

THE MORNING CALL

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F. K. MISSEL, Manager.

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AUCTION SALES TO-DAY: FURNITURE—By Chas. Levy & Co., at 1149 Market st., at 11 o'clock. BRONZO STATUES, 2132 California st., at 11 o'clock. FURNITURE—By Geo. F. Lamson, at 1318 California st., at 11 o'clock. HOUSES—By Sullivan & Doyle, at 227 Sixth st., at 11 o'clock.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 15, 1894. Official Forecast for Twenty-Four Hours Ending Midnight Wednesday. San Francisco and vicinity—Fair weather; warmer Wednesday afternoon and Thursday; fresh to brisk westerly wind.

THE CALL CALENDAR: MAY, 1894.

Table with columns for Sun, M, Tu, W, Th, Fr, Sa and Moon's Phases. Dates range from 7 to 31.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1894.

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

LOOKING AHEAD: The Fresno Republican has mixed up facts with fiction in its comments upon the "Cobbleson Metropolis," the rough but solid name that journal substitutes for San Francisco.

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years, and were assisted by accident and good luck. Pending presidential elections helped us to two restriction acts, and the registration act was, under the conditions of its passage, an example of rare good luck. The second was signed apparently under the belief that it could be knocked out by a new treaty.

CONSTITUTION-MAKERS.

The constitutional convention of the State of New York, which met on May 8, has before it the grave task of amending a constitution which has endured nearly fifty years, and under which the greatest State of the Union has grown to unexampled power, wealth and prosperity. The main features of the constitution of 1846 are worthy of preservation. But the march of progress has rendered some of them obsolete; some of them have failed to accomplish the ends sought; some interests which did not exist fifty years ago require notice in the organic instrument in order to prevent hasty tampering by the Legislature; some principles which appeared sound in 1846 have since been discovered to be unsound. There is ample room for intelligent and conscientious work.

The convention consists of 171 members, 95 of whom are Republicans. Being in the minority the Democrats demanded that the body should be organized on non-partisan lines. To this the Republicans replied that as their party would be held responsible for the policy of the body it was but fair that they should shape it to suit themselves, and they declined to accept the olive branch which their opponents tendered by refusing to nominate a candidate for president against Mr. Choate. They chose 100 Republicans for all the places of vice-presidents and on the committees on rules and elections, which are the only ones thus far appointed, they placed a majority of Democrats. Thus in a measure the Democrats find themselves forced into the position of an opposition minority, notwithstanding which they declare, in the language of Mr. Choate, that they "have met with a purpose not to act as partisans, not as politicians, but only as citizens and servants of the State, resolved that in the discussion, consideration and decision of the great questions of policy and principle that will come before them they will not be actuated by any partisan spirit whatever."

In his speech accepting the presidency of the convention, Mr. Choate touched lightly upon some of the reforms which the people expect the convention to inaugurate. Foremost among these is the restoration of true democratic government in cities, in lieu of the oligarchic government which has been established by party machines. It ought to be possible for the great cities of New York to conduct their own affairs without the necessity of resorting to the Legislature. Why that necessity exists and how it can be avoided in the future it will devolve on the convention to discover. A cognate reform is called for by the failure of existing laws to secure the purity of the suffrage. At the last election anarchy prevailed in several electoral districts, and yet, with single exception, the one party triumphed. The cause of this was not the superiority of the party which was elected, but the fact that the party which was elected was the party which was elected.

Mr. Choate hopes that the demands of the partisans of female suffrage will "receive the respectful attention and consideration of the convention in its apt time," which is rather cold comfort for the lady suffragists. But it is difficult to say what a body of good-hearted men may do when they are beset by a body comprising the brightest and most accomplished women of the State. A committee of the ladies have invaded the Capitol at Albany and made themselves at home in two corridors, from which they propose to maintain a plunging fire on the convention. Their artillery may perhaps convince the members that no time is so apt for repairing a wrong and doing a right as the present time.

The old vexed question of State aid to sectarian schools is mentioned by Mr. Choate as one of the topics which the convention will have to tackle. Since the constitution of 1846 was adopted this question has been a bone of contention between the cities, where partisans of sectarian schools are numerous, and the rural districts, in which the people are to a man opposed to sectarianism in institutions supported in whole or in part by State funds. On several occasions the city party has won wide victories by logrolling, and it has long been felt that the question which is mainly open in a dangerous form until it is finally settled by a constitutional provision. The convention will probably set it at rest forever.

