WHILE IN POWER.

Ezeta a Ruler, but Yet a Prisoner.

STARTLING NEWS TO HAND.

Judge Morrow's Dispatch From the Government.

IT MAY DISPOSE OF THE CASE.

The Taking of Testimony Terminated Yesterday and Argument Will Begin on Tuesday.

The Government of General Guitteriez, Provisional President of Salvador, recognized formally by the reception of Dr. Horacio Guzman by the President on August 3, 1894, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Carlos Ezeta was recognized by this Government as President and Antonio Ezeta as Vice-President of Salvador before that date. There is no data to determine at what time their functions ceased by the success of the revolution.

EDWIN F. UHL,
Acting Secretary of State.

Counsel for Antonio Ezeta and his three companions have been taking time by the forelock. All the while they have been

Lawyer Rubens Conducting an Examination.

engaged in the extradition case their efforts have been bent to making one thing plain. That is that until after the time when all the crimes charged against the prisoners are alleged to have been committed the Ezetan Government was the one recognized by the United States. They clinched this last evening just before the adjournment of court by the introduction of conclusive evidence. It was contained in a telegraphic communication to Judge Morrow from the State Department reading as above.

The introduction of this telegram, which was received by Judge Morrow, was in answer to one of inquiry sent by him on Wednesday last, and the testimony of General Bolaros and others that a state of siege had been proclaimed on April 29, when the revolution began, makes evident what the argument of counsel for the defense will be. General Antonio Ezeta, being Military Governor and, after June 4, when his brother Carlos fled the country, de facto President, all the acts committed by him, the defense will claim, were legal under the treaty with the United States and the constitution of Salvador. If men were hanged, or bankers forced to disgorge, it was all the same. He was the supreme power; his will was law, and no earthly tribunal is allowed to construe or pass judgment on these acts.

That will be the argument of the defense in the main, although it may be thought advisable, more as a courtesy to the court than anything else, to point out that the testimony in the depositions has been overwhelmed by that of the refugees, among them Colocho, who has been held guiltless.

The courtroom in the Appraiser's building was packed all day, but few ladies being present, the one who made such desperate sheeps' eyes at the general the day previously being noticeably absent. Lieutenant-Colonel Juan Cienfuegos occupied the stand most of the day, General Ezeta being recalled at the request of the court just before the testimony closed. Through all the day the questions came thick and fast, and Interpreter Jewett poured a constant stream of dream-sounding words into the auricular orifice which Stenographer Bennett calls his "not right ear." The witness was intensely dramatic in spots, and the interpreter became so wrought up by the theatrical possibilities in the delivery that he enunciated with all the effect of a Booth.

Cienfuegos knew Manuel Rivas. He was general of brigade for the revolutionists. Also knew Manuel Casin and Andreas Amaya. He was on duty at Casin's house just prior to the shooting at Amaya, with orders from General Antonio Ezeta that before General Casin should be injured witness was to be killed himself. Witness then retold the story of the shooting, not varying a particle. He then gave himself up, and shortly afterward Antonio Ezeta arrived at the station-house and secured his release. An hour afterward he was apprehended by order of Don Carlos Ezeta and remained in custody three days. His orders from General Antonio Ezeta had been to protect the life of Casin at all hazards.

At this point Attorney Rubens gave the prisoners a book to examine containing the military laws of Salvador. Attorneys for the present Government resisted their introduction, but they were overruled by the court.

"We offer these laws," said Mr. Page, "for all matters connected with these military operations during the state of siege. It is in for the question of the robbery now."

On cross-examination witness stated that Casimiro Henriquez had been killed on the plaza of Coatepeque by blows by all of the crowd of soldiers and vivanderas. He did not recall the death. Saw the dead body of Henriquez at the plaza the same evening about 7:30 o'clock. He learned then that Henriquez had been captured as a spy.

Mr. Page asked the court here if, under the circumstances, Monday being a legal holiday, it would hold court on Saturday. The prisoners were at great expense, and were desirous that the case be finished as soon as possible.

Mr. Pierson said that, thinking, of course, that the court would observe its rule of adjourning over Saturday, he had made engagements for to-morrow which it was imperative for him to keep.

The court stated that it expected the fullest arguments from attorneys on both sides on certain phases of the case, and he would like to ask their fullest investigation. He would be prepared to indicate at the end of the case some points to the counsel which he wished they would fully investigate. For that reason he would indicate that upon adjournment the case would not be resumed until Tuesday morning.

