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VISITORS TO THE WORLD'S FAIR will find the Call on sale at the necessary in the following hotels: Palmer House, Auditorium Hotel, Brigs' House, Clifton House, Commercial House, Grant House, Grand Pacific Hotel, Sherman House, Leiland Hotel, Northern Hotel, Richardson Hotel, Tremont House, Virginia Hotel and Wellington Hotel.

ACUTION SALES TO-DAY. FURNITURE—By M. J. Simmons, at 1057 Market st., at 10:30 o'clock. FURNITURE—By Geo. F. Lamson, at 1225 O'Farrell st., 11 o'clock. FURNITURE—By S. Basch, at 319-321 Sutter st., at 11 o'clock. HORSES—By Curly & McBride, at 862 Howard st., at 11 o'clock.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. SAN FRANCISCO, AUGUST 9, 1893. Official Forecast for Twenty-four Hours Ending Midnight Thursday. San Francisco and vicinity—Fair weather; warmer Thursday; north to west winds. Acting Local Forecast official in Charge.

THE CALL CALENDAR. AUGUST, 1893. Table with columns for Sun, M, Tu, W, Th, F, Sa and Moon's Phases. Includes dates for August 12th (New Moon), August 19th (First Quarter), and August 27th (Full Moon).

Any of our patrons who fail to find THE MORNING CALL for sale by trainboys will confer a favor by notifying this office of the fact, naming the date and train.

Call subscribers who intend leaving the city will notify the business office of their change of address the paper will be forwarded to them regularly.

WHAT THE PARITY OF GOLD AND SILVER MEANS.

The most suggestive paragraph in President Cleveland's message is the following: 'Possibly, if the undertaking were to have been the maintenance of specific known quantities of silver at a parity with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged, and perhaps, in view of our unparalleled growth and resources, might be favorably passed upon. But when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of \$50,000,000 yearly, with no fixed termination to such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt.'

This may be construed as a willingness to allow a limited quantity of silver dollars to be maintained at parity with gold. But this is not bimetallism nor an approach to it. It is pure monometallism. It makes gold the standard, the measure of value, and admits silver only in a subordinate capacity as a medium of exchange. That is precisely the position the nickel now holds. It is accepted as five cents without regard to the commercial value of the stuff in the coin. A limited amount of them may be so maintained, but if the amount were limited by the amount and cost of the metal their money value would sink to a level with their commercial value.

THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

Before Mr. Cleveland sits down to write his expected free-trade message it might profit him to look over recent reports on the condition of the iron industry. He will find that in a few years, under the stimulating influence of protection, we have become able to supply the home demand and to export \$28,000,000 worth of iron and steel to countries open to competition from Europe. Mr. Cleveland may ask if we can export to countries to which European producers have access what is the need of duties on European products in this market? It will be found, however, upon examination that without a steel home demand we could not compete with foreign producers. There is sometimes a surplus to work off, and sometimes an advantage in the way of a new process which enable our iron manufacturers to send goods abroad. A free-trade journal is laying great stress upon a report that coke costs less in Virginia than in Wales. To the extent to which this report is true it is an advantage, but not sufficient to enable our manufacturers to compete with the cheaper labor of European countries. One of the causes of the present depression is the reduction in wages that has preceded the expected reduction in duties.

ENGLISH COMMENT.

For once English journals are unanimous in praising an American President's message. New York and London are in perfect accord. If the wild and woolly West will only let these centers of civilization legislate for them the promised

good times will have come. When Mr. Cleveland sends to Congress his promised free-trade message we may expect a repetition of this chorus of praise. He will be hailed as the greatest of American statesmen. Any American statesman that opens the American markets to foreign goods, free or by paying a nominal duty, is entitled to English gratitude in these hard times. Probably when Cleveland's term expires he will take up his residence in London to enjoy more fully English admiration for him.

SHALL WE GROW TOBACCO?

