THE MORNING CALL.

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F. K. MISCH, Manager.

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AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

FURNITURE.—By Geo. F. Lamson, at 1201½ Golden Gate avenue, at 2 o'clock.

FURNITURE.—By Frank W. Butterfield, at 144 Fifth street, at 11 o'clock.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
SAN FRANCISCO, June 5, 1894.

Official Forecast for Twenty-four Hours Ending Midnight Wednesday.

San Francisco and vicinity—Warmer; fair weather; brisk to high southwest winds.

H. E. WILKINSON,
Acting Local Forecast Official.

THE CALL CALENDAR.

JUNE, 1894.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.	Moon's Phases.
					1	2	June 3d. New Moon.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	June 10th. First Quarter.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	June 17th. Full Moon.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	June 26th. Last Quarter.

The Morning Call.

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 6, 1894.

VISITORS TO COUNTRY RESORTS.

City subscribers to THE CALL visiting the country during the summer months can have their paper sent to them for any period desired—one week or longer.

Orders can be given to the carrier or to either the Branch Office, 710 Market street, or Business Office, 525 Montgomery street.

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.

THE GOVERNMENT SUES THE SYNDICATE.

Mr. Huntington's proposition to settle with the United States by borrowing sixty more million dollars for a hundred years at two per cent interest is now met by the institution of a suit by the Attorney-General against the estate of ex-Senator Stanford for $15,000,000, being his share of the $60,000,000 which the Central Pacific syndicate owes the Government. The theory on which the suit is based is that the four members of the syndicate, through various agencies known as construction companies, finance and development companies and corporations organized out of the State, diverted the earnings of the road to their own use, and thus in law made themselves trustees for the Government, and personally liable as such to the Government for the payment of the subsidy bonds and the interest thereon.

For fifteen years or more, ever since it became apparent that the railroad corporation would be unable to pay the subsidy bonds at maturity, Congress has been considering what should be done about them. But so long as the Government claim lay in abeyance there was no reason for haste in deciding the matter, and Mr. Huntington was able year after year to leave Washington with the feeling that he had secured another period of respite. But now the bonds are due and payable and something must be done. What measure Congress will ultimately decide upon it is impossible to foresee, but negatively it is quite plain that no intelligent member will throw his political future to the dogs by championing the preposterous job which the president of the Southern Pacific has the assurance to propose.

As a general rule the purchaser of property against which no incumbrance is recorded and no lis pendens filed acquires a good title, no matter to what extent his vendor may be involved or from what sources he got the means to buy the property. A bona fide purchaser is not required by law to investigate the ways in which his vendor made his fortune. But in this case, the members of the railroad syndicate acquired their millions through the operations of law. The law was there, open to all, and all were bound to take cognizance of it. The syndicate made their money through the working of a statute which specified distinctly that the money was to be repaid to the Government on a day set, and with interest at a rate fixed. Whatever property they acquired with this money was subject to this liability, and passed to third parties subject thereto. It was impossible for the syndicate to divest it of the incumbrance except by paying what they owed to the Government. Nor was it possible for them to give to repurchasers a clear title, though the incumbrance was not recorded. Such repurchasers bought at their own risks and perils.

This is the ground upon which the Attorney-General now proposes to see whether the estates of the members of the syndicate cannot be held for the debt. Of the four members, three are dead and one survives. But the estates of all four are abundantly sufficient to acquit the debt. The appraisements which have appeared in the papers from time to time are misleading; there is hardly a doubt that the four estates are worth—or were worth before portions of them were sold or given away—not less than $120,000,000, that is to say, twice as much as they owe to the Government. Even if the United States should collect the sum due for the principal and interest of the subsidy bonds, each of the estates would still represent one of the great fortunes of the earth.

