

THANKS TO HILL.

Senator Hoar Springs a Surprise.

WHERE NEW YORK STANDS.

Democrats in Its Legislature Favor Protection.

LODGE ON THE TARIFF ISSUE.

He Treats the Question After All Merely as a Matter of Business.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Wolcott resolution for the coinage of Mexican dollars at United States mints was laid before the Senate to-day, and Mr. Gallinger read a communication favoring the resolution. He said that while he cast a reluctant vote for the repeal of the Sherman law, he thought the time was approaching when some action would have to be taken by Congress to give the country a larger volume of currency, and when that time came he might have some remarks to make on the subject which would probably be contrary to the views of the people of his State. The resolution was briefly debated when Senator McPherson withdrew the amendment offered by him yesterday to insert the words, "For export," as he thought the Sherman amendment as to the Republic of Mexico looked to the coinage by the United States of a standard Mexican dollar under some agreement with the said Republic of Mexico as to seigniorage, method and amount of said coinage, and that he further report the result of his negotiations to the Senate.

Resolved, That the President of the United States, with a view to encourage and extend our commercial relations with China and other Asiatic countries, be required, if not incompatible with the public interests, to enter into negotiations with the Republic of Mexico for the coinage by the United States of a standard Mexican dollar under some agreement with the said Republic of Mexico as to seigniorage, method and amount of said coinage, and that he further report the result of his negotiations to the Senate.

A harmful-looking resolution introduced by Senator Dolph, and which has a sharp discussion and some lively personalities. It provided for the discharge of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds from the consideration of bills for the erection of public buildings in Oregon. This called out a statement from the chairman of the committee, Mr. Vest, that no discrimination had been shown in building bills, but no bills had been favorably reported on account of the deplorable condition of the country's exchequer. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Senator Aldrich announced that Senators were anxious to proceed with the consideration of the tariff bill in an orderly manner which would not interfere with the comfort of the Senators. "I would suggest," he went on, "that we are willing on this side of the chamber for a week at least that the Senate shall meet at 12 o'clock each day and that the tariff bill shall be taken up and continue before the Senate until 5 o'clock each day without dilatory motions."

It was agreed that the proposition should prevail until Monday next, and the resolution of Senator Aldrich to limit general debate on the tariff bill to June 4 and to take the final vote on the 5th of June was laid before the Senate. Several amendments were offered, and finally the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Two o'clock having arrived, the tariff bill was laid before the Senate and Mr. Lodge spoke in opposition to it. He treated the question of tariff purely as a business matter. If the manufacturers make no money they will not employ labor. Under free trade manufacturers must retire or reduce labor costs. Fifty years ago England listened to her manufacturers, but the majority of American Congressmen berate them as enemies of the country. As a result of free trade England's record of agriculture is a record of disaster. Under protection the trade of the United States from 1870 to 1890 increased nearly four times as much as that of England, and from 1890 to 1893 more than seven times. The speaker showed the advantages of reciprocity. The wealth of the country was in production and in the strength of producers. Consumers only should not be considered. They constitute an insignificant and unimportant fraction of the community. We should first secure the home market, then increase outside trading. Protection and invention had enabled us to pay the highest wages, lower the price of necessities and raise the standard of living. Abandon protection and we would lower wages and the standard of living and increase the world's prices by withdrawing American competition. The reduction of wages in the tariff was trifling as compared with the reduction that would come under free trade. He had no fear of the ultimate result, believing in the end that the nation would not cast aside that which protected us from the deadly competition of races with a lower standard of living.

Senator Lodge concluded his speech at 4:30 with an eloquent peroration, which was warmly applauded from the galleries. Senator Hoar then sprung a sensation by stating that he wished to make a speech which he would have read from the desk. He thereupon sent up an Associated Press bulletin, stating that the New York Legislature had passed a resolution of thanks to Senator Hill for his speech in opposition to the tariff bill in the Senate yesterday. This was greeted with some applause in the gallery, which the Vice-President checked.

