

HIS OWN DEFENSE

Henri an Anarchist and Proud of It.

EXPLOSION IN THE CAFE.

He Visited Many Places Before He Found Victims Enough.

OTHER BOMBS WHICH HE MADE.

The Story of His Desperate Deed by Which Seventeen People Were Seriously Injured.

PARIS, April 27.—The trial of Emile Henri, the anarchist, who on February 12 threw a bomb into the cafe beneath the terminus, began to-day. The courtroom was crowded. Great precaution was taken by the police to prevent a bomb outrage.

The indictment charged him not only with the Cafe Terminus outrage, but also with the explosion in the Rue des Bons-Enfants. The following is a summary of the Acte d'Accusation, or the indictment:

The prisoner was born in Spain, and in company with his father sought refuge after the events of 1871. Father and son returned to France in 1882, after the amnesty, and young Henri was well educated; but he became affiliated with the anarchists, and on May 13, 1892, following the first anarchist attempt, he was arrested, but subsequently liberated. His employer dismissed him on account of his taking part in the anarchist propaganda, and after his departure documents relating to the manufacture of explosives, etc., were found in his desk.

Henri then turned his attention to journalism and was for a time attached to the staff of Le d'Echo. On November 20, 1892, an object was found in the offices of the Carmaux Mining Company which appeared like a cast-iron saucerpan, the cover being fastened on securely. It was given into the hands of the Commissary of Police and as it was being carried away exploded, killing two policemen and wrecking the room. The bomb had been wrapped in a copy of Le Temps, on which was an article relating to the arrest of two anarchists, Emile Henri and his brother. Investigation showed the latter was in Boboens on November 8, when the bomb exploded, and therefore suspicion naturally fastened itself upon Emile Henri, who disappeared immediately afterward and sought refuge in England.

On December 20, 1893, Henri hired a room in the Villa Faucet, Rue des Environs, under the name of Louis Du Bois. There he procured the necessary chemicals to manufacture an explosive bomb, and also purchased a sancepan similar to the one which had caused the death of the three men in the Rue des Bons-Enfants. In this iron he placed the explosives and surrounded them by 120 bullets, a smaller and center cylinder of zinc containing the chemical which was to cause the explosion. Finally, the priming consisted of a dynamite cartridge having a cap of fulminate of mercury, to which was attached a fuse calculated to burn in 15 seconds.

On February 12 of the present year Henri left his room after having notified the porter that he would not return for several days, carrying his bomb, like Valliant, attached to the belt of his trousers, and concealed by his overcoat. Henri was armed with a revolver, the bullets of which he had previously chewed in order that they might do the most harm, wounds inflicted by chewed bullets being considered almost certainly fatal. He also carried a dagger with a poisoned point.

Armed in this manner, Henri went toward the Avenue de l'Opera and glanced into the Restaurant Bigon and then went to the Cafe Americain. Not finding these places as full of wealthy looking people as he expected, he went to the Cafe de la Paix, but even that establishment was not full enough of his prospective victims, so he continued on his way until he arrived at the Cafe Terminus, situated beneath the hotel of that name.

It was about half past 8 when he reached the spot, and found it to be well filled with people, who were crowded around a platform upon which an orchestra was playing. Henri entered and took a seat at a small table near the door, paid for a glass of beer, drank it, called for a second glass and then for a cigar. He was waiting for the crowd to become larger.

At 9 o'clock Henri took the lighted cigar from his mouth and applied it to the fuse attached to the bomb, which he had concealed upon his person. He then arose, walked toward the door, and suddenly turning around threw the bomb in the direction of the orchestra. The bomb struck the electric light chandelier and fell to the ground, throwing out a thick, black smoke. A few seconds later the bomb exploded with a dull detonation, tore a deep hole in the flooring and more or less severely wounded seventeen people.

Henri fled, seeking to divert suspicion from himself by crying out: "The miserable wretch; where is he?" The miserable wretch was pursued, however, and at the corner of Rue du Havre and Rue d'Italie Henri drew his revolver and fired straight at Elie's breast. The bullet happily struck a large button and did not wound the man, but the shock caused him to fall senseless to the ground. Henri shot a barber named Maurice and a policeman named Poisson before he was overcome. When the police searched his room they found that papers and incriminating material had been destroyed after his arrest, showing that he had accomplices.

