RATE WAR ENDED.

The Southern Pacific Ends the Fray.

NUMBERS OF TRAMPS COMING

They Take Possession of Trains Out of Mojave and Are Bound for This City.

The rate war is over.

Yesterday the Southern Pacific officials sent out the ten-days notice required to all other lines in which it was stated that on October 1 the old schedule will be restored.

The Santa Fe officials have as yet taken no action in the matter, but it is supposed they will to-day follow the example of the Southern Pacific.

This result was brought about by a telegraphic correspondence between Vice-President Crocker of the Southern Pacific and President Rhinehart of the Atlantic and Pacific. The agreement reached was that rates should be restored to their old footing, and that the cause of all the trouble—the matter of side trips—should be settled by the two gentlemen named.

In reality the cut has not resulted in any benefit to either of the two roads concerned. The fact of the matter is that the great bulk of those who expected to go East to attend the World's Fair have already made the trip, and the number caught by the low rate offered from Southern California was small indeed.

The Southern Pacific Company has a couple of hundred undesirable passengers strung along its line between Oakland and Mojave. The first notification that reached the general offices of the road yesterday came from the last-mentioned place. It stated that a gang of over 200 men had arrived there from the East over the Atlantic and Pacific, and that the greater portion of them had started north on their way to this city.

The next dispatch came from Bakersfield, and in it the agent stated that the trainmen were unable to do anything with the overwhelming number of those in the crowd, and that the latter had simply taken possession of the trains. He further stated that he had appealed to the authorities of the place for assistance, but that they had refused to comply with his request.

The agent at Tulare next sent word that a big contingent of the boxcar tourists had alighted at that place in search of food. The citizens, he said, had supplied them, and the men were leisurely waiting the advent of another train bound in this direction.

From Mendota came the information that the men had left the train before its arrival there, the last gang getting off at Hanford.

The dispatches all described the fellows as tramps, and they stated that 300 or 400 more of their kind were behind them coming over the same route they had followed. The railroad officials simply notified their agents and trainmen to avoid any trouble with the travelers if they were unable to keep them off, and it now looks probable that in a few days this city will receive an acquisition that is not at all desirable.

Winter is coming on, and taking this fact in connection with the widely advertised Midwinter Fair, the advent of large numbers of individuals may be expected. Many of the men are probably miners and others who have been thrown out of employment in the Southwest by the existing hard times, but it is probable that a large number of them are tramps of the usual order.

In accordance with an informal discussion of the subject on Wednesday the board of directors of the Southern Pacific Company, at the formal weekly meeting held yesterday, finally adopted a 10-cent rate for fare one way, in either direction, between San Francisco and Oakland, Alameda or Berkeley, to take effect October 1, 1893.

General Passenger Agent Goodman of the Southern Pacific roads is somewhat concerned about the proposed $65 50 round-trip rate from Missouri River points to California points, good until April. Affirmative responses have been received individually from nearly all the roads concerned, but as yet they have taken no concerted action and Mr. Goodman is seeking to ascertain the cause of delay. When a rate is decided upon they will be required to issue a notice to the Eastern roads so that the latter may use the new rate for basing purposes.

F. W. Thompson, general agent of the Rock Island at Los Angeles, and Jay W. Adams, who occupies the same position in that city with the Alton, were in the city yesterday.

A good deal of news is incorporated in a dispatch from Chicago, part of which follows:

"The Santa Fe has the bulge on the Southern Pacific. There is an old contract between the two systems which promises to play a prominent part in the matter. It not only relates to rates, but provides that the Southern California road shall not extend its lines to San Francisco for a given number of years.

"The Santa Fe has notified the Southern Pacific if this agreement or contract does not hold good in one instance it cannot be enforced in the other. It, therefore, considers itself free to build into San Francisco whenever it pleases. This is one thing which above all others the Southern Pacific is anxious to avoid. It will do anything before it will allow any other road to become a competitor with it in San Francisco."

Next Monday the executive committee of the traffic association will meet, and it is expected that some decided action will then be taken relative to the proposed Bakersfield road. Traffic Manager Leeds believes that the financial stress is about over, and that the time is propitious for energetic work in pushing the new enterprise.

October 9, the twenty-second anniversary of the great Chicago fire, will be "Chicago day" at the World's Fair, and the mightiest pageant that has yet graced the red letter days of the World's Columbian Exposition will be witnessed. One cent a mile has been named by the Union Pacific as the proper rate from all points beyond the Missouri, the same as will be charged east of that point. This rate, the Union Pacific says, will bring out the people when no other rate will. The Santa Fe proposition is to make a rate of one fare for the round trip from points within a radius of 250 miles of Chicago, and one cent a mile from territory beyond 300 miles.