The lieutenant-colonel was further cross-examined, and stated that during the progress of war all officers, generals included, received $1 a day, just the same

Lieutenant-Colonel Cienfuegos.

as common soldiers. In times of peace, however, the generals got $6 a day. Witness did not know whether or not this was a wise provision in the Salvadoran code in the interests of peace or not. He knew it was the fact.

General Ezeta was called to the stand at the request of the court. He stated that the revolution against Menendez was organized on June 22, 1890, when Don Carlos Ezeta became President ad interim. He was regularly installed as President March 1, 1891, for a term of four years. The revolt of April 29 last was mostly on the part of the army, very few civilians volunteering to aid the insurrectionists. Three officers—Guitteriez, Ubandin and Galan—started it. They were stationed at Santa Anna. Five hundred men joined their standard. The cause of the revolution was hatred of the Government for liberal laws it had enacted. The Government drafted troops from the people of the republic. The new President of Salvador, Rufino Guitteriez, was an improvised soldier. He was located at Guatemala, conspiring as a trade, before he entered the San Salvadoran army. There were about 2000 victims of the revolution on the side of the overthrown republic. There was about the same number of losses on the other side. There are about 1,000,000 people in Salvador at present.

General Manuel Rivas, who wanted the head of Ezeta, was a nephew of that Santa Maria Rivas who was shot in 1890 because he was a traitor. He wanted Ezeta's head in revenge for his uncle's death.

Mr. Rubens then offered in evidence the telegram quoted from the State Department.

Mr. Pierson said he thought he had nothing in rebuttal. The court then, upon motion of Mr. Page, declared the case closed. The question, his Honor said, as to whether or not these offenses are political offenses under the treaty, and whether or not this extradition will quash the offenses committed under the military law, which in time of war would be tried by the military, would be punishable under what would be a court-martial.

As to whether or not the taking of the money from the bank is a political offense was a criminal proceeding the court left that to discuss.

"I presume," he continued, "that as to the hanging of Henriquez there will be a question as to whether or not that will be a political offense, because, as I understand it, Henriquez was a non-combatant. I understand that the four people hanged in Las Pulgas Gulch were also non-combatants.

"In regard to Thomas Canas, that cannot be disposed of by discussing it as a special action, because Canas, so far as we know, was on the side of Ezeta."

The court then cited Coleman vs. Tennessee as one of the cases in point. He mentioned the case so that if counsel saw fit they could consider that with reference to the murder of Colonel Thomas Canas.

Court then adjourned till Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

MOURNFUL SPORTS

They Bet on Green, but Get No Coin.

Billy Curtin, the Young Bookmaker, Disappears With Stakes and His Debts Yet Unpaid.

There are many sorely disappointed sports around town after the Green-Kelly contest at Colma Thursday night. Some were plungers, and now they are in tears for their good gold. The rest went in with a vain itch for extra coins in their palms, but they were utterly crushed yesterday.

The scene where these mournful bloods gathered late and early is 106 O'Farrell street—a spacious beer hall with a ponderous lamp outside and "Schwartz Bros." emblazoned on the glass doors. Inside are rows of tables, where men loiter in an atmosphere of tobacco smoke, through which a billiard-room and sporting department may be dimly seen. Far in the rear was an office. It is there still, for that matter; but the enterprising young man who made it interesting is gone.

The crowd of angry sports stood around the desk—and grew mad at their disappointment. Early in the day they appeared with beaming faces for money won on George Green. They had tickets or coupons signed "Curtin & Co."

Billy Curtin, well known in sporting circles, was the principal, and a man named Brown the company.

But Curtin could not be found. He was not seen in his haunts after the fight came to a close, and he did not go to 106 O'Farrell street at all. He formed a book-making firm on the fight and got in to the extent of $600 in stakes and bets, and, having acted recklessly, went behind at least that amount in his first venture.

At the saloon on O'Farrell street it was stated that Curtin was at home in bed very sick, and also that he "went off on a little time, probably, and would pay up to-morrow."

But he was not seen by his friends or acquaintances, and from some of the Imperial Club men it was learned he had disappeared.

MURDER OF CASH.

Two Suspects Arrested on McAllister Street.