A paper was read the other day before a commercial body in this city on the profits of tobacco-raising in this State. It was stated that in Santa Clara County a fair tobacco can be grown at a cost of about \$50 an acre, and that the crop would average 1000 pounds an acre worth 25 cents a pound, thus yielding a profit of \$200 an acre to the grower; more than he could make in an average of years by raising fruit. Ranchers were urged to cultivate the tobacco plant. There is probably some exaggeration in the figures. A thousand pounds of merchantable tobacco free of stalks is a large yield. And there are many kinds of tobacco which vary in value. The Connecticut and Ohio product will not compare with the Virginia and Kentucky leaf, and the Canadian tobacco is a still lower grade and is unsalable out of the province. The really fine tobacco which is used by chewers and pipe-smokers is only made at Richmond, where the art of sweetening the leaf with liquorice has been brought to high perfection. The tobacco of Connecticut, which is also raised in small quantities in other Northern States, is consumed in the factories which make cheap cigars, worth at wholesale about \$2 a thousand. We used to make a good many of these cigars in this State. Of late years from various causes the production has fallen off, though the home market is steadily supplied by home production. When the industry was active, eight or ten years ago, we imported the leaf from New York or Connecticut and sold the finished product as far east as Texas.

If there be a principle in agriculture which ought to be understood it is that no farmer can afford to grow tobacco who cannot afford to fertilize his land. In the seventeenth century two of the colonies grew little else but tobacco. These were Virginia and Maryland. It was almost their only export, the support of their governments, their sole currency. Just as in this State forty years ago the value of commodities was reckoned by the ounce of gold, so in Williamsburg and Annapolis, Va. and throughout the land from 1620 to 1700 merchandise was appraised at so many pounds of tobacco. A dinner or a bed cost so many pounds; a malefactor was sentenced to pay a fine in tobacco. The consequence of this extensive cultivation of the tobacco-plant was the exhaustion of the most fertile valleys of Virginia—an exhaustion from which they have not yet recovered. In that colony the impoverished planters abandoned their plantations and migrated across the mountains to settle the Shenandoah Valley and East Tennessee and Kentucky, taking care, in their new homes, to devote a portion of the soil to raising food products than was allowed for the tobacco field. In Maryland at one time tobacco-raising was abandoned and wheat-planting substituted. Tobacco, however, was a crop which was easily raised with slave labor, and after the establishment of independence, it again became the staple crop of all the border States. It is not too much to say that it has kept them poor ever since. The tobacco plant draws the nitrogen out of the soil, and in our day each crop leaves the field on which it was grown absolutely devoid of it, incapable of growing anything else. The Virginians and Kentuckians repair the damage by the use of artificial manures, specially manufactured to meet the case, but the manure costs nearly as much as the crop is worth. When the tobacco-planter sells his crop and puts the money in his pocket, and buys the fertilizer required for next year, he has nothing but a little small change left. There is no finer country in the world than the river bottoms of Virginia; they are a perfect paradise; but the soil has been so ruined by the alternation of exhaustive tobacco crops and the artificial stimulus of chemical manures that a plantation will not sell at any price.

On the opposition side of the tobacco-growing proposition it may be argued that a more scientific treatment of the soil may arrest impoverishment. Wheat, if grown steadily, exhausts the richest soil in a few years, and yet the use of proper fertilizers enables the English wheat-grower to produce an average of about twenty-eight bushels to the acre. If tobacco will pay a profit of one-half of \$200 an acre the cost of fertilizing would not eat up the profit.

STATE REPUTATION.