In speaking of freight rates between this city and Oakland, Vice-President Crocker of the Southern Pacific said yesterday that the rates now offered by his company were lower than those of the competing lines and that they would be kept in that position, thus intimating that if the opposition made a cut in this direction the Southern Pacific line would go still lower.

Carlisle Democrats.

The Carlisle Democratic Club met at 1707 Powell street on Wednesday and perfected a permanent organization. A constitution, by-laws, order of business and rules of order were adopted. "Roberts' Rules of Order" was adopted to govern in parliamentary proceedings where special rules have not been adopted.

The following permanent officers were elected: President, N. S. Farley; vice-president, Dr. H. R. Morton; secretary, David F. Supple; treasurer, Thomas Foley; Board of Directors—Abram Coleman, Richard T. Acres, John J. Walsh, William Raubinger Sr. and Charles W. Pope.

Glad to Be in Jail.

When John Bradley and James Wilson, two seedy vagrants, were sentenced by Police Judge Low yesterday, a broad smile spread across their countenances. They had pleaded guilty and admitted they were the worst kind of vagrants out of jail, so Judge Low gave them accommodations at the County Jail for six months to come. They were too lazy to work and expressed their delight at being so liberally provided for by the city.

IN PRISON AT SIX.

A Child Arrested on Charge of Malicious Mischief.

A little lad of 6 years was escorted into the City Prison yesterday with all the law's dignity. Policeman Thompson walked beside him, keeping a close eye on his prisoner until the prison gate closed behind them.

"Is this murder or highway robbery?" asked the sergeant while a smile accompanied his words.

"Guess again, sergeant," the policeman replied.

"Lost boy?"

"No," and the officer produced a legal document, which set forth that the boy was A. Cassella, and that A. Cassella did with malice aforethought destroy certain property belonging to R. Pelletreri.

A warrant had been sworn out before Police Judge Conlan, charging the child with malicious mischief. At the sergeant's desk the tiny prisoner said he was 6 years of age, and his father added that the child was a schoolboy. Bail of $20 was deposited and the lad walked away in as much astonishment as when he made his first early visit to a prison. He broke a $7 window in Pelletreri's house with a cobblestone, but his father refused to pay for the damage.

TYLER REDIVIVUS.

A Disbarred Lawyer Seeks Rehabilitation.

The Associate Counsel Against Sharon Will Try to Regain His Standing at the Bar.

George W. Tyler is preparing to emerge from exile.

He has taken preliminary steps to recover his standing in the bar of the State of California.

No old resident of this city nor reader of the daily papers need be told who George W. Tyler is nor why he was disbarred, but for the information of newcomers it may be mentioned that he was associate counsel in the case of Sarah Althea Hill against William Sharon.

On December 3, 1886, J. M. Hogan brought an action before the Supreme Court of this State to disbar him, charging that he had withheld $4146 which he had collected for said Hogan.

Three years ago Tyler moved to Port Townsend, Wash., where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession. He has recently been in communication with friends in this city, who have assured him that if the case be reopened at this time he will be certain of reinstatement.

One of the Judges of the Supreme bench that tried Tyler remarked recently that while he did not believe Tyler guiltless, yet he was convinced that Tyler was a very much persecuted individual, and that his professional acts were in no way worse than those of many others who hold their heads in the air, have high standing at the bar and are of good repute before the world.

Tyler has already sent his family to this State and will follow them as soon as he closes up a few business matters at Port Townsend. He will probably arrive here within three weeks.

There are only two ways by which he can be rehabilitated. One is for the Supreme Court to reopen the case of its own accord; the other is for some member of the bar to make such motion. The first is out of the question; the second, it is understood, will be done soon after Tyler arrives here.

The tragic death of Judge Terry and the acquittal of Deputy Marshal Nagle were thought to be the final episodes in a train of sensations which tread on each other's heels, but after the lapse of years the recollection of them will once more be awakened.

TIP TOP TALKS.

Some Wise Reasoning on a Subject of Much Import.

"Where do you buy your hats?"

"At a hatter's."

"I thought you'd say that. I don't."

"Don't you? Why?"

"I'll tell you. A hatter sells hats, and only hats, and therefore he sells them at a higher price than a man who sells hats and other things as well."

"I don't see the sense of that."

"Let me explain. Why are Wanamaker's, Philadelphia, or the Louvre or the Bon Marche in Paris, or Macy's in New York, the cheapest places in the world?"

"Because the goods they sell are of poorer quality, hence lower in price."