Replying to a question from the Judge, Henri said he selected the Cafe Terminus to explode his bomb, because it was more full of bourgeois than any other cafe. Several witnesses called were still suffering from wounds received in the explosion.

THE SESSION CLOSED.

Native Sons' Convention Wound Up by a Banquet.

EUREKA, April 27.—The delegates of the Grand Parlor and large number of citizens of Eureka spent to-day in North Fork and Arcata as guests of Arcata Parlor. The excursion was in the nature of a picnic.

At 8 o'clock this morning the entire party of excursionists boarded the schooner Fortuna, in tow of three local steamers, and were towed to Arcata wharf, where they were transferred to a train and taken to North Fork, making stops at Arcata and Blue Lake.

delegations. After a stay at North Fork, during which the delegates visited Korbell mill and other points of interest in the vicinity, they returned to Arcata, where they were made the guests of the Native Daughters of that place.

This evening a sumptuous banquet will be tendered them at the Western Hotel, where covers have been laid to the entire capacity of the largest dining-room in this city. This is regarded as a fitting close of the week's festival. At 10 o'clock to-night farewell speeches will be spoken by the retiring and in-coming grand officers and citizens of Eureka. The delegates will leave the banquet hall and proceed to the steamer Pomona which leaves at 5 A. M., while the citizens of Eureka are soundly sleeping.

A ROW OVER PENSIONS.

Congressmen Call Each Other Names and Then Explain.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Twenty-one private pension bills passed tells the story of the day's work in the House. Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, who has been harassing the Democratic side daily for a week to force action on these pension bills, finally succeeded to-day, through the aid of Mr. Pickler of South Dakota who has been acting with him, and the bills were passed.

The beneficiary of one of the bills, an old lady of 96, totally blind, the widow of a soldier of the war of 1812, had died since her bill was reported from last Friday night's session. When it was read and about to be placed upon its passage Mr. Taylor of Indiana interrupted by saying: "Never mind, Mr. Speaker, that bill can be laid as de, the old lady is dead."

The members who had been chatting and laughing stopped. There was a moment of silence. The relief for which the old lady had been striving so long was at hand, but like other Congressional claims it came too late.

The clerk paused and then went on reading the next bill. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of private bills.

The usual monotony of the Friday night session was broken when the members were in a raucous temper. Lies passed and two members were called to order for unparliamentary language. Talbert (D.) from South Carolina, who has been trying for several weeks to get into the record a series of articles on the subject of pensions, repeated his attempt to-night. All his requests were refused.

Pickler of South Dakota was particularly determined in his opposition. Both gentlemen showed signs of temper.

"That is the most slanderous attack on Union soldiers ever published," said Pickler.

"The gentleman is talking of something he knows nothing about," shouted Talbert.

"The gentleman from South Carolina," continued Pickler, "is only trying to slander Union soldiers."

"I deny it," said Talbert, shaking his fist. "The gentleman has uttered a falsehood, pure and simple."

Instantly a dozen members on the Republican side were on their feet, and Heburn called Talbert to order and demanded that his words be taken down. They were read from the Clerk's desk, and after some wrangling Talbert was given permission to explain. He began his explanation by stating that he was sorry he was obliged to say what he had, but it was true. He would withdraw what he had said, however, if Pickler would withdraw his remarks.

The tone of the South Carolinian's explanation did not seem to suit Baker, Republican, of North Hampshire, who declared that the explanation was fully as offensive as the original language, and he again called Talbert to order. He had no further explanation to make, however, and took his seat, when Pickler arose and made a statement which again kindled the flames of partisanship. The paper which printed these articles, he said, was continually slandering and vilifying the soldiers.

"The gentleman from South Carolina," he added, turning toward Talbert, "has slandered and vilified them every Friday night. That is his object and I hold it in utter contempt."

Livington (D.) of Georgia jumped to his feet, and in turn called Pickler to order. After his words had been read from the clerk's desk, Martin of Indiana moved that Pickler be permitted to explain.

"I don't want to explain," shouted Pickler. "I stand by what I have said and this is nothing to take back."

At this point the counsel of cooler heads prevailed. The excitement subsided, and without further incident the House proceeded and disposed of nine pension bills, five of which were favorably acted upon. The point of a quorum was then made, and after a call of the House, the House at 10:30 adjourned.

