MISCELLANEOUS.

ARE YOU PLAYING IN HARD LUCK?

Then change your suit—do it now while we are selling them HANDSOME BLACK CHEVIOT SUITS at

$10!

There's no tailor in 'Frisco that can beat 'em, either in fit or workmanship. The coats have patch-pockets (which is the latest fad). The pants have braid on the side seams. They are the same suits that our competitors are asking eighteen and some twenty dollars for. We'll sell 'em TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at

$10.

"QUINCY HALL,"
527
Montgomery Street, Corner Clay,
Right Next Door to the "Morning Call" Office.

ALONG THE RAIL.

Contracts Let for the Electric Line to Baden.

Amos Burr, the Traveling Passenger Agent of the Vanderbilt lines, will leave for Australia to-day for the purpose of securing some of the trade from the antipodes for the big system he represents. His instructions are to work up the Australian trade, independent of any other line. At present the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road has a monopoly of the trade from that country, but the Vanderbilt lines intend to secure a slice of the profitable patronage.

Contracts have been let for the construction of fourteen miles of the track of the San Francisco and San Mateo Railway, an electric road to run from this city to the Baden stock-yards. California material will be used exclusively. The rails are being turned out as rapidly as possible at the Pacific Rolling Mills, and it is proposed to spare no expense in the construction of the line.

E. C. Woodruff, Vice-President of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and a number of other Eastern railway officials arrived in a private car from Los Angeles yesterday. It had been arranged for the party to spend several weeks in this vicinity, but owing to the sickness of one member the car started on the return trip last evening.

The Southern Pacific Company will soon equip 20,000 freight cars with automatic couplings, to replace the old style of iron drawheads, with link and pin attachments. There are many advantages connected with the new style of couplings.

A general clean-up is being made by Southern Pacific workmen at the Oakland pier and West Oakland yards. A force of men is white-washing fences along the pier, while others are clearing away dirt and rubbish that has been accumulating there for many months.

The North Pacific Coast Railroad Company will change its time schedule on Sunday, when it is proposed to run extra boats to connect with trains for Mill Valley, San Rafael, Point Reyes and other towns along the line.

There has recently been an unusually heavy demand for accommodations on the through car, which leaves this city daily, and makes the trip to Chicago over the Union Pacific and Northwestern lines in three days and nineteen hours.

The California and Nevada Railroad which began running trains on Wednesday, has established an agency in this city at the Atlantic and Pacific ticket office, 650 Market street. Ticket Agent McCarthy is the local representative of the new road.

W. H. Snedaker, General Agent of the Rio Grande Western, has returned from a trip to Los Angeles.

CANNERY COMBINE.

Only the Cash Lacking to Complete the New Deal.

The canning combination is formed, that is the agent of the capitalists has accepted the terms of the various canners, and the deal will be completed as soon as the money is paid over to the owners, and these affix their signatures to the agreements.

The sale has been carried out on the terms first proposed, namely, that the cannery-owners received two-thirds of their valuation in cash and the remaining third in stock of the combination. The delay in the deal has been due to the standing out of A. Lusk & Co., who agreed to the terms only as late as the meeting of Tuesday last.

The combination will, on the completion of the deal, control two-thirds of the entire canning interests of the State. The most important canneries which are outside the combination are: The King-Morse Canning Company, the San Jose Fruit Canning Company, the Sacramento Packing and Drying Company, the Capitol Packing Company, Hunt Bros. of Santa Rosa and the Southern California Packing Company.

Incorporated.

The Hearst Gold and Silver Mining Company filed articles of incorporation yesterday. The company was organized for the purpose of mining gold and silver in Storey County, Nevada. The capital stock of the company amounts to $10,000,000, which has been subscribed by C. B. Holmes, George Searls, L. Osborn, Samuel Dixon and Herman Zadig, all of this city, who are named as Directors.

LIGNITE COAL.

Strikes in the Mines May Cause a Scarcity.