The only States which are now free to contract debts without limitation are Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Delaware, which are working under old constitutions, drawn before the scandal of State bankruptcy created alarm. How necessary restrictions were, history is here to tell. Every one is familiar with Mississippi reputation; but many have forgotten that Pennsylvania and Illinois were once in precisely the same condition of disgrace. Readers of Sydney Smith's essays may recall the bitter invective which he heaped on the Pennsylvanians for having taken his money and robbed him. The simple fact was that Pennsylvania could not pay. The coal and iron interests were unborn, and except in Philadelphia, there was very little money in the State. The country was good, and the people were hard working; but their moral tone was not high, and when it was ascertained that the bulk of the bonds were in English hands, the descendants of Mr. Gallatin's constituents, who had tried to nullify the whisky tax, thought they were only getting even with the enemy when they let their coupons go by default. Presently, Pennsylvania was compromised with her creditors, but it was a long time before people began to see that the State was probably the richest State in the Union. Two States whose credit used to stand very high indeed were Virginia and South Carolina. Both are now in default. In the case of Virginia the bankruptcy was a product of the war; South Carolina was bankrupted by the carpet-baggers. A question has lately been asked whether there is no power in Congress under the constitution to compel these States to meet their obligations. But in the first place it seems doubtful whether the power exists, and secondly it is certain that no judgment against either State could be collected. No one would bid for a State house or State arsenal. The States will remain without credit until they need money for public improvements; then they will probably settle up. The situation of Louisiana is analogous. In many of the old codes trustees were permitted to invest trust funds in State bonds, and under several of the old State banking laws those securities could be used as a basis of bank circulation. The idea was that State credit stood on a plane

above corporate or individual credit. That assumed a high moral tone in the community and a sense of State honor which is not found in all communities. It assumed also that the State would always be able to collect money to pay its debts. But the assumption was gratuitous. Before a State meets the coupons on its bonds it must pay the expenses of the State government and the sums which are required for benevolent and educational purposes. If its revenue is insufficient these latter must be cared for before the creditors of the State. As the tax-paying capacity of a community is limited, it may happen that its income cannot be made to meet its liabilities; in that case repudiation is unavoidable, because the State in its discretion must discriminate among its creditors whom it will pay and whom it will leave unpaid.

RECOMMENDING OUR WINE.

Acting under instructions from Secretary Morton Mr. Murphy is to have an enlarged mission in Europe to bespeak favor and fair treatment for American products. He is to be an accredited national canvasser, with a wide commission, to recommend the use of many food staples or luxuries which America is able to supply in abundance. Last year Mr. Murphy completed the praises of corn as diet. It is already well known in sundry shapes, such as cornmeal, puddings, and immense quantities are fed to cattle; but in the shape of bread and johnnycakes the European knows it not, and might be educated up to it with alleviation of his diet. The series of banquets given by Mr. Murphy may have done something to give corn the place it should hold, but it is to be feared that any large consumption of corn would have the counter effect of diminishing the purchase of wheat. It happens, however, that there are some products to which Mr. Murphy might give his attention with an unobscured advantage. What his qualifications are to recommend California wine and brandy we do not know, but really there is a large field for his efforts, especially in the British Isles.

The British take wine and spirits from every country, and pay a fair price, too. A good wine from California, sound and well matured, should find a ready sale in preference to many of the very dubious qualities that come from France and Spain. But it needs advertising and push to impress the apathetic English, who once they fall into a rut have a tendency to remain in it. Heavy port and sherry from Spain and Portugal are sold, but also from Hamburg made out of potato spirit—hold a declining market, in great degree from this tenacity of habit, but at dinner tables where the wine bottle regularly appears a preference is shown for light clarets and white vintages and for the exhilarating, sparkling wines, California, if it takes the trouble and applies the skill, is in as good a position to supply these wants as any country. The route round the Horn robs transportation of its terrors, and the voyage can be reckoned as part of the time for maturing. A number of the restaurants in London keep California wines. Agencies dealing in our wines alone, with special brands of vineyards, would prove a great help. The Australians have been very successful in placing their wines on the market through groceries, and as nearly all grocers in the United Kingdom keep our canned fruits it seems but a small step to induce them to sell our wines in bottle, that being the only permissible method in such places. It is true the British taste is not general for wines, beer being the national beverage, and whatever gains we make must be at the expense of France, Spain, Germany and Austria. But California need not concern itself about the woes of this displacement.

WHAT CONGRESS SHOULD DO.

