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F. K. MISCH, Manager.

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AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

HORSES, ETC.—By Sullivan & Doyle, at 327 Sixth st., at 11 o'clock.

HORSES.—By Killip & Co., at Palo Alto Stock Farm, at 11 o'clock.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, SAN FRANCISCO, June 26, 1894.

Official Forecast for Twenty-four Hours Ending Midnight Wednesday.

San Francisco and vicinity—Fair weather; nearly stationary temperature; 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 27, 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 REASON WHY.

A good many people in this State do not see why the San Joaquin Railroad is still only a railroad on paper. Experts have declared that the road is a good investment. It is admitted on all sides that it will add materially to the value of real estate both in the San Joaquin Valley and in this city. There is at present no lack of money, and labor is even more plentiful than money. Still subscriptions do not flow in. Mr. Leeds is at the end of his resources for reasons why. He evidently does not like to say that too many of our solid men think it wise to keep on the right side of the Southern Pacific. The cost of freight is a large factor in all lines of business. Between discrimination for and discrimination against, merchants whose business depends upon reaching consumers at the lowest possible cost have to keep a sharp lookout. But San Francisco has now to choose between the loss that may result from subscriptions to a local competing railroad and the loss that will result from another opening from the heart of the San Joaquin Valley to the sea. If the farmers of this valley have to construct their own road they will make the short cut to Monterey. There is an ugly range of mountains to cross on this route, but ranges of mountains do not block the progress of railroads as they did at one time. The Monterey route is practicable and it is short. Monterey does not afford the market that San Francisco does, but that route opens the way to sea transportation. It is not supposable that the $2,000,000 which the men who have the San Joaquin road in hand want in sight before they commence operations is the real obstacle to the construction of the road. If a man could subscribe and know that that was the end of it there would be no trouble about getting subscriptions. But very few men of large means are independent of the Southern Pacific Company.

LEADER AND BOSS.

The *Chronicle* does not sympathize with the movement to place Justice de Haven on the Democratic ticket. Both Colonel Burns and his silent partner have apparently reached the conclusion that in retiring Mr. de Haven the Republican convention made a mistake, and it is quite natural that they do not care to see the mistake emphasized by the nomination of De Haven on an opposition ticket. It should be understood that there is no disposition to hold up Justice de Haven in the light of a martyr. It is the party which lost De Haven as a candidate rather that is the martyr. There is no ocasion for concern about De Haven personally or politically. He loses neither money nor reputation through the action of the convention. A lawyer of his character and standing can make more money at the bar than on any bench in the United States, and if he is politically ambitious the highest office in the gift of the State is open to him. This may turn out a case in which a leader in public opinion may prove more powerful than a boss.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

A line of business in which much money was made at one time is now pretty deep in the dumps. Not only has the magnitude of the lumber trade fallen off, but most of the profit has disappeared. The firms now engaged in the business are holding on in the hope of better times. Lumber and wool are two kinds of raw material marked for sacrifice by the free-traders. Sugar, coal and iron have been cared for in the Senate bill. One might suppose that Congress would see the justice of keeping these five large branches of industry on the dutiable list or of putting all on the free list. But sugar has a stronger pull than justice in the present Senate. There will be no new tariff unless sugar is protected, but there is only a remote chance that wool and lumber may get a measure of protection. When the free list comes up for consideration in the Senate there may be a stand for wool and lumber. A moderate tariff would help the two industries materially. But little is expected in the way of increased protection from the conference committee as the House members of it will make their fight to take off duties the Senate has put on.

THE DISASTER OF THE DAY.

It is a mistake to talk of "homicidal anarchy being a new social phenomenon." The homicidal mania is old; when the homicide says he is an anarchist, he does not know what he means. A certain number of persons are born with homicidal instincts; when those instincts become too powerful to be withstood by infirm souls, their possessors quite frequently select persons of prominence as their victims from vanity and a desire to be talked of. Thus Guiteau took the life of Garfield, cranks shot at Queen Victoria and the late Emperor William, and now Santo has slain President Carnot. In the cases of Lincoln and the late Czar, the assassins had a specific object in view, and were willing to attain that object at the cost of their lives. They occupied very different ground from the miscreants who took the lives of General Garfield and President Carnot. It would be more correct to class the acts of the latter as instances of homicidal mania than as examples of "homicidal anarchy."

