WITH THE CROSS.

The New Sign Came to Save Man.

CIVILIZATIONS HAD FAILED,

Because They Did Not Animate the Soul.

A VIEW OF EPISCOPAL HISTORY.

Sermons on Many Grave Subjects Delivered in the City Pulpits Morning and Evening.

Rev. George E. Walk preached at St. Luke's Church yesterday morning on "Aggressive Christianity," taking his text from Acts xvii:6, "These that have turned the world upside down have come hither also."

In his introduction Mr. Walk mentioned the three great civilizations—Hebrew, Greek and Roman—each of which had its epoch, its territory and its special opportunities. The lines which separated them were broad and deep and well defined, and each sought in its own way to solve the stupendous problem of human destiny. As civilizations they were homogeneous in in a single particular only—they all aimed at the same object.

"The Roman addressed himself to the development of physical power," said he, "the Greek was intent only upon the apotheosis of the intellect, while the Hebrew cared for nothing but the moral aggrandizement of his race. And God permitted each civilization to fight out the question of human destiny after the method of its own choosing. Here were military, intellectual and moral power in the highest perfection. Each could pursue its adopted plan without interruption from the other. God saw to it that each had a fair opportunity, for he had predetermined that these experiments of man should be the last, and so to demonstrate in advance of a final and totally different civilization man's utter inability to save himself, God determined, as I have no doubt, by the experiments to teach all the nations, and peoples and civilizations to the end of time that neither the prowess of Roman legions, nor the abstractions of Greek philosophers, nor yet the peerless moral and civil codes of Israel could work out for man his highest good.

These forms of civilization were all fairly tried, and it is but honest to say that they failed in that they could not satisfy the hunger of the soul nor animate it with the blessed hope of immortality. The code of Moses perpetuated the knowledge of the one only true and living God. But the Jew still looked for a sign. A civilization was yet to be born. This new gospel of power and salvation looking to the elevation of man as a whole was less than a score of years old when it was referred to as having turned the world upside down. This new-born civilization into which we have come asks for the supremacy of man's spiritual nature. Its empire is an empire of hearts, not that mind is excluded, but that the affections are exalted and glorified.

"At the foot of the cross the Roman laid down his spear and shield, the Greek his philosophical abstractions, and the Hebrew his moral formulas, while all united in crowning the Son of God and the Son of Mary as Lord of all."

DIVINE FORGIVENESS.

Rev. Leslie W. Sprague Tells What It Means to Man.

"This age and the people living in it especially need divine forgiveness," said Rev. Leslie W. Sprague last night at the Second Unitarian Church. "Sin is created when right is understood but is not done. As knowledge is growing and virtue growing, less rapidly sin is increasing.

"No thought of life can remove man from the necessity of forgiveness. A liberal thought makes it more necessary as it is more real."

After speaking of Jesus as the teacher of God's love, and, therefore, of forgiveness and thereby working forgiveness, Mr. Sprague asked the question, What is forgiveness? and said: "It is commonly regarded as restoration. The popular theology teaches that if one's sins are forgiven he is made as though he had not sinned. But such is not the truth. All God's forgiveness can mean to man is that he may have a new opportunity to do right.

God does welcome the prodigal home, but he cannot and would not take from him the memory of his folly. What the divine life working in man does is to give him fresh strength every day to live the new day better than the last.

Where the ministry of religion comes to man's aid is in this: It teaches him that God cares for the life of the sinner as for the saint. To the sinner all is right. The world is cold. But Jesus and whoever teaches of the religion fills the sinner with the consciousness that God and the life of the universe are calling no longer to waste himself in riotous living, but to begin now to live as he ought to have lived in the past.

"God never changes The divine principle of life is unalterable. It is we who change, and happy the day when we realize that the divine order is waiting for us to get into harmony with it."

OLD AS CHRISTIANITY.

True Title of the Episcopal Church in America.

Rev. William H. Moreland, rector of St. Luke's, preached at Trinity Church yesterday, in exchange with Rev. Mr. Walk. His sermon was a historical account of the American Catholic Church, which he said is the true title of the Episcopal Church in the United States.

"Catholic," he said, "means historic and true. The Episcopal church is not a denomination newly formed at the Reformation. It is over 1800 years old, was founded by Christ and his apostles, and has descended to the English-speaking people of America through the Catholic Church of England. It does not seek to convert Orientals and the like. It does ask the love and loyalty of American Christians. It does claim to be the Catholic church for Americans."