The two men, Alexander Manderson and Gus Frye, who are suspected of being accessories to the murder of W. W. Cash, the gambler, at Willows on August 19, were arrested yesterday in this city and locked up pending examination. Detective Cody got the two men on McAllister street in the afternoon and lost no time in escorting them to the City Hall. They are gamblers and sure-thing men, and Frye, alias Smith, is said to be the first man to do the old-soldier act after the war. Covered with medals and mendicancy he succeeded in extracting a small fortune from the charitably disposed. Both Manderson and Fry were in the town when Cash was shot. Cash told his wife before he died that he was shot with his own revolver, and it is known that Manderson borrowed the weapon from Cash a few days before. All three men had gone to Willows to work the fair there.

MONEY IN NOSES.

Value of a "Wipe Stand" on Kearny Street.

SIXTY DOLLARS A WEEK.

Big Receipts From Five-Cent Handkerchiefs.

TWELVE HUNDRED MEN FORGET.

Some Strange Experiences Told by the Old Handkerchief-Man on the Drugstore Corner.

Most people when they see the handkerchief man, corner of Kearny and Clay streets, selling a "wipe" for 5 cents, would rate his daily receipts at 50 cents; certainly not more than a dollar. Such an innocent computation would be decidedly wrong, as, from all accounts, no less than 1200 good citizens of San Francisco indulge in 5-cent "wipes" every week. In a

KOSTER, THE HANDKERCHIEF MAN.

word, $60 a week is what the handkerchief man makes out of the alleged forgetfulness of nose-gifted humanity. A great many of the purchasers have never known the mysterious uses of a pocket handkerchief, but all have the same excuse for purchasing the cheap cambric squares, and that is, "I left my handkerchief at home." For nigh on eight years at 5 cents each or six for a quarter has the handkerchief man sold his wares on the drugstore corner. He doesn't do the Baxter-street act of seizing a customer by the arm and rubbing his proboscis with a silk "wipe" to insure a ready purchase. He rather follows out Milton's plaintive remark that "they also serve who only stand and wait"; and the sole inducement to purchase that the handkerchief man ever utters is: "Five cents—only five cents; five cents." But it is quite wonderful the effect that muttered remark has on the passer-by, whether it be aristocrat or plebeian. Never a man passes and hears that refrain and sees those cambrics but hesitates, feels in his pockets, and, if his handkerchief be there, heaves a sigh of relief and loses himself quickly in the madding crowd. Out of every hundred persons who pass the corner of Clay and Kearny in a day two find they have no handkerchief and purchase one gladly, only to throw it away at the end of the day when they arrive home and receive the clean 25 or 50 cent "blower" from the faithful and anxious spouse.

This handkerchief man is a peculiar person in his way. His name is Koster and he is of Teutonic origin. If you ask him what his profession is he simply answers that he was "educated for commerce," and his choice, if broken, English shows that at one time the handkerchief man has seen "refinement and the flow of better days," and probably had more French laundried "wipes" to his name than he sells in a week. And they say—the people who buy the "wipes"—that Koster is wealthy. He never denies the soft impeachment, but he also never admits it. He lets the dead past bury its dead, and if you ask him questions that bear in that direction he turns them off by remarking in his sotto voce way, "5 cents, only 5 cents" to the neglectful passers-by.

But sometimes the handkerchief man gets confidential. When in such a happy mood he will tell you that he sells in a good average week no less than "100 dozen of wipes." If by a little diplomacy you get him to talk on his profits he will tell you that he makes 1¼ cents on each "wipe," which he sells for 5 cents. That is a gross receipt of $60 a week, out of which he gets $15 to his own share, an average mechanic's wages. That is not bad for a man who stands on the street corner and peddles handkerchiefs; who makes his living, so to speak, on the forgetfulness, real or assumed, of his fellow creatures.

The handkerchiefs he peddles are made in the East in factories where, as the handkerchief man says, "millions are turned out every year, else could I not sell so cheap mine handkerchiefs." Not all Koster's stock in trade are 5-cent cambrics. Some are actually sold for 10 cents. "But," he explains, "I make my living out of the 5-cent handkerchiefs, the 10-cent ones are too dear to sell. Why? I will tell you. Probably my biggest trade is with the workingmen. They don't want anything more than a 5-cent handkerchief. I have a large trade, too, of well-to-do people and always believe them when they say they forgot theirs at home. That kind of people indulge in a quarter or four-bit handkerchief and when I remind them as they pass and they find they have forgotten they want a 5-cent handkerchief to use for the day and then throw away. I have sold loads of handkerchiefs to Judge Murphy. Days gone by Chief Crowley used to forget his handkerchief every other day. Both were good customers of mine. Many a fellow that's been arrested has bought a handkerchief from me as he passed to prison and later maybe to the gallows.

