OUT FOR LEPERS.

Success of a Well-Armed Expedition.

HAWAII'S LATEST SENSATION

Minister Blount Throws Cold Water on the Fourth of July Celebration at Honolulu.

Correspondence of THE MORNING CALL.

HONOLULU, July 7.—Almost the sole topic of interest here, to the exclusion of politics, is the progress of the expedition to Kauai, for the purpose of killing or capturing the leper Koolau, who murdered Deputy Sheriff Stolz last week, and the cleaning out of the leper stronghold at Kalalau Valley. The first definite news of the expedition was received at 4:30 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th of July, when the steamer Waialeale returned to port rather unexpectedly. After leaving Honolulu the steamer made for Haualei, on the island of Kauai, where she dropped anchor. A party of the expedition immediately landed, and Marshal Larsen read a proclamation, declaring martial law.

Word was received from Sheriff Wilcox a few hours after that four men were guarding the outlet from the valley on the Waimea side to prevent any one of the lepers from escaping. Also that a guard of six men was stationed at the pass on the Haualei side of the valley. It was learned that about twenty natives—men, women and children—had left the valley, being afraid to remain there longer. They were at a place called Haena, and were detained there by native guards. Marshal Larsen at once boarded the steamer and sailed for that place. Several natives met the party on shore and conducted it to a wooden shed where some fifteen natives, mostly women and children, were assembled. Interpreter Wilcox explained the object of the visit, and when the natives understood its import they became quite friendly. One of them, named Pa, gave the Marshal some important information, to the effect that twelve lepers, including Koolau, who shot Stolz, were hiding in the mountains, and that five women and three children were with them. He also said that ex-Judge Kauai, under whose advice Stolz is supposed to have been murdered, was still living in his house in the valley, and that four lepers were waiting on the shore ready to surrender themselves.

After a short stay of the vessel Marshal Larsen ordered the vessel to steam for the mouth of the Kalalau Valley, where a landing was made.

In the morning men were detailed to search the houses of the natives near by, and in a neat cottage on the top of a hill close to the shore old Judge Kauai was found. The old fellow had heard of the landing of the expedition and had hidden himself under the bed. A loaded rifle poked under it by Officer Toussaint brought the old man out in quick order. This is the old leper who advised the others not to give up to the authorities, and this advice is presumed to have led to the shooting of Stolz. Three more lepers were found in a cave near the seashore, where they were waiting a chance to surrender themselves unknown to Koolau.

About dusk another native, named Wahinealoha, was brought into camp and placed under guard. In the morning Larsen had a talk with him, in which he consented to visit the gulch at the head of the valley, where the desperate lepers are supposed to be in hiding. He was told to inform them that martial law had been declared, and that they must surrender in forty-eight hours or be shot on sight. Dr. Cooper and Health Officer Reynolds examined thirty natives, and eight of them were found to be afflicted with leprosy—three men and five women.

About noon the native Wahinealoha came riding into camp, which had been christened "Camp Dole," and stated that he had seen the lepers, and that nine of them were willing to surrender; also, that five of the able-bodied ones had suddenly left the party and taken to the mountains.

Upon being told they would be well treated the lepers agreed to come down to the camp. In the meantime one of them had been sent in search of Koolau to see if he would surrender. He came back in a little while and reported that he had seen the murderer, who refused to stir from his hiding place.

The total number of lepers taken up to the time of the sailing of the steamer was seventeen, all of whom have been brought to Honolulu and placed in the leper receiving station at Kalihi. The steamer left her anchorage at 10 A. M. on July 3 with the lepers on board, nothing having happened during the previous night except that a party composed of C. B. Reynolds and Officers Helbus and Mitchell, with a leper guide, left camp at midnight with the avowed purpose of taking Koolau, dead or alive, when he issued from his hiding place at daybreak for food or water. The three were heavily armed, have provisions for three days and are determined men. Nothing had been heard of them when the steamer left. It is said there is a secret pass going up the Pali about three-quarters of a mile, known only to a few of the lepers and used very seldom on account of the danger incurred in going over it, and that Koolau intends to escape from the valley by this means, but it is hardly thought he will leave his wife and child.

The United States steamer Adams returned to port last Sunday after a ten days' cruise around the islands, but no orders have yet been issued for her to sail to Samoa. Her officers expect orders to that effect will be received by the Australia, due next Wednesday.

The libel suit of Claus Spreckels vs. Walter G. Smith, editor of the Star, came up before the Supreme Court in bank on Saturday last. It will be remembered that Smith's counsel, General Hartwell, put in a demurrer to the complaint, which was overruled by the lower court and an appeal taken. This is the question which was argued before the Supreme Court and taken under advisement. Should the court decide against Smith he will have to stand trial in the lower court on the merits of the case, otherwise he will go free.

The Fourth of July celebration passed off very fairly, all things considered, but it was nothing to what was expected. The backbone of the whole affair was broken when Minister Blount, after delaying until nearly the last minute, called a mass-meeting of citizens for the purpose of arranging a celebration and failed to put in an appearance at the very meeting he himself had called. From time immemorial, to the days of Merrill and Stevens, it has been customary for the United States Minister to take the lead in these celebrations, but beyond calling a meeting at which he was conspicuous by his absence Blount has done nothing. His remissness so exasperated a number of Americans that they positively refused to contribute to or have anything to do with this year's celebration. At the last moment he consented to act as president of the day, but for all that he said or did in that capacity a beer bottle would have answered equally as well. Indeed, the latter would have provoked more enthusiasm. One of the principal features of the celebrations here in former years has been the afternoon reception by the United States Minister, to which the local papers have always devoted half a column or more, generally giving a list of the principal callers. The only notice that Blount would hold a reception appeared in a three-line local in the Star of the 3d, while the other papers and the official programme contained no notice of it whatever. This is accounted for from the fact that his Excellency did not make up his mind to hold a reception until the afternoon of the 3d. Your correspondent has as yet failed to find any one who attended the so-called reception. The papers with one exception have said not a word about it, the exception being the royalist Bulletin, which merely mentioned the fact that a reception had been held. It may safely be said that Minister Blount's Fourth of July celebration was a total failure, while last year the American legation was crowded all the afternoon with those eager to shake hands with Minister Stevens and enjoy his hospitality.

Among other amusements provided for the Fourth of July was the seventeenth semi-annual meeting of the Hawaiian Rifle Association, which was one of the principal attractions of the day. Prominent among the marksmen were "Prince" Kalanianaole, the last lineal descendant of the Kamehamehas, and who is commonly known as Prince Cupid, and Tom Cummins, son of John Cummins, one of the ex-Queen's staunchest friends. Their appearance did not excite as much surprise as their rifles did. Both had brand new rifles of Japanese make and style, and the cartridges they used were of Japanese manufacture, the shells bearing Japanese characters on the bottom. Inquiry at the Custom-house developed the fact that no rifles or cartridges of Japanese manufacture have ever passed through that institution, and Marshal Hitchcock and the Government are now wondering where these two came from and how many more of the same kind the royalists have in their possession.

The conspiracy cases came to an end on Monday, July 3, when Judge Carter held Walker and Sinclair to answer to the Circuit Court and discharged Crick. While there was abundant evidence to show that Crick had been conspiring against the Provisional Government with a view to the restoration of the ex-Queen, the evidence did not connect him with the other defendants.

The Government is quietly awaiting some word from the United States which will give a definite idea of what Cleveland's intention is. President Dole said this morning that in case the United States refused to do anything England was the only available source for aid to which Hawaii would turn in case circumstances forced action. He hoped that the matter would be settled in September by Congress, which he had reason to believe would be called on September 1, 1893. A protectorate will be considered only as a last resort.

The advisory and executive councils held their regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon. Finance Minister Damon read the usual weekly statement, and, in addition, made a lengthy explanation, showing that in the event of annexation and the consequent loss of Postoffice and Custom-house receipts, the Government would still be more than self-supporting. He said the Postoffice receipts and expenditures so nearly balanced that the institution cut no figure in the calculation, while the loss of the Custom-house receipts over and above expenses would be more than made up from the increased tax receipts, based on the annual increase of the last five years.

While the members are very reticent as to what took place in executive session your correspondent is enabled to state that an important letter from Minister Thurston to the Government was read. In this letter the Washington minister strongly indorsed the course persistently advocated by the Star as the only true remedy for the present condition of affairs, viz.: the deportation of the ex-Queen. It is understood that this subject was seriously discussed in secret session and that some action in the matter will soon be taken. The Government is getting tired of looking after royalist plots and conspirators.

NO BOARDER, SHE.

Question of an Innkeeper's Liability.

Mrs. Magee May Recover the Value of Property Destroyed by the Del Monte Fire.

An important question relating to the liability of an innkeeper was decided by the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mrs. Jane W. Magee brought suit in the Superior Court against the Pacific Improvement Company to recover $1463, value of jewelry and clothing which were lost or destroyed by the burning of the Hotel del Monte on April 2, 1887. Mrs. Magee was staying at the hotel at the time. The claim was contested by the company on the grounds, firstly, that Mrs. Magee was a "boarder" rather than a "guest" at the hotel, and that therefore the company's liability as an innkeeper did not exist; and, secondly, that because innkeeping was not enumerated as one of the objects of the company's incorporation, its acts as an innkeeper were ultra vires and could not form the basis of any liability therefor.

The judgment of the Superior Court was in favor of the defendant company, the finding of the court upon the first issue being as follows: "That plaintiff at the time of the destruction of said house by fire was an inmate of said house, under special arrangement for board and lodging by the week for a permanent stay, and at the time of the fire had given no intimation to defendant of any intention to depart from said house, where she had been for about ten days."

Mrs. Magee appealed from this decision to the Supreme Court, which decided that the finding of the lower court was not sustained in the evidence. It was not shown that there had been any special contract between Mrs. Magee and the management of the hotel as to the terms upon which she was received; that she simply went into the office, asked for a room, registered and was assigned to the room; and, instead of there being any testimony in conflict with this statement, it was corroborated by testimony given on behalf of the defendant company by its clerk and manager.

As to the Pacific Improvement Company's acts and liabilities as an innkeeper, the Supreme Court decided that, having engaged in that occupation and assumed the liability of an innkeeper toward the plaintiff as its guest and received from her the consideration for such liability, the defendant company could not now repudiate its obligation upon the ground that under its corporate powers it was not authorized to engage in such occupation.

On these grounds, therefore, the Supreme Court reversed the decision of the court below and ordered a new trial.

The City Physician's Report.

The City Physician has filed his annual report for the year ended June 30 with the Board of Health. He recommends the removal of the Twenty-sixth Street Hospital to some suitable place near the city, where a system of barracks could be built to accommodate smallpox cases in an approved sanitary manner. Dr. Brown urges that the leper patients be provided with separate buildings and grounds. He points out that as leper cases are added from time to time an increase of room is demanded. He says that at present the accommodations for these cases are limited because of the removal of a large part of the old buildings.

The City Physician again calls attention to the necessity for an entire new system of plumbing in the County Jail, and ascribes much of the recent illness of inmates to the imperfect drainage.

He Died Suddenly.

John Bright, a stevedore, was found dead in bed at 1004 Sansome street yesterday morning. The body was taken to the Morgue and an autopsy made, which showed that death was caused by double pleuro-pneumonia. The deceased was 64 years of age and a native of England.

Police Judges' Vacation.

Judge Joachimsen adjourned his court for a month yesterday morning and will spend his vacation fishing and hunting in the vicinity of Donner Lake. Judge Conlan, who has been on his vacation, will resume his old stand to-morrow morning.

IN SUMMER TIME.

New Yorkers Flock to Coney Island.

AMUSEMENTS FOR THE POOR.

Californians Who Are Sojourning in the Eastern Metropolis—Minor Notes.

Correspondence of THE MORNING CALL.

Coney Island is the Mecca of the working people on Sundays. There is nothing in San Francisco to compare with it—thank heaven. Its little, low, shabby, narrow houses suggest Chinatown and the Latin quarter up near Telegraph Hill a bit. There is nothing really in the world to compare with this circuslike conglomeration called Coney Island. The first thing that challenges attention as one approaches Brighton on the boat is a huge wooden elephant, as large as the depot at the foot of Market street. It is considered great fun to walk inside this mammoth wooden beast and look out upon the ocean through one of his eyes. Limned against the sky is an iron scaffolding, supposed to be 500 feet high. An elevator is run from the ground to the top in this tower. The passengers get an extensive view of the surrounding country. Low variety shows are innumerable. Merry-go-rounds meet one on every hand. Sausages and long rolls are ubiquitous. Softshell crabs are fried in fryingpans right in the crowded street.

The sign, "Lunch 5 Cents," is seductively and conspicuously placed at many little lunch-counters to tempt the hungry and poor, whose appetites are sharpened by the keen seabreeze. Target-shooting, knife-throwing, beer-drinking, piano-playing, drum-beating and costermongers' calls bewilder one on every street. The short-haired performers in the variety shows, or the girls in the candy-stores have their hair curled in little "cubby" shops, where the people are crowded as closely as in a depot when coming home from an excursion.

Hard-faced women, low-browed men, fat complacent-looking creatures of both sexes jostle one in the crowd. Coney Island sickens and oppresses the sensitive observer of mankind when he views this side of it. But when he looks down on the beach where thousands of work-worn, unbeautiful men, women and children are sporting in the waves he cannot but rejoice that it is in a measure the magnet that attracts these unhappy beings where they can have sunshine, air and the bracing and cleansing benefit of the salt water.

The factory girl in her red skirt, bright pink waist, stiff sailor hat, hard mouth and eyes and insolently slovenly walk is not an attractive picture. She grows less pleasing after her frolicsome dance in the beer-hall. She does not always indulge too freely in beer, however. Often she sports in the water with her best young man, then takes a ride in a merry-go-round or a ride in the revolving wheel, and has an unctuous luncheon of sausages and biscuits, perhaps washed down with lager. She comes home with the young man on the last boat. She experiences, in a small degree at least, the inspiring ecstasy of "love's young dream," of which the poets sing, for, utterly oblivious to the gaze of onlookers, she holds her young man's hand and sings with abandon in chorus with others of her kind, "Oh! Papa Won't You Buy Me a Bow-wow," "Maggie Murphy's Home," and other classic ditties of the street.

To the high bred of course all this seems insufferably vulgar. But it is the only refining, elevating, poetic influence that these girls and young men come within touch of. Alas! that it should be so. Yet the charm of the night leaves its softening impress on these apparently unresponsive human beings. It has but the illusory influence of a pleasant dream, perhaps, but it is good while it lasts. It can but be so. While this crowd is crossing the bay, despite their sharp voices, they are quiet enough to know that the air is balmy; that the stars are brilliant; that in lullaby motion the waters lap the boat; that the nearly landlocked waters, surrounded by thousands of lights, seem a huge amphitheater fenced with jewels; and the illuminated dome of the World building looks like a huge beehive of flaming coals, and the Brooklyn bridge like an immense bar of diamonds. This picture, seen night after night during the summer time, must indirectly play upon the beauty-pulses that animate even the most sluggish of human wretches.

The Californians who are in town make weekly pilgrimages over to Manhattan Beach and the Oriental Hotel, which are some distance from the madly merry catch-penny center of Coney Island. Miss Maud Howard and Mrs. J. H. Bailey are at the Manhattan Beach Hotel. A great many of the Californians residing here are summering out of town.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Drew of San Francisco are at Asbury Park. Mr. Drew met with a painful accident while in bathing there recently. A big wave dashed him against one of the poles supporting the life lines knocking him senseless. He was taken to a pharmacy and Dr. F. F. Coleman found that Mr. Drew had received a compound fracture of the nasal bone. He is improving rapidly, however.

George Alfred Parsons, an old-time Californian, who has for some time been the able book reviewer on the New York Tribune, is not expected to live. He is alarmingly ill and has been unconscious for days. His physicians give no hopes of his recovery. Although Mr. Parsons has lived in comparative seclusion at his home at 17 West Fifty-ninth street, his presence is felt in the literary world here. Edmund Clarence Stedman said of Mr. Parsons' review of his last book: "Even if the review had been unfavorable I should have read it with interest not unmixed with pleasure, the diction was so fine, the style so masterly, concise and clear." Mr. Parsons has occasionally accompanied Mrs. Parsons when visiting the C. P. Huntingtons at Westchester. His adopted daughter and winsome little granddaughter are included in the little home circle at 17 West Fifty-ninth street. Mr. Parsons adored this little grandchild, who seems to cherish an equally warm affection for her "housefather," as she calls her adopted grandfather.

Mrs. Bella Thomas Nichols had a charming visit at Seabright before going to stay with the Lakes at their lovely home at Mamaroneck, where she will spend several weeks.

Among the recent arrivals in town are Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Taber, Miss Gertie and Miss Daisy Taber and Mr. Frederick O. Heydenfeldt. DOROTHY Q.

New York, July 10, 1893.

TREASURER DERBY DUE.

His Absence Causes Financial Trouble for a Mining Company.

Had Chancellor Derby, treasurer of the Alta Mining Company, not been detained by sickness in Nevada, the recent assessment levied by that corporation would not have been necessary. There is some gloom in the office of the company in the Nevada block owing to the treasurer's absence, and owing to the fact that the secretary and clerks have not received their salaries promptly for some time. An expert was recently employed, and in going over the books he discovered that the treasurer was responsible for a shortage of $19,000.

But no one is greatly worried at the treasurer's absence. Mr. Derby is considered a very solid man from a financial standpoint, and he owns large tracts of land in the vicinity of Winnemucca, Nev., and thousands of head of cattle. He lives in Reno, and when communicated with he wrote that he would be here by the 8th inst. A few days later he sent word that he had been detained by sickness. He is now expected daily, however, and the officials and employes of the company say that everything will be straightened out satisfactorily upon his arrival. They say that if necessary he will dispose of one of his ranches in order to make good the depleted treasury.

Mr. Derby is also treasurer of the Lady Washington Mining Company, a corporation kindred to the Alta, and it is said the books of that concern will also receive the expert's attention. Lately both companies have suffered from a lack of funds. "Everything will be all right," explained the clerk yesterday, "just as soon as Treasurer Derby arrives with the money."

A REPLY HAS COME.

A Peculiar Letter Published in "The Call" Bears Fruit.

Last Wednesday THE CALL published a rather extraordinary letter which had been received by Postmaster Backus from a lady named Hattie B. Glass, living in Le Roy, Genesee County, N. Y. It contained a request that he should send an inclosed missive to a Mr. and Mrs. Collingwood, whose address the writer did not know. All the information she could give about them was that they were somewhere in California and had buried their only child a few months ago. The only child, by the way, was a young man, and the Collingwoods were said to have some wealth.

Yesterday a postal card was received by Mr. Backus from San Luis Obispo which tells its own story, as follows:

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Cal., July 13.

Dear Sir—I have seen the letter sent you by Hattie B. Glass in THE MORNING CALL, asking for information of a Mr. Collingwood.

I happen to know that there is a professional man of that name in Pasadena, who recently lost a son by consumption. I do not know his initials, however.

Hoping that the information may be of service. Yours, sincerely,

MRS. C. C. THOMPSON.

A MILITARY DEBT.

Light Battery A May Be Mustered Out.

The First California Guard Practically Bankrupt—The Trouble About Its Affairs.

Some of the members of Light Battery A, Second Artillery, National Guard of California, fear that that old-time military organization is in danger of being mustered out. Brigadier-General John H. Dickinson says that unless the battery makes a different showing from its record of the past few years he will assuredly order that it be disbanded.

The battery is the oldest in the State and was formerly known as the First California Guard. It occupies the armory on Pacific street, between Polk and Van Ness, and this military home is the cause of much of the present trouble. It is rented for $250 a month, but the battery is very much in arrears to its landlord. The agents of the building say that $4250 is due on the rent account; in other words, that the battery is seventeen months behind.

The building was erected for the express accommodation of the battery. About a year ago the military tenants concluded that they could reduce their own rent by subletting the building. They requested the owner to make certain alterations to cost about $500. The agents state that the changes entailed an expenditure of about $1700, and that this sum has gone to swell the amount of the unpaid rent.

The only explanation given by the battery for not paying its bills is that its current expenses exceed its income. The State pays it a monthly allowance of $200. A company of the naval battalion pays $50 a month for subletting, and occasionally the hall is rented for entertainments, besides having as tenants one or two tennis clubs. There are nominally 51 members in the battery, each of whom pays monthly dues of $1.

The receipts, as given by various members of the battery, should amount to about $375, and the expenses, including gas, water and janitor's service, about $325. This would be enough to pay the rent and other expenses and leave a small balance. But it is said that many members of the battery are "deadheads" and do no active work, while others are many months in arrears with their dues. The financial affairs of the battery are managed by Captain John A. Koster, and upon learning from the agents of the building the amount of the arrears, the soldier-civilians began to inquire how their captain had disbursed the funds.

Captain Koster's friends, of whom General Dickinson is one, say that the money was all legitimately spent in the battery in various ways. Each time that a mounted drill was held it involved the expenditure of from $100 to $150 for horses. Then the battery, being attached to the Second Regiment, paid for a time its share of the rent of the regimental armory on Page and Gough streets in addition to its own armory, the First California Guard being anxious to preserve its identity.

Besides, at Santa Cruz last year the battery entertained somewhat lavishly, and this aided in depleting the funds. The landlord was apparently the last creditor to be satisfied. Although there were occasional payments on the rent account, the battery was always hopelessly in arrears. Captain Koster's friends say by way of excuse that he inherited a part of the debt, from which the battery has never been able to free itself.

Koster succeeded Captain H. T. Syme about two years ago. At that time there was also a change in the other commissioned officers, the present officers being Lieutenants J. H. Mangels, Dr. O. F. Westphal and Robert P. Wieland. Some of the privates say that these officers were elected upon the understanding that, being well-to-do young men, they should personally pay the existing debt of the battery. Apparently the officers viewed the matter in a different light, for the debt still lives.

When Captain Syme retired a number of men in the battery followed his example. Some of those who remained are anxious for their old commander's return, and this has led to much unpleasantness. It is freely admitted that at the mounted drills seldom more than thirty men report for duty, and that the personnel of the battery is not up to its former standard.

There does not seem much likelihood that the owner of the armory will receive the amount of his claim.

General Dickinson says that the members of the battery are not individually liable for the debt. When told the amount of the arrears the brigade commander said that he was glad of it. The owner had always asked too much for the building and he thought it served him right. The general says, however, that the battery must be reorganized or there will be trouble all around.

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This learned and skillful specialist from the city of Philadelphia, Pa., graduated from the Old School of Medicine and Surgery. Diplomas, licenses, etc., hang in his office. Many years of experience in the best Eastern hospitals, many years of specialty practice and seven years of successful practice in San Francisco that CHALLENGES THE WORLD. Publishes no names or patients nor their diseases, but cures them, and if any one in need of his services doubts his ability or desires references, ten thousand genuine testimonials are on file in his office, and they can also be referred personally to thousands of prominent men and women in this city who have received his treatment.

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PRIVATE diseases, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, hydrocele, varicocele, tenderness, swellings, weakness of organs, and piles, fistula, rupture, quickly cured without pain or detention from business.

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737 Market st., San Francisco, Cal.

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Notice to Contractors and Builders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALED proposals will be received by the building committee of the Verein Eintracht for furnishing the materials and labor for the following branches of work for a proposed building on Folsom st., bet. Eleventh and Twelfth, in this city.

Said bids will be received separately and the work let under separate contracts as follows:

First—Excavation and mason work.
Second—Carpenter work, millwork, stairs, concrete work, etc.
Third—Plasterers' work.
Fourth—Tinning and galvanized-iron work.
Fifth—Drainage, plumbing and gasfitting.
Sixth—Painting, graining, etc.
Seventh—Glazing.

Said proposals will be received by the building committee at the Eintracht Hall, 316 Post st., up to 12 M. on the 28th of July, 1893.

The contracts are to be let in accordance with plans and specifications prepared for said work by Martens & Coffey, architects, room 18, Academy of Sciences building, San Francisco.

Plans and specifications can be seen daily between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. (Sundays included), at Verein Eintracht Hall, 316 Post st., from July 15 to July 28, inclusive.

Proposals for contract No. 2 (carpenter work) to be accompanied by a certified check of one thousand dollars ($1000), payable to the secretary of the building committee.

Each proposal for all other branches of work shall be accompanied by a certified check of at least 10 per cent of the amount of the proposal tendered.

The building committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated July 15, 1893.

Building committee of the Verein Eintracht.

jy15 2t OTTO THIELE, Secretary.

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OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

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 TuWeFrSu tf. Gen. Agt. for Pacific Coast.

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GREAT BARGAINS IN Kitchen Ware!

Golden Rule Carpet Sweepers	$3 00
Large Size Oil Stoves	75c
"Vienna" Shelf Paper, 10 yards	15c
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Sensible Potato Masher and Plate Lifter	5c
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Excelsior Metal Polish, 3 boxes for	10c
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Folding Lunch Boxes	30c
Fine Lunch Basket	20c

JUST WHAT YOU WANT!

AGATE FISH KETTLES,
BATH-TUB ENAMEL,
A GOOD AGATE FRENCH COFFEE POT, Metal trimmed, for $1 65

Goods delivered free of charge to Sausalito, Blithedale, Mill Valley, Tiburon, San Rafael, Stockton, Haywards, Vallejo, Napa, San Lorenzo, Melrose, San Leandro, Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley.

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OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NOTICE.—FARE 5 CENTS EACH WAY

ON AND AFTER JULY 5TH, THE steamer

ROSALI

Will make regular trips between OAKLAND and SAN FRANCISCO as follows:

LEAVE OAKLAND CITY WHARF, foot of Franklin street, 6 A. M., 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M., 6 P. M.

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, Mission No. 1 Wharf, 7 A. M., 9 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., 3 P. M., 5 P. M., 7 P. M.

THE DAVIE FERRY & TRANSPORTATION CO.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

DISPATCH STEAMERS FROM SAN Francisco for ports in Alaska 9 A. M., July 11, 19, 29, August 8, 18, 28.

For British Columbia and Puget Sound ports, July 5, and every fifth day thereafter.

For Eureka, Humboldt Bay, Wednesdays, 8 A. M.

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

For San Diego, stopping only at Port Harford, Santa Barbara, Port Los Angeles (Santa Maria), Redondo and Newport (Los Angeles), every fourth and fifth day, at 11 A. M.

For ports in Mexico, July 28, August 25.

Ticket Office—Palace Hotel, 4 New Montgomery street.

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—July 23, Aug. 4, 16, 28, Sept. 9, 21.

COLUMBIA—July 19, 31, Aug. 12, 24, Sept. 5, 17, 29.

OREGON—July 27, Aug. 8, 20, Sept. 1, 13, 25.

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 st., and Palace Hotel, 4 New Montgomery st.

Freight office—200 California st.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Supt. Ocean Line

1 tf 10 Market st., San Francisco.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

The splendid 3000-ton steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Co. sail for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney as under:

For Honolulu, Apia, Auckland and Sydney, SS. Mariposa, Thursday, July 20, at 2 P. M.

For Honolulu only, SS. Australia, Wednesday, August 2, 1893, 2 P. M.

For passage or freight apply to J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., 327 Market street. tf

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.

New York, Southampton, Hamburg.

SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON AND THE CONTINENT.

THE FAST TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS steamers of 10,000 tons and 13-17,000 horse-power are the largest, fastest and safest to Germany direct. Passengers by this line for London transferred at Southampton docks to the Hamburg-American Line's special train and forwarded to London (Waterloo station); time, 2 hours. Through tickets to all European points. Express steamers every Thursday. Through tickets to all Continental points via Cuxhaven and Harburg (Hanover).

Columbia	July 6	Normannia	August 17
Aug. Victoria	July 13	Furst Bismarck	Aug. 24
Normannia	July 20	Columbia	August 31
Furst Bismarck	July 27	Aug. Victoria	Sept. 7
Columbia	August 3	Normannia	Sept. 14
Aug. Victoria	August 10	Furst Bismarck	Sept. 21

These steamers are unexcelled for speed, safety and comfort.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAMBURG DIRECT.

Wieland, Gellert, Rugia, Dania, Russia, Suevia, Rhaetia from New York Tuesdays and Saturdays. Cabin, $50 and upward; steerage, $23.

Direct steamers from Copenhagen, Gothenburg, Stettin, Hamburg, Havre, Christiania and Southampton to New York regularly.

A. W. MYER, Gen. Agent for Pacific Coast, 401 California st., cor. Sansome, San Francisco.

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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 TOURAINE, Capt. Frangeul, Saturday, July 22, 11:00 A. M.

LA BRETAGNE, Capt. Collier, Saturday, July 29, 4:00 A. M.

LA BOURGOGNE, Capt. Leboeuf, Saturday, August 5, 10:00 A. M.

LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent, Saturday, August 12, 4:00 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 st. 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 PARROTT & CO., Agents, 306 California st.

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RAILROAD TRAVEL.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

(PACIFIC SYSTEM).

Trains Leave and Are Due to Arrive at SAN FRANCISCO.

LEAVE —FROM JUNE 10, 1893—		ARRIVE
7:00A	Atlantic Express for Ogden and East	7:45P
7:00A	Benicia, Vacaville, Rum