Mr. Blair of New Hampshire is in error when he assumes that the people of California are so prejudiced against the railroad that they would be willing to destroy the Leland Stanford University in order to enforce the Government's claim. It is a fact that the policy of the corporation in regard to fares and freights and discriminations has indisposed against them a large proportion of the farmers and merchants of this State, and that much resentment prevails in consequence. But as to the Leland Stanford University, California is proud of it, and will see that, whatever happens, it suffers no detriment. The attempt of the member from New Hampshire to drag it into the controversy is an appeal in miserecordiam, which is out of place. If the law makes the property of the four members of the syndicate responsible for its obligations it will be no answer to the Government's suit to plead that part of that property has been put to beneficial uses.

THE COST OF GOVERNMENT.

The latest bulletin of the Census Bureau, giving the receipts and expenditures of the national, State and local governments, covers the operations of the census year 1890. The figures have changed since then; the General Government, it is sad to state, has this year no such surplus as $110,000,000, nor any sum approaching that figure.

Bearing this in mind, we find that in 1890 the people of the United States contributed for the support of their Federal, State, Territorial, county and municipal governments the sum of $1,040,473,013, of which $915,954,035 was actually expended, leaving a surplus of $124,518,958, which was carried forward to the credit of the various accounts. About $109,000,000 of this surplus belonged to the General Government. Thus the people paid per capita nearly $15 per head for the management of their public affairs. Exclusive of postal expenditures the cost was $13 65 per head.

The most productive article taxed is real and personal property, which is the main support of State, county and municipal governments. The total cost of these governments, exclusive of schools, was in round figures $424,000,000, and the product of the property taxes was $443,000,000. Next to this source of revenue came customs duties and internal revenue taxes, which together produced in round figures in 1890 $362,000,000. The whole of this went for the support of the General Government and pensions. The other sources of revenue produced comparatively small amounts.

It is interesting to compare our expenditures with those of other countries. In the last English budget the appropriation for the army was $89,000,000; in the year 1893 the French expenditure for military purposes was $129,000,000; our allowance for military purposes in 1890 was $35,537,000. For naval purposes exclusive of new construction our expenditure was $15,174,000, that of France $45,000,000, and that of Great Britain $71,000,000. Our chief expenditures in 1890 were $145,000,000 for schools and educational purposes generally, and $146,800,000 for pensions and charities. It appears that our chief extravagance is for instruction while the chief extravagance of our European friends is for destruction. We have to pay one year with another about $82,000,000 for interest on national, State and municipal debts; that is rather less than the colonies of Australasia with 4,000,000 population are expected to pay and do pay when they can on their public debts and bank deposits. Our Congress, State Legislatures and municipal legislative bodies are run for about ten and a half millions and our executive governments for $16,770,000. These sums are a mere drop in the bucket in comparison with the direct and indirect cost of executive and legislative government in Great Britain, though members of Parliament do serve without pay.

The people of California are set down in these tables as paying annually $23,679,638, which includes customs duties and internal revenue, as well as State, county and municipal taxes. One of the largest items of expenditure which are defrayed out of this sum is for roads, sewers, ditches and bridges—$4,688,000; it includes the sums which citizens of San Francisco have to pay for street improvement. But this outlay is less than that which is incurred for the support of schools and colleges—$5,393,196; this money is well spent. For charities the State spends $2,223,533, and for salaries of State officers $2,170,310. Penal and reformatory institutions cost us $712,572. Altogether Californians pay more than any other Americans for the luxury of Government; their taxation seems to amount to $18 a head.

CANNOT BE SILENCED.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

If United States Senators could make such an "example" of one or two correspondents at Washington that their successors would hesitate to interfere with Senatorial stock speculations by writing the truth about them, a seat in the Senate chamber would be worth about ten times as much as one in the Stock Exchange. To be able to operate on the floor of the exchange is an insignificant advantage compared with that of making tariff amendments to affect the price of stocks favorably or the reverse.

The many Senators who are not in the habit of speculating in stocks should bear in mind the effect upon public opinion of turning the Senatorial fire from Senators so charged to correspondents who have published what they believe to be facts. To the comparatively few Senators who value their seats in the Senate for the opportunities the position affords them to speculate successfully the suppression of newspaper correspondents would bring a sense of relief. The speculating Senators are not violating a law and public opinion is reached mainly through newspapers. If newspapers can be silenced they can pursue their little game unmolested. But the newspapers cannot be silenced. In a contest of this nature the newspapers are stronger than the Senate. The public knows that, while the modern newspaper is not a perfect institution, it is the main reliance the public have against such corruption as is charged against certain officials.

