen LADIES' SHEER LINEN LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, hand embroidered, former price 50c.

At 35c Each.
110 dozen LADIES' SHEER LINEN LAWN HAND EMBROIDERED WHITE HANDKERCHIEFS, former price 60c.

COLORED DRESS GOODS!

At 5c.
40 pieces DOUBLE FOLD CHEVIOT SUITINGS, in neat checks and stripes, good value for 15c, will be closed out at 5c per yard.

At 10c.
46 pieces FANCY DRESS PLAIDS, good value for 25c, will be closed out at 10c per yard.

At 10c.
37 pieces FANCY FIGURED SERGE, good value for 25c, will be closed out at 10c per yard.

At 10c.
50 pieces FANCY DRESS STRIPES, good value for 25c, will be closed out at 10c per yard.

At 10c.
45 pieces FANCY POLKA DOT SERGE, good value for 25c, will be closed out at 10c per yard.

At 20c.
170 pieces PLAID TRICOT CLOTH SUITINGS, 50 inches wide, good value for 50c, will be closed out at 20c per yard.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

At 15c a Pair.
75 dozen LADIES' TAFFETA SILK JERSEY GLOVES, embroidered back, in dark, medium and tan shades, worth regular 35c, will be offered at 15c a pair.

At 75c a Pair.
110 dozen LADIES' 8-BUTTON LENGTH MOUSQUETAIRE UNDRESSED KID GLOVES, in dark, medium and tan shades, regular value $1 25, will be offered at 75c a pair.

At $1.00 a Pair.
100 dozen LADIES' 4-BUTTON GENUINE DERBY KID GLOVES, in dark and medium colors and black, regular price $1 50, will be offered at $1 a pair.

☞ Goods delivered free in Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley and San Rafael. ☜

J. Noriega
MURPHY BUILDING
Market Street, corner of Jones,
SAN FRANCISCO
fe20 1t

BUFFALO BREWING COMPANY!
Sacramento, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY } 521 and 523 Fifteenth St., NEAR GUERRERO.
Telephone 6177. A. H. LOCHBAUM, General Agent.
au25 tf MoFr 3p

THE CHINESE
Say, "When the wind blows your fire, it is useless to fire yourself." About half of your toil can be avoided by the use of Sapolio

It doesn't make us tired to tell about the merits of SAPOLIO. Thousands of women in the United States thank us every hour of their lives for having told them of SAPOLIO.

Its use saves many weary hours of toil in house-cleaning.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Grocers often substitute cheaper goods for SAPOLIO to make a better profit. Send back such articles, and insist upon having just what you ordered.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS CO., NEW YORK.
jy1 tf TuFr

FACIAL BLEMISHES.
The largest establishment in the world for the treatment of the skin and scalp, eczema, moles, warts, superfluous hair, birthmarks, moth, freckles, pimples, wrinkles, red nose, red veins, oily skin, acne, blackheads, barbers' itch, scars, pittings, powder marks, facial development, etc. Consultation Free, at office or by letter. 128-page Book on all Skin and Scalp Affections and their Treatment (sealed) for 10c.
JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist, 125 W. 42d St., N.Y. City.

Woodbury's Facial Soap
For the Skin and Scalp.
Prepared by a Dermatologist with 20 years' experience. Highly indorsed by the medical profession; unequaled as a remedy for eczema, scaldhead, oily skin, pimples, flesh worms, ugly complexion, etc. Indispensable as a toilet article, and a sure preventive of all diseases of the skin and scalp.
At Druggists or by mail, Price 50c.
fe 17 tf TuFr

LOOKING FOR A LOVER.

Mary Madden's Novel Demand for a Search Warrant.

Mary Madden, a young woman living at 518 Greenwich street, told a sad tale yesterday in support of an application for a "search warrant." She said that she wanted a warrant to bring Alexander Griffith, a truant lover, back to her arms. Griffith had kept her company for many months and trifled with her affections. He had gone so far, in fact, as to make her a promise of marriage, and after presenting a wedding ring and procuring a marriage license had taken advantage of her innocence. He has been missing for several weeks and now Mary is anxious to find him, but the Assistant Prosecuting Attorney was much astonished at her request for a search warrant, and when he informed her that the law could not assist in bringing her recreant lover back to her arms Mary left the old City Hall weeping.