"No; you're wrong. Because they sell ten, twenty or a hundred different lines of goods, make a small profit on each line, but in sum total as much or more in the end than the smaller dealer who has only one line of goods on which to make his profit."

"That seems reasonable; but how does it apply to my hat, I'd like to know?"

"In this way. I bought this hat at Beamish's. Now, Beamish is a furnisher and sells underwear, shirts and other furnishings, as well as canes, umbrellas, traveling bags and rugs, Mackintosh coats, smoking-jackets, dressing-gowns and many other things. He makes a profit on each, and therefore doesn't need to charge as much for a hat above the cost price as the hatter who makes his only profit on the sale of a hat which cost the same at the mill."

Telltale Tools.

Last week about fifteen toolhouses in new buildings on Ashbury Heights were broken open and looted by burglars. Charles King and James Murphy were arrested four days ago on a charge of petty larceny, and, as some of the tools found in Murphy's possession were identified as some of the stolen property, he was charged yesterday with burglary.

An Appeal for Aid.

The Mayor of Beaufort, S. C., has addressed a communication to Mayor Ellert asking for financial aid to relieve the distress occasioned by the recent floods on Beaufort Island, which left the people in an appalling destitute condition.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

WHAT A BOTHER!

Curious Points Involving Jurisdiction.

WHO MAY DEPORT CHINESE.

The Cases From New Mexico and a United States Marshal's Position in Them.

"And your petitioners are informed and verily believe that the detention by the said John Wise, Collector of the Port, as aforesaid, is without jurisdiction and void for the season that the said United States Marshal had no jurisdiction to order your petitioners deported for having failed to comply with the provisions of section 6 of the act hereinbefore referred to."

That is the way the closing paragraph reads in a petition filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday for writs of habeas corpus in behalf of the seven Chinese brought from New Mexico by Deputy Marshal Moore and turned over to Collector Wise, and if there are no unintentional blunders in it the Marshal of New Mexico is placed in a peculiar light.

It is generally understood that the office of United States Marshal is an executive not a judicial one, but the document filed by Attorneys Riordan and Harvey Brown directly charges Marshal W. J. McKeys with having examined the Chinese at Deming, and, as may be seen, indirectly accuses him of ordering their deportation.

It is a very much mixed up case, and will probably be heard the first thing this morning, for Judge McKenna made an order to have the bodies of Ah Chew, Yee Toy, Yee Lee, Ah Ling, Ah Way, Yee Bid and Ah Wah produced "forthwith."

The paper states that they were in the country at the time of the passage of the Geary act of May 5, 1892, and are Chinese laborers; and that they are entitled to remain here "in that they were within the United States at the time of the passage of the act of Congress, approved May 6, 1882, entitled 'An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese.'" They were also here when the treaty of November 17, 1880, was signed, in fact, were here as early as July, 1879, and had come to the country "with the intention of remaining and taking up their residence therein, and with no intention of returning to China."

It is further stated that they are here in pursuance of the "invitation extended to them" by the Burlingame treaty, which was finally concluded and signed on July 28, 1868, and a portion of which is quoted as follows:

The treaty parties "cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage from the migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects, respectively, from the one country to the other, for purposes of curiosity, of trade or of permanent residence."

And the same treaty also declared, says the petition, "that the Chinese subjects residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions, in respect to residence, as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation."

So far the document did not differ apart from the reference to Marshal McKeys from the applications for writs made to United States District Judge Morrow in the cases of the twenty Los Angeles Chinese, but the recital of the modus operandi by which the New Mexican offenders came into the custody of Collector Wise raises the whole question of jurisdiction, and it is for that reason that Judge McKenna will listen to arguments in the matter.

The history of the arrest, examination and remanding of the Chinese is then given. They were arrested on August 28 at Lordsburg, N. Mex., under a charge of being illegally in the country in violation of the exclusion act of October, 1888. It was supposed they had been smuggled over the Mexican border. After their arrest they were "taken before A. J. McKeys, United States Marshal at Deming, N. Mex., and were examined on said charge," according to the verbiage of the paper; and the curious allegation follows:

"That upon the hearing and examination of said charge, the United States Government not only failed to establish the charges made, but admitted that the testimony absolutely failed to show that the petitioners had unlawfully entered the United States, and thereupon the United States District Attorney * * * asked the United States Commissioner to order the petitioners deported because they had failed to register as required by section 6 of the Geary act."

The commissioner made the order upon this last ground—that they had failed to register—and the Chinese were brought to this city and turned over to Collector Wise.