The New York Sun points out what it terms the "Path of Safety" in the following terse paragraphs: Repeat the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman act. Authorize the issue by national banks of circulation up to par of the United States bonds deposited with the treasury to secure the same. Issue no United States notes of a less denomination than \$5. The Chicago Inter Ocean goes a little further as follows: Repeat at once the purchase clause of the so-called Sherman act. Pledge the Government to maintain on an equality with gold our entire stock of money, viz: Gold, silver, silver certificates, greenbacks, and every obligation of the Government. Authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to sell gold bonds when necessary to protect this pledge. Issue no silver certificates, United States or national bank notes of less denomination than \$5. The Sun's platform is more acceptable to bimetallists than the Inter Ocean's. The latter squarely sets up the gold standard, while the former gives silver a chance to rise to parity with gold through a greater use of that metal. A pledge by the Government to maintain our entire stock of currency at parity with gold eliminates silver as a joint measure of value. Even if the commercial value should increase through known or unknown causes silver would become a commodity, the value of which would be determined by gold. The silver-purchasing clause in the so-called Sherman act was supported on the assumption that it would raise silver to parity with gold, and that that free coinage would not materially disturb values. The act did not do what was expected of it.

FERRY OPPOSITION.

The announcement that the Southern Pacific intends to do its best to run the Davie Transportation Company out of the ferry business between San Francisco and the other side of the bay comes as no surprise to the opposition, and is an old story of familiar policy to the public. A monopoly which professes to keep California in a cage will not willingly surrender a share of the most profitable enterprise it has. The sweets of possession for twenty years cannot cheerfully be allowed to evaporate. Keeping reduction of rates on the creek route may be done, while the old rates are maintained on the mole route, but the public know well why these favors are accorded, and ought to understand with equal clearness that the moment opposition ceases will go the rates. There should be some sentiment about this matter with the public, and the Davie Company should not be allowed to suffer. The new steamers which the company are to build, carrying 2000 passengers and steaming eight or nine miles an hour, ought to give the opposition the victory, for that will be a better service than the Southern Pacific now offers. When the monopoly finds that the opposition is firmly established it will cease its efforts to exterminate. In a short time the new pier on the Berkeley side at Emerys will be finished. It is wide enough for two pairs of rails, and the electric railroad connection may be made all that is desired for first-class ferry traffic. What the borax king will do with his property is now the question, but he keeps his own counsel. It

would be strange indeed if the monopoly were forever to own the bay and the State.

SUGAR.

The St. Louis Republic, a thorough-going Democratic paper, says that the effect of the bounty law has been to stimulate the production of sugar in Louisiana. The product of the State for the year ending June 30 was 452,068,627 pounds, of which only about 22,000,000 fell below the standard. The bounty has caused an increase of the acreage and improvements in process of manufacture. Under the old process but about 1100 pounds could be obtained from an acre, but by the new process 2718 pounds is the average. It is stated that between \$15,000,000 and \$18,000,000 has been expended for new machinery in the last two years.

So much for cane sugar. The beet industry is making as rapid progress, though upon a narrower basis. California produced 43,500,000 pounds last year against about 8,000,000 in 1891. California heads the list of beet-sugar States, with Nebraska, Utah and Virginia in the order mentioned. The cane-sugar interest and the beet-sugar interest are practically the same. Both depend upon the bounty or bounty on foreign sugar. Large amounts of money have been invested in improved machinery in both. From what is known of the cost of producing sugar the belief is general that without some form of protection from foreign sugar the industry in the United States will not be profitable. But the bounty clause in the McKinley act is marked for slaughter, and the sentence will be executed unless some kind of combination with other menaced industries can be effected.

The question of establishing a gun factory on the Pacific Coast is raised by Senator Dolph in Congress. Such a factory is a necessity of national system of defense. It is unsafe and inexpedient to depend upon the East for guns and ammunition, just as it is to trust to the East for ships required on the Pacific Coast. The work ought to be distributed, not merely to provide employment at various centers, but to utilize to the full the advantages at command on this coast. A gun factory could be established on San Francisco Bay, and the work done on fortifications, coast or otherwise. This is a programme which may easily be overdone. The United States must have its commercial ports and naval bases well protected, but the expenditure on the coast is better entrusted to a strong navy, and encouragement should be given to that work.