"Some funny experiences? You bet I have. The funniest and awfullest I ever had was the day six years ago that a man went into a saloon down here and cut his throat. He asked for a glass of beer, and while the barkeeper was drawing it cut his throat from ear to ear. He walked out of the saloon and down Kearny toward the prison with his throat wide up and people fleeing from him in all directions. I didn't see him until he was right on me and then he threw me a quarter and gurgled rather than said, 'Give me a red un, pard, it's more proper,' and snatched a big bandana, worth ten cents, from the pile on my arm. Out of curiosity I went to the prison later and found the poor devil had lived with his throat cut for two hours. Yes, we see some queer things here. One night I stood here selling my wares when a coupe drove up to the curb. I heard angry voices inside and the sound of a heavy blow, followed by the scream of a woman. In the lamp light I saw a man in evening dress, black with passion, and a woman, from whose sweet face blood was flowing where she had been struck. I didn't see anything. I never see anything, but I kept a calling, 'Five cents, only five cents,' and as the carriage rounded the curb it stopped and the man jumped out and grabbed almost all my stock-in-trade, and then jumping in I could see him caressing the lady and stanching the wounds he had made with my handkerchiefs. But he threw me a ten-dollar gold piece as he drove away, so I had no kick coming."

Here the handkerchief man digressed to call "Five cents—only 5 cents!" Judge Low was passing, and the eminent Justice made a dive for his wipe, but he found none. "Ah, I've forgotten my handkerchief," he said in his polite way, and invested 10 cents, for the Judge blows his nose a great deal. Then the handkerchief man went on to resume his talk about handkerchiefs, but was interrupted by young Howard Vernor, who grabbed a red bandana to wrap around his neck, which was getting sunburnt in the heat of the day. Then there was a rush of laborers, who were working on the streets, and for a time business was quite lively. A Chinaman happened along, and he also bought a "wipe." "Time was when the Chinese didn't patronize me at all," said the handkerchief man, "but they are growing out of their customs. They always buy white handkerchiefs, never colored ones. Lots of Italians patronize me, and they always get the colored ones. Women are great purchasers. They will buy a dozen, just for the children, they say, and quite well-dressed women at that. 'What's the good of buying Jimmy good handkerchiefs?' I heard one say the other day; 'he always loses them, or uses them for kites.'

"How long do I stand here? Oh, about ten hours a day. I just make a living out of it, that's all—only a living, but it is independence. There are three or four others sell in the city like me, but not all the time. I sell all the time. I make a living at it," and then the handkerchief man relapsed into his monotonous cry "Five cents, only five cents." Koster is an old man, perhaps 60 years of age. He dresses poorly but cleanly, and seems not at all to be broken in spirits by adverse fortune. He is always at his post, and the street corner would lose its individuality if one could not hear the cry of "Five cents, only five cents." But he is a very sensitive man, is the handkerchief merchant. Yesterday when an artist tried to catch him with a snap-shot camera he fled into a deserted stairway and did some tall declamation. He is afraid of his domain being invaded. As he is going it will not take long to get rich. Like others, he may expect to ride in his carriage some day, and if he does the most appropriate motto would be that of the Irish snuff manufacturer, which reads on the panel:

Who'd ha' thought it
Noses bought it.

TECHNICAL SOCIETY.

Interesting Papers Read on Important Subjects.

At the meeting of the Technical Society of the Pacific Coast last evening in their rooms on Market street two papers of interest were read. The first one, entitled "City Tenements," was prepared by H. T. Bestor. The writer had made a careful and complete examination into the sanitary condition of the flats and tenement-houses which contained occupants who rented and lived in single rooms. In some of these dwellings Mr. Bestor found a whole family lived, slept and prepared their meals in the one room. The light and ventilation in many cases was very bad. He also discovered in his investigations that single rooms were in more demand than the double rooms. The stringent times compelled the tenants to rent as cheap apartments as possible. The average single room yields the landlord about $5 per month.