Gray of Delaware explained the action of the New York Legislature by saying that the Legislature of New York was overwhelmingly Republican. "Yes," replied Aldrich, smilingly, "but not by such a majority as is shown by the dispatch. There is a majority of fourteen on a joint ballot, so at least forty Democrats must have voted for the resolution."

The Senate then went into executive session, after which it adjourned until 12 to-morrow.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate Puts Through a Large Batch of Them.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Senate in executive session to-day announced the following confirmations: J. W. Adams of Nevada, Superintendent of the Mint at Carson.

Consuls—John Bidlake of North Dakota at Barranquilla; James Dinmore of Texas at Cienfuegos, Cuba; William C. Potter of Arizona at Trinidad.

at Walla Walla, Wash.; Frank B. Proctor of Buffalo, Wyo., at Buffalo; David H. Hall of Eureka, Nev., at Carson.

Registers of general land offices—John F. Heiner of Gunnison, Colo., at Gunnison; Edward B. Evans of Des Moines, at Des Moines; I. H. Mulholland of Independence, Cal., at Independence; J. F. Murphy of Olympia, Wash., at Olympia; J. A. Harmon of O'Neill, Nebr., at O'Neill; Thomas J. Foster of Kearney, Wyo., at Buffalo, Wyo.

Army and navy—Passed Assistant Engineer James H. Perry, United States navy, to be an engineer.

Postmasters: Washington—J. I. Brown, South Bend; William Hooker, Port Angeles; W. H. Peterson, Ellensburg; Oscar E. Pea, Everett. California—E. B. Daininger, Pacific Grove; W. T. Duncan, Salinas.

HAD ANOTHER LETTER.

Justice Bradley Consulted with the Lawyers.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—During the progress of the Breckinridge to-day Judge Bradley, who was engaged in reading a letter, called Attorneys Carlisle, Wilson and Butterworth for a consultation and finally one juror for further consultation. It was probably one of the anonymous letters which had been pouring in by the bushel since the trial began.

Miss Pollard appeared in a most becoming and Colonel Breckinridge was paler than usual. Attorney Carlisle took up his review of the evidence and devoted himself for the first half hour to a discussion of Mrs. Blackburn's testimony, commenting also on that of Claude de Laroche Frances, a cousin of Ward McAllister and a nephew of the Marquis de Laroche, the chamberlain to the Pope. Carlisle laid stress on the fact that in response to a request for the production of Miss Pollard's letters only those advantageous to the defense had been brought forward. The lawyer brought forward the late-basket which had belonged to the late Mrs. Breckinridge, in which the colonel had written having given Miss Pollard, and reminded the jury of the testimony of Mary Yancy, the colored cook, who had seen the pair sitting on the sofa together with the basket between them. Carlisle passed on to the time when Miss Pollard took Colonel Breckinridge from the side of his lawful wife, giving the quotation from Miss Pollard's testimony: "I said, come with me, will you? and he came." As to the interview in the office of the Chief of Police, defendant asked the jury to believe his word, unsupported by corroborating testimony or conduct, that he was engaged in a marriage in New York.

"I ask you to judge him only by what has been told you here on the stand." After comparing the social positions of the two principals, and stating that \$50,000 was little recompense for the harm done, Carlisle closed, and Colonel Phil Thompson faced the jury for the defense.

The counselor had some good words for Hiram Kaufman and John Brandt, whose character, he said, had not been impeached, and dwelt at length upon the boldness with which Miss Pollard had addressed Breckinridge.

After the noon recess Colonel Thompson resumed his speech, characterizing Miss Pollard as "the most skillful adventuress who ever made a track through a court-room." He argued that her story could not be true, none of its parts coherent, and was still speaking when the hour came for adjournment.

PEIXOTO OUT OF LUCK.

The Fleet on the Amazon Revolts Against the Government. BUENOS AYRES, April 10.—It is reported here that the Brazilian fleet on the Amazon River has revolted against the Peixoto Government.

Admiral Da Gama and other Brazilian refugees are said to have deserted the Portuguese warships and made their way to Argentina, and are on the way to join Mello. A correspondent in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, sends word that the bombardment begun by the rebels last Friday was renewed at sunrise yesterday morning and at 4 o'clock was renewed fiercely.