Mr. Moreland traced the historic continuity of the American church from the apostle's days to the present, described the planting of the early British church in the first century of the Christian era, and declared that the origin of the Catholic church in England was wholly independent of the Roman see, as is also true of the Eastern churches. Some suppose that the church in England before the Reformation was the Roman church, and after that the English church. That is a complete mistake. A piece of property leased to the crown by the church for 999 years expired a few years ago and reverted to the original owners, which the courts decided to be the present Church of England. This is expert and disinterested testimony to the effect that the present English church is over 1000 years old.

"You to whom I speak are Catholics, and never were anything else. This old Catholic church, reformed and free, is the only possible bond of union between the separated Christians of America."

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

What Now Is Possible May Become Impossible Forever.

Evangelist Robinson, one of the well-known revivalist brothers of that name, occupied the pulpit at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church on Mission street, last night.

It had been arranged that Rev. E. R. Dille, the pastor, should deliver the usual Sunday evening lecture and take as his subject, "Theology of the Twentieth Century," but much labor in the Conference during the past week had fatigued Mr. Dille and he was grateful to surrender his pulpit for the evening. Mr. Robinson is an exhorter of unusual powers who has effected many conversions.

He began by reading from the fifth chapter of Isaiah, wherein is shown the wickedness and danger of avarice and selfishness and the woe that is certain to follow as punishment for this sin. Referring to the plan of salvation, the speaker said:

"This is something which cannot be reasoned out. It must be revealed, and the human mind must accept it by the faith that is of divine origin—of the Holy Ghost. Many people do not understand spiritual life, simply because they have closed their minds and hearts to the right of way—to the light of revelation. When Christ came upon earth the people were not ready to receive him. Even the disciples did not fully comprehend the wonders and the greatness of Christ's mission until after he was crucified and had risen from the grave. It is necessary that all men should see the truth; should receive the revelation now.

"The present is the golden opportunity. The future may be too late. Death may come at any time, day or night, and close the earthly career of a human soul. After that there remains an eternity of joy or woe. There can be no turning back, no change forever and forever."

The speaker made a spirited and eloquent exhortation, and nine converts came and knelt at the altar rail during the singing of the closing hymn.

THE HARDENED SINNER.

Rev. W. C. Merrill Explains How a Man Becomes One.

"The Sinner in the Toils" was the subject of Rev. W. C. Merrill's sermon at the First Presbyterian Church last night. The preacher's aim was to show that as nature punishes any violation or neglect of her law, so the man whose acts are at variance with his highest moral instincts will eventually be punished by the atrophy of his better nature.

The instance of the race of fishes that after living for centuries in dark caves had lost the organ of sight was quoted as an example of the fact that nature withdraws the talents that are not used. "God has endowed each of you with certain feelings which find satisfaction in worship," he said. "Will you use them or will you lose them?

"You may weep and pray for that sleek sinner who sits in his pew for twenty or thirty years, and never suffers one twinge of shame. The reason why so many men sit comfortably under reproof is because they have been hardened. If you close your ears now, you will come to the point where you cannot repent. Not that God is not calling you, but you are becoming callous. To every persistent sinner the day comes when he chooses sin for its own sake. May it never fall to your lot to say, and say in vain, the words of Tennyson:

> And oh for a man to arise in me,
> That the man I am may cease to be.

HE SHOT TO KILL.

Probably a Fatal Ending of an Amour.

Frank Dunning Sends Two Bullets Through James Clark, an Iron-Molder, in West Berkeley.

James Clark, an iron-molder, was shot and fatally wounded by Frank Dunning in West Berkeley at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. There were several witnesses to the shooting, one of them being U. G. Newell, a brother of the constable of that place.

The wounded man was taken to the residence of Constable Newell, corner of Tenth and Addison streets, and medical aid was at once called in. The physicians who attended Clark and examined his wounds pronounced them fatal, stating that death would probably ensue before morning.

The cause of the shooting is said to be a feud of long duration between Clark and Dunning, brought about by the latter's wife, who is said to have swerved from her wifely duties and has been on terms of intimacy with Clark for some time past.