THE TIN-PLATE DUTIES.

When duties were placed on foreign tin plate at a rate which would justify investments in tin-plate plants in this country it was expected that for a time the increased duty would cause a rise in prices. But if there has been a material rise it was of short duration, as tin plate is considerably cheaper now than before the McKinley bill went into effect. It is now asserted that owing to the decline in values the proposed duty of 1 1-5 cents a pound is equal to an ad valorem duty of 46 per cent. This is declared to be as high an ad valorem rate as was imposed by the McKinley act. There is no other way to account for this decrease in market price than that the foreign manufacturers pay at least a part of the duty. The American product does not yet supply the market, but the foreign manufacturers evidently hope by reducing the prices in American markets to discourage investments in the tin-plate industry.

CHANCES OF REPEAL.

A Washington correspondent of a New York paper makes a close estimate of the vote on the bill for the unconditional repeal of the 10 per cent tax on State bank circulation. He finds 125 Republicans, 75 Democrats and 10 Populists who will vote against repeal. Allowing for Republicans who may be absent without pair he figures out a majority against repeal of between thirty and forty. After the unconditional repeal bill is disposed of the bills fixing conditions upon repeal will be considered. There is talk of taking the bill out of the hands of the Committee of Banking and Currency that a bill may be framed on more conservative lines than that committee would be likely to report. Another proposition is to refer the whole currency question to a commission to report when Congress meets in December. When Congress meets after the recess the complexion of the succeeding Congress will be known. If it should be Republican the currency question would in all probability be allowed to go over for the next Congress to deal with.

LOSING PRESTIGE.

Mr. Henry Footley, an agent of a Glasgow line of steamships, now in this city, says that the United States is losing prestige on the ocean faster there than any other nation of importance on the globe. One reason for this loss of prestige is the uncertainty of tariff legislation; another, the fact that most of our foreign trade is carried in foreign veseels. There is no doubt but that Mr. Footley's estimate of the effect of tariff agitation is substantially correct. It is almost two years now since the election of a free-trade candidate to the Presidency informed the world that the protective policy was to be abandoned. Trade naturally waited on the promised readjustment. European countries have limited their exports and imports to the current demand. American countries have looked forward to the repeal of reciprocity laws which affect the trade of other countries than those with which reciprocity trading exists. In respect to the loss of prestige in consequence of the employment of foreign vessels to carry our goods to this country the loss is more apparent than real. The American flag is not seen so often in foreign ports as it would be if we did our own ocean carrying trade, but this work is done at less cost than we can do it ourselves. If it were not we should do it. We can build vessels and navigate them, but in years past the cost of both branches of industry has been greater in this country than in foreign countries. It is not easy to see how there would be much gain by buying foreign vessels abroad. There is no profit in merely flying a flag. When we can run ships as cheaply as foreigners we can build them as cheaply. When other American industries becomes less profitable than ship-building and ship-running we will turn our attention to these industries.

NO ROOM FOR TWO PROTECTIVE PARTIES.

Harper's Weekly, which never says anything hastily, and when wrong is deliberately wrong, says: "The Democratic party has had its trial and has failed." The party has failed, in the estimation of that journal, because it did not adopt an out-and-out free-trade policy. The country does not want two protective tariff parties, the disappointed mugwump says, and it realizes that the Republicans are in possession of the citadel. The idea seems to have got into the mugwump head that the Democrats who are opposed to free trade may be turned over to the Republicans without visibly affecting the relative strength of the two parties. The fact is not considered that the Democrats who stood up for a measure of protection did so in the hope that they might save their party from complete wreck. They foresaw the consequences that would result to industries from the enactment of a revenue only tariff, and could accurately estimate its effect upon the Democratic party. Without doubt if the Democrats who have patched up a sort of protective tariff could have persuaded themselves that the effect of such a tariff on business would redound to the benefit of the party they would have been true to their party platform. They simply wanted to save the party from itself.