Apropos of the question of jurisdiction, section 12 of the exclusion act of 1888 allows a commissioner to make an order of deportation, but under section 6 of the Geary act only a United States Judge can make such an order. In no case, of course, can a marshal act as a judicial officer.

If it can be established that the Marshal made the order the Chinese will soon be free men—until, at least, other proceedings might be commenced against them. If, however, the reference to the Marshal as an examining and committing officer proves to be a clerical or even intentional error the habeas corpus proceedings may fall flat until the blunder be corrected. Then the sole question to be determined will be as to the commissioner's authority.

Collector Wise has been instructed by Secretary Carlisle to return the Chinese to the custody of Marshal McKeys, and it may turn out that quite a bill of expense will be taxed against the Marshal. Whether that officer could be made defendant in seven suits for damages for unlawful arrest, imprisonment and transportation may yet have to be determined. Whatever steps the attorneys will take today are enigmatical. They charge that Collector Wise unlawfully holds the Chinese, and he must admit that they are not properly in his custody, so their release seems assured already.

A dispatch was also received by Collector Wise from Secretary Carlisle yesterday respecting the Afong family. Having been advised by the Hawaiian Minister that the Afongs are Hawaiians, the Secretary instructs Mr. Wise to allow them to land.

INNOCENT AND GUILTY.

They Were Gathered in Together by the Police.

A varied disposition was made in the Police Court yesterday of cases against Frank Cordes, Charles Coleman, Gus Levenge, George Jones, Mary Thomas, William Ritter, Paul Ritter, George Werner and Johanna Mills, who were caught in a lottery headquarters Wednesday night.

The last four named said they had received circulars from Cordes about lottery business and were in his place without knowing its character. They were dismissed.

George Jones and Mary Thomas deposited $20 bail apiece when arrested, and as they failed to put in an appearance in court their bail was forfeited.

Levenge had a lottery ticket in his pocket when the police searched him, so he was fined $20.

Cordes and his assistant, Coleman, will make a legal fight and had their cases continued.

Their Manner Resentful.

Three small seizures of smuggled opium have been made within the last two days by the Internal Revenue officers, and the manner of the small Chinese host that seemed to have a proprietary interest in the store of Quong Hang Hi, at 1021 Dupont street, where the first lot was seized, was decidedly resentful toward the agents of the Government. These Mongols seem to think that the officers have no right to search their premises for contraband articles, and do everything but actually attack them.

Twelve tins of the drug were found altogether. Four were discovered at the place mentioned, two at Wing Lee & Co.'s, 122 Waverly place, and six at Hong Sing & Co.'s, 63 Spofford alley.

CHASE IS SUCCESSFUL.

The Parents of the Dietz Girl Consent to Her Marriage.

Joseph G. Chase, aged 30, secured a license yesterday to marry Guadaloupe Marie Dietz, aged 16 years and five months. Chase is the amorous carpenter who has been having so much trouble with his former wives. Recently he took the Dietz girl out in a tug and married her outside the heads. As the tug was not licensed to go out of the bay a cloud was cast on the marriage. Chase could not get the consent of the girl's parents, who obtained the assistance of the police and had Marie taken home. It seems she pined for Chase and interceded in his behalf, for yesterday he triumphantly produced the written consent of the Dietz girl's parents to his marriage with their daughter, and obtained a license. He will take the girl to his carpenter shop on Pine and Laguna streets, where she can cook his meals, in which occupation she was discovered when arrested by the police on complaint of her parents.

NOT YET DECIDED.

No Date for the Charter Election.

Changes That Were Made in the Personnel of the Registrar's Office in the Last Few Days.

There was another fruitless meeting of the Election Commissioners yesterday afternoon in their endeavor to arrange a date on which to hold the election of freeholders for the framing of the city charter.

Mayor Ellert presided and the same arguments as used the day before were again gone over for almost an hour.

Mayor Ellert opposed the holding of an election in December for the reason that the payment of the bills would create a deficiency. There was the publication of the charter and the payment of the expenses of the freeholders, for both of which no appropriation had been made. The holding of an election early in the spring would give the public ample time in which to study the charter. In this way an appropriation could be made in next year's levy for the expenses not provided for and all deficiencies avoided.

Auditor Broderick seconded the Mayor in his opposition to the programme of an early election. He said he spoke from experience, having been connected with two previous charter elections in an official capacity. The Auditor spoke very earnestly on the proposition and was listened to with attention.

City and County Attorney Creswell, Tax Collector Block and Surveyor Fitzhugh were in favor of an early election in December.

Auditor Broderick finally moved that the election for freeholders be held on the first Monday in April, but the motion was not put, as the Commissioners agreed to devote another meeting to the question. The meeting will be held to-day.