To those who were intimately acquainted with the parties concerned and the conditions that existed in their social relations the shooting of Clark was not a surprise. It was no secret that Dunning bitterly resented the wrong which he felt Clark had done him in estranging the affections of his wife, and to many it has been a matter of wonder that the shooting did not take place some time ago.

About twelve years ago Dunning married the woman, who at that time had a daughter about four years of age. Until two weeks since Dunning kept a grocery-store at the corner of Eleventh and Mission streets, in this city, and was fairly well to do.

Nine months ago he and his wife had a serious quarrel and the woman left him and went to live in Oakland. Dunning blamed Clark for the trouble and subsequent separation, and he seems to have had reason for this feeling, because Mrs. Dunning soon took up her residence with Clark at the Nevada House in West Oakland.

About three weeks ago Dunning exchanged his grocery in San Francisco for a house and lot on Sherman street, West Berkeley. Yesterday evening Clark and Mrs. Dunning and her daughter, now about 16 years old, went to Dunning's house for the purpose, as they stated, of having a settlement of Mrs. Dunning's property rights. Mrs. Dunning now claims to be Clark's wife, although there is nothing to show that she has been divorced from Dunning.

Immediately after the meeting of the two men a quarrel ensued and Clark struck Dunning, knocking him down and beating him. The latter immediately procured a pistol and fired two shots at Clark, one bullet passing through the left lung and the other entering an inch below the heart. Dunning was arrested by Constable Newell and lodged in the County Jail.

Clark was taken to the residence of Constable Newell, and Mrs. Dunning remained to care for him. The wounded man made a dying statement to the constable, but the latter would not let it be made public last night. The shooting was witnessed by two other men—James Neeling and James Smith—who were near the scene at the time.

A Chicken Story.

This story comes from Floyd Springs: A large chicken snake captured a small chicken there a month ago, and had swallowed its right foot and leg when discovered by the chicken's owner. The snake was killed, but not before it had bitten off the chicken's leg. The owner, believing it to be an unusually fine chicken, made a small wooden leg and fastened it on with a strap. The chicken walked off very proudly and pawed up the earth recklessly with its hickory limb. Now it is almost frying size and is still in good shape, and will be exhibited at the Atlanta Cotton States and International Exposition next year.—Atlanta Constitution.

Great Art Work.

Of all the books issued about the State none will in any way compare with "Picturesque California." It covers every portion in a most perfect manner. The pictures are by noted artists and the descriptive matter is by able writers, edited by John Muir.

One town in India has seven magnificent temples, each of which was hewn from a single block of stone.

THANK OFFERINGS

Why Dr. Martin Asked His Flock for Them.

HAD ESCAPED BEING KILLED

An American Sunday and How It Should Be Kept.

SALOON-KEEPERS' PRODUCTS.

A Congregation That Enjoyed a Sermon in a High Wind Under Straining Canvas.

It seemed yesterday as if the wind that should have been playing in gentle zephyrs all over the Western Addition had gathered itself together at the corner of Bush and Devidadero streets for the purpose of making furious onslaughts upon Rev. S. A. Martin's gospel tent. The canvases strained and rocked as if they had been the sails of a ship outside the Heads in a gale, the poles swayed and the lamps swung to and fro in a manner so suggestive of pitching and tossing that those sensitive members of the congregation who "when the breezes blow generally go below," clung instinctively to their seats and wondered whether the steward would not soon come and gently lead them to the seclusion that a cabin grants.

Dr. Martin, however, who is equal to every emergency, profited by the pitching and tossing of his tent. During the service the assistant pastors gathered the large flock into serried ranks toward the middle of the structure, warning them that if they sat at the edges they were liable to loss of life or limb. When the collection plate went round the preacher smilingly suggested that those to whom Providence had given abundantly might put in $5 or $10 as a thank-offering that they had not been killed.

"The American Sunday" was the subject of the sermon, the text being "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath." "There having always been in the world," began Dr. Martin, "people who are straining at knats and swallowing camels. Their idea was that man must keep the Sabbath in a certain way, and that there were no alleviating circumstances. The thought that the Sabbath was made first, and that then man was made to fit it, just like that fabled bedstead you have all heard of where the people who were not long enough were stretched out till they filled it, and the people who were too long were sawed off to the right size.