Proven to Have Been an Accident.

The charge of Orson against George Noll and Max Schneider was dismissed by Police Judge Rix yesterday. They were accused of having set fire to the one-story frame building at 1227 Market street, where Schneider kept a photographic gallery. The defendants proved, however, that the fire in the building was caused by the accidental upsetting of a coal-oil lamp.

PARADE OF THE BRIGADE.

Orders Issued for the Maneuvers at the Presidio.

The orders issued from brigade headquarters for the parade on Monday are as follows:

General Orders No. 5.

I. The troops of the Second Brigade, except the Fifth Infantry Regiment, will parade on Monday, February 23, 1891, in observance of Washington's Birthday.

II. The commanding officers of the First and Third Infantry, with their regiments, and the commanding officer of the Second Artillery, with the four companies of his regiment, will report to the Assistant Adjutant-General at the Presidio, on the main drill ground, at 2 o'clock P. M. The commanding officer of Light Battery A, Second Artillery, will report at the same place and hour, with battery mounted. The commanding officer of the San Francisco Hussars will report with his troop at the Palace Hotel at 1 o'clock P. M., for escort duty. After performance of this duty he will report to the Assistant Adjutant-General. Battalions will form outside of the reservation and march to their places in brigade.

III. There will be review of the brigade, drill, and also a dress parade. The Second Regiment Artillery will furnish the brigade band.

By order of Colonel John H. Dickinson, commanding.
WILLIAM EDWARDS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Cable Broke.

Yesterday afternoon the cable of the Post street branch of the omnibus line parted and for several hours the cars did not move.

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN

How a Country Where Women Vote Is Governed.

A Suggestion About a Lunch-Room—American Women Should Patronize Americans—A Question of Pay.

It is at the feet of women we lay the laurels that without her smile would never have been gained; it is her image that strings the lyre of the poet, that animates the voice in the blaze of eloquent faction, and guides the brain in the august tolls of stately councils. *Beaconsfield.*

THE WOMEN OF WYOMING.

A Review of the Country in Which Women Have a Voice in Governing.

Editor Woman's Column Morning Call: The men of Wyoming did a very fine thing when they decided to retain suffrage for women. They are proud and pleased, and the women are more proud of them and more pleased still, so all is lovely in the high altitudes.

Theresa A. Jenkins, writing from Cheyenne, says: The women of Wyoming desired to retain the suffrage, we so petitioned our convention. I have the official documents to prove this. Now I claim this, that our municipal laws are better because of woman's vote. We have clean laws, clean men. No man with an unworthy record can get a renomination, let alone a re-election. We, the women, get the blame for this. Our schools are under no political ring; not a teacher, not a school board. Can you say this of Iowa? We have no steals, no bosses, no rings. Our benevolent institutions are under no censure. We, the women, insist upon good records, good men, and we get them every time without any palaver or fuss. It isn't who has the most money or who can control the toughest part of the cities, but who the women will vote for, and I tell you truly that several elections have been a surprise to several candidates.

I believe the women of Wyoming are as bright, good, smart and motherly as the women of Colorado, Iowa or Minnesota. I believe the men are as grand, noble, humane, generous and as good to their homes as the men of any of these States, and everybody else believes it also. Now is it at all consistent to write that these men living just over the border of any of these States are debased enough to drag their tender, loving, handsome wives to the polls and there, in the faces of the judges, clerks and challengers, compel them to vote? or that the women are such eager politicians, that they are so eager to vote that they forget to pray, to wash dishes, darn stockings, wipe the tears from their babies' eyes or frizz their hair. No, we are women, just such women as men love—just such women as men marry. We have just as pretty babies as they have in Iowa, and plenty of them, too. We make crazy quilts, cookies, and crochet and lace just as other women do, and even on election days we try to eat our three meals a day. We feed tramps even if they do come from Iowa, and this year we, the women, Wyoming women, carried the State at our first State election for the grand old Republican party that gave us suffrage. We elected several Iowans (Republicans). We defeated several Iowans (Democrats). Everywhere we, the women, voted. Some rode twenty-six miles to vote. We elected twelve County Superintendents, all women. We went to see the torchlight processions, heard the speeches for and against tariff; we heard the politicians say "God bless the women, we know how they are going to vote," and we heard of a politician saying "Damn the women," they defeated me."