EX-GOVERNOR BERRY DEAD.

He Was One of Lincoln's Stanchest Supporters During the War.

THE STRIKE IS ON.

Everything Closed Up on the Northern.

HILL SAYS TRAINS WILL RUN.

That He Has Men Enough to Keep Traffic Moving.

BUT THE STRIKERS DENY THIS.

The Bitter Contest Between the Road and the Members of the American Railway Union.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 27.—The American Railway Union this afternoon called out all the men in the employ of the Great Northern in the Twin Cities. The strike is now on from St. Paul to the coast. President Hill proposed his plan of arbitration at the last conference between the men's committee and the road, but it was rejected.

St. Paul, April 27.—In his reply to the men last night Mr. Hill invited them to come again and look over the schedules, and suggested arbitration as a proper solution of their troubles, and, contrary to expectations, the Great Northern officials were again in conference with a committee of the A. R. U. to-day. Both sides expressed themselves as firmly opposed to yielding anything, the men demanding the old wage scale, and Hill asking for arbitration.

After a conference Vice President Clough said: "We know no more than yesterday about the men's position in regard to arbitration."

When asked for a statement of the situation after the strike was declared on the entire Northern system to-day, President Deets of the American Railway Union said: "The conference with Mr. Hill was carried on pleasantly, but without effect of bringing them any closer together. As to the claim he has enough men to run the road, I believe Mr. Hill has been misinformed by his own friends, who over-estimate their numbers."

"Strict orders have been issued, saying that all strikers along the line stay in their homes and refrain from the running of any trains which the company may attempt to move. If any violence is offered, or if any injury is done the property of the company, it will be in direct violation of the instructions of the committee, but the trains will not run simply because the company cannot get men to handle them. The committee takes the ground that having appealed against a wrong that was inflicted upon them the men should not be asked to arbitrate. It does not admit of arbitration. I don't anticipate the strike will extend to the Northern Pacific for the present at least."

President Hill was called on immediately after the order for a general strike had been issued and stated that he had very little additional to say, other than what had already been given out. The company, he said, proposed to operate its road independent of the American Railway Union.

To-night everything is closed up in these two cities and along the line of the road. The Brotherhood men, although not actively joining the strikers, seem disinclined to work with the non-union men, and fear the possible dangers of green men on the switches.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 27.—It transpired to-night that the Great Northern had a well-laid plan to break the strike on this end of the line this morning, but it was foiled by closing the ranks of the strikers. The incident broke arose from appeals to the loyalty of engine and train men to their brotherhoods which came from the East. Being promised recognition as Brotherhood men by the company their enthusiasm for the strike began to cool, and they announced themselves ready to go to work.

A conference with the local officials was held, at which the engineers, conductors and brakemen were promised if they would go to work President Hill would make concessions. The engineers and trainmen promised to accept provided that the firmen who were not represented at the meeting would assent. It was arranged that the train should go out at the regular hour in the morning. The firmen, however, refused at a meeting to-night to accept the conditions, and the engineers declined to go out with seab firmen. As the firmen were a unit on this question, this disposed of the break in the forces of the strikers.

YOUNG PATRIOTS.

All the Schools Celebrated the Day With Exercises Calculated to Stimulate Patriotism.

It Has Become a Custom in the Schools.

"Patriotic day" has become a custom of the public schools. It looked forward to each month with increased enthusiasm by the young people, and nothing can exceed the united force with which the stirring songs of the nation are sung. In every school yesterday the patriotic exercises ordered by the board were repeated. Lincoln School, as usual, had a most elaborate programme of exercises. In the upper hall the boys all gathered in the afternoon and there recited extracts from the great patriotic speeches and writings and listened to addresses by the teachers. These are some of the places declaimed by the enthusiastic pupils: "The Old Flag," Oliver Wilson; "Our Flag," James B. B. "The Star and Stripes," Daniel Lynch; "Sheridan's Ride," Walter Jankie; "Union and Liberty," Harry Danner; "Our Country," George Perkins; "The Coming Schoolmaster," Alfred Anderson; "The American Flag," Paul Schaffner; "Liberty and Union," Joseph Stahl.