"I am going to speak first of Christian people. For them Sunday is a day of religious activity devoted to spiritual recreation. It is also a day of rest. Some people have no idea of how to use a day of rest. To-morrow you will find some men who have so abused this day and themselves that they'd have been better without the rest. For Christians Sunday is the weekly celebration of the beginning of their church. Christ rose from the dead on the first day of the week. The day of Pentecost was on the first day of the week. Voltaire said: 'There is no hope of destroying Christianity so long as Sunday is observed.' Bob Ingersoll says: 'It is a pest and must be taken out of the way.' Whose way, Bob? Yours? It is not in any Christians way and never was.

"Looking at the matter from a utilitarian standpoint I consider that for a man's own good the civil authorities have a right to demand that the day be kept. I would not have a Sunday law passed from a meeting-house standpoint, but on utilitarian grounds. I don't want to impose a religious Sunday upon a man or a woman who is not a Christian, but foreigners come here from countries where they do not keep Sunday, and they protest against the manner in which we keep it. They are hastening to be rich, and the Bible says: 'He that hasteneth to be rich shall not be innocent.'

"'Ah, you are making us good by law,' these people say sneeringly. 'If a man wants to keep Sunday let him, but don't force us to.' They might just as well say, 'If a man wants to steal, let him.' Some red-handed son of Cain might say: 'Why do you pass a law to punish me? Why do you not convert me?'"

Abuses of Sunday were then discussed, and the preacher reproved those Christians who abused the day by forcing others to observe it too strictly.

"I have heard people say they just hated Sunday: that it was the longest, dreariest day of the week, and they looked forward to it with horror. We should not compel anybody to do anything religious; it would not be acceptable to the Lord if we did.

"I would only impose a civil Sunday upon unconverted people. The third abuse of Sunday is by religious people who observe Sunday badly. If you are a Christian you should keep it, and many people are engagad in too much cooking and mending, and shaving and cleaning. I don't think you'll go to hell if you sew on a button on Sunday, but you should not make a practice of it.

"If you oppose a Sunday law you will be in the worst company in this country—that of gamblers, pool-sellers and saloon-keepers. Hard times are not due to Sunday-keeping. Five hundred millions are spent alone in this country annually for drink. That's nearly $2,000,000 a day, and then they tell us overproduction has caused the hard times. It's the drink that's the cause. The saloon-keeper gives his patrons nothing but want, misery and disgrace. The merchants of this city like to show samples of their wares in their windows or on the sidewalk. Whenever the saloon-keeper puts out one of his samples the policeman comes up and takes him off. Why does not he have a few drunkards, heart-broken wives and mothers and ragged, ignorant children with cards, 'These are samples of our products?'"

The conclusion of the sermon was an exhortation to the hearers to avoid the saloon and keep Sunday like true Christians.

Meeting of the Presbytery.

The quarterly meeting of the San Francisco Presbytery, which includes all the Presbyterian churches in the city, will be inaugurated by a service in the First Presbyterian Church on Van Ness avenue this evening. The preacher will be Rev. J. E. Scott, the outgoing moderator.

In addition to the minister and one elder from each Presbyterian church, there will also be present a number of retired ministers, as well as those who are acting as editors of religious papers and as professors.

To-morrow an all-day business session will be begun in the rooms of the First Presbyterian Church before 10 A. M. A moderator for six months will be elected to preside, and the business of the presbytery will be proceeded with.

Great Art Work.

Of all the books issued about the State none will in any way compare with "Picturesque California." It covers every portion in a most perfect manner. The pictures are by noted artists and the descriptive matter is by able writers, edited by John Muir.

Fell Down and Died.

Olaf Hakanson fell down a flight of stairs at his residence, 1624 Dupont street, yesterday morning, and expired shortly after he was picked up. Dr. F. H. Emerson made an autopsy of the body and found that death was caused by apoplexy.

Democrats Remonstrate.

SAN BERNARDINO, Sept. 23.—The local Democracy has sent a dispatch to the War Department remonstrating against the order removing the headquarters of the Indian agency from Colton to San Jacinto. Colton is the central point of the district, whereas San Jacinto is at the remote end of railroad communication.

Took a Thousand Ballots.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 23.—At Canton, Miss., yesterday, J. G. Spencer was nominated by the Democratic Congressional convention in the Seventh Mississippi District to succeed Charles E. Hooker. A thousand ballots were taken.