Mr. Gladstone has announced that there will be an autumn session of Parliament. It is nearing the 12th of August, a day when most men of means are on the moors grouse-shooting, but the festival of King Grouse cannot be kept this year by the Parliamentarians unless they bolt their duty. It is a question of getting the home-rule bill into the Lords, there to be rejected, of course, and passing the final vote, which the estimates must be made. A very extensive legislative programme, including revised legislation and a parish council measure for better rural government, will come up in the autumn. That is the time when the Premier's home-rule fight has only begun. All through its progress in the Commons it has been fought with a desperation and unscrupulousness wholly unprecedented, but better majorities, with one or two exceptions, have never been critical, and this unwavering backing has given the Government the courage to persevere with unflinching resolution. When the Lords reject the bill Mr. Gladstone will open an agitation in the country. Next year the bill will again be passed and if their lordships are not of a mind to appeal to the electors it is certain.

The light way in which murder is regarded corresponds with the light way in which it is dealt with by the law. There may have been indifference to the law, or a hope nursed that no harm can come to him, that accounts for a very cool assassination near Los Banos. An employe on the Dos Palos ranch of Miller & Lux got a severe clubbing eighteen months ago from an Italian in the service of the same firm. The indignity seems to have rankled in his mind. He sighted the Italian yesterday morning driving toward him in a wagon, and he stopped his work, went for his Winchester and shot him dead at forty yards distance. Then he gave himself up to the authorities. The Italian, even in his old-time antagonism, had been a good fellow, and he was not a grudge for a thrashing. Mr. W. H. Mills has done service in directing attention to an acacia which has very valuable properties in tanning hides. The Germans import great quantities of this black wattle species from Australia, and it will thrive equally well in this climate. Tanning ought to have a prospect in this State, but the capitalist is no doubt able to give his reasons why so many hides go East. The acacia bark can be used here or exported, and the profit should induce planting.

A merchant maintains that the game of the Southern Pacific in getting the Government to make a harbor at Santa Monica is clearly to kill competition. The Santa Fe could only get to Santa Monica by a route so expensive to be impracticable, and the Southern Pacific is laying its plans to monopolize business. This would be a blow to the trade between San Francisco and Los Angeles. Every merchant of any foresight wants to see the trade of the coast wholly untrammelled. All the facts in favor of San Pedro as against the railroad's choice are known, and if the railroad lobby wins victory it will be in the teeth of plain facts and public policy.

It is reported from Europe that the United States, Germany and England have resolved to exile Mataafa, the defeated chief. This will not be a hard lot to the routed warrior, provided he is not sent into an uncivilized clime. His prospect of reigning are over, and he may as well be out of the way of mischief. The Samoans are more likely to settle down to peaceful industry when Mataafa has no rival.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

It is said that Mrs. Cyrus W. Field might easily be mistaken at first glance for a geologist. She is petite and vivacious. Senator Hill has named the Alhambra creek route may be done, while the old rates are maintained on the mole route, but the public know well why these favors are accorded, and ought to understand with equal clearness that the moment opposition ceases will go the rates. There should be some sentiment about this matter with the public, and the Davie Company should not be allowed to suffer. The new steamers which the company are to build, carrying 2000 passengers and steaming eight or nine miles an hour, ought to give the opposition the victory, for that will be a better service than the Southern Pacific now offers. When the monopoly finds that the opposition is firmly established it will cease its efforts to exterminate. In a short time the new pier on the Berkeley side at Emerys will be finished. It is wide enough for two pairs of rails, and the electric railroad connection may be made all that is desired for first-class ferry traffic. What the borax king will do with his property is now the question, but he keeps his own counsel. It

GOSSIP OF THE HOTELS.

Ex-Governor Lionel A. Sheldon of Los Angeles is in the city, a guest at the Grand Hotel. Mr. Sheldon is now living in a pretty home at Pasadena, although his business interests are in Los Angeles. Last summer it was announced that he would lead an expedition in the Congo river region of central Africa in the footsteps of C. P. Huntington and other New York capitalists. For some reason or other the scheme was not carried into execution. Mr. Sheldon was selected out of hundreds of applicants, owing to his abilities as a scientist and litterateur. He is in the city on private business, and will remain for several days.

A Propos of Africa, there arrived at the Falce Hotel yesterday Alexander McGregor and his daughter, Miss L. Metcalf or, of Rondebosch, South Africa. Mr. McGregor is one of the largest farmers in that part of South Africa, settled and peopled by the Dutch Boers. With his daughter he is making a two years' tour of the world.

B. M. Jacobs of Tucson, Ariz., is registered at the Occidental Hotel. Mr. Jacobs is a solid business man, and is president of the First National Bank of Tucson. He says that Arizona has thus far successfully passed through the financial storm prevalent all over the country, and up to date not a single bank in the Territory has been compelled to close its doors.

M. R. Higgins, private secretary to Governor Markham, came down from Sacramento yesterday, arrayed in the latest summer clothing. He is in the city on private business, and officially represent the Governor at several local gatherings.

CHESTER'S WILL.

Argument Made Before Judge Levy.

The Testimony of J. F. Turner and Miss Lizzie O'Donnell Reviewed by Attorney Denson.

J. F. Turner, the former friend and partner of Edwin S. Chester, and principal witness for the son, Frederick S. Chester, in his petition to establish an alleged lost will, is having a pleasant time just now. In addition to all the approbrium that is being heaped upon his shoulders by Attorney Kowalsky, representing the respondents, a large judgment was rendered against him yesterday by Judge Garber in the suit of L. S. Megginson vs. J. F. Turner, to recover \$125,000 on three promissory notes. Judgment was given for the plaintiff as prayed for, despite the testimony on Turner's behalf given by his wife, Miss Lizzie O'Donnell, who also testified to the genuineness of the unimpeachable measure of beholding Chester's will in his desk at his office on the day of and a few hours after his death.

Yesterday, all the evidence being in the day was devoted to arguments before Judge Levy on Frederick Chester's petition. Attorney Denson spoke first on behalf of the petitioner, and dwelt strongly on the testimony of Turner and Miss O'Donnell, witnesses who had had nothing to do with testifying as they did, and who were in the confidence of Chester up to the day of his death. The mere fact of their testifying for Mr. Robert, having been a devoted wife to Chester, and having sat up at night with him during his last illness, was no proof at all that such a will as Chester made was at all unjust. She was to have her modest \$125,000 a month, and that would be ample provision. As to Chester having destroyed the will that would be absurd, as he was strictly confined to his room for some weeks prior to his death. For the respondents, Kowalsky addressed the court. His principal line of action was to impeach the testimony of Turner and Miss O'Donnell. He said that they were not credible witnesses. In the Megginson case they have proved themselves not to be reliable, and so it was here. If the case was to rest on the testimony of such unimpeachable witnesses there was no case at all. As to the lawyer who drew up the will, A. E. Bolton, it had been shown that even he could not remember the provisions thereof. He had not seen the will. Mr. Robert, having for many long months, and his testimony, therefore, was practically valueless. Then, again, there was the testimony of the widow, who said that when her husband spoke to her on the evening of his death he said, "Jennie, I made a will which was unjust to you, but thank heaven, I have destroyed it."

Denson spoke briefly in reply, and Judge Levy took the matter under advisement.

CALIFORNIA grape fruits, 50c lb. Townsend's. STEEL'S Saponaceous Tooth Powder, the best. 435 Market street, Palace Hotel.

DIVORCE IN THE PROBATE COURT—Judge Sisk, sitting in the Probate Court yesterday in place of Judge Coffey, granted Mary Ellen Estlin a divorce from George Estlin on the ground of willful desertion.

CRYSTAL Baths swimming tank emptied nightly at 10. Forenoon best time for ladies. A FALL THROUGH A GRATING—E. C. Woolf brought a suit in the Justices' Court yesterday against John A. Steinbach and others for \$299 damages for personal injuries sustained by falling through a grating of a sidewalk at 11 Eddy street.

Reduced Rates via Northern Pacific Railroad. City, sailing on the World's Fair via Fair via Shasta, Utah and Northern Pacific Railroad. T. K. STATELER, general agent passenger department, 638 Market street, San Francisco.

FELL FROM A WINDOW—Albert Lane, while cleaning windows at 1516 Folsom street yesterday, lost his balance and fell to the sidewalk, a distance of twenty feet. He was badly bruised about the body, and was treated at the Receiving Hospital.

Midwinter Fair Subscriptions. The committee of the Midwinter Fair has decided on the plan of publishing a subscription blank in the daily papers, which may be filled in by parties wishing to subscribe to the fund. The blank will be found in another column, and all are earnestly requested to assist in the good work.

A LESSON TO A CARMAN—David Arnold, an employe of the Geary-street Railroad, while jumping off a moving car yesterday missed his footing and fell to the ground. A cobblestone made a dash for his head, and he was injured. He was taken to the Receiving Hospital.

NALT RHEUM is compared to a burning building by one who suffered severely. He was completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and is grateful for "the peculiar medicine." 100 doses one dollar.

Union Pacific World's Fair Excursions. The Union Pacific will run Tourist Excursions from Los Angeles every Monday and Wednesday, and from San Francisco every Tuesday and Thursday to the World's Fair at Chicago.

PHILIPPS' Rock Island Excursions. Leave San Francisco every Wednesday and Saturday for Chicago via Rock Island and Burlington. Through tourist sleeping cars to Chicago and Boston. Manager and portier accompany these excursions through to Boston. For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations from Los Angeles or San Francisco to Chicago \$4 per berth or double that amount for a section. Diagrams are now ready at the Los Angeles office, 229 South Spring street, and 1 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

NOTHING contributes more toward a sound digestion than the use of the genuine Angostura Bitters of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

DRY GOODS.

KENNEDY'S OUR LAST WEEK Special Clearance Sale YOUR LAST CHANCE TO BUY \$3.00 Worth of Dry Goods for \$2.00.

NOTE—Our object has been explained heretofore, and its accomplishment has been successful from a business standpoint. We find, however, a reason to prolong it one week longer.

WE HAVE ADDED SOME EXTRA INDUCEMENTS IN OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT! 2-SPECIAL OFFERS-2

- 1 lot FINE AMERICAN KERSEY CLOTH JACKETS, 32 inches long, in shades of tan, mode and gray, \$4.00 Each. SAME MATERIAL AND SHADES, WITH CAPE, These are reduced from \$6.50 and \$7.50, \$5.00 Each. 1 lot FINE ALL-WOOL DIAGONAL CHEVIOT CLOTH JACKETS, 32 inches long, either stitched edge or tailor finish, \$8.50 Each. SAME STYLE, 36 INCHES LENGTH, Reduced from \$12.50 and \$15, \$10.00 Each.

Ladies' Fine White Handkerchiefs Marked Down from 12 1/2c to 5c. YOU WILL FIND BARGAINS ON ALL OUR COUNTERS. AN INSPECTION SOLICITED.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Goods delivered free to all places where express rates are not in excess of \$1 per 100 pounds. MAIL ORDERS carefully and promptly attended to. Goods forwarded C. O. or on receipt of remittances by express or mail. SAMPLES FREE on application.

PHILIP KENNEDY & CO., Southwest Corner of Market and Fifth Streets.

WILL & FINCK COMPANY. BARGAINS IN LEATHER GOODS. Baby Carriage Factory. WE MAKE BABY CARRIAGES AND CHAIRS. Carriages from \$3 to \$60. Chairs " \$3 to \$30. Write for Free Catalogue. Anything in Reed or Rattan Made to Order at regular Manufacturers' Prices. Call and See Our Goods. California Rattan Co., 61 First St., S. F.

PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE! A TAYLOR 3-REVOLUTION DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS IN GOOD ORDER. SIZE OF BED, 57x40 INCHES.

Just the thing for a country newspaper. Will be sold cheap for cash. For further particulars apply to Bulletin Office, or address X. P. O. box 2528. my27 n

THE CONGREGATION NEVAH ZEDECK. I will hold divine services during the coming Lenten season, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock, at the following places: The Holy Trinity Church, the famous court, Rev. J. A. Sherman of New York, will officiate. Tickets to be had at 14 Golden Gate ave., 1014 Fulton's Hall and M. Levy's, 1105 Post st. aug 10 13 17 20 24 26 27 31 sep 4 6 7 8 9 10

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