The receipts of coal at this port for the past few weeks have been very large and the price has consequently declined, to the great delight of the housekeeper and others interested. During last month the arrivals of coal here aggregated 116,980 tons, against 61,210 tons for the month of March, 1890, and 84,270 tons for March, 1889. All the different yards and bunkers here are filled with the commodity, and it is expected that prices will go down lower still. Something, however, that may check this downward tendency, is the fact that the men are on a strike in nearly all the coal mines in Oregon and Washington.

From telegraphic advices received from Marshfield, Oregon, it is learned that on Wednesday morning the Oregon Coal and Navigation Company, whose mines are located three miles from that place, reduced the wages of some of its employes, and the men went on strike. About 250 men were affected by the strike. At the office of the company here it was learned that no notice had been received of the strike except that contained in the newspapers. The company has lots of coal on hand both in the bunkers here and in those at Coos Bay. Its two steamers, the Arago and Arcata, are now laden at Coos Bay and are bar-bound there. When they succeed in getting out they will no doubt bring down full reports of the cause of the strike and how it is progressing.

MINERS ON STRIKE.

Telegrams were received yesterday at the office of the Oregon Improvement Company in this city, stating that a strike has occurred among the men employed in their Newcastle mine, which is situated about twenty miles east of Seattle. This will throw between 400 and 500 men out of work. The Franklin mine, owned by the company, in the same neighborhood has not been worked since last September, the men having gone on strike on account of some of their demands not being acceded to. The miners recently struck, too, at the Gilman mine, in the same locality. The mine is owned by the Seattle Coal and Iron Company.

These strikes threaten to cut off the entire supply of lignite coals, which are the cheaper grades furnished to this market for domestic and steam use, as all that kind of coal comes from the mines mentioned, excepting a little that is shipped here from the Cedar River mine.

In conversation with a CALL reporter yesterday a gentleman who is interested in the mines up north said: "The cause of these difficulties seem to be the demands of the miners' organization as to the management of the labor and the properties, the rate of wages and the hours of working.

FURTHER DEMANDS.

"The mine-owners have conceded some points sooner than have any trouble and now the miners have demanded other things, made peremptory requests, which the mine-owners refused, hence the strike. The men want to control the mine themselves and dictate what bosses shall be employed and so forth and practically run it as if it were their own property. The strike at the Gilman mine commenced two weeks since and it seems to be a stubborn fight, with no immediate prospect of either side yielding."

A number of coal-dealers were seen yesterday and some of them said that if the difficulties at the Seattle and Coos Bay mines continue for a long period it will have a tendency to stiffen the market rates of coal, just as the strikes in the Wellington and Australian mines of last summer made high rates in the fall. These troubles in the north will tend to check the downward course of rates that have recently prevailed in foreign grades, with which the market was temporarily overstocked.

One prominent dealer on East street said that he did not think the local market would be at all affected by the strikes as the receipts from there would not average more than 10,000 or 12,000 tons per month, and there was any amount of coal here now and on the way to supply the deficiency.

Her Stock Did Not Realize.

Mary Meyers was arrested yesterday by Officer Wollweber on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Sarah Gould, who charges her with embezzlement, alleging that she has advanced her $150 for Gould & Curry stock, from which she has realized nothing and for which Mrs. Meyers will not render an accounting.

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN

Easter Service Cannot Ignore the Place of Woman in Church.

Mrs. Rolfe of Nevada Replies to Newspaper Criticism—What Constitutes an Ideal Wife—The Female Mind.

There is no reason to fear that the more public station of woman—the physician's office, the preacher's pulpit, the service on school committees or in professorships, and all the rest—is destined to mar her nature or destroy her charm. An instinct no more pervasive than this, a charm that goes no deeper, can hardly be worth preserving. Admit that in the intervening period, while she still has to fight for free development, there may sometimes be traces of the combat, there is yet every reason to believe that when this period is past a woman may take whatever sphere she can win, and may yet retain all the sweetest and most subtle attributes that constitute her a woman. *Higginson.*

EASTER DAY.

Some Thoughts About the Devotion of Women First and Last.