POPULISTS' BASKET PICNIC.

They Had a Great Time for Two Days Near Visalia.

VISALIA, Sept. 23.—The Populists closed a two days' basket picnic one mile northeast of this city yesterday. Alfred Daggett, candidate for Supreme Judge, spoke to 300 people yesterday. Mr. Webster, the nominee for Governor, addressed 2500 persons to-day. Four beeves, eight sheep and two hogs were barbecued and eaten. The meeting continued into the night. Many camped in tents on the ground.

SORELY CRIPPLED.

The Tariff Bill and a Local Industry.

Plain Unvarnished Reply to the Senate Committee Which Will Bear Close Studying.

When the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate was busy tampering with the tariff, it sent out notifications to the various manufacturers engaged in the industries which the tariff bill will affect. Among others addressed was the California Cotton Mills Company of East Oakland.

The company replied to the committee, stating that it manufactured cotton duck, twine, burlaps, etc., that the mills were established in 1884 and had $600,000 of capital invested in the plant.

The mills company made other replies to the company as follows, which replies will bear perusal and careful study by the people at this time:

Our productions are cotton duck, towels, twines and rope, jute burlaps, bags and twine.

Since June, 1893, occasionally we have had to run short by reason of less demand for our product, caused by a general depression in trade.

To meet competition with British India a specific duty of 1¾ cents per pound is necessary on jute burlaps and 2 cents per pound on bags, on account of low wages there.

If the rate of duty were increased one-third the cost of production would have to be reduced the same. The present duty is necessary to keep running at wages paid.

Domestic wholesale prices of our products since 1884 have been mostly on the decline, being in 1892 about 15 per cent below 1884; at date of writing fully 20 per cent decline below 1884.

Yes; there has been an increased competition in our line of goods from both foreign and domestic sources during the past four years.

We desire a specific duty for the reason that there is then no object for importers having undervaluation on their invoices, and consequently less chance of the Government being defrauded.

We are not manufacturing so many goods now as in 1892, the reason being as stated above.

The tendency of wages has been downward during the past twelve months.

The cost of board and lodging averages from $3 50 to $5 per week.

We have found the existing tariff law easily construed in relation to our products.

The price of living in our locality has decreased during the past four years at least 5 per cent.

In our opinion the cause of the present depression in trade proceeds from a world-wide source, and the United States, we think, would not have felt it half so much if there had been no fear of tariff reductions. We believe that the present low prices of all produce, agricultural or manufactured, is a condition to be deplored, and in our opinion silver demonetization by the leading nations of the world is the prime cause. Our remedy would be, restore silver if possible, but surely let the present tariff law remain in force; then we feel certain our country would soon regain her lost ground and all the unemployed be again able to get profitable employment.

Anthracite coal, raw cotton and raw jute are all free of duty.

The goods we manufacture are necessities.

We pay 6 per cent for loans per annum.

Immigration increases the demand for our product.

We employ nearly all skilled labor.

Reduction of duty on goods must be met mostly by reduction of wages.

We employ 120 men, 120 women, 60 young women and boys: wages from $3 50 to $1 per day.

When working full time we work sixty hours per week.

The character of foreign competing articles: burlaps and jute fabrics from India.

Our product is all for home consumption. No export trade, except some to Honolulu.

The cost of manufacture has decreased from 10 to 15 per cent since 1884 to this date.

The decrease has been in materials and improved methods of production and slight reduction in wages since July, 1893.

Our selling prices have decreased since 1890 about 10 per cent.

We use about 5000 bales of cotton per annum, or over 2,000,000 pounds, mostly grown in Texas.

There is no duty on any of our raw materials. We use about 3,000,000 pounds of jute annually.

Wholesale prices, manufacturers' product: Cotton, about 16 cents per pound; jute, about 7½ cents per pound—decreased since 1884, 15 per cent.

In our opinion the existing rates of duty are very evenly adjusted to enable American manufacturers to pay fair wages and make a small profit on investments, and from our products we would regret to see any reduction of duty.