The use of the words "anarchy" and "anarchist" introduces confusion into the cases. Anarchy has been defined as "a state of society in which there is no capable supreme power, in which the several functions of the state are not performed, and there is no direct government of man by man," and an anarchist as "one who seeks to overturn all forms of society and Government, all law and order, with no purpose of establishing any other system of order in the place of that destroyed." Proudhon was an anarchist; but he was a humane man who never thought of killing anybody. Guiteau may have been an anarchist, though there is no proof that he was. Santo may be an anarchist, but we have only his word for the fact. The simple truth is that Santo is, as Guiteau was, a mere black-hearted murderer, whose appetite for assassination had nothing to do with political opinion. There was in Guiteau, and there is in Santo, a congenital deformity of the moral structure, which generated a homicidal mania. Santo was born a murderer, and it was a mere question of time when he would commit a murder, and a question of accident whom he would kill. In such monsters the thirst for blood is often coupled with a desire for notoriety; it was this which led Guiteau to select Garfield and Santo to select Carnot as victims. If they had not been able to reach men of prominence they would have killed some one else—an old man, or a young girl, or perhaps their own father or mother.

There are just two lessons to be learned from the tragedy with which the world is ringing. The first is that the time has come to set a limit to the quibbles of the law in murder trials. The sentimental plea of insanity is more than sanity can endure. Here is Mayor Harrison's assassin going through a second trial on the ground of insanity. Of course Prendergast was insane; if he had been sane he would not have murdered the Mayor. Whether he was insane to the degree of irresponsibility no human jury can determine; it is a question which the murderer himself cannot answer with certainty. As the tree is judged by its fruit so the murderer must be judged by his deeds. He who takes life must surrender his own. The rule may possibly, in a case here and there, involve harshness to one whose mental balance has been overthrown; but it is better for society that it should be understood that murder is inexorably followed by the death penalty than that ungoverned passion should cherish hopes of immunity through a plea of irresponsible impulse.

And it is true, too, that those whose lives are of value should not expose them as recklessly as they have been in the habit of doing. There are a great many persons scattered through the world who are secretly, perhaps unconsciously, afflicted with the homicidal mania. It is not right that these persons should have unquestioned access to those in high station. No one is admitted to the presence of the Queen of England or the Emperors of Russia or Germany till the police know something about him; but any creature in human shape can attend the President's levee, and the late M. Carnot talked to every one who addressed him. There is some foolhardiness in this. It would be no hardship to visitors to the White House to require them to send in their names the day before, so that the police in attendance might have an opportunity of finding out something about them and of watching their actions if there was anything suspicious in their record. Public men are like soldiers; they must be prepared to die on the battlefield; but as far as possible their lives should be guarded against fortuitous accident.

A FINANCIAL QUAGMIRE.

President King of the Union Trust Company and President Williams of the Chemical National Bank have gone to Washington to enlighten the administration on matters of finance. Their immediate proposition is that the Government issue $100,000,000 in bonds. They back up this proposition with the remark that New York brokers will continue to make good from their individual resources the weekly gold shipments. It is understood also that the clearing-house plan to assess the banks according to their capital has not met the response that was expected. One would infer from this talk that the Government was a kind of charity which the banks are packing on their shoulders. And yet when we come to examine the relations of the banks to the Government closely we find that the banks simply pay into the treasury gold in place of Government paper. The banks are not giving the Government gold nor lending gold without interest. There is, however, a kind of threat in the intimation that the banks will not continue to pay gold in place of currency into the treasury. It is as much as to say that if the proposed loan is not made the New York siphon will be attached to the treasury and all its gold sucked out. With $350,000,000 in greenbacks, $100,000,000 in treasury notes and several hundreds of millions in silver and silver certificates, all held to be payable in gold, it will not be much of a trick to draw all the free gold from the treasury. The expected increase in revenue will not much help the matter. So long as there is in existence such a mass of currency, which is held to be redeemable in gold, just so long will New York brokers have the Government, as Mr. Cleveland says, "by the leg."

THE DOLLAR LIMIT.

The Board of Supervisors have fulfilled their pledges in respect to the dollar limit. Taxes for the next fiscal year will be one dollar on the $100. There is no loud outcry on this account among the more politic of our contemporaries. In one or two quarters there is still a disposition to maintain the proposition that the taxeater shall not suffer no matter what may become of the taxpayer, but their voice is not so strident as it was a few years ago. The fact has become apparent that all revenue above actual necessities is wasted, and consequently only a few veteran boodlers still contend that the supply should be equal to the spending capacity of the taxeaters.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.