Editor Woman's Column, Morning Call: The appropriate celebration of Easter in the city churches has been in every sense a most edifying spectacle. That most ancient festival, commemorating the exodus when the Hebrew women rolled their unleavened bread in the kneading-troughs and borrowed from their heathen neighbors to facilitate their flight, as well as the resurrection day of creation's Lord, has for ages been the occasion of most devout observance. The long line of sermonizers have successively sounded the glory of their risen Lord, and awarded high praise to woman as "the last at the cross and first at the tomb." There is always a thought of how lonesome she must have been there, and a terrible reflection as to what the condition of this world might be if she had not had the courage to be there, for the sad fact remains that nobody else was brave or devoted enough to get there. If she had not accepted the commission, "Go tell my disciples," how would the world have found out that we have an Easter to celebrate? These considerations are so obtrusive that an Easter service cannot ignore the place of woman in the church.

At the close of an eloquent sermon, after a rich and beautiful service, bringing all the associations of the past into grand harmony with the thought and life of the present, the officiating clergyman, in announcing the parish meeting for the election of officers for the year, said that many inquiries had been made as to the eligibility of women at these meetings. He took great pleasure in saying (he must have, for his resonant tones and peculiarly clear enunciation filled the church and gave pleasure to a thousand ears) that all the women of the congregation were welcome, in fact, were cordially invited, and all the male pew-holders were entitled to vote.

That was edifying, indeed. Probably the Marys of the congregation will "go tell" the male pew-holders when it is time for that meeting, but it is doubtful if there will be any but voters there.

All churches in the same denomination are not bound by the same usage. A test case was made in the diocese of Pennsylvania a few years ago, and women declared eligible to the office of vestrymen. The women, however, declined to serve on the ground that it would be giving men another chance to shirk.

April 2, 1891. D. S.

MRS. ROLFE.

Her Reply to a Criticism in the Nevada City Transcript.

The following is taken from a recent issue of the Nevada Evening Herald:

Grant me the privilege of criticising the heading of an article which appeared in the Transcript of Saturday, copied from the San Francisco CALL, and entitled, "A Vision." The Transcript also has a local charging me with being the author of the "vision," which I think gives me the right to this criticism. The heading reads: "A Fair Nevadanese Who Yearns to Vote." The editor of the Transcript has expressed a great deal in that short heading.

First, he has expressed an opinion, which he has not been guilty of within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Second, he expresses ridicule of women suffrage. If the able editor had kept himself informed on the subject he would know that the age of ridicule is passed on that subject, and that now their greatest opposition is from the cultured and egotistical.

Third, if women had the ballot and could appoint postmasters, that heading would never have been written. A courteous one, at least, would have taken its place.

Yes, I want the franchise. I was converted by Anna Dickinson to the belief that everyone, without regard to sex, who has the same natural gifts, should have the right to use them when they themselves are concerned. I have endeavored to carry out that principle in my family and in my intercourse with my neighbors. It is nothing more than the teaching of the golden rule. Because others differ from me, I do not believe I have the right to speak of them disrespectfully.

On second thought it has occurred to me that the editor meant to be funny, and if he will tell where the laugh comes in I will excuse his slur on woman suffrage. MRS. ROLFE.

AN IDEAL WIFE OUTLINED.

She Must Be Constant, Industrious and Economical as Well as Literary.

The Philadelphia Item has recently published a number of contributions on the subject "An Ideal Wife." One of the writers gives his views on the subject in the following words:

I would define an "Ideal Helpmate" to be one possessing, in a large degree, the following virtues: An affectionate disposition, so that she may the more easily acquire and retain the affection of her husband and children; purity, so that, being above reproach, she may of necessity be sincerely respected. Constancy, in order that she may be proof against the lavishments and allurements of more wealthy though perhaps less worthy, suitors than her spouse; not fickle nor an object of dread to her husband when absent, or a likely subject for the divorce court. Industry, so that her brain be not a "devil's workshop," but rather a source from which spring infinite happiness, comfort and profit to herself and family. Cheerfulness, so that the every-day petty cares and worries shall not clog the wheel of domestic happiness nor mar the wife's proficiency in the newspapers. The company has lots of coal on hand both in the bunkers here and in those at Coos Bay. Its two steamers, the Arago and Arcata, are now laden at Coos Bay and are bar-bound there. When they succeed in getting out they will no doubt bring down full reports of the cause of the strike and how it is progressing.