Yes, we vote, we marry and give our daughters in marriage. We pray and work at church fairs, and we do it all willingly, just as we please. S. S.

Gilroy, February, 1891.

A CHANCE FOR SOME ONE.

Wanted, a Place Where Women Who Work Downtown May Lunch.

Editor Woman's Column, Morning Call: There is a subject that I would like to bring before the readers of this column, and that is, whether there is not a field for some one to open a restaurant downtown to which the many women who are employed in business in various capacities, as stenographers, typewriters, copyists, etc., could go at noon and obtain a well-cooked, neatly served lunch at a reasonable price, say 25 cents or less.

There are many restaurants for men, but there is none "downtown" where it is at all pleasant for a woman to go, and the places uptown are too far off or too expensive. By "downtown" I mean, say between Sansome and Kearny, Bush and Sacramento. There has been, in my experience—some eight years—only one restaurant in this area to which women could go and not feel out of place, and where the tables had tablecloths and the men took their hats off. This was a restaurant established by two women and kept by one or the other, and this proved a veritable "home" to its fortunate patrons, many of whom were with it from its beginning. In an evil day last November, the proprietress sold out, and the habitues of that home have been homeless ever since, the place having been turned into a French restaurant, and not for women.

Now, isn't there somebody in this city who wants to do something for women in some supporting way? I truly believe there is a field in this direction for some energetic, wide-awake woman with a little capital, who would make an attractive lunch-counter, with clean service and appointments, pleasant girl waiters, and who would look after things herself. I believe she could make a nice little income in this way. I am sure she would very soon draw the same class of nice, agreeable, regular patrons—men and women—with whom the place referred to filled an aching void. I know of many who would go to such a place—the women because there is absolutely no place within the boundaries named above where they can go and feel comfortable, and the men because there are some who like something a little more homelike and less crowded and rushed than the big restaurants. I am one of the former class, and it is from perhaps a purely selfish motive that I write this appeal, but isn't there somebody who could be persuaded, if convinced the undertaking would pay, to come to the relief of hungry women and start a restaurant down town?

Feb. 17, 1891. STENOGRAPHER.

AMERICAN WOMEN.

To Be True Americans They Should Patronize Home Manufacture.

Editor Woman's Column, Morning Call: In THE CALL of last Sunday I read with a great deal of interest an article entitled "Americanism Revived," and must say that I admire Miss Welch and the sensible cause she is advocating. I feel that she is in earnest in her undertaking, but cannot say that I feel that Mrs. Cleveland is; with her I think it is only a fad. While I believe, politically, differently from her husband, I always did admire pretty Mrs. Cleveland, but there is one thing beyond my comprehension, and that is, knowing that she was to become the first American lady in the land that she should have had her trousseau made in a foreign land. It is hardly consistent to advocate Americanism while attired in a foreign gown. The wife of President Harrison and his daughters displayed true Americanism at the inaugural ball when they appeared in gowns designed by Americans and made of goods manufactured by Americans. If the American woman cannot feel happy without bearing a name in gilt letters on the belt of her bodice, let it be that of an American citizen. Miss Welch is right when she declares that we take too little interest in our own history and our own country. There is too much tendency to Anglomania on the part of our women. Let them follow American ideas and styles, and let them across the water follow their own peculiar ideas and styles.

Alameda, February, 1891. G. A. H.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

The Value of the Order as an Educational Influence.

In the order of the King's Daughters every woman has her call. She is bound to give herself, to open her own eyes, to use her own powers, and to ask not "Lord, what are some of the things thou wouldst have done by our society," but "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" Yet this condition that members shall find their own fields of labor makes to a few minds an element of difficulty in the work. Some people would prefer to have their duties cut and dried, to be spared the necessity of thinking or feeling, or of opening their own eyes. To such the education in the use of their own faculties that the order has been to them has been worth, as many testify, all the previous training of their lives.