THE TRADE OF GERMANY.

The trade tables of Germany for the year 1893 have come to hand and may usefully be compared with the trade tables of the United States which were published in this column a few days ago. The total imports of Germany in 1893 were 4,184,000,000 marks, showing a decline of 10 per cent from 1892; the total exports were 3,283,000,000 marks, being an increase of 10 per cent from 1892. Germany's trade with the United States declined heavily in 1893; the district of Frankfurt and the sixteen consulates under its supervision exported 12 per cent less goods than in 1892, and the imports of food materials show an equal decline, which is partly due to a shrinkage in values.

Germany bought from abroad in 1893 12 per cent less grain and farm products than in 1892; much of the diminution was due to the tariff war with Russia; but our export of breadstuffs also fell off. The decline in other imports was probably wholly due to the stagnation on the Russian frontier. While the new commercial treaty was hanging fire in the Berlin Chamber trade with Russia went to a standstill, to the great inconvenience of people on both sides of the line. An instance of the paralysis it caused is given in the decrease in the importation of cattle, which amounted to nearly \$10,000,000. With the single exception of "earths and ores," all the articles exported from Germany show a decline in 1893. In some classes of goods the decline is very marked. For instance, the exports of "cocoas and confectionery," which in this case means sugars, show a decrease of over \$11,000,000, and iron and manufactures of iron a decrease of \$6,800,000. It is evident that Germany has lost some customers for her iron ware. Her export of woollen goods, which are largely sent to this country, fell off \$3,700,000. The chief change, however, exhibited by the tables of 1893 is a reduction of \$22,000,000 in the importation of wheat, which is only partially offset by increased importations of corn and barley.

To the people of Germany the most important change which has taken place in the past year or two has been the decline in the value of food materials. Wheat has fallen from 224 marks in 1891 to 142 marks in 1893, rye from 211 to 125, beef from 110 to 90, wheat flour from 31 to 20, and so on throughout the list, except in localities where the drought of 1893 caused a local rise in values. It is this cheapening of food which has enabled the German workman to bear the reduction of wages and the diminution in the demand for labor which marked the later months of 1893, and the same cause accounts for the clamor of the German farmers for increased duties on foreign goods. Germany was not exempt from the wave of depression which swept over the commercial world last fall; but there, as here, it was accompanied by a decline in staple articles of food, so that the working class had some consolation for their troubles.

A POINT THAT MAY GROW.

The controversy between Adolph Sutro and the Southern Pacific Company does not at present take into its lines a large proportion of the people in this State. In the interior, where they are asking for low rates between interior points and the seaport, they may not know what the Richmond contest means. Briefly, it means that if the Southern Pacific does not give a one-fare transportation across the peninsula a road will be constructed which will give such rates. Mr. Sutro's request is reasonable. The distance from the Market-street wharf to the Cliff House is between six and seven miles, but not one passenger in fifty rides the entire distance. Mr. Sutro contends that travel on the last third of the route should not be checked by the charge of an extra fare. The path of the contention is that a man of means anxious to visit the Southern Pacific Company cannot visit the Southern Pacific Company much injured by the policy of discrimination that has brought so many merchants to a realizing sense of the value of the Southern Pacific's good will. He has the public with him, not only because his demand is just, but for the reason that it is the public's interest to be with him. There is no falling what may result from this bold and independent stand of one man whose cause is just.

IN DANGER.

The Boston Journal says that the general bill to prevent stock watering is meeting strong opposition in the Massachusetts Senate. This is not surprising. There are a number of men in the Senate who are what is termed innocent holders of watered stock. While the bill does not in words apply to watered stock now in existence, the effect of the principle, if enacted into a law, would tend to impair the value of all watered stock, and railroad which has to pay dividends on stock that represents no actual investment cannot compete with railroads which only pay interest on the money invested. Even if old lines are not paralleled, new lines built on a cash basis and managed on strictly business principles will establish rates which the old lines would be compelled to adopt. Besides, the principle is one which cuts deep into nominal capital. No one knows and no one ever will know the amount of watered stock and bonds now in existence and bought and sold in all stock exchanges. A goodly part of the Vanderbilt fortune was acquired in that way. Mr. C. P. Huntington could give the value of the stock of the Central Pacific, but the proportion of cash and water in the Southern Pacific securities, but that information he is not likely to impart.

VANISHING TARIFF REFORM.

The New York Times declares the latest tariff bill to be "an itemized bill of sale of the votes of various Democratic Senators." The New York World says that "free wool is about all that is left of real tariff reform in the pending bill." It must have occurred to those who read the articles found in the end of last week's issue that the tariff reform which has been proposed is not a tariff reform, but a tariff reform in name only. The tariff reform which has been proposed is not a tariff reform, but a tariff reform in name only. The tariff reform which has been proposed is not a tariff reform, but a tariff reform in name only.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

"Every person interested in the efforts being made by the Government to strengthen our military and naval armaments has become acquainted with the name of the celebrated Woodbridge gun at the Sandy Hook testing grounds a few days ago," said Lieutenant A. M. Hosmer of Washington yesterday. "The gun burst after twenty-four rounds of powder had been tested, and there are two fractures, both in the steel staves used in the interior of the gun. The inventor of the gun, Dr. W. E. Woodbridge, has spent a greater part of his life in perfecting it, and he was confident it would withstand any pressure. The gun is a 10-inch wire-wrapped breech-loading steel rifle, and was built under the personal supervision of the inventor. It is 20 feet long and weighs 10,000 pounds. The powder chamber is 12 1/2 inches in diameter and 50 inches in length. The gun when completed weighed about 30 tons, and a half of that weight is in the powder chamber. It was expected that a projectile weighing 875 pounds would be thrown from 12 to 15 miles with a velocity of over 2000 feet a second."

THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The Baroness Emma Sporre of Norway is said to be the best known woman painter in Northern Europe. A curious statement would develop, it is reported, in connection with the election in Portland, in Kansas, if he should decide not to be a candidate again. A dispatch announces that the Populists there would nominate Mrs. Lease for Congress should Simpson withdraw. The possibilities thus faintly hinted at are interesting.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The yellow-covered biography of the surviving member of the Jesse James family of thieves will not contain an account of his vacation. The moment the title touched his name he fainted. These border ruffians are usually regarded as heartless, but the case is, being the product of despair.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Nat Goodwin and some other actors propose to have summer residences in England, as well as the Astors and other millionaires. All right. There are plenty of actors who could well be spared if they would but make their homes in England, not only for the summer, but for all time.—Vivandier Telegram.

Wonder if Mark Twain will find this in Pudd'nhead Wilson's Calendar: When Rich-

lieu remarked that there is no such word as fail. It is probable that he had not been engaged in the business of publishing and selling his own writings.—Boston Herald.

As Queen Victoria is now 75 years old and is inclined to stoutness it is not unlikely that the London World is right in saying that she is beginning to feel and show her age. She would be a very remarkable woman indeed, if she did not.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Eighteen or twenty months from now the business of selecting candidates will interest the people, but they refuse to get excited about it at the present time. They have other matters to think about now.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If it were a penitentiary offense, as it ought to be, for members of legislative bodies to speculate on their votes there is more than one United States Senator who would be liable to march to the lock-step of reform.—New York World.

Rich men of Chicago who have not yet shown a special desire to perpetuate their names can find in endowing a hospital for the treatment of contagious diseases a monument which a noble ambition should desire.—Chicago Herald.

Colonel Breckinridge does not appear to have a "realizing sense," as the revivalists say, of the true character of the offense for which he has been so clearly condemned in the court of public opinion.—New York Tribune.

John C. New of Indianapolis, according to the Washington Post, is thought to be talking like a man who had not given up all hope of returning to London in an official capacity.—St. Louis Star Sayings.

Pending the time when prosperity is to return the other States should follow the example of Indiana and turn the free-trade race to the latter act is preliminary to the other.—Philadelphia Item.

Every sensible laboring man wants invested capital to yield a fair profit. The interest of the laboring man depends upon the safety and prosperity of investments of capital.—Galveston News.

Chicago's luck stays with her. Her latest coup is to be a triumph for the city of New York was completed just a day before the smallest hope of a man to decimate the populace.—St. Louis Republic.

A Chicago boy is said to have lost his reason while seeing the sights of New York. He must have caught a glimpse of Ward McAllister or E. Berry Wall.—Chicago Times.

It is because of President Cleveland's policy that Japan is arranging to keep so large a fleet at the Sandwich Islands? People will be curious.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

An astronomer of Chicago having discovered a new comet, the city authorities may be depended upon to open negotiations for annexation.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

And yet it's doubtful whether people and horses running over the Capitol grass do as much harm as riders in the Senate.—Philadelphia Times.

No deliberative body should tolerate the language of the stunts in its public debates.—New York Mail and Express.

Governor Flower seems ambitious to be known as a reformer rather than a reformer. New York Recorder.

A PIONEER'S GRAVE.

William T. Coleman's Remains to Rest in St. Louis. The remains of the late William T. Coleman, who recently died in this city, will be transferred from their present resting-place in Laurel Hill Cemetery to St. Louis to be laid beside those of his departed wife and in the family vault at Bellefontaine Cemetery.

RECEIVED: BACON Printing Company, 608 Clay street. GLASS AT F. N. Woods & Co's, 51 First street. The swimming department of the Palace Baths opened March 1.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, visiting cards and fine stationery at low prices. Saffron, Vail & Co., 741 Market street.

31 Geary street is now the office of the Morton Special Delivery, instead of 17.

READY framed pictures, new subjects, pretty frames, ornamental corners and lowest prices. Sanborn, Vail & Co.

J. F. CUTLER'S OLD BOBBON—This celebrated whiskey for sale by all first-class druggists and grocers. Trademark—Star within a shield.

ALL nice picture frames have ornamented corners, adding much to their beauty and but little to their cost. Sanborn, Vail & Co's.

MARK Hopkins Institute of Art. Concert Thursdays evenings. Open daily. Fee 50 cents.

CREPE tissue paper and all materials for lamp shades and paper flowers in Stationery Department. Sanborn, Vail & Co.

More than 50,000 people read the "Pacific States Watchman"; 20,000 non-fide subscribers. It is one of the best papers in any monthly west of the Rocky Mountains. A few first-class advertisements will be taken. Address: Wm. H. Niles, St. Mary's building, San Francisco, Cal.

OUR retail stationery, artists' material, picture and frame departments will be open evenings until further notice. Sanborn, Vail & Co.

Overland Route. The Shasta Road and Northern Pacific Railroad to points in Washington, Idaho, Montana, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and all Eastern States is the most comfortable and picturesque line of all. Daily train service with Pullman Palace cars and upholstered tourist cars on all trains. T. K. STAYELER, General Agent, 638 Market st.

A Maine village has been built of freight-cars. "Two years ago I suffered from a ring worm on the chin. I began to use Hood's Sarsaparilla and was soon completely cured." Felix Corio, 1516 Dupont street, San Francisco, Cal.

The Overland Flyer. The Union Pacific is the only line running Pullman palace sleepers and dining-cars daily. San Francisco to Chicago via Chicago. Time to Chicago only three and a half days, and to New York four and a half days.

Personally conducted tourist excursions through to Chicago every Monday. Equipped tourist-cars to Chicago daily without change. For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations (or address: D. W. Hitchcock, general agent, 1 Montgomery st., San Francisco) or G. F. Herr, agent, 229 South Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal.

Phillips' Rock Island Excursions Leave San Francisco every Wednesday and Saturday via Rio Grande and Rock Island. Through tourist sleeping cars to Chicago and Boston. Manager and porter accompany these excursions to Boston. For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and further information address CLINTON JONES, General Agent, Rock Island Bldg., 38 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures Wind Colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

STILL at the LOWEST RATE and with best accommodations—Judson Excursion to Chicago, Boston and other points east. Through cars through manager, 19 Montgomery street.

No home is complete without PARKER'S GROOMING TONIC, needed for every weakness. PARKER'S HAIR BALM is good for the hair. PARKER'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are simple and convenient for Bronchial Affections and Coughs.

DRY GOODS. NEW WASH DRESS GOODS HOUSE-FURNISHINGS. AND CLOAKS AT SPECIAL CUTS IN PRICES!

The TREMENDOUS LEAD AS VALUE-GIVERS that we have secured by the opening of our mammoth new store in Los Angeles and the resultant immense increase of our ability to handle large quantities of goods is forcibly demonstrated by the UNMATCHABLE INDUCEMENTS OFFERED THIS WEEK!

SOME SHEETING QUOTATIONS. 36-INCH BLEACHED MUSLIN, fair quality... 5c a yard. 36-INCH UNBLEACHED MUSLIN... 3c a yard. 9-INCH UNBLEACHED SHEETING, double bed width... 16 1/2c a yard. 10-4 BLEACHED SHEETING, good grade... 20c a yard. 45-INCH BLEACHED PILLOW MUSLIN, undressed... 10c a yard. SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES, ready for use, at equally low prices.

WASH GOODS—HOUSE-FURNISHINGS. AT 60 CENTS A PAIR. NEAT NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, 3 yards long, well made, value \$1. AT \$3.00 A PAIR. IRISH TON CURTAINS, 3 1/2 yards long, good styles, value for \$4.50. AT \$2.25 A PAIR. Small lots ALL-CHENILLE PORTIERS, full lengths, double dades and fringed, value for \$3. AT 45 CENTS EACH. 44 CHENILLE TABLE COVERS at 45c; 6-4 size, 75c; 7-4 size, \$2; value for double.

CHECKED ORGANDIE, dress styles, fine weave, value for 20c. AT 10 CENTS EACH. HEAVY ECRU TURKISH TOWELS, well made, value for 15c. AT 90 CENTS EACH. TURKEY RED TABLECLOTHS, 8-4 size, fringed, fast colors, value for \$1.25. AT 25 CENTS A YARD. Another lot of the HEAVY CREAM TABLE DAMASK, 56 inches wide, 40c quality. AT \$1.15 A DOZEN. One case 3-4 BLEACHED DAMASK NAPKINS, dinner size, value for \$1.50. AT \$1.50 A DOZEN. 200 dozen FINE GRADE BLEACHED HUCK TOWELS, 18x36 inches, value for \$2. AT \$2.00 A DOZEN. Small lot DOUBLE-WARP HUCK TOWELS for hotel use, value for \$2.50. AT 15 CENTS A YARD. Fine line of SATEENS, light and dark colorings, value 25c. AT 12 1/2 CENTS A YARD. All our COTTON PONGEES AND TWILL WOOL EFFECTS, to be offered at 12 1/2c, were 15c and 20c.

NOTE—All our LADIES' COLORED SKIRTS in silk, alpaca, surab, pongees, etc., at reduced prices, to close out broken lots.

LADIES' SPRING CAPES. AT \$5.00. LADIES' CAPES, made of Plain All-Wool Broadcloth, Tan, Brown, Navy Blue and Black, braided-trimmed yoke and ruffle, full bow of moire ribbon, worth \$8.50, will be offered at \$5 each. AT \$3.50. LADIES' CAPES, made of finest quality of Broadcloth, umbrella collar, handsomely trimmed with moire ribbon, ruffled collar, full bow of moire ribbon at neck, Tan, Navy Blue, Brown and Black, worth \$12.50, will be offered at \$8.50 each. AT \$10.00. LADIES' CAPES, made of fine imported cloth, variety of shades, yoke and plaited ruffle, elaborately trimmed with narrow serpentine braid, ruffled collar made of moire ribbon and finished with large bow and streamers, worth \$15, will be sold at \$10 each. AT \$12.50. LADIES' CAPES, made of finest quality of broadcloth, pointed yokes, back and front trimmed elaborately with plaited moire ribbon, cloth plaited from shoulders, these capes can be worn either loose or close fitting at the waist, large bow and streamers of moire ribbon, worth \$17.50, will be offered at \$12.50 each.

LADIES' SPRING JACKETS. AT \$5.00. LADIES' JACKETS, in tan, black, navy and Havana cloaking, with slashed collars trimmed with moire silk, worth \$7.50, will be sold at \$5 each. AT \$7.50. LADIES' JACKETS, made of fine spring cloth, tan, brown, navy blue and black, tight-fitting, a round collar, pointed lapel, handsome pearl buttons, worth \$10, will be offered at \$7.50 each. AT \$10.00. LADIES' TIGHT FITTING JACKETS, of fancy twilled cloaking, double-breasted, ripple skirt, wide lapels, plain black cheviot, half fitting circular skirt and handsome full sleeves, also of black, navy and Havana brown, broadcloth and cheviot, with either cloth or silk facings, tight fitting, double and triple skirts, wide lapels, very full sleeves, worth \$15, on sale at \$10 each.

LADIES' OUTING SUITS. AT \$5.00. LADIES' SUITS, consisting of Eton Jacket and Skirt, made of navy blue and black cheviot, well made, worth \$7.50, will be offered at \$5 each. AT \$7.50. LADIES' ETON SUITS, of navy blue cheviot, trimmed with moire braid, worth \$10, will be offered at \$7.50 each.

W. D. Orient's LOS ANGELES AND San Francisco, Cal.