Berlin, April 10.—Dispatches received from Rio Janeiro state that some serious fighting is taking place at Rio Grande do Sul and that a naval battle may be expected soon. The Brazilian Government has dispatched a fleet of ten warships to the south with instructions to engage the rebel fleet at the earliest opportunity. Porto Alegre is also said to be seriously threatened by the insurgent forces landed by Admiral Mello.

COAST GOSSIP.

Max Popper Is Not After Office for Anybody. WASHINGTON, April 10.—Max Popper is here endeavoring to secure a renewal of his contract for the San Francisco Custom-house drainage. He protests that he is after no office for either himself or his friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fox Fay of San Francisco are at the Elmsier. Joseph Fowler has been commissioned Postmaster at Duarte, Cal., and Lillevilva Thornton at Tres Pinos, Cal.

Patents—Thomas R. Singleton of San Francisco, gate; R. B. Bowers of Oakland, wagon spring; D. L. Thompson of Los Angeles, power loom; L. L. Leary of San Francisco, washing machine; Edward D. Marks of Los Angeles, chair; R. M. Peterson of Oakland, lamp; D. C. Hemingway of Los Angeles, chair; Thomas H. Peck of San Francisco, typewriter; Edward Singleton of San Francisco, car stove.

Pensions—California: Original—E. D. Duffy of the Veterans' Home at Napa, Cornelius Cushman of San Francisco. Increase—Loring J. King of San Francisco. Original—Helen S. Gold of San Francisco; minor of James Roach of Vallejo.

CORBETT'S ANSWER.

He Will Give Jackson Odds With Some Conditions. NEW YORK, April 10.—James J. Corbett, in reply to Peter Jackson's letter of yesterday, said he would bet \$25,000 against \$30,000 for a fight in private. There are to be present only two persons and the fight must be to a finish.

BRYAN AND REED.

Giants Tilting in the House.

NEEDS A LIE TO GO ON.

Democracy Reduced to a Most Dire Strait.

THE WEST AGAINST THE EAST.

How They Will Be Arrayed Should the Wilson Bill Ever Become a Law.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—There was a question to-day when the House met as to the order of business. An attempt was made to consider some Senate amendments to a bridge bill when Reed argued that the House must proceed to vote on the motion to discharge the warrants issued to the Sergeant-at-Arms under the resolution of March 15 by the absentees. The motion came over from last Saturday. Reed contended that the House presented an unseemly spectacle as members were under threat of arrest and the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms should be disposed of as a matter of private rights of members. Finally it was decided to allow the whole subject to go over until to-morrow.

Bills were passed for the protection of game in the Yellowstone Park and for the punishment of crime in the park by the extension of the law and jurisdiction of the Wyoming United States district to its territory, to grant Chief Justices in the Territories power to appoint commissioners to take proof of land cases.

The House then went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. The pending question was a point of order raised by Henderson, chairman of the Postoffice Committee, against an amendment offered by Dunphy to prevent the manufacture of postage-stamps by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing under the contract recently awarded. The point of order was sustained. The amendment to reduce from \$245,000 to \$180,000 the appropriation for the manufacture of stamps was adopted. An amendment providing that all publications purporting to be issued periodically to subscribers, but which are really books or parts of books, be subject to the rates provided for third class matter when transmitted through the mails was adopted.

The fight against the appropriation of \$196,314 for special mail facilities on the trunk line from Springfield, Mass., via New York and Washington to Atlanta and New Orleans then began. In the course of the debate which followed Bryan of Nebraska took the floor, and, ostensibly speaking of the amendment, made a reply to the recently published letter of Reed to C. L. B. Vaughan of Hutchinson, Kans., in which he criticized Bryan for using in his speech made in Denver, an extract from one of his (Reed's) Boston speeches. In the letter, which was given in these dispatches, Reed complained that the extract taken from his contents conveyed a wrong impression.