TO FORCE CONGRESS.

Recently the Tacoma *Evening News* sent letters to a number of Senators, asking if it were possible for the Senators and Representatives from all the Western States to force Congress to pass promptly some bill by which the immediate construction of the Nicaragua canal by American labor would be assured. Answers received were conflicting as to the result of such pressure of Western influence, though there was a preponderance of opinion in the way of a trial. Senator Peffer said that Congress was an inert body being led by barnacles from both the old parties. It is quite likely that if some of the barnacles could be stripped of their disguise railroad attorneys would be discovered. No railroad magnate is farseeing enough to feel certain in his own mind of the effect upon railroad interests of the construction of the canal. It is within the range of possibility that it would change the great lines running from east and west to lines running from north to south. There is already a company formed to construct a railroad on a cash basis from Galveston, Tex., to the Great Lakes. With cheap freight-rates across the isthmus, and freights from gulf ports north at the cost of service, the present transcontinental railroads might find themselves hard pushed.

HEAVY ARMOR PLATE.

A theory is advanced that the Harvey process for hardening the surface of steel armor plate may not be profitably applied to the heaviest armor. It is said that the process may create such a strain upon the interior mass as to weaken it. This theory has grown out of the result of the recent trial of an eighteen-inch plate, which showed no apparent flaw on the surface, although it was cracked within. Experiments had been entirely satisfactory on ten and twelve inch plate manufactured under the same process. It is quite within the range of possibilities that after the next war eighteen-inch plates will be discarded. There is considerable speculation as to the behavior of first-class battle-ships in action. They are armored so heavily that the margin of buoyancy is small—possibly so small that a little tip will send them to the bottom. It may be that the very heaviest battle-ships will be found as useless in a sea fight as wooden vessels were after the Monitor appeared in Hampton Roads.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

"I am indebted to a Chicago paper for an interesting bit of information about Congressman Caminetti and his estimable wife, which may prove of moment to your readers," said S. B. Norman of Amador County at the Russ yesterday. "It is to the effect that some years ago he delivered a Fourth of July oration at the place where his future wife lived. She was present, and at the close of his address, misled by the foreign sound of his name, remarked that the speaker was eloquent, but that she thought that an American-born should have been selected to deliver the address. Shortly afterward she and her future husband were introduced, and he informed her that he had been born in California. This predisposed the young lady, and before long they were engaged to be married. Mr. Caminetti was then District Attorney for Amador County. Later he was sent to the Assembly, in which he introduced and had passed what is known as the Caminetti school bill. It is said to have been drawn up by his wife, who was at one time a schoolteacher. When they arrived in Washington Mrs. Caminetti took complete charge of his Congressional correspondence, answering most of the letters herself. More than once, when some question of patronage has come up, Mrs. Caminetti has had it settled satisfactorily before slow-going Californians had begun to stir themselves about it. Though much of her time is otherwise occupied, Mrs. Caminetti overlooks not the smallest social duty. It is said of her that in one day last season she spent the forenoon attending to correspondence and in the hours between 3 and 6 made thirty calls and looked in at four teas."

The hottest fight which the members of the American Medical Association have upon their hands is a proposed modification of the code of ethics. At the last meeting, held in Milwaukee last year, a report was made by a committee, of which Dr. Colton of Connecticut was the chairman, favoring a change in the code, and the matter is to be settled at this meeting. Under the code, as at present interpreted, a member of the association cannot go into consultation with a homeopathist, eclectic or physician of any other school than that of the alopath. It is now proposed to so modify this rule as to allow a physician of the old school to go into consultation with a member of any other school, provided only that he is not a charlatan and is a gentleman of standing. There is much bitterness felt regarding this question and it is by no means a unanimous belief that the change should be made. It seems, however, that the more progressive members of the association favor it. One of the latter, in speaking of the matter yesterday, said: "If present conditions continue, in a couple of years more we will have about enough members in this association to form a corporal's guard. Just look at the other associations now in session in Washington, and compare the professional standing of those men with those of us who are gathered here, and I tell you that we will suffer by the comparison. All of those men have been driven from among us by the unprogressive ideas which obtains in our organization, and it is time that this smothering out of the young men should cease."