An excellent address was delivered by Professor Knowlton on the subject of "Our Flag." In substance Mr. Knowlton said: "Every nation has its flag, the symbol of its national life, the pride of its loyal citizens, not as much in itself as for what it represents. The American colonies were the children of England. Our flag was the flag of England at first without change. Then little by little taking on one slight change after another till now we have not a single thing about it which ever appeared on the British flag except only the colors. Before the union of the colonies each one had its own flag. Began after the battle of Lexington Connecticut began to display on its flag the emblem and the motto of the colony. The early armed ships sent out from New York had a

beaver on their ensigns. Massachusetts displayed a white flag with a green pine tree. Maine was originally a part of Massachusetts, so she still keeps the pine tree as her State emblem, though she has a State flag. Our first naval flag was that of Commodore Hopkins. His flag followed a banner drawn up in a rattlesnake in the act of striking and the motto underneath, 'Don't tread on me.' "In 1776, the day after New Year's, Washington displayed at Cambridge what they began to call the great Union flag. That had thirteen stars, stripes, just as we have now, one for each colony. According to superstitions people thirteen may be an unlucky number for guests sitting at a table, but it was proved the luckiest of numbers in the political history of our country. In the left upper corner they had the crosses of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland, and the cross of St. George, who was the patron saint of England. The cross of St. Peter, an upright cross, like our sign of addition—most appropriate because we had added extensive and valuable territories to England. The cross of St. Andrew was an oblique cross, like our sign of multiplication—also appropriate, as the addition of these colonies greatly multiplied the sources of wealth for the Old Colony.

"The corner occupied by the combined crosses they called the 'union,' the word still used in the science of heraldry. We commonly call it the 'union.' That was also the fitting word for the same part of the old English flag, which bore in that corner the three crosses of St. Andrew for Scotland, St. George for England and St. Patrick for Ireland. Now the United States has dropped the crosses and filled the place with the stars, which, as Congress fully said in the act of 1777, stand for the birth of a new constellation in the political world.

"In 1794, when the number of colonies had grown to fifteen, the flag was changed to fifteen stripes and fifteen stars. That plan lasted for more than twenty years. Then in 1818, they changed the number of stripes back to the original number—thirteen—and that number has been accepted as fittingly recording the original number of colonies which formed the first American Union. The recognition and the recording of the increasing number of States is done among the stars up in the left-hand upper corner. Every time a new State comes into the Union a new star rises in the blue sky of that patriotic firmament.

"The law has nothing to say about the arrangement of the stars. We may set them as we like. But the War Department usually sets them in the very handsomest and most appropriate manner. A large star—that is, a star made of stars. The navy sets them in parallel lines. The stripes must be arranged in this way: A red at the top and the bottom, making seven red and six white stripes. The union must be blue. The proportion of the flag is about two to three.

"The flag is made of bunting. That is a kind of woven goods woven of a peculiar kind of yarn, and is made of a peculiar kind of fabric. The fabric must show alike on both sides. It is said that the only factory for the making of this bunting is in Lowell, Mass., and belonged to General Ben Butler.

"The left-hand upper corner, called the 'union,' must be made of blue and bear the stars in white. The stars must be five-pointed. This part of the flag is the most difficult to make, and is called flying, especially from United States vessels. It is called the 'jack,' or in full the union jack.

"The elegance and the poetry which have surrounded the Old Flag will be given you by a man of the greatest ability of the history and the statistics which appear in the flag. The stripes stand, always, for the old, original thirteen; the stars stand for the number of States, whatever it may be. So the old thirteen have double honor on the flag, they have each a stripe and a star, while those which have come in since have each a single star only.

"It is ours to keep them ever bright, to see that no stripe is ever taken away, that no star is ever dimmed. Ours to emulate the noblest words of America's noblest orator:

"Let my last feeble and lingering glance behold the gorgeous ensign of our republic, now known and honored throughout all the earth, still full high and defiant, its arms and trophies streaming in their original luster, not a stripe obscured or polluted, not a single star obscured, bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as 'What is all this worth?' or those other words of delusion and folly, 'God my country and my native land,' everywhere, spread all over in letters of living light, that nobler sentiment dear to every true American heart, liberty and union now and forever, one and inseparable."