Bryan stated that the extract he had used had not been taken from its contents; that he had used all of the published report of the speech. Moreover he stated that Reed's letter of explanation was written deliberately, and reiterated practically the idea contained in the speech from which he had quoted. He proceeded to characterize the speech as an appeal to sectionalism, an appeal to the selfishness of New England. While Reed told the West that all the States were equally interested in the preservation of the protective tariff, he told Massachusetts that she was most interested. It was a remarkable utterance from the leader of the Republican party. He called attention to the discrepancy in Reed's letter, and of his reference to the Wilson bill in the speech, whereas, as a matter of fact, the Wilson bill was not reported until a month after this speech was delivered. He called attention to Reed's letter, he said, because he did not want some Western Republican proceeding on the same line to argue that the tariff should be wiped out in order that the West might at least start upon her manufacturing career and finally enjoy the power and prestige now enjoyed by New England. He wanted the country to know that Reed, while he stood up for protection for the whole country in the halls of Congress, in Massachusetts he held up the questions of "ignorance of the South."

Scottsdale, Pa., April 10.—There were thirty-three delegates at the cokers' convention to-day, said to represent the whole region, and by a vote decided to continue the strike. Everything was quiet to-day.

ONLY ONE COUPON.

A New Offer by "The Call" to Book-Lovers. Ten thousand new books by standard authors have just been received at the CALL office, and will be distributed to readers for one dime and one coupon. The new offer is made so as to render it easy for all to obtain these fine books.

The new assignment comprises the greatest variety of subjects, and all tastes can be suited. For those who like heavy subjects Ralph Waldo Emerson's essays, fables and complete, can be obtained, and the opposite extreme is provided in "Boyle's Children," by John Strauge Winter.

Three of the ever fascinating Rider Haggard's wonderful stories can be selected by those who like strange tales of adventure. The writer never produced anything better than "Allan Quatermain," and "Allan's Wife" and "Cleopatra" are works that cannot fail to please.

Among the works of Bulwer Lytton are "Money," "The Coming Race" and "The Lady of Lyons." "Danbury House" and "Lady Grace" are the names of two works of the always popular Mrs. Charlotte M. Braeme there are a dozen to select from, including her most famous work, "A Bitter Almond."

"A Mad Love" is one of the stories by Bertha M. Clay that made a sensation at the time it was first published. There are also half a dozen other books by this famous author.

The complete works of Charles Dickens are in the collection, but there is only a few sets of the complete works of Dickens left. The famous French writer, Jules Verne, is represented by five works, including "Around the World in Eighty Days" and "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea."

All the standard writers, such as Mrs. Alex.andra, Florence Warden, Willie Collins, Rosa N. Carey, Samuel Johnson, R. L. Stevenson, Lord Macaulay, W. Clark Russell and Captain Mayne Reid, are represented.

Nearly all the great poets' works can be obtained full and complete. To give a description of the entire collection is impossible, but when a list of the subjects is printed all can make selections.

Cut out the coupon and with 10 cents you can secure any of the books at the CALL office, 714 Market street.

Thrown Downstairs. J. P. Lucas, janitor of the Donohoe building, had a birthday celebration in his rooms last evening. Shortly after midnight he asked a waiter, William Donohoe, to go to bed. Donohoe made an offensive remark about Mrs. Lucas and Lucas threw him downstairs. Donohoe was sent to the hospital and Lucas was detained at the City Prison pending an investigation.

Frazier's Assault. W. J. Frazier of 123 Stevenson street went to Kaiser street last night and met his wife, from whom he had been separated for six years, quarreled with her and struck at her with a knife, but her corset steel turned the blade aside and about Lucas was detained at the City Prison pending an investigation.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists

and the "rapacious West," and pleaded for special privileges for New England. [Democratic applause.]

Reed listened to Bryan attentively. When he had finished Reed arose. The incident was of little importance he said. Its only significance was that Bryan had taken what he had said in Boston and put it forth in Denver, as Reed's positive declaration that the passage of the Wilson bill would result in building up Western manufactures to the destruction of those in the East. He was unwilling that this mistaken impression should go abroad uncorrected. He found that the newspapers of the West in the midst of the ruins of the Democratic party needed some startling lie to come and go on. No man here would have placed a wrong construction on his speech. Every one knew when it was delivered, although the bill had not been reported, that free raw materials were to be used to appease New England. There was no doubt that the course of the empire would continue to move westward, but it should move westward without carrying in its wake the ruin of the consumer as well as of the manufacturer. The destruction of manufactures would be the destruction of the great manufacturing plants. Millions of untold wealth would be lost, and when rebuilt they would go westward. If this process went on, naturally it would be to the advantage of the whole people. The Republican doctrine of protection believed in no class as did the doctrine of the Wilson bill. It believed that the American people should do the work.

Without action on the amendment the committee rose and at 5 o'clock adjourned.

VISITED THE QUEEN.

King Humbert Goes a Calling Upon Victoria. FLORENCE, April 10.—King Humbert arrived from Venice to-day and was received by the British Ambassador and military and civic authorities. Queen Margaret and the Crown Prince were also enthusiastically received. The Queen of England is stopping in the neighborhood. The presence of so much royalty has attracted many thousands to the city. Later, King Humbert, accompanied by the Queen, the Crown Prince of Italy and the Duke of Aosta, drove in state to the Villa Fabbriotti to visit the Queen of England.

Victoria received her royal visitors in the salon of the villa and conversed with them for half an hour. Victoria later in the day returned the visit and will lunch at the Pitti Palace to-morrow with the King and Queen of Italy.

PARIS, April 10.—The Figaro publishes an alleged interview with King Humbert in which his Majesty is credited with declaring that the difficulties and misunderstandings between France and Italy had their origin in the press of Paris. The King said he regretted the French customs tariff, but at the bottom there was no difficulty between France and Italy. His Majesty declared that his meeting with Emperor William at Venice had no political object. Referring to the talk of war, his Majesty said: "I know that the Emperor of Austria, the German Emperor and the Czar share the same sentiment. Moreover, even a victory nowadays would be terrible, accompanied with so much bloodshed that no sovereign can think of war without a shudder."

Mine-Workers' Convention. COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 10.—An incident occurred at the national convention of the united miners to-day that shows that a national suspension of work will be ordered. A delegate suggested that all who had come instructed to favor such a movement be required to hold up their right hand. There were a great many hands up. The demonstration that followed was very significant and the question seems to be finally settled.

Secretary McBride offered a resolution fixing the order of suspension on April 15, and other resolutions were offered suggesting May 1, 3 and 15. Other resolutions were introduced recommending the adoption of the Federation of Labor platform and favoring the demonetization of gold. Another resolution favoring the demonetization of silver and others of local importance were also offered.

Society Notes. The wedding of Miss Fanny Schoenberg of this city and Adolph Wetzelschlag of Butte, Mont., will take place at noon to-day at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Sarah Schoenberg, 1711 Buchanan street.

San Francisco Council No. 7, Young Men's Institute, will give an entertainment and dance this evening at its hall, corner of Teut and Market streets.

W. L. DOUGLAS'S BROCKTON, MASS. SOLD BY

J. S. KOHLBECHER.....123 Fourth St. B. KATSHINSKI.....10 Third St. R. PAHL.....324 Kearny St. M. MILLER & CO.....2149 Mission St. SMITH'S CASH STORE.....418 Front St. D. DONOVAN.....1412 Stockton St. J. McWright

IT FILLS THE BILL —a dose of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Sick or Bilious Headaches, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are relieved and permanently cured.

But not in the way the huge, old-fashioned pill tries to do it. These little Pellets have better methods. They cleanse and regulate the whole system naturally. In other words, they do it thoroughly, but mildly and gently. There's no disturbance to the system, diet or occupation. They're the smallest in size, but the most effective in result—purely vegetable, perfectly harmless.

They're the cheapest pills you can buy, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get.

This is true only of Dr. Pierce's standard medicines.

FORBES BAKERS

Brush Manufacturers, 609 Sacramento st. oc17 WeRm 2p

HOLDING ON YET.

Union Pacific Receivers Remain In.

THEY MAY RESIGN LATER.

But as Yet There Has Been No Talk of It.

MR. ANDERSON ON CALDWELL.

That Eminent Statesman Thinks the Circuit Judge Has Made a Great Mistake.

OMAHA, April 10.—None of the receivers of the Union Pacific are in the city; but it is positively asserted at Union Pacific headquarters that there is no foundation whatever to the report telegraphed East that the receivers intend to resign. General Manager Dickinson was emphatic in his denial of the rumor. Mr. Dickinson also said that to-morrow he would restore the salaries of the men whose pay was reduced last September.

NEW YORK, April 10.—E. Ellery Anderson, one of the receivers, denied there had been any resignation and said: "The receivers of the Union Pacific system, however, have been somewhat shaken up over the recent decision of Judge Caldwell and it has been a question in our minds whether or not our relations to the company and its army of employes have not been seriously if not irreparably impaired by that decision, which was imprudent, to say the very least of it, and to my mind, most unfortunate, so far as we are concerned. The position is a very grave one and is especially so when the vastness of the interest we represent is considered. That decision practically takes us to task. I have only seen Mr. Coudert once since the rendering of Judge Caldwell's decision and Mr. Doane is in California, hence there has been no conference in regard to the matter."

"Does not that feeling among the receivers portend future possible resignation of the receivers?" he was asked.

"I cannot answer that now, as I do not know what course will be pursued."

AFTER THE GULF.

Union Pacific Men Believe They Will Capture the Road. DENVER, April 10.—The annual meeting of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf system resulted in a victory for the Union Pacific people. The directors have not yet met to elect officers.

The Evans faction refused to vote their stock, and ex-Governor Evans said that he filed a protest, which would be included in the proceedings of the meeting, against the Gulf plan being incorporated into the reorganization of the Union Pacific.

Union Pacific Attorney Carroll smiled at the action of the Evans faction, and intimated that it was another case of the tail trying to wag the dog. He said: "Our people are in no hurry to get the Gulf back, but as soon as the case gets into the jurisdiction of the Circuit Judge it will be settled our way."

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This is true only of Dr. Pierce's standard medicines.

FORBES BAKERS

Brush Manufacturers, 609 Sacramento st. oc17 WeRm 2p

APRIL'S NEED OF SLEEP.

Business Men, Overworked Housekeepers, Teachers, Students and Men and Women in the Whirl of Society Lack Rest.

Sweet sleep is nature's soft nurse. Half the fretfulness, sickness and complaining might be laid at the door of lack of sleep.

There is not one man or woman in 10,000 who can afford to do without seven or eight hours' sleep. All the stories about great men and women who slept three or four hours a night make very interesting reading, but no one ever kept healthy in body and mind with less than seven hours' sound sleep.

Americans need more sleep than they are getting. This lack makes them thin and nervous, weak and complaining. But one cannot will one's self to sleep. It will not come there is an evident derangement of the nervous system. The tired, worn-out nerves need better nutrition to restore them to their healthy action. The rapid building up of nerve tissue, what makes Falne's celery compound so pre-eminently the great modern nerve and blood restorer.

Sleep is the time of lowered expenditure of nerve force and of increased repair of the body. Falne's celery compound quiets the disturbed nervous system, feeds its impoverished tissues and robs them of all irritability; sound, refreshing sleep ensues and the tired, despairing invalid starts at once on the way to assured health and strength.

A freshness in the countenance and an absence of that pained, worn expression comes after a short time taking Falne's celery compound. Neuralgia, rheumatism, palpitation of the heart, headaches and the host of discouraging signs of shattered nerves are banished by this great restorer. It makes people well. Students and teachers stand the fearful strain of preparation for spring examinations by building up the body, strengthening the nerves and purifying the blood with Falne's celery compound. It gives vigor to mind and body.

Prices still lower!

748 and 750 Market Street.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICES.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE—SEG. BELCHER and Misses Condit and Miss Company. Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of sales, Hill Street, San Francisco, California; State of Nevada.