Dr. Albert R. Baker of Cleveland, Ohio, who is an oculist of note and is the present chairman of the eye section in the American Medical Association, in session in this city, is at the Palace. In speaking yesterday of singular cases which had come under his observation he mentioned that of the late Edward Cowles, who for years was the editor of the Cleveland Leader and who acquired a national reputation. A peculiar defect in his hearing rendered him unable to detect any shrill sound in a high key. For instance he had frequently noticed his inability to hear a policeman's whistle, and in vocal and instrumental music was for the same reason unable to enjoy its pleasures. Mr. Cowles had remarked in the hearing of the doctor that up to the time he attained his nineteenth or twentieth year he had labored under the impression that the singing of birds was a myth. His ability to carry on an ordinary conversation was in no way impaired.

Dr. John H. Mulhusom of Detroit, who is a guest at the Palace, says the most remarkable case in surgical practice to which his personal attention was ever directed occurred several years ago at the Calumet and Hecla copper mines in Michigan. A miner while tamping a blast caused a premature explosion by which the tamping iron was driven clear through his head, carrying portions of the skull, brains, etc., with it. A friend of his, Dr. Heaton, was called in, and was actually astonished to find the man still alive with a ghastly hole through his head. The doctor did what he could for the man, who had never lost consciousness, and who soon rallied from the shock. He improved rapidly and finally fully recovered, having suffered no perceptible impairment of his faculties, and is to-day, so far as Dr. Mulhusom is aware, in the enjoyment of perfect health.

H. O. Moore of Fort Smith, Ark., who was at the Grand yesterday, tells of an original move recently inaugurated by the merchants of the city named in order to secure business. Commencing with Monday they will run a free train every day from Coffeeville, Kans., to Fort Smith, upon which everybody will be permitted to ride. The train traverses the Iron Mountain road and allows passengers about five hours in Fort Smith in which to do their business. The object of this move is to get as many of the dollars as possible out of the immense amount which the Government commenced paying to the Indians in that locality Monday. Six and a quarter million dollars will be distributed among the aborigines thereabouts and the citizens of Fort Smith will keep the train moving as long as the Indians patronize them and their money holds out.

Dr. I. N. Love of St. Louis, editor of the Medical Mirror, who is attending the medical convention, says that the most phenomenal thing that lately has come under his observation is the falling off in practice and the remarkably good health which prevails throughout the country. In St. Louis the deaths during the past year were 500 less than for the preceding year, and this condition is the same all over the country. High living, he thinks, kills more people than all the disease germs of which we hear and read so much about, and to good and proper living he attributes the improved state of public health.

The record for one day's arrivals at the Palace for this season was broken Monday when 230 guests placed their names on the register.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

The descendants of Queen Victoria are either now in possession of or will in the natural course of events come to occupy seven thrones—those of the British Empire, the German Empire, the Russian Empire, the Kingdom of Greece, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen.

Queen Margherita of Italy frequently retires to the neighboring Val de Lys, and takes part in mountain excursions, in which she delights. For her mountaineering trips she adopts the costume of the valley—a short, full, bright-red cloth skirt and a bodice of the same over a white linen chemisette.

Ellen Terry's first husband was Mr. George Frederic Watts, the eminent and veteran royal academician, still living, and past 70. His superb picture, "Love and Life," he has given to the American people, and it will hang in the White House at Washington.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris' eldest son is now 17 years of age. He will complete his education at Oxford, which school he is at present attending, although his mother is about to rent a house in Washington, which she expects to make her home.

It is believed in Boston that Mrs. Julia J. Irvine, the professor of Greek, will be the next president of Wellesley College. She is a graduate of Cornell University and studied in Leipsic.