The second paper was read by R. L. Dunn; subject, "The Relation of Transportation to Production."

Mr. Dunn said: "Many people wonder why the land of Columbia is gradually falling into the hands of a few land-owners; why the small farmer is unable to compete with his rich neighbor. The reason is due to the facilities of transportation. But the question at once arises, 'Has not the wealthy agriculturist the same transporting privileges as the poor one?' No, he has not. The great producer can always secure special rates on his freight, while the poor man has to pay the regular rates. The railroads make an unjust discrimination between the large land-owner and the small one."

Associated Charities.

At a meeting of the Associated Charities, held yesterday afternoon, the registrar's report for the week ending September 7, 1894, was rendered as follows: New cases 31, recurrent cases 3; total 34. Causes in the majority of cases—Illness 7, lack of work 6. No cause—Investigated for Occidental Kindergarten 13, intemperance 2, habitual begging 3, old age 2, desertion 1, false address 1.

The headquarters of the society will be moved to-day from the present location on Pine street to 601 Commercial, corner Montgomery.

One Comes Down—Three Go Up.

That's often the way with prices at special sales; but at the great closing out sale of the Chicago Clock Company, 1622 Market street, every article of a $50,000 stock of furniture and carpets is marked down to go for sure. *

California State Analyst.

Royal Baking Powder is Superior to all in Purity and Strength.

"For purity and care in preparation the Royal Baking Powder equals any in the market, and our test shows that it has greater leavening power than any of which we have any knowledge."

W. B. Rising

Prof. Chemistry, University of California,
Analyst California State Board of Health, etc., etc.

No careful housekeeper can afford to use any baking powder but Royal.

DRY GOODS.

Nothing Makes the Average Woman Happier===

Than to be economical without being mean; to get everything needful without extravagance.

Reduced Tariff Prices

Makes this possible to you—wives and mothers, and all other women. We are the first to fall into line with the new order of things, and low as our prices always have been, they are even lower now, especially on those lines directly affected by the immense tariff reductions.

A Few of This Week's Good Things:

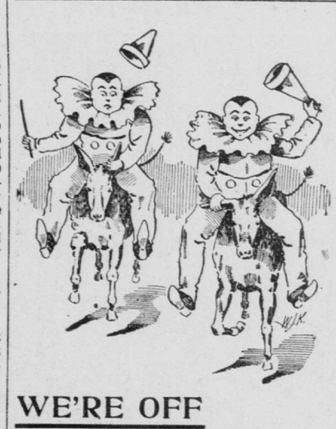
Some Very Special Offers.

BLACK TRICOT, 36 inches wide, all wool, worth 40c; you can buy it now for	25c Yard
BLACK DIAGONAL CHEVIOT, 37 inch. wide, worth 50c; you can buy it now for	35c Yard
FANCY COLORED DRESS GOODS, worth 75c, 90c and $1, you can buy now for	50c Yard
ALL-WOOL STORM SERGE, 45 inches wide, navy blue or black, worth 75c, you can buy now for	50c Yard
BLACK JACQUARD SUITING, 44 inch. wide, all wool; this season's goods, remember, and worth at least $1; you can buy it now for	75c Yard
BROADCLOTH, black or colored, all wool, worth $1 a yard, 50 inches wide; you can buy it now for	75c Yard
FANCY CHANGEABLE SILK, 19 inches wide, a regular 90c value; you can buy it now for	40c Yard
COLORED VELVET, 18 inches wide, $1 value, but color line broken; you can buy it now for	50c Yard
HEAVY BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILK, 22 inches wide, well worth $1 a yard; you can buy it now for	69c Yard
BLACK SURAH, 24½ inches wide, worth 90c a yard; you can buy it now for	60c Yard
FANCY CHANGEABLE TAFFETA SILK, 19 inches wide, something entirely new and well worth $1	85c Yard
COLORED RHADAME, 19 inches wide, all silk, worth 90c a yard; you can buy it now for	60c Yard
LADIES' FANCY COTTON HOSE, black or tan boots, with fancy striped tops, high spliced heels and toes; you can buy them now at	15c Pair
LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSE, extra fine quality, plain or Richelieu ribs, high spliced heels and double toes; sale price	25c Pair
LADIES' COTTON VESTS, Swiss ribbed, L. N. and N. S., good quality, pink or blue color; you can buy them now at	10c Each
LADIES' EGYPTIAN COTTON VESTS, H. N. and L. S., Jersey ribbed, heavy quality; sale price	25c Each
LADIES' EGYPTIAN COTTON UNION SUITS, H. N., L. S., ankle length, heavy quality; sale price	50c Suit
LADIES' CORSETS, made of drab coutil, soft boned, lace top, fancy silk stitched; sale price only	50c Each
LADIES' BLACK CORSETS, made of coutil, well boned, embroidery edge on top, fancy silk stitched; sale price	75c Each
DRESS SHIELDS, made of washable stockinet, sizes Nos. 2 and 3, guaranteed in every respect	9c Pair
LADIES' HOSE SUPPORTERS, satin belt, assorted colors; vastly superior to other makes at similar prices	23c Pair
FANCY MESH AND DOT VEILING, colors browns, tans, pinks, navy blue, gray, red and gold; value 25c a yard	10c Yard
WHITE COTTON LACE, for fancy work, etc., from 2½ to 4 inches wide, value 10c to 12½c a yard	5c Yard
EMBROIDERY EDGE, on good cloth, really fine work, ¾ to 1 inch wide; worth double the sale price	5c Yard
FANCY STRIPED ALL-SILK RIBBON, full 3 inches wide and worth double the sale price	19c Yard