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mage spends most of her time. It is "her private den." All the mail that is left at the house for Dr. Talmade is taken into this room and is opened by her. It is not an unusual thing for the postman to deliver between one and two hundred letters a day, all of which will pass through Mrs. Talmage's hands. Business letters are answered by her, and all letters that may be of an unpleasant or annoying personal nature are destroyed. Dr. Talmage never sees them.

A day in Mrs. Talmage's home would be a revelation to those who believe that the life of a public man's wife is a succession of pleasures, dotted here with a pretty compliment and there with some token of honor. While many people are yawning and preparing to break their night's rest Mrs. Talmage is already up opening the first mail. Breakfast is promptly at 8 o'clock. Then the family separate and the wife begins to receive callers, which alone is a task. It is a well-known saying among the neighbors that "the Talmage bell is never still." All kinds of people must be seen, innumerable appointments made and kept, the pastoral work of the largest church in America must be looked after, the details of a score or more missionary, church, literary societies with which Mrs. Talmage or her husband is connected have their demands, and in addition to all these are the household cares of a large house and a family of growing children. All the appointments of the Talmage home in Brooklyn reflect the woman who presides over it. Gaudiness in furniture or decorations is absent, and instead one sees a harmony of good taste on every hand. Mrs. Talmage is an excellent housekeeper, and her home shows it.

A Brilliant Woman.

Miss Jane Meade Welch, who has attained such brilliant success in New York as a lecturer on American history, is a writer of much force, grace and originality, says the New York Times. She is entitled to the distinction of being the first woman who acquired celebrity as a newspaper writer in Buffalo. A few years ago, after overcoming a strong feeling of timidity, she consented to try to edit a column of society news in the Buffalo Courier. Her first batch of manuscript was addressed personally to her friend, the lamented David Gray, who was the editor-in-chief of that newspaper. He, without consulting Miss Welch, attached the nom de plume "Nemo" to her "copy." The first publication created a sensation. Never before had society news been handled so intelligently, so accurately and so cleverly in a Buffalo paper. "Who is Nemo?" was on everybody's tongue, but so carefully was the secret of authorship preserved that for two years that eager question remained unanswered. Finally, when Miss Welch became one of the regular editorial writers for the Courier the riddle was solved and everybody in society wondered that he had not guessed it before.

Sabra Carter's Gifts.

Some remarkable gifts are made to the town of Wilmington by one of its residents, Miss Sabra Carter. Fifty shares of financial stock are presented, with the provision that she is to enjoy the income during her life. At her death the income is to be used to provide settees along the highways, on which travelers may rest; to paint the houses of such as apply, provided the applicants keep no dogs and use neither liquor nor tobacco; to purchase new books for the library; to provide free lectures; to keep the Carter family burying lot in order; to renovate the marbles in the cemetery; to plant trees by the wayside. These gifts have been in Miss Carter's will for twenty years, but she thinks now it is better to have them carried out at once. Miss Carter's principal business has been in seeds, but she has not worked lately.—Boston Herald.

Husband and Wife.

Mrs. W. W. Taylor of "Cliff Cottage Stock Farm," near Loveland, Colo., is joint proprietor with her husband of a high-bred herd of registered Jersey cattle, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. They make specialties besides of fine poultry and Scotch collie dogs. They also keep sheep and supply the markets far and near with early spring lambs. Their business cards read, "Z. and W. W. Taylor." It is hardly necessary to add that Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are firm believers in equal rights and "practice what they preach."

Vassar Graduates.

Think of it, ye who deride higher education as dangerous to the femininity of woman: Vassar graduates marry more frequently than their less cultivated sisters and not one of them has yet appeared in a divorce court! So, if absence of scandal means morality, higher education stands upon a high plane. Idleness begets mischief in both men and women. Make women earnest and reasonable and they will be the last to wreck their own or any other family.—Kate Field's Washington.

An Active Woman.

Mrs. Farron of Boston, Lincolnshire, England, is a Poor Law Guardian and wife of a county councilor. She is also a woman with a remarkable capacity for business. Knowing nothing of printing, she nevertheless bought all the machinery required for doing the printing called for by the increasing needs of her husband's mustard factory, and within one month had mastered the whole business of printing the gay-colored labels and case-covers, the bill-heads and notices, etc., for the entire concern.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN

Correspondence of Interest to the General Public.

In Everybody's Column THE CALL will publish short letters from correspondents on topics of interest to the general public. The matter in these communications will represent only the views of the writers.

Poisoning Dogs.

Editor Morning Call: I observe in THE CALL of this morning the statement that a woman and her son had been arrested in Berkeley for dog-poisoning. The indulgence of this pastime is likely to prove costly to a person in East Oakland whose identity is considerably more than suspected. Within the past week several valuable dogs have been poisoned for no other reason, so far as ascertained, than the gratification of a malignant spirit. The poisoned dogs, in most cases, belonged to well-known citizens, who at any time, had they been informed, would have kept their dogs from annoying any one. The dog-poisoner took especial care to remove the collars and city license tags from the dead animals, and a clew has been found which will be carefully followed up until the poisoner—of whose sex there is not much doubt—will have a chance to test the quality of the law made and provided for such cases.

East Oakland, April 2, 1891. W.

'Twas a Big Snake.

Editor Morning Call: In a morning paper the other day, a correspondent asked that paper this question: "How long was the largest snake ever killed or seen?" The answer was: "The largest of living serpents is said to have reached the length of forty feet." Now let the present writer go back to the ancient history of Rome, during the "first Punic war," which ended U. C. 513, after having lasted twenty-four years. In the commencement of the war, Regulus, the great Roman General, was sent over to Carthage with 40,000 soldiers. When Regulus had arrived at the River Bagrada, of Africa, near Utica, he saw a snake lying in the grass near the river. With his sword, Regulus made an attack upon the snake and killed it. The soldiers all gathered around the body of the serpent and measured it. By actual measurement the snake was found to be 120 feet long, and when the soldiers returned to Rome they all took an oath that the serpent was 120 feet long.

J. M. F.

A FREAK OF NATURE.

A Colt That Was Born With Four Legs and Twenty Feet.

The most remarkable story of the season comes from Tia Juana and from a perfectly reputable source. A short time ago, says the San Diego Union, a freak of nature, which might have proven a fortune to the owner if properly cared for or preserved, was born on the ranch of Francisco Arguello. A colt was foaled in all respects like an ordinary foal except that instead of having the ordinary number of feet, four, this curious departure had twenty—five perfectly formed and well-developed hoofs on each leg. Its numerous feet interfered with its locomotion and prevented it securing proper nourishment, so that it lived but a short time, and when dead its body was left in the open field and afterwards devoured by wild animals.

Vineyard and Land Company.

The Lone Pine Vineyard and Land Company, formed to purchase and sell land, grow fruit and manufacture wine, filed articles of incorporation yesterday. The amount of the company's capital stock is $60,000, subscribed by M. H. Weed, B. J. Hoffacker, P. J. Gruenhagen, W. S. Davis, of this city, and Frank Harold of Fruitvale.

No better opportunities were ever offered to the public to secure choice residence property than at the auction sale Saturday, April 4, 1891, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the grounds, corner of Fourteenth and Center streets, Oakland. Only 20 per cent cash
William J. Dingee, Auctioneer.

O'CONNOR GUILTLESS.

Dismissal of the Charge of Battery Against Him.

He Only Enforced Proper Discipline in Chester Kinsman's Case, But Did Not Cause the Bruises.

Police Judge Rix's court-room was crowded yesterday afternoon with many interested in the hearing of the battery charge preferred against Joseph O'Connor, principal of the Valencia-street Grammar School, by Chester Kinsman, one of the pupils of the school, who was disciplined with a rattan by O'Connor.

A great many lady school-teachers and the numerous relatives of the boy were present and showed the greatest interest in the proceedings. G. W. Tyler of Sharon trial fame represented the prosecution and Eugene N. Deuprey the defense.

The first witness was Chester Kinsman, a sharp-witted, chubby-looking boy of about 12 years of age. After exhibiting his injuries to the court, he testified that he had been severely whipped by O'Connor for not performing certain extra school tasks imposed on him for playing truant. His arm, back, thighs and legs had been badly bruised by O'Connor's whipping him. On cross-examination he said that his mother whipped him on the day before O'Connor beat him.

School Director Decker was next examined and handed to Judge Rix the rattan which O'Connor used, and also a little broken 5-cent child's whip, which Mrs. Kinsman at the School Department investigation testified she had used on her son the day before O'Connor had disciplined him.

RATTAN AND WHIP EXHIBITED.

The boy then took the stand again and identified the rattan as the one O'Connor had beaten him with, and the whip as that used by his mother. Resuming he said that he crawled under the bed when she tried to strike him with the whip. She missed him nine times out of ten as he dodged from side to side, but she did not hurt him at all as the whip was too light. His mother beat him, or tried to, because he would not go to school. His mother never beat him with a strap with a buckle on it. O'Connor had disciplined him before; the last time in February. His mother thanked O'Connor for whipping him, and said it served him right. His mother did not see O'Connor's marks before she went to see him about the whipping.

Mrs. Emma Kinsman, the mother of the boy, next testified that when she struck her son with the whip she could not possibly have caused the injuries. When she saw O'Connor she did not know how badly her son had been beaten. O'Connor said the bruises on his face were caused by his striking the rattan up with his hands when the discipline was given. When she examined the boy's body she found him in a fearful condition. There were large, red, ugly marks all over him, on the arms, back, thighs and legs. On cross-examination Mrs. Kinsman said she did not thank O'Connor for beating Chester. She told him never to beat him again. O'Connor said he would not. Nor did she say that the boy had deserved the whipping. She did thank O'Connor for his courtesy during her interview with him.

Miss Belle Searles described the injuries of Chester in graphic terms. They were very bad. She never saw such bruises before. Had bathed Chester and put him to bed soon after the whipping.

THE ACCUSED TESTIFIES.

Joseph O'Connor, the defendant, next took the stand and testified that on a previous occasion when Chester had played truant Mrs. Kinsman told him that she had stripped him and beaten him with a strap. On the day in question he had disciplined Chester for insubordination. He shook him by the collar for yelling and making a disturbance. He struck him from six or five times across the shoulders with the rattan, and also three times on each hand with it. After the whipping the boy did not complain of any injury. It was impossible for the blows he had given Chester to cause the marks on his body. When Mrs. Kinsman called on him about the whipping, she thanked him for giving it to Chester. He was certain he had not made the marks on the boy.

On cross-examination he admitted that if the injuries had been inflicted by him with the rattan it was a cruel and unusual punishment.

Drs. Fiske and Clinton testified that the marks on the boy could not have been caused by a rattan.

The case was then submitted, and Judge Rix ordered the charge dismissed, it being his opinion that O'Connor had not inflicted more punishment than the boy deserved, nor had he caused the injuries which he had sustained.

The Court's decision was received with great applause by O'Connor's friends, the lady school-teachers congratulating him most warmly on the result of the case.

HOW JING'S TRIAL.

"Little Pete" Appears in Court Ready to Show Cause.

Thomas Bashford was again put upon the stand yesterday morning when the trial of How Jing was resumed, but added nothing new to the case. He still maintained that he could remember nothing of his former testimony sufficiently well to swear to it now.

William Higgins, the next witness called, testified substantially the same as before, that he saw Jing shoot Chu Wy, and then run into a Jackson-street doorway.

"Little Pete," who according to Bashford's testimony on Wednesday has been attempting to bribe or influence the witnesses in this case in the effort to secure Jing's conviction, was in court yesterday, attended by his attorney, John J. Coffey, and signified his readiness to respond to the order to show cause. He has not yet been arrested, and will not be unless upon the hearing of the order it is found that he is guilty of the charge against him.

He Was Told to Jump.

The California-street Railroad Company is the defendant in an action commenced in the Superior Court yesterday by Kate Manahan, guardian of William Manahan, an eleven-year-old boy, who was seriously injured by jumping from one of the company's cars on February 17th. According to the complaint of his guardian the boy asked the conductor to stop the car when it reached his destination; but he, instead of stopping the car, told the child to jump. The lad jumped, as directed, and sustained serious injury, for which judgment for $10,000 damages is asked.

Miller White Sued for Damages.

Edward Spillane, a boy employed in Franklin T. White's planing-mill, has sued White for $5000 damages for permanent injuries received by falling through an insecure floor in the mill. Spillane's right leg was broken in two places, and the accident occurred on March 4th.

Common Property Destroyed.

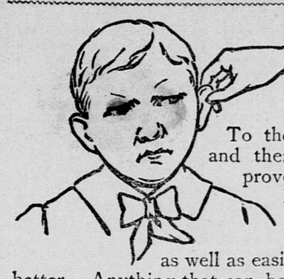
William Mangan, the owner of the house and lot at the corner of Grove and Webster streets, has brought suit for $500 damages against his neighbor, John Bohn, for destroying, without his knowledge or consent, a sewer that was common property.

THE BEST protection against sudden changes in the weather is to purify the blood with AYER'S Sarsaparilla It vitalizes and enriches the life-current, and makes the weak strong. Has Cured Others will cure you.

fe23 1y FrMoWe

PACIFIC BUSINESS College, 320 POST ST. Life Scholarship, $75. SEND FOR CIRCULARS jel1 eod.

MISCELLANEOUS.



Give Ear

To the plain facts about *Pearline*, and then give *Pearline* a chance to prove them, by giving it a fair trial. Nothing else will give the same result. It washes safely, as well as surely; it cleans carefully, as well as easily. It is as cheap as soap and better. Anything that can be washed, can be washed best with *Pearline*. It lightens labor and does lightning work. As nearly as we can figure, about eight millions of women use it. Do you? You will sooner or later.

Don't Listen

To peddlers or unscrupulous grocers who offer imitations of Pearline, and say, "it is just as good as," or "the same as" Pearline. IT'S FALSE.—Pearline has no equal and is never peddled.

237 JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE CHINESE Copyright

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.

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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 sent (sealed) for 10c.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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The life of the average street-car employe is not always a happy one. They are exposed to all changes of the weather and naturally contract ills that others can avoid. E. W. Peabody is employed by the Market-street Cable Company and boarded at the American Exchange Hotel, Sansome street. He is a single man, and before coming to Frisco lived in Seattle. He was a victim of Bright's disease of the kidneys—a most dreaded complaint. For twelve months he suffered intense agony, and then, on the advice of friends, went under treatment at the Cosmopolitan Dispensary, where he was permanently cured.

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

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THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY—Ocean Division—and PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch from Spear-street Wharf, at 10 A. M., for the above ports one of their A1 iron steamships, viz:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—April 1, 13, 25, May 7, 19, 31.

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Steamship "COLIMA," Friday, April 3, 1891, at 12 noon, taking passengers and freight direct for Mazatlan, Acapulco, Ocos, Champerico, San Jose de Guatemala, Acajutla, La Libertad, Corinto, Punta Arenas and Panama.

FOR HONGKONG VIA YOKOHAMA.

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....Tuesday, April 14, 1891, at 3 PM

CHINA.....Thursday, May 7, 1891, at 3 PM

CITY OF PEKING.....Tuesday, June 2d, 1891, at 3 PM

Round trip tickets to Yokohama and return at reduced rates.

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

Branch office—202 Front street.

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de15 tf GEORGE H. RICE, Traffic Manager.

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WILL LEAVE THE COMPANY'S Wharf, foot of Folsom street,

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LA CHAMPAGNE, Traub.....Saturday, April 4th, 1 P. M.

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LA NORMANDIE, De Kersabiec.....Saturday, April 18th, 1 P.