The University of Oxford has decided to confer the honorary degree of doctor of civil laws upon Captain Mahan of the United States cruiser Chicago.

Mrs. Charles Henrotin of Chicago has received the Order of the Chefakat from the Sultan of Turkey. She was kind to Turks and Turkey during the World's Fair.

The brother of Olive Shreiner, the novelist, is an ardent sympathizer with the work of the Salvation Army. He is described as one of the coming men in Cape Colony.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Another spasm of reform has seized Chicago, and wholesale raids are being made on poolrooms and bucket-shops. It appears that the toughs and gamblers caught a Tartar when they elected Mr. Hopkins Mayor. Thus far he has shown himself entirely worthy of the high position to which he was chosen.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Nothing more pathetic has occurred in the tariff debate than the heroic but fruitless effort of Roger Q. Mills to prevent free trade in lead ores. Brother Mills is still ardently in favor of free trade, of course, but he wants it in a lump and not in thin, small slices.—New York Press.

At least one well-authenticated case of smallpox in Chicago was contracted by handling infected money in the course of business. But the average American citizen will, nevertheless, probably continue to run the fatal risk.—Boston Journal.

It is a painful coincidence that the seventeen-year locusts are contemporaneous with years of maximum business disturbance and riot. The last appearance of these pests was in 1877, when the railroad riots occurred.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The anarchistic tendency of things in this country is rather alarming and the situation is strained. If they who made the laws cannot enforce them, where is the Government of the people, for the people and by the people?—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

Only let us have a tariff to go before the people on in November next, and all will yet be well.—Richmond Dispatch.

This sounds like the chief cock of the ostriches. Only let us get our heads in the sand and all will be well.—New York Sun.

If the census man were taking the statistics of donkeys in the United States he would, in the very nature of the case, make his headquarters in Washington, D. C. The donkeys with a pedigree are mostly gathered there.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The City Council of El Paso has forbidden women to wear divided skirts on the streets of that city. Texas is getting particular, but it still occasionally burns a negro at the stake.—New York Mail and Express.

While he is in jail General Coxey will have a chance to repent of taking his army to a city where too many doubtful characters had already been sent in a more conventional way.—New York World.

Skating and sleigh-riding are all right in December, but the girl of the season prefers ice cream and strawberries in June. Let us be thankful that we don't live in New York.—St. Louis Republic.

New York is as anxious to defeat the income tax as it was at an earlier period to defeat the adoption of the constitution of the United States, and for the same reason.—Chicago Herald.

Two women are on trial in Berlin for blackmailing actresses by threatening exposure of their private habits. These blackmailers would have starved in America.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Models who pose for the living pictures say it is the hardest thing to keep still for a minute. Senators who are posing for Presidential living pictures find the same trouble.—Philadelphia Item.

Brazil has accepted the mediation of England in her difficulty with Portugal. This is a great compliment to Mr. Walter Q. Gresham—a left-handed one.—New York Recorder.

With new records of speed constantly being made on the ocean, who can doubt that a five days' voyage across the Atlantic is only a question of time?—New York Tribune.

Steal a ride and you are a "hobo," liable to be shot. Steal a whole railroad and you are a financier, eligible to the United States Senate.—Philadelphia Item.

There are not newspapers or speakers enough in the United States to fully express the popular disgust with the United States Senate.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Dispatches announce almost simultaneously that society is leaving the national capital and that Breckinridge has returned to Washington.—Topeka Journal.

A part of the McKinley bill was incorporated in the Gorman monstrosity yesterday. Why not adopt it in toto and adjourn?—Indianapolis News.

An English syndicate will give $9,000,000 for the Elgin watch factory. This is a large investment "on tick."—Philadelphia Times.

Actress Marlowe also seems to have reached the conclusion that matrimony is the thing for the stage.—Pittsburg Press.

Pronounce golf as though it were spelled gowf, please. The London Daily News says so.—Boston Herald.