DOMESTICS.

FRUIT OF THE LOOM MUSLIN, the genuine article, sold everywhere for 10c a yard, reduced price	7c Yard
4-4 BLEACHED MUSLIN, a good fair quality, some dressing in it, but worth double the reduced price	4½c Yard
INDIGO-BLUE PRINTS, your favorite brand, neat patterns, absolutely fast colors	4½c Yard
STAPLE GINGHAMS, checks and plaids, lowest price ever quoted in Frisco	4½c Yard
LIGHT COLORED FLANNELETTES, in a large line of pretty patterns. They are worth 12½c, but the reduced price is only one-half	6¼c Yard
CALEDONIA AND GALATEA SUITINGS, a fabric so closely resembling Ducking that it is frequently mistaken for a superior quality of the latter. Fine stripes, pretty colorings, was 25c a yard	15c Yard
UNBLEACHED LINEN CRASH, 16 inches wide, close and firm, and, incredible as it may seem at the price, all linen	5c Yard
BLEACHED COTTON CRASH, 17 inches wide, a good quality that anybody would charge 5c for	3½c Yard
2 CASES HONEYCOMB SPREADS, 1 case good Marseilles patterns, not the largest size, but a good, fair article, very cheap indeed at 75c each, reduced price	50c Each

Hale Bros.
[INCORPORATED]
937, 939, 941 Market Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.



WE'RE OFF

And if we don't fall off we'll soon be at 750 Mission street. "We are on" to the fact that prices are 25% lower there than elsewhere.

This is why:—

It is off the main thoroughfare and outside the high-rent district.

Do you follow us?

INDIANAPOLIS FURNITURE CO.,
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
750 Mission St.
BET. THIRD AND FOURTH.
W

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
·LADIES·
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W·L·DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by

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

jy4 WeSa 44t

PATENTS
THE BEST OBTAINED BY DEWEY & CO., 220 MARKET ST., S. F., CAL.
mr29 tf eod

Weekly Call, $1 per Year

SINCE 1854

500 men and women of this city have been constantly employed making the STANDARD SHIRTS. They reach the highest standard of excellence. White, Percale, Negligee. Your dealer has them.

TRADE N.B. MARK.

FACTORY: COR. GOUGH & GROVE STS.
W

REGISTRATION

—FOR THE—

GENERAL ELECTION.

All electors desiring to vote at the coming election must be registered regardless of any previous registration.

Registration for the general election to be held November 6th, 1894, will commence at the office of the Registrar of Voters in the northeast wing of the New City Hall on WEDNESDAY, August 8th, at 9 A. M., and will continue till MONDAY, October 15th, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Election Commissioners.

ALFRED J. EVANS,
Registrar of Voters.

The Registration Office will be open on SATURDAY EVENINGS for the convenience of the public until 9 o'clock. ALFRED J. EVANS,
Registrar of Voters.
au28 TuFrSu 3t then se4 TuThSa tf