Notice—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment (No. 13), levied on the 5th day of February, 1894, the several amounts opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Table with columns: NAME, No. Shares, Amt. James Rolph, Trustee, 365, 100.00; Zadie, 418, 50.00; Geo. T. Mayer & Son, Trs., 435, 50.00; Rehnish & Co., Trustees, 1871, 100.00; C. H. Maddox & Co., Trustees, 329, 100.00; Rehnish & Co., Trustees, 3600, 100.00; Stauff & Cooper, Trustees, 18, 50.00; Geo. T. Mayer & Son, Trustees, 400, 50.00; W. E. Norwood, Trustee, 4563, 100.00; Geo. T. Mayer & Son, Trustees, 429, 100.00; K. C. Tobitt, Trustee, 4429, 100.00; Geo. W. Kelley, Trustee, 4291, 50.00; Zadie, Trustees, 4519, 100.00; Geo. B. Root, Trustee, 4792, 100.00; T. Whiteley & Co., Trustees, 4500, 100.00; Geo. B. Root, Trustee, 4118, 50.00; Geo. B. Root, Trustee, 5297, 100.00; Rehnish & Co., Trustees, 429, 100.00; Geo. B. Root, Trustee, 3487, 100.00; Zadie, Trustees, 5504, 50.00; Geo. B. Root, Trustee, 5167, 100.00; H. Van Wyck, Trustee, 5577, 100.00; Rehnish & Co., Trustees, 5512, 100.00; G. F. Rich & Co., Trustee, 5410, 50.00; Rehnish & Co., Trustees, 3501, 50.00; T. Whiteley & Co., Trustee, 529, 100.00; Geo. B. Root, Trustee, 6235, 100.00; Zadie, Trustees, 6244, 100.00; W. J. Frazier, Trustee, 6429, 100.00; Geo. B. Root, Trustee, 6342, 20.00; E. H. Holmes, Trustee, 6429, 100.00; E. Gauthier & Co., Trustee, 6385, 50.00; Zadie, Trustees, 6384, 100.00; Geo. B. Root, Trustee, 6385, 100.00; Rehnish & Co., Trustees, 6457, 100.00; O. R. Jones, Trustee, 6491, 200.00; Geo. B. Root, Trustee, 6492, 100.00; W. J. Frazier, Trustee, 6498, 100.00; Geo. B. Root, Trustee, 6499, 100.00; Geo. B. Root, Trustee, 6606, 100.00; E. Gauthier & Co., Trustees, 6660, 50.00; Geo. B. Root, Trustee, 6767, 100.00; A. W. Foster & Co., Trustees, 6718, 100.00; E. B. Holmes, Trustee, 6719, 100.00; Howard H. Shinn, Trustee, 6758, 100.00; Stauff & Cooper, Trustee, 6817, 300.00; H. Van Wyck, Trustee, 6818, 100.00; Dixon & Miles, Trustees, 6833, 50.00; Dixon & Miles, Trustees, 6870, 100.00; Zadie, Trustees, 6871, 100.00; Hadley & Doud, Trustees, 6911, 200.00; Dixon & Miles, Trustees, 6912, 100.00; T. H. Atkinson & Co., Trustees, 6951, 50.00; E. Gauthier & Co., Trustees, 6990, 100.00; Geo. B. Root, Trustee, 7019, 100.00; A. W. Foster & Co., Trustee, 7019, 100.00; Hadley & Doud, Trustees, 7019, 100.00; Zadie, Trustees, 7019, 100.00; Dixon & Miles, Trustees, 7082, 100.00; Zadie, Trustees, 7082, 100.00; Geo. B. Root, Trustee, 7082, 100.00; Goldman & Co., Trustees, 7093, 200.00; Zadie, Trustees, 7097, 100.00; Zadie, Trustees, 7098, 100.00; Brooks & DeCroyer, Trustee, 7103, 100.00; E. H. Holmes, Trustee, 7140, 100.00; Dixon & Miles, Trustee, 7140, 100.00; Stauff & Cooper, Trustees, 7150, 100.00; Zadie, Trustees, 7150, 100.00; Dixon & Miles, Trustees, 7185, 50