"I had learned to walk through my days in a sort of dream," writes one. "My surroundings were so many opportunities out of which I was to get my own pleasure, and I took no interest in anything out of which I could not get a satisfaction for myself. Now I no longer seem to be the center of the universe, but I enjoy putting myself in somebody else's place, and thinking what are the things that will supply another's need."

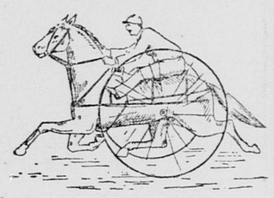
Imagine the value of this training to a thoughtless girl in a home, all of whose cares have been allowed to rest upon the heart and head of a very weary mother; a home where the brothers have been left to amuse and entertain themselves, where everybody was too busy to give more than a passing moment at the bedside of an invalid member, where the father in his intervals of evening rest rarely found the daughter sufficiently disengaged to pass one hour with him. This same young lady of whom we have spoken had her class in a mission sewing-school, but from one week's end to another she rarely saw her 10-year-old brother except when they met around the family board. Out of all her life she got "her own satisfactions." Think of the difference in such homes when mother and father and younger children became each in turn the center of her thought, and she considered what could be done for the cheer of father, for the relief of mother, for the entertainment and development of the younger members of the household! Think of the change when she no longer considered invariably what she desired to do, but put in its place the question of what He would have done for each one of these weary or untrained ones!

MARY LOWE DICKINSON in Harper's Bazar.

AN EQUINE BICYCLE.

It Is Claimed to Be an Improvement on the Sulky.

A novel equine bicycle has just been patented by its inventor, T. W. Moore of New York. The machine, which is intended by its inventor to take the place of the sulky, has been tested on a track with a very sharp curve, and the result pronounced extremely satisfactory. It is a question, however, whether the use of the vehicle would be construed as trotting in harness under the rule. Should a decision



upon this point be given in its favor it is likely that the apparent advantages of equine bicycles will secure their general introduction, and may result in a marked increase in the average of speed.

As can be seen in the cut the driver does not rest his weight directly upon the horse's back but upon a seat supported by standards which run up from the axles next the wheels. It is made of steel tubing, like other bicycles, and has similar wheels, with ball bearings, rubber tires, etc., and is lighter than a sulky.

Heretofore the great drawback to speed has been the sliding of the sulky wheels on the curves of the tracks. This, it is believed, is overcome by the new device, in which the point of contact with the ground is a line with the center of the propelling power. The hind legs of the horse are the center upon which he turns, throwing out his fore legs in the direction he wishes to go, and the wheels, when opposite his flanks, will run around this center as on a pivot. It cannot turn over unless the horse turns over, for there is no side motion, and the driver is not obliged to lean toward the inside in going around a curve to balance the vehicle, for there is no side swing.

WHERE TRADING IS MOVING.

H. Roman & Co.'s Magnificent Clothing Establishment.

As surely as the hands point the correct time on the dial of a clock, so surely does the movement of trade point to the direction of greatest improvement. Every one must have noticed the fact that the large retail establishments are constantly reaching further and further up Market street, and Montgomery and Kearny streets are being denuded of the attractions that in days gone by made them the great trade arteries of the city.

For upward of eighteen years, Mr. H. Roman, as one of the firm of Summerfield & Roman, was well known as a downtown clothier and furnisher. But his keen foresight enabled him to see the direction in which trade was drifting, and he took advantage of the erection of the beautiful building known as the "Vetter Block," on Market street, located at 1069 to 1015 inclusive, to secure the handsome store-room, where yesterday and last night, under the firm name of H. Roman & Co., was opened one of the finest and most comprehensive stocks of clothing and furnishing goods ever brought to this Coast. In round numbers the stock displayed at the opening yesterday, every article of which was perfectly new and fresh, was valued at from $150,000 to $200,000. The firm has secured a ten years' lease on the premises, and has spared no expense in fitting it up in the handsomest manner possible.

The opening took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but for more than two hours prior to that time the sidewalk was impassable in consequence of the crowd, most of whom were ladies. Inside, stationed on a gallery, was the famous Park Band, which discoursed sweet music. No goods were sold, but between the hour of opening in the afternoon and the closing at night nearly 20,000 beautiful souvenirs, especially imported for the occasion, were given away. The floral decorations were profuse. The columns were twined with garlands of smilax, while palms and palms set off the spaces between the tables. Loud-voiced canary birds vied with the orchestra in their efforts to make music, and through this scene of enchantment the crowd passed in at one door, around the store and out at another door, carrying their souvenirs with them. At night, the brilliant electric lights outside the building lighted up the scene, and thus it continued until the hour of closing. To-day the store will be open for customers, and the proprietors are pledged to show customers and visitors finer lines of goods in all specialties than were ever before offered to the public on the Pacific Coast. This guarantee can be verified by visiting the store on Market street, a short distance above Sixth.

NOT FOR THE PUBLIC.

Such Is the Work of the Teachers' Classification Committee.

There was a meeting of the Classification Committee of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon, but the proceedings were strictly star-chamber, and what was accomplished will not be made public till the committee reports at the next meeting of the board.

Directors Brooks (Chairman), Sabin and Harney and Superintendent Swett were present, and without noticing that any one else was in the room Chairman Brooks opened the meeting.

"Of course," said he, "we all know that there are many unfit teachers in the public schools, teachers that we ought to be rid of, and it seems to me that in consolidating classes we ought to arrange some way to get at these objectionable teachers. I am in favor—"

"Eh, Mr. Chairman," interrupted Sabin, as he looked around and saw that press representatives were present, "is this to be an executive meeting?"

"Why, most certainly," replied Brooks, apparently surprised that anybody else was present. "We have business to transact that we do not think the public should know, and we request the reporters to withdraw."

They withdrew.

A Suicide's Testament.

The will of Frank W. Almy, the cripple who committed suicide, has been filed by Captain I. W. Lees, the estate being estimated at $1927. Mrs. Lees, named as executrix, renounced the right to letters testamentary, but her husband, also nominated, petitioned for letters. The bulk of the estate is left to Mrs. Lees, but the Captain is legatee of a gold-headed cane and Frederick Lees, the son, of a gold watch. No less than fourteen other persons have been remembered by the testator, the document being replete with expressions of gratitude toward the legatees mentioned.

The Manacled Mongol.

The Chinatown detectives have discovered that Ng Ah Yow, who was found manacled and wounded in Cum Cook alley, was imprisoned because he had stolen an opium-pipe from Ah Fook. He was confined in a room at 722 Jackson street while an attempt was being made to make his cousins pay for the stolen pipe. It was while attempting to escape that he fell into the alley where the officers found him.

For a Husband's Death.

Rose Rosenblatt has sued the Union Pacific Railway Company to recover $103,179 30 damages sustained by reason of the death of her husband, Samson Rosenblatt, who on May 9, 1890, was about to board a certain train at Rawlins Station, Wyoming. The said train, as alleged, was negligently started, throwing him under the wheels and instantly killing him.

For wakefulness, weakness or lack of energy Simmons Liver Regulator is a specific.

TALES OUT OF SCHOOL

The Political Fix of the Board of Education.

A Troublesome Factional Division—Reforms Proposed That Will Probably Not Be Made—Stone Plays His Part.

Harmony does not prevail in the Board of Education. The members are all Republicans, but evidently not all from the same "deestrick." Two factions exist, both strong, both determined. One faction may be styled political, whose simple creed is "to the victors belong the spoils." The other faction shows a disposition just now to mind the public weal, though whether from spite or honesty of purpose remains to be seen.

The first appearance of friction was in the race for the presidency of the board. It lay between John I. Sabin and F. A. Hyde, that was conceded. Hyde at first appeared to have a walkover. Sabin was called East on business while the canvass was most active, and when he returned found the slate had been organized with Hyde at the head of it. He was not at all pleased; he had not been consulted, and some of his wishes had been completely disregarded. He put on his war paint without further ceremony, and the force of his determination was made fully apparent in the subsequent demolition of the slate.