During the last few days several important changes, said to have been brought about by political reasons, have taken place in the Registrar's office. In the first place the messenger was discharged and an old friend of Harbor Commissioner Bassett was put in his place. Chief Deputy Al Lewis, who was Dan Burns' appointee, was let out, and a man named Marshall put in his place. Marshall was placed in the office by Irwin C. Stump. Lewis was not let out for any other reason than politics. He had to give way to make room for somebody else.

The question then arose, "What shall we do with Lewis?" A place must be provided for him.

So the Registrar put on his thinking-cap and devised the scheme of an early December election. As soon as the date was set he would move for an extra deputy to perform preliminary work, and Al Lewis was to get the place. How the matter will come out will be known at the meeting to-day.

So quiet were the changes in the Registrar's office kept that the Election Commissioners themselves were ignorant of them, and when they met were not "on" at all.

BACK FROM CHINA.

Arrival of the Sloop-of-War Alert.

It Is Claimed That She Is No Longer Fit for Active Service—A Stormy Trip.

The United States steam sloop-of-war Alert has returned after an absence of many days. Buffeted by typhoons in the Eastern seas and attacked by the virulent press of the Orient the Alert has arrived somewhat the worse for her experience, but still flaunting an honorable record.

But the Alert is condemned. This verdict has not yet been arrived at officially, but nevertheless she is wholly unsound and unfit for further service, according to the statements of her crew.

It may be of interest to the Navy Department to know that the venerable cruiser made the remarkable record of seven knots with a favorable breeze while en route to this port from Yokohama, and that her machinery, which is calculated to drive her at the rate of seven knots under favorable circumstances, is now thought to have degenerated to such an extent that a five-knot pace would be in keeping with its ability to force the vessel ahead. Officers of the Alert report that the vessel behaved admirably during the typhoon of August 16, but members of her crew say differently.

"It was only an ordinary gale that struck us," said one of them, "but the sea washed all over us fore and aft, carrying away one of our boats, and upon one occasion nearly threw us on our beam ends. The vessel is neither a good sea craft nor of any use as a cruiser."

Whatever may be the truth of this seaman's sayings the Government, it is said, will put the Alert out of commission on the 9th of next month.

The vessel plainly shows the effects of her long stay in the Eastern seas, and has a decidedly patched up appearance.

Commander George M. Book stated that during the severe gale of August 16 part of the vessel's cargo had to be jettisoned, thus forcing the vessel to make part of the voyage here under sail.

There is no concealing the fact that the vessel is not fit for duty in foreign waters, being slow and not altogether seaworthy. Her officers are of the opinion that repairs can be made to her that will fit her for many years of future service, but those who have knowledge of her condition claim differently.

Attila, King of the Huns, was buried in three coffins—the first of gold, the second of silver and the third of iron.

If your eyes trouble you go to Berteling, 427 Kearny street.

GUNS AND FISTS.

A Season's Sport on the Suisun Marshes.

A MOVE FOR PROTECTION.

The Cordelia Gun Club Will Hire Pugilists to Keep Intruders Off the Grass.

The Cordelia Gun Club has concluded to stop shooting on its preserve in the Suisun marsh even should it become necessary to invoke the aid of the law to protect its rights.

The members contend that the lessee of lands has a lawful right to protect his property, and that trespassing is an offense which is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Since the 1st inst. several hunters under invitation of the head steward of the Teal Club have entered the lands leased by the Cordelia Club and amused themselves shooting at birds that were kept well out of range of their guns by a small army of men who have been employed for that purpose by the haughty Cordelias.

The poachers, as they are called by the gentlemen of the club upon whose grounds they trespass, say that they can turn the tables on the Cordelia sportsmen by shooting and driving off the birds that head for the ponds when the city sportsmen are stationed out for a bag.

The poachers appear decidedly independent in the matter, as the law, they say, is on their side and the people of the county are with them to a man. "A poacher," who is a resident of Suisun, related to a reporter an experience he had a few days ago with the keepers of the club. "When I entered the marsh that is claimed as a shooting demesne by fifteen members of the four hundred two vicious-looking fellows, armed to the teeth, stepped up and ordered me off the grounds. I smiled and politely informed them that I wanted a few birds for supper, after which I would leave.

"'You can't shoot at a feather here,' said the larger man of the two, 'and the sooner you get yer boots off this place the better it will be for you, because——'

"Well, I made up my mind to have some fun with the bad men from Frisco, and instead of leaving the marsh instanter I tramped over the mire until I arrived at a favorite pond, where I knew from years of experience that ducks were always to be found. I had scarcely got within fifty yards of the pond when the keepers commenced to discharge their guns at the sun. The noise startled a few mallard ducks that were feeding in the tule near by, and I fortunately dropped a brace. Well, it would have amused you to see the paid gunners' attempt to head me off for possession of the ducks.

"I got there first, however, and in a jiffy I had the green heads stowed away in my hunting coat. They demanded them of course, but when I informed them that possession was nine points in law and that I had a first-class shooting gun they paused to think. I left satisfied with the bag I had secured and in a very short time, and as a parting salute I gave the keepers to understand that just as soon as the shooting was good a deputation of hunters from Suisun would avail themselves of the opportunity of making things pleasant for the Cordelias during the hunting season."

The Teal Club is still on broken terms with their neighbors, the Cordelias, and according to some of the prominent members they will not give way an inch until the Cordelias apologize for the trick they played on them by leasing their shooting preserve for the season at an increase in the rental figures.

The war between the two prominent sporting clubs is evidently a long ways from settlement. The Cordelias would do anything rather than apologize to the Tealers, and as a means of keeping intruders off the grass the Cordelias propose to hire pugilists at $2 a day and board to punch poachers who shall refuse to leave their preserve when ordered off.

The Cordelias say that the fine for battery is nominal and that they will willingly pay the amount imposed for the pleasure of knowing that some of the most venturesome of the poachers received a good fist lashing.

Evidently there will be a variety of pastime on the Suisun marshes this season. The indications point to a very successful year's sport. The judge of Suisun is chuckling over the prospects for a good winter's bag.

AMUSEMENTS.

Adolph Bauer's Concert This Afternoon at the Tivoli.

The last of Bauer's summer series of symphony concerts will take place this afternoon at the Tivoli Theater. C. D. O'Sullivan, who has been studying in Europe for quite a while, will sing the prologue to "Pagliacci," Leoncavallo's new opera, which is creating such a sensation abroad. The intermezzo to the opera has been procured by Mr. Bauer, and will be played by his enlarged orchestra for the first time in San Francisco. Giulio Minetti, a violinist who recently came from Italy, will play Vieuxtemps' celebrated concerto, No. 4. The other numbers in the programme are the overture to "Struensee" by Meyerbeer, "Solvyg's Song" by Grieg, and the "Tragic Symphony," Op. 32, by Hemerik. The advance sale for the concert has been large.

Dramatic Notes.

"The Soudan" has been playing to good business at the California, and will be continued another week.

Stockwell's winter season will open October 1 with a new play called "The Countersign." The great "Urania" spectacles at this house will last for another week.

The Mrs. John Drew Company at the Baldwin will devote next week to Thomas Holcroft's "The Road to Ruin."

The Tivoli management are compelled to give a sixth week to "Ship Ahoy!"

Rosina Vokes comes to the Baldwin after the close of Mrs. Drew's engagement.

Chevalier Antoine de Kontski, the court pianist of Germany, attracted a full house to Golden Gate Hall last evening. He is an expert musician.

Sells & Rentfrew's Circus.

A. S. Kohlund, agent in advance of these great railroad shows, is in the city making preliminary arrangements for the opening, which will be on Saturday night, September 30, after a grand illuminated parade. The route of the parade will be: Eighth to Mission, thence to Market, thence to Central Park at the corner of Eighth and Market. These shows bring a good reputation with them.

A Remedy of General Utility.

It is among the follies of which the manufacturers of many proprietary remedies are guilty, to term their medicines "panaceas," or to claim for them the quality of panaceas. There is no such thing as a "panacea," which means a remedy adapted to all diseases. This absurdity has never been perpetrated by the proprietors of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. But they do claim, and with justice, that it is a remedy of general utility, and this because it restores that regular and vigorous condition of the stomach, liver and bowels which conduce to the recovery of general health. Thus it fortifies the system against malaria by infusing stamina, and causing harmonious action of the organs which, as long as they go right, are the best guaranty against an epidemic malady like chills and fever. It accomplishes a double purpose by stimulating activity of the kidneys, since it not only prevents their disease and decay, but expels from the blood through them impurities that cause rheumatism, gout and dropsy. Use it with confidence. 39

HAIR HEALTH is warranted to Renew youthful color and life to GRAY Hair. Use only DR. HAYS' HAIR HEALTH. Most satisfactory Hair grower. 50c. London Supply Co., 353 B'dway, N.Y. Hair book free. Sold by WAKELEE & CO., Montgomery street. Also Polk and Sutter sts., San Francisco. ap16 1y SuTuWr

DRY GOODS.

NINE SPECIAL AND EXTRAORDINARY Bargains FOR TO-DAY'S TRADE!

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.
At 2½ Cents Each.
200 dozen LADIES' COLORED BORDERED HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, regular price $1 per dozen, will be offered at 2½c each.

RIBBONS. RIBBONS.
At 5 Cents.
30,000 yards of CASHMERE and SATIN and GROS-GRAIN RIBBON, worth 20c, 25c and 30c a yard, will be closed out this day at 5c a yard.

MEN'S NECKWEAR.
At 25 Cents.
MEN'S ALL-SILK AND SATIN NECKWEAR, in teck and four-in-hand shapes, satin lined, assorted patterns, former price 50c.

PURSES AND TRIMMINGS.
At 5 Cents.
50 dozen SILVER AND GILT CLASP KID AND ALLIGATOR PURSES, worth 10c and 15c, will close out at 5c each.
PEQUOT EDGE TRIMMING BRAIDS, assorted colors and lengths, at less than half price.

KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES.
At 55 Cents.
LADIES' MOUSQUETAIRE UNDRESSED KID GLOVES, in tan colors, former price $1.

LADIES' GOWNS.
At 45 Cents.
LADIES' GOWNS, made of heavy muslin, double lined back, tucked yoke, finished with cambric ruffle, regular price 75c, will be closed out at 45c.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.
SPECIAL PURCHASE.
At $1.00.
2000 yards 48-INCH ALL WOOL FINE FRENCH OTTOMAN, in navy blue only, former price $2, will be closed out at $1 per yard.
At $1.00.
3000 yards 54-INCH ALL-WOOL FRENCH AMAZON CLOTH, superior finish, in a variety of shades, former price $1 50, will be closed out at $1 per yard.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.
MURPHY BUILDING,
Market Street, corner of Jones,
SAN FRANCISCO.

FOUR ROOMS FURNITURE!
FOR $25.00 CASH,
BALANCE OF $75.00 IN PAYMENTS OF
$10.00 PER MONTH.
10 PER CENT ALLOWED FOR SPOT CASH.
PARLOR SUIT—
Consisting of Sofa, Divan, Patent Rocker, Easy Chair, two Reception Chairs upholstered in tapestry of assorted colors and solid oak frames.
BEDROOM SUIT—
SOLID OAK, consisting of Bed, Bureau (24x30 mirror), Washstand, Table, two Chairs and Rocker, Woven Wire and Wool Top Mattress.
DINING SUIT—
Solid Oak Extension Table (6 foot), four High-back Oak Chairs.
KITCHEN OUTFIT—
Cabinet Table, two Chairs.
PANSY RANGE No. 6.
TAPESTRY CARPET.....50c a yard
OILCLOTH.....25c a yard
MATTING.....10c a yard
Aronson Furniture Company,
410 Post Street, Above Powell.
The Oldest and Most Reliable Installment House in the State.
Interior trade solicited, and Catalogue of the four rooms mailed free upon application.
Established 1872. Telephone 1856.
fe26 SuFr tf

L. A. BERTELING
SCIENTIFIC
THE ONLY RELIABLE
OPTICIAN
427 KEARNY ST.
IF YOU HAVE DEFECTIVE VISION, IT WILL be well to remember that I make a specialty of examining and measuring all imperfections of the eye where glasses are required, and grinding such if necessary. No other establishment can get the same superior facilities as are found here, for the instruments and methods used are my own discoveries and inventions, and are far in the lead of any now in use. Satisfaction guaranteed.
427—DO NOT FORGET THE NUMBER—427
5 tf eod

On Time Every Time
WORK GOT OUT WHEN PROMISED, BY
Bacon Printing Company,
N. W. CORNER CLAY and SANSOME STS.
no2 MoWe Fr7p tf

UNION LUMBER CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Lumber, Railroad Ties, Telegraph Poles, Pine and Redwood Piles, Spars, Wood, etc. General Office and Yard, Sixth and Channel streets. Telephone No. 3532. Downtown Office, 22 Market st., room 3; telephone No. 890, S. F. ja8 eod td

TO ELECTROTYPERS!
FOR SALE.
ROUTING MACHINE!
SUITABLE FOR
Metal or Wood Routing.
APPLY THIS OFFICE.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS AND under the authority of a certain deed of trust, duly executed by CHARLES A. PAIGE, party of the first part, to HENRY C. CAMPBELL and THADDEUS B. KENT, Trustees, parties of the second part, and the SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION, party of the third part, dated February 8, 1889, and recorded in the office of the County Recorder of the county of Tulare, State of California, in Liber 5 of Trust Deeds, at pages 269 and following; and in pursuance of a resolution passed on the 18th day of May, 1893, by the Board of Directors of said SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION, a corporation, and the holder of the note (No. 9220) to secure payment of which the aforesaid deed of trust was executed, declaring that default had been made in payment of the principal sum and other sums due under said note and deed of trust, and requesting and directing said HENRY C. CAMPBELL and THADDEUS B. KENT, Trustees, to sell the real estate described therein and not heretofore reconveyed to satisfy said indebtedness,

We, HENRY C. CAMPBELL and THADDEUS B. KENT, Trustees, do hereby give notice, that on TUESDAY, the 10th day of October, A. D. 1893, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, and at the auction sales-room of EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO., No. 638 Market street, in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, we will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in gold coin of the United States, all the pieces or parcels of land situate in the county of Tulare, State of California, described as follows, to wit:

According to the official plats and system of surveys of the Government of the United States:

In township eighteen (18) south, range twenty-six (26) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian.

Of section eight (8) the southeast quarter (SE. ¼).

Of section nine (9) the south half (S. ½); the south half of the northwest quarter (S. ½ of NW. ¼); the east half of the northeast quarter (E. ½ of NE. ¼), and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter (NW. ¼ of NE. ¼).

Of section ten (10) the south half (S. ½); the south half of the northwest quarter (S. ½ of NW. ¼), and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter (SW. ¼ of NE. ¼).

Of section fifteen (15) the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter (NW. ¼ of NW. ¼), and

Of section sixteen (16) the north half of the northeast quarter (N. ½ of NE. ¼).

Containing in the aggregate twelve hundred and forty (1240) acres of land.

Excepting therefrom the following described parcels, to wit:

I. Beginning at a point thirteen hundred and twenty (1320) feet south of the northwest corner of section ten (10) in township eighteen (18) south and range twenty-six (26) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, and running thence south forty-four (44) degrees and thirty (30) minutes west sixteen hundred and seventy-eight (1678) feet; thence south thirty-five (35) degrees east two hundred and fifteen (215) feet; thence north sixty-eight (68) degrees fifteen (15) minutes east thirty-four hundred and forty (3440) feet; thence north eighty-seven (87) degrees fifty-seven (57) minutes west twenty-one hundred and forty-four (2144) feet to the place of beginning, containing thirty-eight (38) and 58-100 acres.

II. A strip of land one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet wide, being sixty-two and one-half (62½) feet on each side of the following described line, and running its entire length, to wit:

Beginning at a point south twenty-three (23) degrees and eleven (11) minutes west twenty-eight hundred and eighty-eight (2888) feet from the northeast corner of section nine (9) in township eighteen (18) south and range twenty-six (26) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian; thence curving to the right with a radius of five hundred and seventy-three (573) feet a distance of one hundred and eighteen (118) and four-tenths feet; thence north eighty-eight (88) degrees thirty-five (35) minutes west seventy-five (75) feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of five hundred and seventy-three (573) feet a distance of two hundred and forty-three (243) and eight-tenths feet; thence south sixty-seven (67) degrees two (2) minutes west two thousand and fifty-one (2051) and eight-tenths feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of five hundred and seventy-three (573) feet a distance of five hundred and eighty-seven (587) and three-tenths feet; thence south eight (8) degrees eighteen (18) minutes west, a distance of nine hundred and seventy-nine (979) and five-tenths feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of eleven hundred and forty-six (1146) feet a distance of one hundred and thirteen (113) feet, to the south line of said section nine (9).

Containing fourteen and thirty-three hundredths (14.33) acres.

Together with the appurtenances.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash in gold coin of the United States; ten per cent payable to the undersigned on the fall of the hammer; balance on delivery of deed; and if not so paid, unless for want of title (ten days being allowed for search), then said ten per cent to be forfeited and the sale to be void. Acts of sale at purchaser's expense.

HENRY C. CAMPBELL, THADDEUS B. KENT, } Trustees.
se19 22 26 29 oc3 6 10

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAUREL GLEN, NATURAL GROVES, SPRING water, plenty of milk, cream, fruit; good accommodations. Postoffice box 150, Napa. se9 14t

RESORTS, SPRINGS AND HOTELS OF THE Pacific Coast, with rates, locations, etc., published in Hotel Guide, 140 pages. For sale by newsdealers, or send 25c in stamps to W. M. PATTERSON, publisher, 20 Ellis st., rms. 29, 30, 31. mr1 tf

CHEAPEST AND BEST IN AMERICA—THE WEEKLY CALL, sent to any address in the United States or Canada one year for $1, postage free.