BACON Printing Company, 508 Clay street.*

GLASS at F. N. Woods & Co.'s, 51 First street.*

THE swimming department of the Palace Baths opened March 1. *

GLACE pineapple, California cherries and fruits, 50c a pound. Townsend's, 627 Palace. *

MORE than 50,000 people read the "Pacific States Watchman"; 20,000 bona fide subscribers: largest legitimate circulation of any monthly west of the Rocky Mountains. A few first-class advertisements will be taken. Address WM. H. BARNES, St. Ann's building, San Francisco, Cal. *

Overland Route.

The Shasta Route 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 dining, Pullman Palace and upholstered tourist cars on all trains. T. K. STATELER, General Agent, 638 Market st. *

The total tonnage of coal produced in Great Britain in 1893 was 164,325,795 as compared with 181,786,871 in 1892.

IT is wonderful how Hood's Sarsaparilla freshen and invigorates the tired body. It creates an appetite, purifies the blood and really does "make the weak strong." Try it and be convinced.

The Overland Flyer.

The Union Pacific is the only line running Pullman palace sleepers and dining-cars daily. San Francisco to Chicago without change. 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 Thursday. Upholstered tourist-cars to Chicago daily without change.

For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations call or address: D. W. Hitchcock, general agent, 1 Montgomery st., San Francisco; or G. F. Herr, agent, 229 South Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal.

Teachers' Grand Excursions

Will leave San Francisco June 6th, 13th and 20th, under management of A. Phillips & Co., via the Rio Grande, "The Scenic Line," and Rock Island Railways, to all points east. One change only to Atlantic cities. Upholstered tourist cars; competent managers. For reservations or rates call on or address CLINTON JONES, General Agent, Rock Island Railway, 36 Montgomery st., S. F.

"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 Diarrhœa 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.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, as neglect results in some incurable Lung Disease or Chronic Throat Trouble. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will invariably give relief.

HAVING closed out some of my country stores, I offer to the public for Ninety days, a full line of well selected WOOLENS, from which I will make SUITS TO ORDER at a genuine reduction of 40%.
The public will do well to take advantage of these bargains at
Joe Poheim's The Tailor
203 Montgomery Street,
724 Market Street,
1110 and 1112 Market Street,
SAN FRANCISCO,
485 Fourteenth Street,
OAKLAND, CAL.

SKIN DISEASES SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
ABSOLUTELY CURES. The simple application of "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" without any internal medicine, will cure any case of Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Piles, Itch, Sores, Pimples, Erysipelas, &c., no matter how obstinate or long standing. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail for 50 cts. 3 Boxes, $1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for it.
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SPOT-CASH PURCHASES
PRESENT A
BONANZA
FOR
SHREWD BUYERS!

ECONOMICAL BUYERS NEVER BOUGHT SUCH BARGAINS as we offer this week throughout the immense shipments just received, for these comprise a number of the later of our recent gigantic spot-cash purchases, and the goods were bought at such AN UNPARALLELED SACRIFICE FROM ORIGINAL COST OF MANUFACTURE that we are enabled to place them before our customers at the following

STARTLING CUTS FROM REGULAR PRICES!

LADIES' WAISTS.

At 50 Cents.

LADIES' WAISTS, made of French Lawn, tucked back, full ruffle round yoke, good value for $1, will be offered at 50c.

At $1.00.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS in pink, blue and white, tucked or plain front, made in the latest style, extra good value for $1 50, will be offered at $1.

HOSIERY AND CORSETS.

At 15 Cents a Pair.

125 dozen CHILDREN'S BLACK RIBBED COTTON HOSE, double knees, heels and toes, guaranteed fast black, regular value 25c.

At 25 Cents a Pair.

150 dozen LADIES' COTTON HOSE, black boot and fancy stripe top combinations, spliced heels and toes, warranted fast colors, regular value 40c.

At 33 1/3 Cents a Pair.

125 dozen LADIES' FANCY-RIBBED LISLE-THREAD HOSE, black boot and opera shade top combinations, extra high-spliced heels and toes, regular price 50c.

At 33 1/3 Cents a Pair.