RETROSPECTIVE.

To recall all the influences that were put in motion just then it will be necessary to go back some little distance "behind the returns."

It was pretty well known throughout the department that ex-Director Charles B. Stone had high ambitions. Quite a while before the Democratic Convention he went personally to Chris Buckley and asked for the nomination of Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Stone's stewardship as School Director and Chairman of the Classification Committee did not make him popular. He wrought more revolutions and planted more discontent in the department than all other combined influences for a decade back. In short, he turned the whole public-school system into a political machine.

There was never so much dissatisfaction in the department. Hardly a teacher escaped interruption in one way or another during his administration, and many of the best educators San Francisco ever had were removed to make room for his political friends. The School Department never cost so much in proportion, and never made such unsatisfactory progress. Public education seemed to have given way for the while to the ambitions of one man.

POWER OF THE TEACHERS.

The dissatisfaction of the department finally crystallized into a purpose, showing what 800 teachers and their friends can do when it comes to a pinch. Stone's ambitions were noised abroad; the department realized its position if he became Superintendent; it resolved to move, and it did move; the Busis-street boss was notified that he must not nominate Stone, and he did not.

Stone's right-hand man, notwithstanding the difference in political complexion, was Thomas P. Woodward. The department had come to dislike him almost as much as Stone. Just how it came about is not disclosed, but when the slate was made up with Hyde at the head of it, Woodward was found at the head of the Classification Committee. Another shudder went through the whole department, and some say it broke the slate. Mr. Woodward stepped down and afterward took his seat with subdued dignity at the head of the Salaries Committee.

SERVING TWO MASTERS.

A rumor has it that two or three other causes helped to dislodge Woodward. The Chairman of the Classification Committee has more power and patronage than all the other chairmanships combined. Woodward's subserviency to Stone was not looked upon with favor by the would-be Republican bosses, Crimmins and Kelly. He would find it difficult to serve two masters, and they feared Stone might outrank them.

Hyde was not a dyed-in-the-wool Crimmins-Kelly man—another reason why his element must not have too much power in the board. With the President and Chairman of the leading committee pulling away from the local camp the outlook was gloomy. It had to be changed. It was changed.

The original slate was completely reconstructed by putting Sabin at the head of the board and Brooks at the head of the chief committee. In the shaking up of the first canvass the exact political temperature of every Director was learned, and the subsequent organization, under the direction of the local bosses, put the lukewarm members where they could do the least harm and exercise the least influence.

THEIR POLITICAL LIFE.

Pennington, Chairman of the Committee on Janitors, is said to be a neighbor and protege of Martin Kelly. Dunn, Chairman of the School-houses and Sites Committee, is also understood to be very friendly with Crimmins, to whom he owes his nomination. Dr. Decker, Chairman of the Rules and Regulations Committee, has long been entrusted with the Crimmins-Kelly password, and Culver, it is said, owes his place as Chairman of the Furniture and Supplies Committee directly to the local bosses. These committees comprise about all the patronage.

Hyde, Sewell, Dutton, Ames and Woodward have been used as board ornaments. They preside gracefully at the head of the committees that have little or nothing to do and no patronage to dispose of. In dividing up the spoils of the department they have been completely ignored. Out of control and out of favor they say they might almost as well be out of the board.

Now they put on their war paint. Disclaiming all political ambition they have declared themselves friends and champions of the public schools. They are going in for reform, heels over head, and proclaim that if not recognized by the Crimmins faction the doings of the department shall surely be discovered to the public.

ECONOMY UNPOPULAR.

The necessity for great economy has presented itself. Colonel Harney, Chairman of the Finance Committee, is facing it by proposing to borrow a half month's salary from the teachers—a proceeding indulged in several years ago and it has never been repaid. Mr. Harney disavows any allegiance to the "spoils" faction, but the records of the board show that on all political matters his vote is recorded as one of the seven.

Mr. Hyde is an out and out economist. Wherever it is possible to retrench he proposes it. Thus far every proposition of that character has been voted down or in some other way defeated. Sewell, Dutton, Ames and Woodward are nearly all political men, his vote is recorded as one of the seven.

But the anomaly in the board is Brooks, Chairman of the Classification Committee. Woodward was hauled down from that position because subject to the influence of Stone. Now it is discovered that Brooks' tonsomen are Stone and Dalton (another ex-Director), and those who claim to know say he is doing the phenomenal feat of serving the two masters with charming success. He is religiously handing over the patronage to his political bosses, while his policy in disposing of the affairs of the department is directed by Stone.

BLOCKING THE WAY.

In all the sessions of the board the members have tacitly admitted that they are pledged to retrench, and say they are willing to do it when the way is opened. Hyde, Ames, Dutton and Sewell have opened the way three or four times already, but in a roundabout, evasive manner it has been closed every time by the prevailing system.

The result is, so it is rumored in the department, C. B. Stone is moving about from place to place saying that the present board is furnishing him with a complete vindication of his course by continuing his policy to the letter.

At the last meeting of the board Superintendent Swett recommended the consolidation of seven classes. It was referred to the Classification Committee, with power to act, and it is already stated that the measure has been squelched. Stone disapproved of it on account of policy; Crimmins disapproves on account of patronage. The classes have not been consolidated. At the same meeting the policy of retrenchment was conscientiously adhered to by electing four more teachers into the department.

STONE'S INFLUENCE.

One of the places where consolidation was recommended was at the Peabody School. Here four classes are maintained in rented rooms, and the Superintendent says there is no need for it. In the first place the rooms are situated almost door to door with foul closets and stables, and ought to be closed or removed for sanitary reasons. The classes are small and should be reduced for reasons of economy. They have not been interfered with.

The Cogswell Mission High School may call for attention before the present spirit of reform is dissipated. It was taken into and made a part of the public school system under the direction of C. B. Stone. One of the promises at the time of its acceptance was that the expense of its maintenance should not be increased. It has not yet been two years in the department, and yet its annual expense has increased between $7000 and $8000.

A Surety Sued.

W. H. Remmington, M. D. Foley and Hiram Johnson, of the firm of Remmington, Johnson & Co., wholesale grocers of Salt Lake City, have sued Henry Hilt to recover $660 96 as surety of his insolvent brother, Sol Hilt of Taylor, Nev. It seems that Sol Hilt, desiring to go into business, applied for goods on credit to the plaintiffs, which was refused until the defendant agreed to be responsible for the obligations. Goods amounting to $3680 90 were then sold him, upon which $1101 61 was duly paid, but thereafter Sol Hilt became insolvent and paid but 40 per cent on the balance due. This left remaining the sum sued for.

DAMA WILL CONTEST.

Cummins Proves a Poor Witness for the Proponents.

The Luigi Dama will contest was resumed before Judge Coffey yesterday, William T. Cummins being further cross-examined.

The witness was offered for comparison two papers, known as the "short memorandum" and "Ex. J. 10," whereupon he pointed out various similarities in the formation of chirographic characters. The counsel next presented a number of papers, letters from May, 1883, to 1887, at a time after the making of the alleged will, and asked him to pick out letters that in his judgment resemble the papers alleged to be forged. The witness replied that he saw two letters looking very much like those in the alleged will, and which, in his judgment, were written by the same hand.

The witness then pointed out the particular points in which he detected liberal resemblances in the various documents, but reiterated that he did not profess to be an expert. Only from their general resemblance to genuine writings had he arrived at the conclusion as to the authenticity of the will.

The brother of the witness, A. H. Cummins, deceased, owed him $700 at the time of his death. The deceased in his lifetime was an attorney in the contest on the side of the proponents and his widow had promised that out of whatever fee he should receive as such attorney the $700 should be paid to the witness. These facts were brought out by Attorney Kowalsky's questioning to establish the fact that the witness might be biased in giving his testimony.