After the address the whole audience sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and then saluted the flag. Lincoln School has an advantage over some others in its big hall. At the Commercial High School there is not this advantage, and the exercises were held in their own rooms. These exercises took the general character in all the schools of that at Lincoln School. At Jefferson Primary a most exciting time was had by the youngsters' friends and relatives helping to cheer the boys and girls. Deuman School and other schools also had their patriotic exercises.

ROYALISTS MEET.

They Refuse to Support the Government.

HONOLULU, April 11, 1894.—A large meeting of the royalists was held last Monday evening in Palace square. There were about 2000 persons present; a large number of these were Chinese. Kaulanui was the chairman. The meeting was called for the purpose of protesting against the action of the Government in holding the coming constitutional convention, the claim being that the people were not given a voice in the matter, owing to the oath necessary to become a voter.

A lengthy preamble and resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted. These were to the effect that the Provisional Government, having called for a convention at which it has not given a voice in the matter, and having declared that any one can vote for delegates to the convention, all intending voters shall register and take an oath to support the Provisional Government, that it was the sense of the meeting that none should register or take the oath.

Although such a large crowd was present very little enthusiasm has manifested. Several rather fiery speeches were made, but very speaker concluded that no violence be resorted to.

It has been the claim of the royalists for some time that a split existed in the ranks of the annexationists. This claim can now be stated as a fact, and the split has been during the last two days developed quite a feud among themselves.

This was started by the fact that the names of several of the committee who were appointed to have called the mass-meeting were used without authority, and they objected. Citizens were assured during the afternoon by J. K. Kaula, the president of the "Hui Aloha Aina" (Love of Country League), one of the royalist organizations, that the royalists did not intend to attend the meeting. The circular also stated that all the Government forces were to be there armed, and that it was as much as a royalist's life was worth to be present.

The registration proceeds very slowly. Many of the prominent Americans will not take the oath of allegiance, as they fear to lose the right to vote in the United States. This, coupled with the fact that the Government has declared its intention of submitting the question to a popular vote or referendum, is keeping the majority of voters from the polls. Only 700 out of 15,000 have registered.

The Fire Record.

An alarm from box 239 was rung at 7:28 o'clock last night for a small fire in a tannery on Twentieth street, near Alabama; loss \$300. A chimney fire at Van Ness avenue caused the alarm from box 242 at 1:19 o'clock.

Benefit to St. Mary's.

The Em. Ellner Dramatic Company, at the request of Dr. Luke Robinson, has tendered a benefit to St. Mary's Hospital. The entertainment will be given on Monday night, April 30, at the California Theater.

Da Gama's Final Escape.

AMATEURS AGOG.

After All They May Be Professionals.

OLD RULES ARE ENFORCED.

The Eckhardt-Andrews Match Not Sanctioned.

THEIR TROPHY TOO VALUABLE.

The Managers of the Pacific Amateur Association Want Pure Amateurs or Nothing.

The board of managers of the Pacific Amateur Association held a meeting last evening, and as a result the amateur standing of a good many of the club members of this coast may be in danger. Not that the board did anything to assail the aforesaid members directly, but it decided to enforce the rules of the association—rules that have been and are being constantly violated.

The question came up by a presentation of a petition from the Olympic Club of this city and one from the Acme Club of Oakland, asking that the board sanction the coming wrestling match between Eckhardt of the Olympic and Andrews of the Acme, which will come off early in May. After much talk the board returned an answer that the men were to wrestle for a trophy much more valuable than the amateur rules allow, and that therefore the match could not be sanctioned.

The rules allow a trophy worth \$35 and no more. Eckhardt and Andrews will wrestle for one worth \$600, for it is not supposed that the match will be stopped because the board withheld sanction. It will cause a great deal of discussion, however, and should either contestant ever try to enter another amateur contest there may be a protest, and they would in all probability be ruled out. This interpretation of the rule, and there can be no other, merely serves to bring again to notice a clause which has been disregarded for years. Boxing matches have been given in the various clubs for trophies varying in value from \$50 to \$100 or \$150. Wrestling prizes have been proportionate in value, while the trophies for inter-club matches have sometimes exceeded this limit. By the strict enforcement of the rule which actuated the board in its denial last evening the winners of all these trophies have injured their amateur standing.

The discussion of the question before the final decision was announced was long and earnest. The board tried in every way to get around the question to enforce the rule, but still allow the match to proceed, for that match is the talk of amateur circles on both sides of the bay. It was pointed out that by enforcing the rule amateur sport would be permanently injured, for unless a trophy of decent value was offered athletes would not spend the time necessary to make a creditable showing at a meeting. It was claimed, too, that the growth of indoor athletics dates almost from the time the prize rings have been given, but all the talk did not change the rule. It is as easy for the camel to go through the proverbial eye of the needle as for Eckhardt and Andrews to wrestle for a \$600 trophy, and still violate the rule which limits the value of trophies at \$35.

This fact was finally recognized and the sanction was refused.

This does not pass upon the men as amateurs, however; that will be done afterward by one of the associations objecting to their entering an amateur event.

Another application—that of the San Francisco Athletic Club and the Sacramento Athletic Club—to allow an inter-club boxing match of ten rounds, was also refused on the ground that amateur rules forbade more than four rounds, thereby striking another blow at a common violation of an amateur rule. The object of all this, so the members of the board say, is to put a stop to the value of rings who are at heart professionals; to prevent men from entering events for the value of the prizes rather than the glory of possible victory.

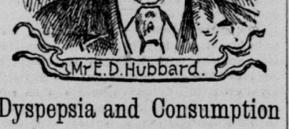
The Young Men's Christian Association athletic branch of San Francisco was admitted to the association, and also the First National Regiment Club of Portland.

BROKE HIS PROMISE.

Miss Mary Perkins Sues Her Fickle Lover, L. H. Ward.

A singular suit was filed in the Superior Court yesterday by Mary E. Perkins, who seeks to recover \$10,000 damages from L. H. Ward for breach of promise of marriage.

The plaintiff claims that on July 20, 1893, the fickle Ward gave his solemn promise that he would marry her in the fall of that year, and that he had broken the promise some time between the 1st and 15th day of October in the same year. The promisee time arrived in due course, but the unworthy one reneged and the plaintiff was left to be relieved to remain for the time in single blessedness. Mary Perkins claims that her property and her health were ruined by the fact that nothing less than the sum sued for will assuage her wounded feelings.



Mr. E. D. Hubbard.

Dyspepsia and Consumption

Health and Strength Gone

Advised to Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and is Cured.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'I am glad to say that I am in better health now than I have been for a long time. My wife and I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for the past four months, and I can truly say that it has done us more good than any other medicine we have ever taken. I was troubled with dyspepsia for over two years. I also had a slight touch of consumption and was frequently out of bed.'"

Unable to Work.

"I spent a good portion of my earnings for doctors' bills and other medicine, which did me good only for a little time. My employers urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, so I bought one bottle and began its use about the first of April, at that time weighing only 150 pounds, although my usual weight was 180 pounds. After using the bottle I felt that it was better, so I purchased five more bottles. I am taking the sixth bottle now and since commencing to take Hood's Sarsaparilla have had only one slight attack of illness. My present weight is 185 pounds, and I do not feel that I was ever sick in my life." E. D. HUBBARD, Lowell, Massachusetts.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion, etc.

DR. COX'S BARK & IRON CURE for bladder and kidney troubles, is infallible for Gonorrhea. Sent by mail on receipt of price, \$1. W. E. HURTEG, 140 Third Street, San Francisco.

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THE Foster Glove.

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For human consumption it has been slaughtered at least two days. In the damp climate of San Francisco meat begins to decay in less than twelve hours after killing. Use only Refrigerated Meats and you will run no risk, but will be insured a clean, healthy, palatable food.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY

1000 INSTALLMENTS. CASH. \$90 Will Buy FURNITURE For 4 Rooms

Parlor Suit of 6 pieces, solid oak frames in tapestry.

Bedroom Suit of 7 pieces, solid oak and polished, also wire and top mattress.

Dining Room Extension table and chairs in oak.

Kitchen Cabinet table, 2 chairs and range.

Tapestry Brussels, per yd., 50c Sewed and Laid. " 50c

English Linoleum, " 25c

Fancy Matting, " 10c

Solid Oak Bedroom Suits, 7 pieces, 24x30 French plate, \$35.00

Solid Oak Folding Beds, 18x40 French Plate Mirror, \$25.00

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