135 dozen LADIES' FANCY LISLE HOSE, russet boot and opera shade top combinations, spliced heels and toes, extra good value at 50c.

At 50 Cents a Pair.

100 dozen LADIES' FANCY LISLE-THREAD NOVELTY HOSE, russet boot and opera shade top combinations, also a very great variety in slipper patterns will be offered at 50c, regular price $1.

At 75 Cents.

LADIES' BLACK SATEEN CORSETS, special long waist, well boned and silk embroidered, regular value $1.

At 1.00.

LADIES' DRAB C OUTIL CORSETS, stripped with fine sateen, heavily boned and good side steels, both medium and extra long waists, regular value $1 25.

MENS' FURNISHINGS.

At 10 Cents.

50 dozen MEN'S FANCY BORDERED HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, large size and fast colors, worth 20c.

At 50 Cents.

85 dozen MEN'S AND BOYS' UNLAUNDRIED WHITE SHIRTS, with double backs, linen fronts, felled seams and of Utica muslin, worth 85c.

At 10 Cents a Pair.

112 dozen MEN'S MEDIUM-WEIGHT FULL-FINISHED COTTON SOCKS, in brown shades, assorted, warranted fast colors, good value for 15c.

At 15 Cents a Pair.

96 dozen MEN'S FULL-FINISHED MERINO SOCKS, in undyed, sanitary and Vicuna shades, with double heels and toes, good value for 25c.

At $1.00 Each.

75 dozen MEN'S EXTRA FINE CASHMERE MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, fancy silk finished, worth $1 50.

At $1.50 Each.

50 dozen MEN'S FULL-FINISHED VICUNA AND SANITARY GRAY MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, warranted not to shrink, extra good value for $2.

GLOVES. GLOVES.

At 50 Cents.

90 dozen LADIES' BIARRITZ UNDRESSED KID GLOVES in fancy shades (slightly soiled), regular value $1, will be offered at 50c a pair.

At 85 Cents.

75 dozen LADIES' 8-BUTTON LENGTH MOUSQUETAIRE DRESSED KID GLOVES, all colors and black, regular value $1 50, will be offered at 85c a pair.

RIBBONS. RIBBONS.

At 25 Cents.

No. 16 ALL-SILK BLACK MOIRE RIBBONS, worth 35c, will be offered at 25c.

At 25 Cents.

FANCY RIBBONS, in plaids, stripes and shaded effects, worth 45c, 50c and 60c, will be offered at 25c.

PARASOLS. PARASOLS.

At $1.00.

CARRIAGE PARASOLS, in Gloria silk, with ruffle, will be offered at $1.

At $4.00.

LADIES' SHADED 24-INCH BLUE PARASOLS, with blue Dresden handles, value $6 50, will be offered at $4.

LACE DEPARTMENT!

BUTTER POINT VENISE LACES.

REAL POINT VENISE LACE, novelty designs, exclusive patterns, Vandyke effects, 5 to 9 inches wide, at $2, $3 50, $4 50, $6 50, and $6 75 per yard.

REAL POINT VENISE LACE, in sets to match, the handsomest goods yet shown, 5 to 10 inches wide, at $2 25, $3 50, $4 50, $5, $5 75 and $7 per yard.

REAL POINT VENISE LACE, 3 to 9 inches wide, at 50c, 60c, 75c, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2 and $2 50 per yard.

NET TOP POINT VENISE LACE, 3 to 12 inches wide, at 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4 and $5 per yard.

IMITATION POINT VENISE LACE, 3 to 10 inches wide, at 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c and 50c a yard.

REAL POINT VENISE LACE INSERTION at 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 60c, 70c to $1 50 per yard.

IMITATION POINT VENISE LACE INSERTION at 5c, 6¼c, 7½, 8⅓c, 10c, 12½c and 15c per yard.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

At 7 1/2 Cents Each.

300 dozen LADIES' SHEER WHITE SCALLOPED EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, worth $3 per dozen, will be offered at 7½c each.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.
LOS ANGELES
—AND—
San Francisco, Cal.