An Eastern free-trade journal has the following:

The woolen manufacturers have no reason to complain of the woolen schedule just adopted by the Senate. It is idle to say that with free wool and generally cheapened raw materials they cannot manufacture woolens to better advantage under the new tariff than under the present McKinley bill.

It is not the wool manufacturers who are making the loudest complaint at the present time; it is the wool-growers. Next year, when the wool-growers vote to take all duties off the manufacture of wool, as duties have been taken off wool, there may be less willingness on the part of manufacturers to accept the new tariff. After all, it is the laborer in both branches of industry that is most hardly hit by the new tariff. Wool will be grown and manufactured under the new tariff. Capital will not accept a loss of the entire investment, and labor must do the best it can. A reduction in the number of workers or in the rate of their wages is a national misfortune. By an amount just equal to the combined reductions is the home market for the products of industry decreased. And the home market is about all we have to depend upon. All the markets of the world are well supplied with goods produced by countries in which the rates of wages have reached their lowest point.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

"The reported ravages by grasshoppers in New Mexico recall to my mind the fact that it is just twenty years since the same plague struck Kansas, and I happened to be one of the unfortunates who lived in the devastated localities at the time," said George T. Holter of San Luis Obispo at the Grand yesterday. "I might add, parenthetically, that at the time mentioned my home was in Butler County, through which region the terrible cyclone swept the other day. You probably recollect the accounts that were published in relation to the awful destruction wrought by the myriads of these little creatures, but in reality full justice to the blighting effects which they left in their wake has never been done. As I remember their first appearance, it was probably 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon, as I recall we had eaten our dinner. The hoppers came in from a southwesterly direction, and they looked for all the world like a big cloud coming up in the sky. A twenty-acre piece of wheat lay directly back of our house, and in an hour after the pests had descended upon it there was nothing left of it except the bare stalks—every vestige of green had disappeared. There were tales told of the ravages of the little creatures that would be read with incredulity in these days. A neighbor living about two miles from our place claimed that a half-acre patch of ground which had been covered with sweet-potato vines looked as bare as it did when freshly ploughed after the pests had completed their work of destruction, and another neighbor affirmed that they had even devoured a small patch of tobacco which he was trying to cultivate. If the twenty-year theory of their stated reappearance holds good there will be troublous times ahead this season for the sections of country they visit."

Fletcher Harper, whose grandfather was one of the founders of the famous publishing-house bearing that name, and who is now, with his father, interested in the same business, is at the Palace. The original firm was established early in the century by John and James Harper, but about 1833 the two younger brothers were admitted as members, and the style of the firm was changed to Harper & Brothers, which it has ever since retained. The present quarters cover about half an acre of ground in New York City and the building is seven stories high. It is said to be absolutely fire-proof and is looked upon as being the most complete publishing establishment in the world, all the operations in the preparation and publication of a book being carried on under a single roof, and the regular number of employes in the premises of both sexes is about 1000. A peculiarity of the firm is that all the younger male members of each branch of the family, after receiving a careful education, are taken into the publishing-house and trained in some particular branch of the business. In this way the business is kept within the control of the family and receives the intelligent attention of men who have been, so to speak, raised under the roof.

A. D. Franklin, a prominent commission man of Kansas City, who was at the Occidental yesterday, gave a picturesque account of the rise and fall of the Coxeyites in that city. "The day I left home only eight ragged and hungry creatures were left of the army of several hundred which, two weeks before, had reached the city with flying banners and vociferous assertions of the great work they were elected to accomplish. But misfortunes fell thick and fast upon them after their arrival. First, their leader, 'General' Bennett, decamped with $100 which had been subscribed by sympathetic friends. Next, the railroads absolutely refused to give them transportation at less than usual rates, and, finally, the citizens began to think that the members of the army had better go to work. When they concluded to float down the river on barges the towns by which they would be compelled to pass promptly organized shotgun parties and sent word to the wealers that a warm reception awaited them. The impression the members of the army made in Kansas City was that the majority of them, while possibly not of vicious dispositions, were of that unfortunate class who 'toil not, neither do they spin.'"

Among the guests at the Palace is J. J. Archer of Calcutta, who is said to own the largest racing stable in India, aside from that owned by one of the reigning potentates. His mission to this State, he says, is partly one of pleasure and partly for the purpose of investigating the merits of California horse flesh with a view of making some additions to his stable. In the meetings held in India Mr. Archer has been exceptionally successful, having won several of the $100,000 events on the track of the Calcutta Turf Club, and is now ambitious to carry off the Melbourne Cup with an English or American horse. Only Arabian or Australian animals can be used on Indian courses by reason of the hardness of the ground and the trying climate. Mr. Archer is greatly pleased with California-bred horses and American horses in general.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Marion Phelps von Rottenberg, the only daughter of William Walter Phelps, has been a great companion to her father and presided over his grand house in Berlin in the absence of her mother while he was the United States Minister there. She is a large and striking-looking young woman and the possessor of much strength of character.

Oscar Wilde now dresses, as he imagines, in fin de siecle fashion. He wears a long sack coat of gray Scotch cloth. It reaches nearly to his knees. His cravat is enormous. His hair is long and parted on the side. His cuffs are many sizes too large for him and are fastened with links.

Mrs. Maxwell Scott, the present owner of Abbotsford, Scotland, has sent to Messrs. Sotheby, the London publishers, the original manuscript of "Anne of Geierstein," which consists of 265 post quarto pages, and is entirely in the handwriting of the distinguished author.

The most popular comedian in Vienna, Alexander Girardi, has just celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his debut on the stage. The city honored him by conferring on him the big Salvator medal.

King Humbert of Italy is never publicly seen on state occasions in other than a military costume. He is described as a generous, good-natured, easy-going gentleman, who desires to live and let live.

Judge Botkin of Kansas, who became notoriously famous during the sanguinary county seat war in Kansas in 1891, has become a temperance exhorter and essentially a man of peace.

William C. Carpenter, the oldest practicing lawyer in New York, appeared as counsel in the City Court the other day. He is 91 years of age, in vigorous health and sound of mind, and says it is work that keeps him alive.

The novelist Barrie is 84, but looks younger. His figure is slight and small, his face pale and sensitive and his head rather too large for his body.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

One of the witnesses in the New York police investigation looked blankly at his questioner when he was asked, "Where did the source of your information come from?" but he recovered and answered promptly when the question was put in the form, "Who told you?" It is always just as well to use English in asking questions, anyway.—Boston Globe.

People cannot be too careful what they do in crowded assemblies. A man at a church entertainment in Minnesota night before last called loudly for a local female elocutionist and the audience, probably anticipating "Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night," stamped with such violence that several persons were hurt.—Chicago Herald.

Perhaps few persons are aware that the Prince of Wales is a member of the House of Lords. The fact is brought to notice by his being present when that body rejected the second reading of the deceased wife's sister marriage bill and of his voting with the majority.—New York Press.

As long as the American people are divided into two or three great trusts and continue to get together in vast armies to howl and pull for the plunder they must expect the country to teem with greedy gradnates of their own political school.—Galveston News.

The late Lord Chief Justice Coleridge was something of a wit, but perhaps the funniest thing he ever did was to permit his young and blooming wife to sit beside him on the bench in the celebrated baccarat case and giggle at the proceedings.—Boston Herald.

When Vigilant conquered Valkyrie last year the English criticism was that she was a mere racing machine that could not cross the Atlantic. Well, she has crossed, and in capital time, too. And now for the victories that are before her.—New York Recorder.

The spectacle of the members of the Senate appearing before an investigating committee in alphabetical rotation to tell what they know about speculations in sugar stocks is more picturesque than creditable, to say the least.—St. Louis-Globe Democrat.

There may be some doubt as to whether detroleum makes a cheaper fuel than coal, but all are agreed that it produces less smoke, and that is a big consideration in a city that is trying to outrank all other cities in cleanliness.—St. Louis Republic.

If the city prisons of New York must be filled during the summer their tenants ought rather to be the Tammany blackmailers, uniformed or otherwise, than the poor wretches who now occupy the cells.—New York Commercial.

A certain Missouri newspaper is running a railroad advertisement announcing low rates to the world's fair at Chicago. No doubt the general passenger agent of the road has just heard about the fair.—Chicago Times.

West Virginia is holding a college presidency open for Congressman Wilson in case he should be defeated next fall. Some one must have been giving the trustees a pointer on the signs of the times.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The latest device in the shape of a shoe is practically a roller-skate with a pneumatic tire. But nothing short of a shoe on the trolley plan will keep pace with the rapid age.—Philadelphia Record.

Governor Lewelling of Kansas has been renominated by the Populists. If the people of Kansas are what we take them to be, they will send him post haste to join Pennoyer.—New York Tribune.

Woman's logic, as observed at the convention at present sitting in this city, is like her method of sharpening a lead pencil—she has such a peculiar way of getting to the point.—Albany Press.

Miss Susan B. Anthony has become a Populist. The woman's rights party in New York will mourn. Suffrage was not intended to encourage lovely woman to stoop to folly.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Chicago skyscraper has been struck by lightning, so it appears that the heavens have at last got mad at the continual trespass of that city on their territory.—Topeka Journal.

A thorough reform of New York municipal politics may necessitate a new penitentiary, but, no matter what it costs, bossism must be taught a lesson.—New York World.

In all senses of the word this country is rich in banks and rocks, but that's no reason for cruisers and revenue cutters starting runs on them.—Philadelphia Times.

Judging from the New Yorkers who are traveling for their health, Sing Sing must be an unwholesome place.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Many a man has got into Congress through his ability to talk, but such a gift will hardly be a recommendation in the future.—Indianapolis News.

Robert Louis Stevenson is still alive at Samoa. Cannibalism draws the line at subjects too strong.—Pittsburg News.

CLOUDBURST POSTPONED.

A Tame Meeting of the City Hall Commission.

The threatened cloudburst did not take place yesterday at the meeting of the City Hall Commissioners. It was expected that the fight between the discharged draughtsmen and Architect Shea would reach a climax and some action be taken in the matter by the board. Architect Shea verbally informed the board of the charges he made against the discharged men, Laist and O'Brien, and they were the same as published in yesterday's CALL. The Commissioners requested the architect to put his charges in written form, when they would be taken up and duly investigated.

O'Connor & Lewis, the contractors for the dome, were summoned to appear at the next meeting of the board and explain why they have allowed the temporary fence around the rotunda to be used for advertising purposes.

The committee agreed to suspend Thomas Brady, foreman of brick work, until the material is ready for inspection. Brady was appointed on May 1 at a salary of $100 a month. A demand of $6425 from T. J. Moynihan, the contractor who put in the new boilers in the new City Hall, was passed for payment.

The specifications for the dome statue were adopted, and Marion Wells' bond for $6000 was accepted. He has almost completed the five-foot model cast in plaster called for in the contract, and from which the statue shall be made.

WORK RESUMED.

The Starr Mills to Commence Running To-Day.

The Starr mills that have been closed down for thirty days will commence operations to-day under the management of the Sperrys.

There will be no reduction of force, fully 300 men, or all of the old men, will be reemployed.

The mills will commence to fill an order from Napa, and expect to run out 300 barrels a day for that part of the State. Nearly all the exported flour will be sent to the north.

The Fahs Family.

The preliminary examination of Augusta Fahs, who shot her husband last Thursday night, was held before Judge Joachimsen yesterday morning. The charge against her was assault to murder, but after hearing the evidence for the prosecution the Judge reduced the charge to assault with a deadly weapon, and held her to answer before the Superior Court in $1000 bonds. The defendant's attorney reserved his defense till the case is tried in the Superior Court. It will be that Fahs systematically illtreated his family and threatened to kill his wife. Fahs, who was in court, said he would not prosecute her if she handed over to him $180 they have on deposit in a bank.

Butler Is Ousted.

At the time of the demise of the San Francisco and Point Lobos Road Company in 1882 C. C. Butler was ousted from the board of trustees upon the complaint of Lloyd Tevis.

Butler appealed, contending that it was insufficient to show that he had violated his trust or was unfit to execute it. The Supreme Court, however, has sustained the decision of the lower court and Butler must go.

BACON Printing Company, 508 Clay street.*

BUY glass of F. N. Woods & Co., 51 Firststr.*

BUY toilet articles at 510 Montgomery st. *

THE swimming department of the Palace Baths opened March 1.

J. F. CUTTER'S OLD BOURBON—This celebrated whisky for sale by all first-class druggists and grocers. Trademark—Star within a shield.*

DR. ELLEN D. MOORE, office and family practice, Lancaster building, Berkeley, Cal. *

FIREWORKS.—Buy direct from the only manufacturer on this coast, California Fireworks Company, 219 Front street, between California and Sacramento.

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. *

When Mrs. Mary Stoltzfus died, nine years ago, at Nashville, Tenn., her body weighed only 125 pounds. It was recently disinterred and it weighed over 600 pounds. The body had become petrified.

THE universal praise given Hood's Sarsaparilla by those who have taken it should certainly convince you that it is the best blood medicine. It purifies and vitalizes the blood.

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.

Phillips' Rock Island Excursions

Leave San Francisco every Wednesday via RIO GRANDE AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAYS. Through tourist sleeping-cars to Chicago and Boston. Manager and porter accompany these excursions through to Boston. For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and further information address CLINTON JONES, General Agent Rock Island Railway, 36 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 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.

CHEAP CARPETS,

Not in the sense of poor quality, but of extra value. To reduce stock prior to our semi-annual stock-taking, June 30th, we offer large and well-assorted lines of

MOQUETS at - - $1.10 per yard
VELVETS - - - $1.10 per yard
BEST TAPESTRIES at 75c per yd
SEWED AND LAID.

All are of standard quality and latest patterns and colorings.

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THE MAGNIFICENT HOME OF THE LATE ALPHEUS BULL, NW. cor. of Francisco and Leavenworth sts.; 3 50-vara lots and large elegant residence, overlooking the Golden Gate, Black Point, Sausalito, Belvedere, Alcatraz, Goat Island and Oakland. The finest view in the world. For all information apply to

McGLYNN & MENTON,

Real Estate Agents, cor. Market and New Montgomery sts., under Palace Hotel. je27 WFr 2t

LAUREL DELL COTTAGES,

LOWER BLUE LAKES—BOATING, BATHING, hunting, fishing, etc.; good table board; terms reasonable; S. F. N. P. railway to Ukiah; stage to Laurel Dell; daily, except Sundays. H. WAMBOLD, proprietor, Bertha P. O., Lake County, Cal. je27 WFrSu 1m*

DRY GOODS.

FORCIBLE REDUCTIONS

FOR THE

SECOND WEEK

—OF OUR—

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE!

Although last week's sales BROKE THE RECORD of any single week's sales since we have been in business, we have determined to make this, the second week of our GREAT SACRIFICE CLEARANCE SALE, fully as successful, and to that end we make other and STILL MORE STARTLING CUTS IN PRICES, a few of which we enumerate to give all a slight idea of

The Unparalleled Money-Saving Opportunity Afforded Buyers.

LADIES' APRONS AND WAISTS.

At 10 Cents.

50 dozen LADIES' APRONS, made of fine lawn, with fancy colored border, extra good value for 25c, will be closed out at 10c each.

At 15 Cents.

30 dozen LADIES' APRONS, made of fine lawn, finished with fancy insertion edge, good value for 25c, will be closed out at 15c.

At 25 Cents.

25 dozen LADIES' FINE LAWN APRONS, extra long and wide, fancy striped edge, good value for 50c, will be closed out at 25c.

At 50 Cents.

20 dozen LADIES' WAISTS, made of fancy figured and striped material and blue and pink, good value for 75c, will be closed out at 50c.

At 75 Cents.

25 dozen LADIES' LAUNDERED SHIRT WAISTS, in pink, blue and navy stripe, extra full sleeves, yoke back, good value for $1, will be closed out at 75c.

At $1.00.

20 dozen LADIES' LAUNDERED SHIRT WAISTS, made of fancy striped Percale, extra large sleeves, made in the latest style, good value for $1 25, will be closed out at $1.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

At 15 Cents.

175 dozen CHILDREN'S DERBY RIBBED COTTON HOSE, high spliced heels and toes, Hermsdorf black, regular price 25c, will be closed out at 15c a pair.

At 25 Cents.

150 dozen MISSES' FINE RIBBED BLACK COTTON HOSE, extra fine quality, double knees, heels and toes, Hermsdorf black, regular price 40c and 50c, will be closed out at 25c a pair, all sizes, 5 to 8½.

At 20 Cents.

125 dozen LADIES' FANCY COTTON HOSE, black boots and colored top combinations, warranted fast colors, worth $4 per dozen, will be closed out at 20c a pair.

At 25 Cents.

75 dozen LADIES' RICHELIEU RIBBED LISLE THREAD HOSE, high spliced heels and toes, guaranteed fast color, Morocco shades only, regular price 50c, will be closed out at 25c a pair.

At 75 Cents.

50 dozen LADIES' SWISS-RIBBED SPUN SILK VESTS, low neck and sleeveless, regular price $1, will be closed out at 75c each.

CORSETS. CORSETS.

At 25 Cents.

75 dozen LADIES' DRAB COUTIL CORSETS, long waist and high bust, well boned, regular price 60c, will be closed out at 25c each.

BUTTER POINT VENISE LACE.

At 5 Cents a Yard.

200 pieces BUTTER POINT VENISE LACE, 3½ inches wide, regular price 10c, will be closed out at 5c a yard.

At 7½ Cents a Yard.

200 pieces BUTTER POINT VENISE LACE, 4 to 5½ inches wide, regular price 15c, will be closed out at 7½c a yard.

At 10 Cents a Yard.

200 pieces BUTTER POINT VENISE LACE, 5 to 7 inches wide, regular price 20c, will be closed out at 10c a yard.

At 12½ Cents a Yard.

150 pieces BUTTER POINT VENISE LACE, 6 to 9 inches wide, regular price 25c, will be closed out at 12½c a yard.

At 15 Cents a Yard.

150 pieces BUTTER POINT VENISE LACE, 7 to 8 inches wide, regular price 30c, will be closed out at 15c a yard.

At 25 Cents a Yard.

100 pieces BUTTER POINT VENISE LACE, 8 to 10 inches wide, regular price 50c, will be closed out at 25c a yard.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

At 35 Cents.

56 dozen MEN'S AND BOYS' UNLAUNDERED WHITE SHIRTS, made with double backs, re-enforced linen fronts and in all sizes, regularly sold at 50c, will be closed out at 35c each.

At 10 Cents.

122 dozen MEN'S FULL-FINISHED MEDIUM HEAVY COTTON SOCKS in sanitary gray and vicuna, with double heels and toes, regular price $2 a dozen, will be closed out at 10c a pair.

At 15 Cents.

95 dozen MEN'S UNDYED SANITARY MERINO SOCKS, seamless, with double heels and toes, extra good value for 25c, will be closed out at 15c a pair.

At 16⅔ Cents.

76 dozen FULL FINISHED EXTRA FINE CASHMERE SOCKS, in tan shades, assorted, finished with double heels and toes, extra good value for 25c, will be closed out at 16⅔c a pair.

At 25 and 35 Cents.

47 dozen MEN'S AND BOYS' FANCY OVERSHIRTS, made of tennis flannel, Madras shirting, fancy twilled sateens, etc., regular price 50c and 75c, will be closed out at 25c and 35c each.

At $1.00.

55 dozen MEN'S EXTRA FINE CAMEL'S HAIR AND UNDYED SANITARY LAMB'S WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, warranted thoroughly shrunk, extra good value for $1 50, will be closed out at $1 each.

GLOVES. GLOVES.

At 50 Cents.

90 dozen LADIES' BIARRITZ UNDRESSED KID GLOVES, in blue, heliotrope, eminence, lavender and red shades, regular price $1, will be closed out at 50c a pair.

At 65 Cents.

75 dozen LADIES' BIARRITZ DRESSED KID GLOVES, in dark and medium tan shades, also black, regular price $1, will be closed out at 65c a pair.

At $1.15.

85 dozen LADIES' 4-BUTTON DERBY KID GLOVES, in English reds, tans and browns, regular price $1 50, will be closed out at $1 15 a pair.

RIBBONS. RIBBONS.

At 5 Cents.

No. 7 ALL-SILK, SATIN AND GROS-GRAIN RIBBONS, value 10c, will be closed out at 5c.

At 7½ Cents.

No. 9 ALL-SILK, SATIN AND GROS-GRAIN RIBBONS, value 12½c, will be closed out at 7½c.

At 10 Cents.

No. 12 ALL-SILK, SATIN AND GROS-GRAIN RIBBONS, value 15c, will be closed out at 10c.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

COLORED SILK AND TINSEL TRIMMING, reduced to 2½c a yard.
COLORED BEAD TINSEL AND FLOSS SILK TRIMMING, reduced to 25c a yard.
JET BEAD EDGING, reduced to 5c a yard.
LADIES' LEATHER BELTS (Vandyke), reduced to 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c each.

J. J. O'Brien & Co.

MURPHY BUILDING,

Market Street, corner of Jones,

SAN FRANCISCO.