Regarding the statement of duty being reduced one-third we think it well to state that on our jute products the Wilson tariff bill proposes a reduction of over one-half the existing rate of duty. If this were going into effect we fear the result would be the closing of many jutemills in America, as it would scarcely be possible to reduce wages so much. As you are aware, there is no duty at present on raw jute, and hence we cannot derive any benefit in that direction. We feel sure, from our experience in the past, that the users of jute bags and burlaps would not long get any benefit from the proposed reduction of duty, as almost invariably the exporter in India gradually advances prices, so that the duty is paid there and the Government here is the loser, without any benefit to the consumer.

GRASS PLATS IN CITIES.

They Are Attractive and Becoming Popular.

Lewis Collins, secretary of the Brooklyn Tree-planting and Fountain Association, in a conversation on the subject of grass plats in cities said:

The removal of fences and the conversion of courtyards and other unoccupied places into well-kept grass plats afford easy and inexpensive means of rendering the city attractive. Not long ago fences were a necessity. But fortunately progress has been such that fences are not a necessity, except to guard against dangerous places. Even in some farming sections fences are not necessary and are not used. In some cities and villages fences are removed and the result is a great improvement. In the city of Brooklyn some builders are omitting fences with excellent effect. Occasionally we see fences removed from buildings of long standing and the improvement is marked. Fences are not ornamental. If they cease to be useful their removal should follow, for they are unsightly and expensive, if in no other way, in keeping them painted to prevent them becoming untidy.

Perhaps there is nothing within reach so lasting, ornamental, useful, easily and economically maintained as well-kept grass. During the winter, which is short in this locality, it is covered with snow a part of the time. As soon as the snow melts, the grass appears and with a few sunny days it assumes a perfect state. With a little care in the way of mowing with the lawn-mower, which can be done by a child, rooting out weeds and summer grasses, if any appear, watering in a dry time, and once a year giving it a little fertilizer, it will remain in perfection every day until snow comes again. If the ground is suitable and in good condition, grass well kept will last a very long time. England boasts of lawns a thousand years old. Green is the most agreeable of colors, and the color of grass is the most acceptable to the eye of all shades of green. A well-kept lawn is ornamental in the highest degree. Surround a beautiful specimen of architecture with a lawn well kept and it sets off the structure as nothing else will. The color of grass harmonizes with all building materials from Parian marble to common brick. No wonder one who spends the day in cities where none of nature's green appears so delights at the close of his labors to go into the country, where nature has full sway, where trees abound, and where are sweet fields arrayed in living green.

Grass is easily maintained. A lawn-mower and a pair of grass shears are all the implements that are necessary. A child 10 years old can use them. Grass should be cut twice a week during the growing season and once a week at other times. If the unnecessary fences along the streets were removed, and the grass plat leveled, and all obstructions to the free use of the lawn-mower removed, the improvement would be so great as to surprise those who have not seen the like. When it was suggested that grass plats should be placed around the City Hall and no fence to protect them it was thought by many impracticable. Experience has vindicated the wisdom of the undertaking. Who would consent to return to the old wilderness of flagging? Remove the fences along the street, except where a railing is necessary to guard against danger, and fashion the grass plat so there shall be no hindrance to the use of the mower. The coping that supports the fence is all that is needed along the sidewalk.

Plants, vines, boxes and pots containing flowers permanently located detract from the appearance of a small lawn. Pots or boxes containing beautiful flower or foliage plants may be set near the grass and make an addition. A neat urn, well kept, may be placed on a lawn of considerable size. Shrubs and flowers may be planted on larger lawns. On large lawns trees may be used to advantage. In all cases the lawn should predominate. It requires good taste to ornament a well-kept grass plat, especially if it is small. A neat grass plat and a well-pruned tree are alike in that it is difficult to ornament either. There are many courtyards in Brooklyn that have enough money and time expended upon them to keep a lawn perfect from snow in the spring until snow in the fall, and yet they are forbidding in looks every day and positively ugly and dirty most of the time. Evidently the people wish these yards to be beautiful or they would not spend so much time with them. To prepare for a grass plat have the ground put in good condition a foot or more deep. Level it off, tread it down well, and cover with good sod or sow approved lawn seed. If seed is sown it should be kept well watered the first season and should not be trod upon. If foul weeds appear they should be pulled out.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

PALACE HOTEL.

J M Calderwood, Prtlnd	Mrs W W Campbell, Kans
Mrs F Tufts, Kans	C C Wallace, Nev
H Wilson, Carson	P L Foster, N Y
A Abrahams, