LABOR'S GREAT DAY.

A Procession That Was Most Imposing.

SIX THOUSAND WORKERS IN LINE.

Some of the Novel and Very Striking Features.

SPEECHES AT WOODWARD'S GARDENS.

A Fine Literary Entertainment in the Afternoon and a Ball in the Evening—A Successful Affair.

THUS SAITH THE UNION WORKER.

An extended history being almost an absolute requisite for holidays, the calendar of the United States shows few enough days of national observance.

One, however, has been recently inaugurated that honors the nation by being honored—Labor day.

A holiday is usually dedicated to the memory of a bygone event or person.

Labor day is a memory of a conquered past, a celebration of present rewards, and a prayer for future brighter hopes.

Labor days have been instituted by the trades unions, and most appropriately, for to them are mainly due the reforms and changed industrial conditions which Labor day commemorates.

In olden days, when on the public streets, the workers wore the insignias of their crafts as tokens of menial servitude.

Yesterday our streets were thronged with workers as proudly displaying their craft emblems as ever knight wore lady's token.

For the wageworker of to-day is a man, as God intended men—more intelligent, independent, free, and in many instances better fed, clothed and housed, than were the petty kings and princelings of a few centuries ago.

In the achievement and maintenance of these bettered conditions of life, the trades and labor unions stand as a prime factor.

Hardly more than a century ago the workers of Europe were scarcely less than chattel slaves.

They were the property of their employers. They toiled from dawn to dark for a scanty pittance, while fines, imprison-

W. McArthur, Grand Marshal.

ment and physical torture were the answers to a demand for any amelioration of their servitude.

With the organization of guilds, or trades unions, this condition disappeared.

Many of the evils, however, remained, and the unions had their mission yet to fulfill.

How successful have been their efforts the present industrial conditions best show.

The task has not been an easy one.

Popular prejudice and powerful enmity were encountered and overcome, until to-day the thinkers and statesmen of the world acknowledge that trades unions are a necessity and beneficial feature of the competitive system.

Its numerous opportunities for self-employment and great natural resources have served to keep free the annals of America from any record of oppressed workers, as viewed in the light of those of Europe.

But things are changing.

The country is rapidly populizing, the free and cheap lands are being occupied, and the ranks of the wageworkers are becoming crowded.

We are learning the meaning of "dull times."

But I am neither a pessimist nor an alarmist. I do not believe the country is retrograding nor headed for perdition.

Civilization has brought new benefits and new evils, and we must adapt ourselves to the changed conditions.

The strikes and labor disturbances we occasionally hear of are not signs of anarchy. I consider them rather the birth throes of the coming improved industrial system.

What will this system be, and how inaugurated?

Well, many advocates of new theories are abroad in the land, but I dare not say which one or combination of several will best serve.

Personally, I hope for some system of profit-sharing. This is free from the objections while it offers many of the alleged benefits of socialism.

The principal cause of strikes is the workman's conviction that he is deprived of a just share of the profits of his toil. Profit-sharing would remove this disturbing element.

I do not intend to imply that the employer should yield any part of the control of his business. He still remains employer, acting only in conjunction with his employes in determining a just distribution of the profits.

I am not going into any extended discussion of my pet theory—time and space forbid. But in the solution of the labor question, trade and labor unions will prove as necessary as they have proved in the past.

Civilization will work its destiny—a bright one, in whose calendar Labor day, I trust, will be hailed and honored no less by employer than employe. M. McGLYNN.

1001 Powell street, San Francisco.

THUS SAITH THE CAPITALIST.

Labor day in its broad and true sense should be hailed by all the people as a day celebrating the freedom, durability and wisdom of a government and happy condition of affairs that recognizes in its broadest sense the individual liberty of every man to earn his bread in whatever way he can by honest labor untrammeled by any conditions controlled by man.

Great changes have taken place in the conditions of the human family during the last fifty years and none more marked than the freedom of the laboring man from the petty exactions of corporate or other powers.

The rapid transmission of news by the telegraph and telephone and the cheap transportation available everywhere enable a man seeking work to find the market where the greatest demand exists with comparatively little expense or loss of time.

Consequently there does not exist to-day in the United States a condition of affairs which permits of any association or employer compelling men to work under conditions which are not acceptable or agreeable to them.

Labor day in San Francisco is a demonstration of men who do not represent the American principle of individual liberty, but consists of men who are members of trades unions, federated together and directed by chiefs of this federation, whose chief object is to restrict the avenues of labor and is designed to prevent labor from obtaining employment, except under certain conditions enforced by the arbitrary laws of trades unions.

These unions have for their object in consolidation the strengthening of their organization to such an extent as to be able to prevent any man from working at any trade or occupation unless he belongs to their organization.

They deny the right of a man to obtain employment unless he has so surrendered his individual liberty as to comply with their rules.

They arrogate to themselves the power to defeat any free employment of worthy men needing work, unless they first subscribe to their union rules.

Hence arises a condition of affairs exactly opposite to that which is understood to be guaranteed by the constitution of the United States; and in order to more effectively carry out this part of the proposition they use the cowardly boycott, force, brutally employed in its various shapes, and arrogate to themselves the right to determine who shall work, what they shall be paid, how much work they shall do and whom they shall work for—ignoring entirely the law of supply and demand.

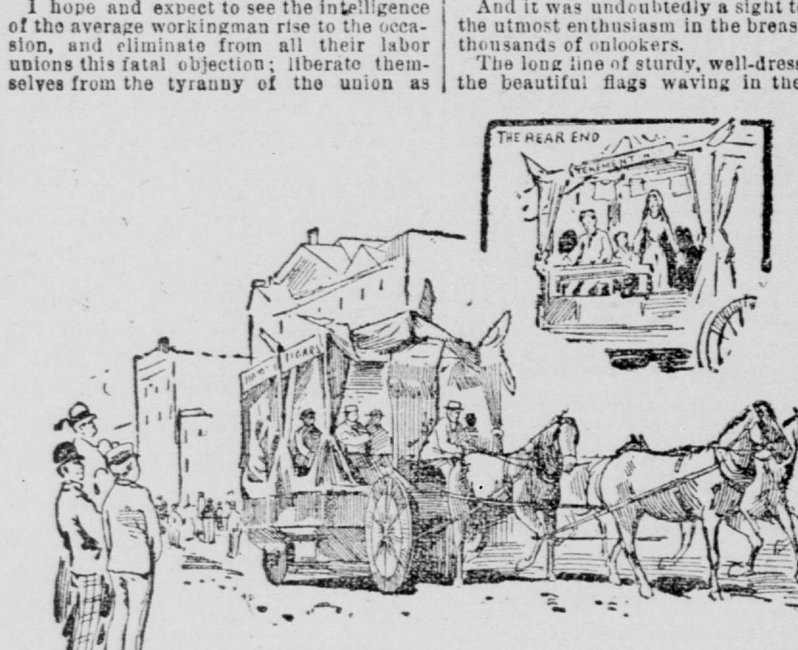
No fair-minded or reasonable person objects to an organization of men for their betterment socially, morally, intellectually or physically; but I want to enter my earnest, conscientious and positive protest against the system of trades unions at present prevailing, forbidding a man to work at any occupation unless he is a member of the trades unions.

The War of the Revolution was fought for eight years on the principle "No taxation without representation," and that individuals might be free. The civil war was fought upon the same principles. It was fought to extirpate slavery and give to the individual the right of the utmost freedom of his own movements, and making him the sole judge of his family's and his own wants and necessities, and in recognition of the principle that all labor should be paid a fair wage.

Trades unionism has ignored these vital principles, and I say here that one of two things will eventually take place, either that the trades unions will overthrow the Government, or the Government will overthrow that part of them which seeks to absolutely control the individual. Than trades unionism there is no greater despotism—no blacker form of anarchy.

Labor day, as it is observed in San Francisco, is a procession of the unions—not a procession of the workingmen of all classes, without regard to unionism, but simply those who have subscribed to the doctrine that no man has a right to earn a living unless in accordance with the arbitrary dictates of the labor unions.

I hope and expect to see the intelligence of the average workingman rise to the occasion, and eliminate from all their labor unions this fatal objection; liberate themselves from the tyranny of the union as



UNION CIGAR-MAKERS' FLOAT.

thoroughly and effectually as they have hitherto liberated themselves from the slavery that existed around them. It is with this hope that I look forward to the solution of this question, having full faith in the ultimate good sense of the Anglo-Saxon, that he will stop before he destroys a condition of affairs which, whether it be perfect or not, is the best that exists on the face of the earth at present, and which has enabled the working men of America to be the best paid, the best fed, the best clothed and the best housed people in the land.

The unwritten law of the working classes has by common consent set apart May the 1st of each year as a Labor day. The setting apart of September 5 as another holiday on the same subject is, in my judgment, unnecessary and a tax on honest labor without any recompense.

Statistics show that about one-sixth of the working classes are members of trades unions. This one-sixth claims the right to dictate to the other five-sixths, and use Labor-day demonstrations as a means to that end.

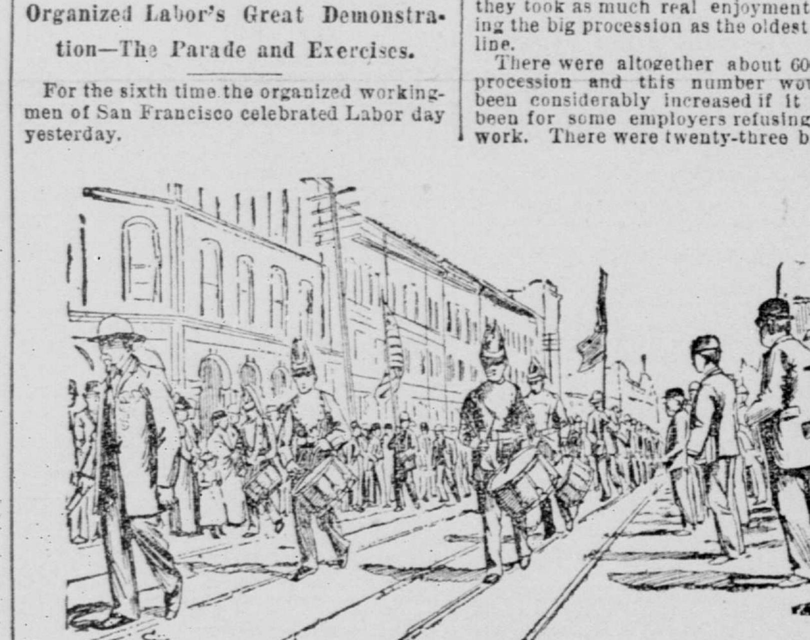
The true alleviation of the conditions of the working man will be done under the banner of peace, in harmony with employers, and without the tyrannical features of trades unions and the walking delegate—a consummation devoutly wished for by all lovers of liberty and progress.

IRVING M. SCOTT.
Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

THEIR DAY OF DAYS.

Organized Labor's Great Demonstration—The Parade and Exercises.

For the sixth time the organized workingmen of San Francisco celebrated Labor day yesterday.



DRUMMER BOYS IN THE PARADE.

It was the first time the day had ever been made a legal holiday.

For several reasons the celebration this year was of more importance than those held formerly, and the extra care which those in charge of the affair took to make it a grand success showed that they realized that fact.

There were not as many men in the line of the parade as turned out last year, but what the procession lacked in numbers it amply made up in display.

The floats, uniforms and music surpassed all previous efforts made in this city on a similar occasion, and altogether the parade was more striking than that of any former Labor day.

In Woodward's Gardens there seemed to be a livelier crowd assembled than that of last year's Labor day.

The oration delivered by Andrew Furuseth, which is given in full, explains the reason why all these extra efforts were made.

The labor leaders demonstrated beyond any doubt that trades unionism is still largely and strongly represented in this city.

A STRIKING SPECTACLE.

One of the Finest Parades Ever Seen in San Francisco.

One of the grandest and most imposing

THE NEWSBOYS IN THE PROCESSION.
(From an Instantaneous Photograph.)

pageants ever seen on the streets of San Francisco was that of yesterday.

It was Labor day, and the unions that participated helped right royally to make the celebration a signal success.

Not the slightest hitch occurred to mar the general imposing effect of the parade.

Everything went on like clock work, thanks to the admirable tact and management of Grand Marshal W. McArthur and his large staff of efficient aids.

It was a celebration worthy of the noble cause of honest labor.

Marching side by side were men of all ages, their step and mein betokening the conscious pride they felt in the dignity of their cause.

As early as 8:30 o'clock A. M. the beat of drums and the strains of music could be heard on the principal streets. The unions were marching to their rendezvous.

The first division formed on Drumm street, the second on Main street, the third on Davis street, the fourth on Beale street, the fifth on Front street, the sixth on Fremont street, the seventh on Battery street, and the eighth on First street.

Grand Marshal McArthur, accompanied by the chief of his staff, Alfred Fuhrman, and his chief aids, C. M. Jones and W. F. Lloyd, made their appearance about 9:30 o'clock at Cogswell's fountain, corner of California, Market and Drumm streets, where his staff of thirty-six aids, all prominent members of the various unions, had assembled.

The grand marshal wore a red, white and blue sash, gauntlets and gold stars, the chief aid a yellow sash and the other aids a blue sash.

The aids were kept galloping to and from the divisions for some minutes and at 10:15 o'clock the order to move was given and the march began, each division swinging into line as the rear of the preceding division passed it.

The route was up Market to Montgomery, to Sutter, to Kearny, to Market, to Van Ness avenue, countermarching on Van Ness avenue to Market, thence to Valencia and Fourteenth streets, where, after being reviewed by the grand marshal, the procession was disbanded.

All along the route the streets were lined with thousands of spectators, who cheered the processionists indiscriminately.

And it was undoubtedly a sight to inspire the utmost enthusiasm in the breasts of the thousands of onlookers.

The long line of sturdy, well-dressed men, the beautiful flags waving in the breeze, the handsome banners borne at the head of each union, the magnificent floats and the gaily caparisoned steeds formed a picture to charm the eye and elevate the mind.

The members of the Sailors' Union looked neat and attractive in their uniform, and as they appeared in the van of the parade it gave zest to what might follow.

On they came, division after division, each having a float or other striking feature to keep up the enthusiasm.

Valentine Frankenbach, the oldest brewery workman in America, seated in a carriage covered with garlands, was a target for inquiring eyes.

The Typographical Union, as usual, turned out in strong force. THE CALL Chapel, with each man carrying a brilliant colored sunshade, was by no means the least attractive and popular feature of the parade.

The flag borne aloft at the head of the Plasterers' Union was greatly admired. It was said to have cost $150. This union claims to be the oldest on the Pacific Coast.

Seated in a carriage at the rear were William Simpson, H. Ferguson and P. Corcoran, old members of the union, who were the pioneers of the eight-hour movement.

Each of the journeyman plumbers and gasfitters carried a light bamboo cane, while the metal-roofers waved aloft a small flag with the stars and stripes.

Marching proudly at the head of the furniture-workers was President E. P. Burman, who has the honor of being the first labor candidate for Congress, being the nominee for the Fourth District.

Just ahead of the furniture-workers the newsboys trod along, and it is safe to say they took as much real enjoyment in joining the big procession as the oldest union in line.

There were altogether about 6000 in the procession and this number would have been considerably increased if it had not been for some employers refusing to stop work. There were twenty-three bands and there was accordingly no lack of music. The procession took about an hour to pass a given point.

The cable-cars were stopped from 10 o'clock to the close of the procession, which prevented any confusion from that source. It is needless to say that the floats were greatly admired, as they deserved to be. The allegorical float representing Justice was a thing of beauty. The costumes of the young girls were charming and it was generally remarked that prettier girls could not have been found anywhere. The musicians' float was also capitally designed, and the men and maidens excellently costumed.

The trade floats showed considerable ingenuity and skill in their get-up. The cigar-makers' float was evidently designed to point a moral and adorn a tale. The contrast between union and slave labor could not have been more forcibly depicted.

The dining-room and kitchen represented on the cooks' and waiters' float was also a fine conception.

The unions that went to the trouble and expense of providing floats are entitled to the greatest praise, not only for doing so but for the admirable skill displayed in the arrangement of the various designs.

The order of the programme was as follows:

First Regiment field music, twenty pieces.

Advance guard from the Sailors' Union, Captain R. Sangberg and twenty-four men.

Grand Marshal W. McArthur and staff.

Carriage with T. A. Egan, president of the day, and Andrew Furuseth of the Sailors' Union, the orator of the day.

Sullivan's band, twelve pieces.

Council of the Federated Trades, eighty strong.

Allegorical float representing the blind goddess Justice (Miss Graney) holding the scales, while an octopus had one of its tentacles drawing down the scales toward it. On the background was a Pinkerton detective, rifle in hand, and in front and at the sides several young girls with shields representative of the various trades.

First division — Marshal A. Holfman; Blum's band, eighteen pieces; United Brewery Workmen's Union, 200 strong; Valentine Frankenbach, the oldest brewery workman in America, in a carriage; Brewery Workmen's float representing a brewery in full operation, with King Gambrinus in the background; F. Gaeschhir's band, sixteen pieces; Journeymen Coopers' Union, Marshal Pete Anderson, 300 strong.

Second division—Marshal, John Homrichausen; assistant advance guard from the Sailors' Union, Captain Kendall and ten men; Borgel's band; Journeymen Bakers' Union, 200 strong; Sailors' Union, in uniform, Company A, Captain John Hansen and 100 men; Company B, Captain Oscar Bolen, and 150 men.

Third division—Marshal, C. H. Johnson; band; Typographical Union No. 21, 315 strong, with lady typesetters and officers in carriages; float of the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, with men and maidens in appropriate costumes representing the different nations and the High Priest of Music (H. Newman); band; Ironmolders' Union No. 164, Colin Murphy marshal, 250 strong.

Fourth division—Marshal, J. B. McCanty: Blum's band; Horseshoers' Union, 160 strong; float of the Horseshoers' Union representing three men at work; Upholsterers' Union, Marshal W. J. Nodder, 100 strong; Eureka band; Tanners' and Curriers' Union, Marshal J. W. Kelly, 300 strong; band; Harnessmakers' Union No. 927, Marshal George Marshall, 100 strong; band; Boot and Shoe Makers' White Labor League, Marshal J. C. O'Hara, 80 strong.

Fifth division—Marshal, George W. Van Gulpen; Park band; Cigar-makers' Union No. 228, 325 strong; float of the Cigar-makers' Union, representing a union-house factory and a tenement-house factory, a practical illustration of the difference between union labor and slave labor; float of the Cooks' and Waiters' Union, the front showing two cooks at work and the rear a party seated at table with a waiter in attendance; Sailors' Union, E. Meitzsch marshal, 350 strong.

Sixth division—Marshal, A. Cummings; band; Building Trades Council, 75 strong; band of the First Regiment; Plasterers' Union, T. Calven marshal, 150 strong; carriage containing William Simpson, H. Ferguson, P. Corcoran, the pioneers of the eight-hour movement; band; Journeymen Plumbers' and Gasfitters' Union, J. F. Byrnes marshal, 350 strong; Stonecutters' Union, D. Donald marshal, fifty strong; Tilesetters' Union, E. S. Lowry marshal, 70 strong.

Seventh division—Marshal, George Beatty; band; Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Nos. 304 and 483, 275 strong; Stair-builders' Union, John Bola marshal, 85 strong; Metal-roofers' Union, T. Carroll marshal, 100 strong; Galvanized-iron Cornice-workers' Union, 40 strong; First Regiment drum band; Painters' and Decorators' Union No. 140, 270 strong; Paperhangers' Union, E. Tamplin marshal, 50 strong.

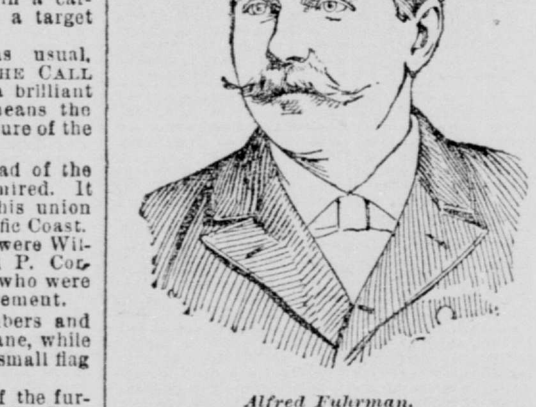
Eighth division—Marshal, J. D. Condon; small drum band; Newsboys' Union, R. Barnard marshal, 200 strong; Walcott's band; Carpenters' Union No. 22, W. J. Atkinson marshal, 300 strong; band; Furniture-workers' Union, E. P. Burman marshal, 300 strong.

SPEECH AND SONG.

The Literary Exercises in Woodward's Gardens in the Afternoon.

The joyful observance of Labor day was continued in the afternoon at Woodward's Gardens.

A performance, with an oration, was given



Alfred Fuhrman.

in the pavilion, and it was followed by a promenade concert in the music hall.

It was a happy throng that attended. It had for the time cast aside the cares of daily life. It had come to be pleased with what was offered for its entertainment. It was pleased.

The entertainment was one intended for the masses. It does not take much to please joyful and thankful men, women and children—happy family parties—who were together on this day to assert by their presence their belief in a grand principle.

The curtain rose to the last notes of the overture to Rossini's "Barber of Seville" and presented to view a group of Grand Marshal W. McArthur, President of the Day Thomas A. Egan and Orator of the Day Andrew Furuseth.

Behind them were marshals of the unions in the parade and wearing their regalia.

The greater part of the spectators now crowded about the stage and the small boy even took possession of the wings.

But it was a happy reunion of a grand family and such departures from the order of things were winked at.

Mr. McArthur said a few words in opening the exercises.

The 5th of September, he said, is of more significance than an open, empty show.

Its observation represents in the mind of all tradesmen and friends of labor that they are in favor of the great principle that the creator of all should rule the world. The 5th of September is another milestone on their road to victory.

The celebration is not to stamp with approval the present system, but to bring to view the system of the future—that every one shall share in the wealth which he produces.

The alteration of the present system will be brought about by constitutional means, and that every one may enjoy the fruits of his own labor he enjoined upon one and all the importance of casting his ballot in November where it will do the most good and not for the man who despises the workingman, and who when through with him has no more use for him.

President of the Day Egan, having been introduced, returned thanks for the distinction of having been chosen to that office for the first legalized holiday of the laborer, and congratulated the unions upon the showing of the strength of labor.

Andrew Furuseth of the Sailors' Union was greeted with cheers as the orator of the day. He said:

"One year more has passed, and again we are here celebrating Labor day—this year, thanks to the Governor, a legal holiday; thus giving to all, or nearly all, an opportunity to celebrate.

"Celebrating—yes, there is no doubt of that; even the employers must acknowledge that we are alive enough to celebrate—what? Is it a dying spasm or a sign of renewed life?

"In Europe it is the 1st of May; here it is the first Monday in September.

"This setting apart of one day in the year to the celebration of labor seems to be practically co-extensive with Christianity. Its observance is most complete where western civilization has reached its highest development, and it must therefore have a deeper meaning than the simple showing of strength on the streets and the merry-making during the night. Where there is a labor movement there is also a labor day.

"The best and most pure-minded writers on the labor movement have maintained that it is an effort to apply the decalogue and the Sermon on the Mount, the basis of Christianity, to the daily life of the people.

"When Christ taught us to pray 'Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven,' he gave to humanity a mandate to abolish injustice; and when in the same prayer he taught us to call God our father, thus insisting upon the equality and brotherhood of man, he gave us a standard by which we are able to recognize injustice when we see it.

"In answer to this prayer, which has been lisped by children unconscious of its meaning, which has been chanted in the churches and in hours of misery, yet of hope, which has been wrung from the aching heart of suffering humanity, while tears mixed with blood streamed down its face—in answer to this prayer we have the labor question.

"As it has succeeded in abolishing chattel-slavery so it will some day abolish wage-slavery. As it has abolished official imperialism, even at the expense of beheading a king, so it will abolish private imperialism by such means as shall be found necessary when the time comes.

"As the labor movement means ultimate justice, so Labor day is not the celebration of what was, nor what is, but of what is to be.

"It is a day set apart to look at the road we have traveled, and to consider what progress has been made toward the fulfillment of 'Thy will be done.'

"Is there anything in the history of last year, so full of battles, aye of lost battles, from which the weary worker may take comfort and hope?

"Some of you who are here simply for the pleasure you can gather, may think it preposterous in me when I answer, yes, more than in any other year preceding this last one.

"And yet, this is true, true because it is not in prosperity and victory that great ideas grow. The tree of life grows more rapidly when watered with tears, and man's moral nature gains its greatest and sweetest strength in hours of adversity.

"The most exalted ideas of liberty are born in prison.

"Defeats are necessary to drive the worker to-day, like the Hebrews of old, from their idols back to the realities and verities of things.

"If it was not for the knowledge which we gain from our antagonists and the absolute necessity forced upon labor by the employer, each one would ride his own hobby, satisfied in his own conceit, while the world was on fire around him.

"Hence, from every defeat this movement arises stronger, purer and broader.

"As each one in his turn feels the lash, he is forced to think how it may be abolished, and while he learns to question the justice of its use, he is also learning to measure the strength of the arm that is using it.

"As he loses faith in the justice of its use he loses fear of the user, and from this position to the abolishing of the lash, or the laming or extinction of the user of it, is but one step.

"Which of the two things shall happen will depend largely upon him who uses it at present.

"If he has the good sense to surrender the 'by the grace of God' maxim upon which he acts at present, then, like the limited monarch, he will keep a position which has its value, and the world will not lose what is actually valuable in the past by a forcible entry into the future.

"We consider that the employer at present is using just the same language at Louis XIV did when he tells his complaining and supplicating employe that he intends to run his own business in his own way.

"Louis XIV said, 'I am the State.'

"The prospect for a peaceful solution seems distant. Mr. Davis of the Employers' Association in his yearly report tells us that the opinion of the community has been changed.

"So it has and with a vengeance. The occurrences in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, New York and Idaho prove that. But alas, they prove more. They prove that men are losing respect for the laws and faith in the Government.

"In order to make the assurance that this is a rich man's government good, the troops were at once called out to keep peace.

"It is proper that they be called upon to do so, but when a private is strung up by the thumbs for sympathizing with the workers, while the colonel is fined for abusing them, the worker is liable to think that the troops are there, not to keep peace, but to keep him quiet, hence he learns to question the utility of paying for the board and lodging for such purposes, and the troops learn to question their orders and ponder upon their position.

"As to our condition here, let me say that it has in it the prospect of strife, and if the workers are not taught the necessity of closer, better and stronger organization through this present condition, then it has in it also the promise of absolute defeat.

"Justly so, because the present organizations will thereby prove their inability to bring themselves into correspondence with the environments. They must therefor die like all who have life must do, when they fail to comply with the essential conditions of their life.

"Should we, however, as there is to be hoped, through the present learn to further combine, to annihilate self and to allow our own absorbtion in the whole, then we have the greatest right of rejoicing, because the organization of the employers is in the direct line of evolution and must be hailed with joy as real evidence of progress.

"Mr. Davis is patting himself and his colleagues on the back reviewing their progress.

"He is right. But let him beware of overestimating their strength.

"Let him remember that neither the employers' organization nor any other one is or can be singly capable of settling the labor question.

"To do this will take the best brains and purest hearts of the whole people, guided by such light as can be thrown upon the condition by honest and truthful investigations into the conditions at present existing.

"But in order that such investigations shall have some value they must not be stopped by request when they are on the point of developing important data by which the legislators may be guided.

"To you who are working for wages let me in conclusion say that if you will not be forced down to the condition of the cooly, Indian or Chinese you must forget your petty individual grievances and organize in such a way as to be able to force a respectful hearing and consideration of your united grievances.

"While you are doing this you must support with all your might the fight at present going on."

Josie Gassman, a pretty little woman in red, then sang "Beware" in a very pleasing manner, and for an encore, "La Paloma."

A sailor's hornpipe, danced in costume by Alice Condon, a pretty tot of 6, captivated the spectators, and especially the contingent from the Sailors' Union. She was called out to dance the cachuca and was rewarded with a big bouquet.

Meyer Cohen, a barytone, sang "The Anchor," the sentiments of which caught the sailors, and for a recall he gave another sentimental solo, "Love and Duty."

The song and dance, "Wont You Come Out and Play?" by Josie Gassman and Kitty McKenzie, who appeared for the same in abbreviated and gauze dresses of blue, was vociferously received, and to satisfy the general demand they gave an exhibition of "wing dancing."

Walter J. Talbot then gave, in character make-up, the well-known recitation, "The Vagabond." It was well given and as well received.

Little Irene Delaney in turn captivated the good-humored throng with her specialties in dancing, received several encores and was fairly laden down with the floral offerings showered at her feet. She was cuteness itself and nimbly danced herself into the good graces of every one.

M. H. Gilder of the Cigar-makers' Union gave an exhibition with Indian clubs, swinging them to waltz time.

Chris Lynton followed him, and sang several popular tenor melodies.

Miss Kittie McKenzie appeared again in the graceful Spanish dance, and to appease the spectators gave what was an imitation of the skirt dance, with an exhibition of high kicking.

The recitation, "Guilty or not guilty," by A. W. Watson, and the always-popular skirt dance by Little Alice Condon concluded the entertainment.

Thereafter the orchestra, composed of union musicians, gave a promenade concert in the music hall, and the entire gardens being at the disposal of guests every one followed his or her bent to seek further enjoyment during the remainder of the afternoon.

A FEDERAL CALM.

The Postoffice Force on Duty, but Others Enjoy a Holiday.

Labor day in and around the Federal buildings was observed with punctilious regard for Governor Markham's proclamation.

The Federal officers like a State holiday as well as anybody else, and all the departments, except those connected with the postal service, were kept closed during the day.

The Internal Revenue Collector's office, the Marshal's office and the offices of the various courts did not open. The two assistant United States attorneys, Witter and Shurtleff, remained at their desks most of the afternoon dispatching business that had accumulated.

The gentlemen connected with the Geodetic Survey office and the local Marine Board also took advantage of the prevailing quiet to dispose of a lot of unfinished business.

The full clerical force at the Postoffice were on duty, but owing to the general suspension of business in the lower part of the city the clerks at the various windows had very little to do. The Custom-house opened at 10 o'clock, but nobody appearing to transact any business Collector Phelps dismissed the whole force a few minutes later and all the clerks rushed out to enjoy their holiday.

THE DAY IN OAKLAND.

A Big Parade and Very Interesting Exercises.

The largest and most imposing labor parade ever seen in Oakland was that of yesterday. There were more than 3000 men in line, every trades union in the county being present.

Each union had floats, and these particularly commanded admiration, as they were all shown in competition for prizes. The bricklayers were awarded the first prize of $25, the carpenters the second, of $15, and the longshoremen the third, of $10.

After the parade there was a large gathering at the literary exercises held in Shell Mound Park.

The speaker of the day was James Andrew, who delivered an oration upon "The New Trades Unions."

The prize essay, for which a gold medal was awarded, upon "The Labor Movement" was then read by the authoress, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson. John Gelder of the Cigar-makers' Union next spoke upon "Unity of Labor the Protection of Home Industries." Everything during the day moved off most harmoniously. Thousands of people made it a holiday and thronged the streets to see the pageant.

THE GRAND BALL.

A Fitting Close to the Great Annual Celebration.

The annual celebration was fittingly terminated by a grand ball in the evening.

There was an immense number of couples on the floor and dancing was a thing of considerable difficulty, but all took the crowding in good part and seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves.

It was not till 10 minutes to 9 that the floor manager, C. H. Johnson of Typographical Union, led off the grand march, in which about 300 couples participated.

Then the dancing was continued and kept up with spirit till an early hour this morning. There were twenty-one dances, with three extras.

The music was grand. It was furnished by a select band of twelve pieces from the Musicians' Union, under the direction of Thomas Gilman, president of the union.

The committee of arrangements was composed of Henry Kretlow, chairman; J. K. Mills, secretary; James H. Roxburgh, assistant secretary; J. D. Condon, A. Fuhrman, C. H. Johnson, J. D. Leary, J. F. Burns, W. McArthur, T. A. Egan, Charles Lewis, B. W. Sullivan, J. J. Guilfoyle, W. J. Atkinson, Aug. Wissing and Felix McDonald.

Executive committee—Henry Kretlow, C. H. Johnson, Alfred Fuhrman, W. J. Atkinson and John D. Condon.

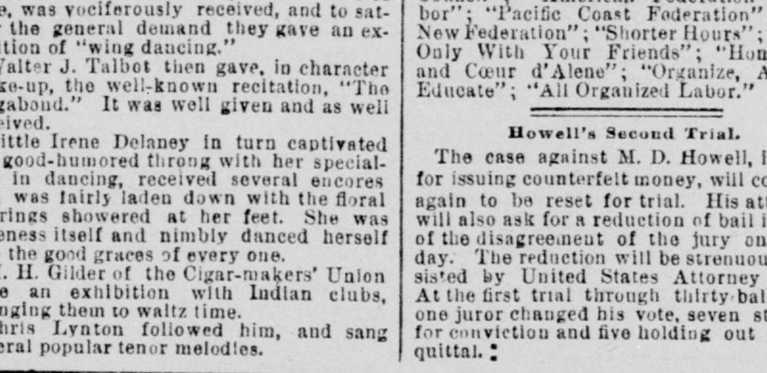
Reception committee—W. J. Atkinson (chairman), W. H. Harris, C. Stader.

Floor manager, C. H. Johnson; assistant floor managers, J. T. Gomo and Ed Snyder.

The programme was a work of art. After the names of several of the dances the following was printed as the music: "To Labor's Holiday"; "Council of Federated Trades"; "Building Trades Council"; "American Federation of Labor"; "Pacific Coast Federation"; "The New Federation"; "Shorter Hours"; "Trade Only With Your Friends"; "Homestead and Cœur d'Alene"; "Organize, Agitate, Educate"; "All Organized Labor."

Howell's Second Trial.

The case against M. D. Howell, indicted for issuing counterfeit money, will come up again to be reset for trial. His attorneys will also ask for a reduction of bail in view of the disagreement of the jury on Saturday. The reduction will be strenuously resisted by United States Attorney Garter. At the first trial through thirty ballots not one juror changed his vote, seven standing for conviction and five holding out for acquittal.



THE DRESS IS FINISHED, SO AM I."

A gorgeous costume flashed beneath the brilliant lights of a ball-room; "a queen of society is radiant to-night."

The nervous hands of a weak woman have toiled day and night, the weary frame and aching head have known no rest—for "the dress **must be** finished in time."

To that queen of society and her dressmaker we would say a word. One, through **hot-house culture**, luxury, and excitement, and the other, through the **toil of necessity**, may some day find their ailments a common cause. The Vegetable Compound will enable both to meet the demands of society.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is the only **Positive Cure and Legitimate Remedy** for the peculiar weaknesses and ailments of women.

It cures the worst forms of Female Complaints, that Bearing-down Feeling, Weak Back, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, Inflammation, Ovarian Troubles, and all Organic Diseases of the Uterus or Womb, and is invaluable to the Change of Life. Dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus at an early stage, and checks any tendency to Cancerous Humor. Subdues Faintness, Excitability, Nervous Prostration, Exhaustion, and strengthens and tones the Stomach. Cures Headache, General Debility, Indigestion, etc., and invigorates the whole system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex, **the Compound has no rival.**

All Druggists sell it as a **standard article**, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of **$1.00**. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

An Illustrated book, entitled "Guide to Health and Etiquette," by Lydia E. Pinkham, is of great value to ladies. We will present a copy to any one addressing us with two 2-cent stamps.

CONRAD! CONRAD! CONRAD!

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC

While it is true I have been chosen the President of the Louisana State Lottery Company, vice M. A. DAUPHIN, deceased, I still retain the Presidency of the Gulf Coast Ice and Manufacturing Company, so all proposals for supplies, machinery, etc., as well as all other business communications should be addressed to me here as heretofore.

PAUL CONRAD,
Lock Box 1358. New Orleans, La.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES
Have been for nearly half a century the popular remedy, (superior to all others), with Physicians in Europe and America, for prompt and complete cure of long standing or recent cases of derangement of the Urinary Organs. The Best and Cheapest.
ALL Druggists sell them for 75c. per bottle of 64 capsules. CLIN & CO., PARIS.
je30 Tu tf eow

MISCELLANEOUS.

The analysis of **Manitou Table Water** BY Prof. ELWYN WALLER, Ph.D., Analytical Chemist, New York City, found it to contain

Sodium Chloride	2.093
Potassium Sulphate	1.336
Sodium Sulphate	1.268
Sodium Carbonate	5.083
Lithium Carbonate	.089
Calcium Carbonate	8.635
Magnesium Carbonate	2.085
Iron Oxide	.003
Alumina	.009
Silica	.312
	21.813

It contains free carbonic acid gas.

The developed spring of Manitou is controlled by The Manitou Mineral Water Co.

The purity and virtue of these remarkable springs have long been known, but it is only within the last few years that efforts have been made to supply the waters to the people in a commercial way, and the success of the business since then has been truly wonderful, the demand having grown to such proportions as to require the constant employment of a large force of men to bottle and ship the goods.

These waters are bottled JUST AS THEY FLOW FROM THE EARTH AND SOLD IN BOTTLES ONLY. EVERY BOTTLE is put UP AT THE SPRING, therefore our customers can be assured that what they receive is the PURE MINERAL SPRING WATER.

Packed in convenient forms for dealer and consumer. The Trade supplied by

CALIFORNIA BOTTLING COMP'Y, General Agents, 1407 to 1417 Eddy Street, San Francisco. Circulars Sent on Application. je30 13w TuTu

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON A laxative refreshing, fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take, for CONSTIPATION, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles and headache arising from them. E. GRILLON, 33 Rue des Archives, Paris. Sold by all Druggists. jy22TuFr 3m

STEAMERS FOR STOCKTON

LEAVE WASHINGTON-ST. WHARF DAILY, except Sunday, at 5 P. M. Steamer J. D. Peters—Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer Mary Garratt—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. CALIFORNIA NAVIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY. jy10 tf

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

THROUGH LINE TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA. Steamers will sail at NOON on the 5th, 15th and 25th of each month calling at various ports of Mexico and Central America.

Through line sailings—September 5th, SS. San Jose; September 15th, SS. San Juan; September 26th, SS. City of New York.

WAY LINE TO MEXICAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS AND PANAMA. STEAMER SAILS AT NOON 18TH OF EACH MONTH, calling at Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Port Angel, Salina Cruz, Tonala, San Benito, Ocos, Champerico, San Jose de Guatemala, Acajutla, La Libertad, La Union, Amapala, Corinto, San Juan del Sur and Punta Arenas.

Way line sailing—September 19th, at 12 o'clock noon, SS. City of Panama.

When the regular sailing date falls on Sunday, steamers will be dispatched the following Monday.

JAPAN AND CHINA LINE FOR YOKOHAMA AND HONG-KONG. Connecting at Yokohama with steamers for Shanghai, and at Hong-Kong for East Indias, Straits, etc.:

City of Peking..........Saturday, Sept. 17, at 3 P. M.
China (via Honolulu)..Tuesday, Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.
Peru..........Saturday, October 15, at 3 P. M.
City of Rio de Janeiro..Saturday, Nov. 5, at 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. Branch Office—202 Front street. ALEXANDER CENTER, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

DISPATCH STEAMERS FROM SAN Francisco for ports in Alaska 9 A. M. September and October 6, 21.

For British Columbia and Puget Sound ports, August 27, Sept. and Oct. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26.

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

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

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

For ports in Mexico, first of each month.

Ticket Office—Palace Hotel, 4 New Montgomery st. GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, 1 tf 10 Market st., San Francisco.

FOR PORTLAND & ASTORIA, OREGON.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM—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—August 21, September 2, 14, 26.
COLUMBIA—August 17, 29, September 10, 22.
OREGON—August 13, 25, September 6, 18, 30.

Connecting via Portland with the Union Pacific and other diverging lines for all points in Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Dakota, Utah, Wyoming, Yellowstone Park and all points east and south and to Europe.

Fare to Portland—Cabin, $16; steerage, $8; round trip, cabin, $30.

Ticket offices—1 Montgomery street and Palace Hotel, 4 New Montgomery street.

Freight office, 200 California street.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Supt. Ocean Line. 1tf 10 Market street, San Francisco.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE SPLENDID 3000-TON STEAMERS of this line, carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, sail from Folsom-st. Wharf as under:

FOR HONOLULU, AUCKLAND AND SYDNEY DIRECT.

SS. MONOWAI, FRIDAY, September 16, at 2 P. M.

FOR HONOLULU ONLY.

SS. AUSTRALIA, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 2 P. M.

For freight and passage apply at office, 327 Market street. J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., 26 tf General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
French Line to Havre.

COMPANY'S PIER (NEW), 42 NORTH River, foot of Morton st. Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the channel in a small boat.

LA CHAMPAGNE, Capt. Boyer..........Saturday, Sept. 17th, 4:00 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Capt. Collier..........Saturday, Sept. 24th, 5:00 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Capt. Frangeul..........Saturday, Oct. 1st, 10:00 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli..........Saturday, Oct. 8th, 4:30 A. M.

For further particulars apply to A. FORGET, Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green, New York. J. F. FUGAZI & CO., Agents, 5 Montgomery ave., San Francisco. Branch office, 19 Montgomery street.

P. S.—All steamers of this line will make the service between Cherbourg and New York instead of Havre, commencing on Saturday, until further notice. au31 tf

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

STEAMERS LEAVE ASPINWALL fortnightly for the West Indies and Southampton, calling en route at Cherbourg, France, and Plymouth to land passengers.

Through Bills of Lading, in connection with the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., issued for freight and treasure to direct ports in England and Germany.

Through tickets from San Francisco to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton. First-class, $195; third class, $97 50. For further particulars apply to tf PARROTT & CO., Agents, 306 California st.

WHITE STAR LINE.

United States and Royal Mail Steamers BETWEEN New York, Queenstown & Liverpool, SAILING EVERY WEEK.

CABIN $60 AND UPWARD, ACCORDING to steamer and accommodations selected; second cabin, $35; Majestic and Teutonic, $40 and $45. Steerage tickets from England, Ireland, Scotland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, through to San Francisco at lowest rates. Tickets, sailing dates and cabin plans may be procured from W. H. AVERY, Pacific Mail Dock, or at the General Office of the Company, 613 Market st., under Grand Hotel. G. W. FLETCHER, ap26 TuWeFrSutf Gen. Agt. for Pacific Coast.

CUNARD LINE.

New York to Liverpool, via Queenstown, from Pier 40, North River.

FAST EXPRESS	MAIL SERVICE.
Umbria, Sept. 10, 8:00 AM	Umbria, Oct. 8, 7:00 AM
Aurania, Sept. 17, 2:00 PM	Aurania, Oct. 15, 1:00 PM
Etruria, Sept. 24, 7:30 AM	Etruria, Oct. 22, 6:00 AM
Servia, Oct. 1......Noon	Servia, Oct. 29, 11:00 AM

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green, New York. VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

Good accommodation can always be secured on application to WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., jy27 TuThSa Agents, San Francisco.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

SPREE, HAVEL, LAHN, TRAVE, SAALE, ALLER, EIDER, EMS, WERRA, FULDA, ELBE, KAISER WILHELM II.

New York, Southampton, Bremen. The fast express steamers of this company sail every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, landing passengers in Southampton in 7½ days or less from New York. These steamers are celebrated for their speed and the comfort afforded passengers.

ROBERT CAPELLE, Gen. Agent for Pacific Coast, 118 Montgomery st., under Occidental Hotel, San Francisco. ja7 ly ThTu

RAILROAD TRAVEL.

N. P. COAST R. R.

SUNDAY TIME TABLE —ON— "ADMISSION DAY!" EXTRA BOATS.

A sail across the Golden Gate and a visit to Sausalito FOR 25 CENTS.

The Giant Redwoods of California via Mill Valley, ONLY $1.25.

LARKSPUR, MILL VALLEY, CAMP TAYLOR, SAN RAFAEL, ROSS VALLEY, CAZADERO.

The Only Railroad to San Quentin.

Twelve trains each way. Quick time. The only beautiful country adjacent to San Francisco.

WILLIAM GRAVES, G. M. se2 8t

NORTH PACIFIC COAST RAILROAD. ....VIA.... SAUSALITO FERRY.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Sunday, August 7, 1892, and until further notice, boats and trains will run as follows:

From SAN FRANCISCO for SAUSALITO, ROSS VALLEY and SAN RAFAEL (week days)—7:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M.; 1:45, 3:25, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20 P. M. (Sundays)—8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:25, 6:45 P. M. Extra trips on Sunday for Sausalito at 11:00 A. M.; 7:45 P. M.

From SAN FRANCISCO for MILL VALLEY (week days)—7:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M.; 3:25, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20 P. M. (Sundays)—8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:25 P. M. Extra trip on Saturdays at 1:45 P. M.

From SAN FRANCISCO for FAIRFAX (week days)—7:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M. (Sundays)—8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.

From SAN RAFAEL for SAN FRANCISCO (week days—6:10, 6:45, 7:45, 9:15, 11:05 A. M.; 1:45, 3:30, 5:00 P. M. (Sundays)—8:00, 9:15, 11:00, 11:50 A. M.; 1:10, 2:25, 3:40, 5:15, 6:05, 7:00 P. M. Extra trip on Saturdays at 6:25 P. M. Fare 50 cents, round trip.

From FAIRFAX for SAN FRANCISCO (week days)—7:35 A. M.; 5:06 P. M. (Sundays)—3:37, 5:15, 6:00, 7:02 P. M. Fare 50 cents, round trip.

From MILL VALLEY for SAN FRANCISCO (week days)—6:25, 6:55, 7:55, 9:10, 11:10 A. M.; 3:35, 5:05 P. M. (Sundays)—8:05, 10:05, 11:20 A. M.; 1:20, 2:45, 4:00, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Fare, 40 cents, round trip.

From SAUSALITO for SAN FRANCISCO (week days)—6:45, 7:15, 8:15, 9:50, 11:45 A. M.; 2:25, 4:05, 5:45 P. M. (Sundays)—8:45, 10:29, 11:40 A. M.; 12:35, 1:40, 3:10, 4:25, 6:00, 6:50, 7:45 P. M. Extra trip on Saturdays at 7:00 P. M. Fare 25 cents, round trip.

Leave San Francisco.	Through Trains.	Arrive San Francisco.
7:30 A. M. Week days. 5:00 P. M. Week days. 8:00 Sundays.	Camp Taylor, Tocaloma, Point Reyes and way stations.	8:45 A. M. Week days. 6:15 P. M. Week days. 8:15 Sundays.
A. M. 7:30 Week days. 8:00 Sundays. 5:00 P. M. Satdys	Tomales, Howards, Duncan Mills, Cazadero and way stat'ns	8:45 A. M. Mndys. 6:15 P. M. Week days. 8:15 P. M. Sundys

Thirty-day Excursion—Round Trip, 25 per cent reduction.

Friday to Monday Excursion—Round-trip Tickets: Tocaloma and Point Reyes, $1 25; Tomales, $2 00; Howards, $2 50, Cazadero, $3 00.

Sunday Excursion—Round-trip Tickets: Point Reyes, $1 00; Tomales, $1 50; Howards, $2 00; Duncan Mills and Cazadero, $2 50.

THROUGH STAGE CONNECTIONS DAILY (Sunday excepted) at Cazadero with morning train from San Francisco to and from Stewarts Point, Gualala, Point Arena, Cuffeys Cove, Navarro, Mendocino City, Fort Bragg and all points on the North Coast.

WILLIAM GRAVES, General Manager. F. B. LATHAM, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt. General Offices, 14 Sansome Street.

SAN FRANCISCO AND N. P. RAILWAY.
"The Donahue Broad-Gauge Route."

COMMENCING SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1892, and until further notice, boats and trains will leave from and arrive at the San Francisco Passenger Depot, Market-street wharf, as follows:

From San Francisco for Point Tiburon, Belvedere and San Rafael.

WEEK DAYS—7:40, 9:20, 11:20 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30, 5:05, 6:20 P. M.
SUNDAYS—8:00, 9:30, 11:00 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:15 P. M.

From San Rafael for San Francisco.

WEEK DAYS—6:25, 7:55, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:05 P. M. SATURDAY ONLY—An extra trip at 6:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS—8:10, 9:40, 11:10 A. M.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:00, 6:25 P. M.

From Point Tiburon to San Francisco.

WEEK DAYS—6:50, 8:20, 9:55, 11:55 A. M.; 2:05, 4:05, 5:35 P. M. SATURDAYS ONLY—An extra trip at 6:55 P. M.
SUNDAYS—8:35, 10:05, 11:35 A. M.; 2:05, 4:05, 5:30, 6:50 P. M.

Leave San Francisco. Week Days.	Leave San Francisco. Sundays.	Destination.	Arrive San Francisco. Sundays.	Arrive San Francisco. Week Days.
7:40 AM 3:30 PM 5:05 PM	8:00 AM 9:30 AM 5:00 PM	Petaluma and Santa Rosa.	10:40 AM 6:05 PM 7:25 PM	8:50 AM 10:30 AM 6:10 PM
7:40 AM 3:30 PM	8:00 AM	Fulton, Windsor, Healdsburg, Litton Springs, Cloverdale and Way Stations.	7:25 PM	10:30 AM 6:10 PM
7:40 AM	8:00 AM	Hopland and Ukiah.	7:25 PM	6:10 PM
7:40 AM 3:30 PM	8:00 AM	Guerneville.	7:25 PM	10:30 AM 6:10 PM
7:40 AM 5:05 PM	8:00 AM 5:00 PM	Sonoma and Glen Ellen.	10:40 AM 6:05 PM	8:50 AM 6:10 PM
7:40 AM 3:30 PM	8:00 AM 5:00 PM	Sebastopol.	10:40 AM 6:05 PM	10:30 AM 6:10 PM

Stages connect at Santa Rosa for Mark West Springs; at Geyserville for Skaggs' Springs, Stewarts Point, Gualala and Point Arena; at Cloverdale for the Geysers; at Pieta for Highland Springs, Kelseyville, Soda Bay, Lakeport and Bartlett Springs; at Hopland for Lakeport and Bartlett Springs; at Ukiah for Vichy Springs, Saratoga Springs, Blue Lakes, Witter Springs, Upper Lake, Lakeport, Willitts, Cahto, Mendocino City, Fort Bragg, Westport, Usal, Hydesville and Eureka.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Saturdays to Mondays—To Petaluma, $1 50; to Santa Rosa, $2 25; to Healdsburg, $3 40; to Cloverdale, $4 50; to Hopland, $5 70; to Ukiah, $6 75; to Sebastopol, $2 70; to Guerneville, $3 75; to Sonoma, $1 50; to Glen Ellen, $1 80.

EXCURSION TICKETS, good for Sundays only, to Petaluma, $1; to Santa Rosa, $1 50; to Healdsburg, $2 25; to Cloverdale, $3; to Ukiah, $4 50; to Hopland, $3 80; to Sebastopol, $1 80; to Guerneville, $2 50; to Sonoma, $1; to Glen Ellen, $1 20.

H. C. WHITING, Gen. Manager. PETER J. McGLYNN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt.

Ticket offices at ferry, 36 Montgomery st. and 2 New Montgomery st.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
SANTA FE ROUTE.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT SAN FRANCISCO (Market-street Ferry):

LEAVE DAILY.	JULY 1, 1892.	ARRIVE DAILY.
5:30 P..	Fast Express via Mojave	8:45 A
9:00 A..	Atlantic Express via Los Angeles	8:45 P

Ticket Office—650 Market street, Chronicle Building, S. F. W. A. BISSELL, 18tf General Passenger Agent.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
(PACIFIC SYSTEM).
Trains Leave and are Due to Arrive at SAN FRANCISCO.

LEAVE	FROM JULY 25, 1892	ARRIVE
7:00A	Benicia, Rumsey, Sacramento	7:15P
7:30A	Haywards, Niles and San Jose	*12:15P
7:30A	Martinez, San Ramon, Calistoga and Santa Rosa	6:15P
8:00A	Sacramento & Redding, via Davis	7:15P
8:00A	First and Second class for Ogden and East, and first-class locally	9:45P
8:30A	Niles, San Jose, Stockton, Ione, Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Red Bluff	4:45P
9:00A	Sunset Route, Atlantic Express, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Deming, El Paso, New Orleans and East	8:45P
*9:00A	Stockton and Milton	*8:45P
12:00M	Haywards, Niles and Livermore	7:15P
*1:00P	Sacramento River Steamers	*9:00P
1:30P	Vallejo and Martinez	12:45P
3:00P	Haywards, Niles and San Jose	9:45A
4:00P	Martinez, San Ramon, Stockton, Lodi, Merced and Fresno	9:45A
4:00P	Vallejo, Calistoga, El Verano and Santa Rosa	9:45A
4:30P	Benicia, Esparto & Sacramento	10:45A
4:30P	Woodland and Oroville	10:45A
*4:30P	Niles and Livermore	*8:45A
5:30P	Los Angeles Express, Fresno, Bakersfield, Santa Barbara and Los Angeles	8:45A
5:30P	Santa Fe Route, Atlantic Express for Mojave and East	8:45A
6:00P	Haywards, Niles and San Jose	7:45A
......	Niles and San Jose	‡6:15P
*6:00P	Sunol and Livermore	......
6:00P	Ogden Route, Atlantic Express, Ogden and East	9:15A
‡7:00P	Vallejo	‡8:45P
7:00P	Shasta Route Express, Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Puget Sound and East	8:15A
	SANTA CRUZ DIVISION.	
‡7:45A	Sunday Excursion Train for Newark, San Jose, Los Gatos, Felton, Big Trees and Santa Cruz	‡8:05P
8:15A	Newark, Centerville, San Jose, Felton, Boulder Creek and Santa Cruz	6:20P
*2:15P	Centerville, San Jose, Almaden, Felton, Boulder Creek and Santa Cruz	*10:50A
4:45P	Centerville, San Jose, Los Gatos, Saturdays and Sundays to Santa Cruz	9:50A
	COAST DIVIS'N—Third and Townsend Sts.	
*7:00A	San Jose, Almaden and Way Stations	*2:38P
‡7:30A	Monterey and Santa Cruz Sunday Excursion	‡8:28P
8:15A	San Jose, Gilroy, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Santa Cruz, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Salinas, San Miguel, Paso Robles and Santa Margarita (San Luis Obispo) and Principal Way Stations	6:10P
‡9:30A	Sunday Excursion Train to Menlo Park and Way Stations	‡2:45P
10:37A	San Jose and Way Stations	5:03P
12:15P	Cemetery, Menlo Park and Way Stations	3:30P
*2:30P	San Jose, Tres Pinos, Santa Cruz, Salinas, Monterey, Pacific Grove and Principal Way Stations	*10:37A
*3:30P	San Jose, Gilroy and Principal Way Stations	*9:47A
*4:30P	Menlo Park and Way Stations	*8:06A
5:15P	San Jose and Way Stations	8:48A
6:30P	Menlo Park and Way Stations	6:35A
‡11:45P	Menlo Park and Principal Way Stations	‡7:30P

A for Morning. P for Afternoon. *Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays only. ‡Sundays only.

Weekly Call, $1 a Year