The witness further testified: "Shortly after Columbus Waterhouse testified in this case in December, 1890, I called upon him for the purpose of getting all the light I could on the subject of the will. I told him that my brother said that French and Burtis having got hold of the papers, Smith was afraid they might get hold of some other paper, and for that reason they employed French.

"I do not recollect that I said that his (Waterhouse's) testimony made such an impression on me that I came to believe that the will was a forgery, nor that I said that if the will was a forgery, they had murdered my deceased friend; but I do say that now. Professor Dama said to me of Mrs. Smith that she was a great worker, but she had no particular voice; that she had nearly reached the stage when her lungs would 'open,' as he called it. I think I said my brother was disappointed because she employed French and not him, but this was prior to the contest."

Dr. C. B. Brigham then took the stand, and testified that he had attended Dama in his last illness. The deceased was on the very threshold of death, and in the opinion of the witness his complete failure to properly observe the physician's directions was the result of his sudden demise. A few hours before his death the doctor had "tapped" him, taking two bucketfuls of dropsical matter from him. "In his consequently weak condition," continued the witness, "he arose from bed, walked about and exerted himself much more than was conducive to his recovery." It was Dr. Brigham's firm conviction that these circumstances produced the sudden collapse.

EXTENSIVE LAND SUIT.

Decree of Judge Hawley in a "First" Mortgage Case.

Judge Hawley of the United States Circuit Court gave judgment and rendered a decree in the suit brought by Charles M. Fry and A. Foster Higgins against the California Land and Timber Company and others, which was on a bill in equity, filed by the complainants for the purpose of obtaining relief for money advanced on a first mortgage on certain lands in Plumas and Lassen counties. The amount advanced was $25,000.

The decree makes a dozen of the defendants not subject to the provisions of the judgment, but those not so included are: The California Land and Timber Company, the Sierra Valley and Mohawk Railroad Company, Nellie M. Hughes, J. C. Kickren, William Knott, J. B. Sutton and Charles Kohler, assignee in insolvency of the California Land and Timber Company. The above named were made party defendants with the original corporation on account of their purchase of certain lands included in the first mortgage in question, which was given on January 31, 1887, to the complainants, as Trustees.

The decree of the court is that the property thus conveyed to the defendants, and all the property coming into the possession of the California Land and Timber Company prior to and subsequent to the issuance of the mortgage be sold, except certain reservations decreed in detail. Also that the moneys resulting from the sales be devoted to paying the receiver the costs of suit, and finally the surplus to be devoted to the reimbursement of the complainants. The present owners of the land in question are by the provisions of the decree allowed to purchase the land.

WORLD'S FAIR MATTERS.

The Senate Urged to Pass the Appropriation Bill.

The Directors of the San Francisco World's Fair Association held a brief session in the rooms of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon, with ex-Mayor Pond in the chair. There were present M. M. Estee, A. S. Hallidie, G. W. McNear, M. H. de Young, C. H. Kuhlman, W. T. Y. Schenck, N. W. Spaulding and Jules Cerf.

The only business of importance was the dictation of a telegram which read as follows:

Senator Frank C. de Long, Sacramento: The San Francisco World's Fair Association at a meeting held to-day passed a resolution urgently requesting the Senate to pass the bill appropriating $300,000 for the World's Fair.

E. B. POND, Chairman.

It was also decided to communicate with Director-General Davis at Chicago for the purpose of urging that the Chief of the Horticultural Department be from California, and to recommend General N. P. Chipman for that position.

George J. Berger's Creditors.

Henry Bergh, Victor Delin, John Gerlach, Charles Hoffman and F. Meinzer have petitioned that George J. Berger be declared insolvent. They set forth that Berger's property has been attached by Samuel Newman, who has sued him in the Justices' Court, and they fear that the property so attached will be applied to the payment of Newman's debt in preference to their own, wherefore the appointment of a receiver to preserve the property from loss and protect the interests of the petitioner is also prayed. Their claims aggregate $709 40.

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IF THE LUNGS ARE SORE, take a teaspoonful of Pond's Extract four or five times daily.
IF THE LIMBS ACHE and are sore, rub them vigorously with Pond's Extract.
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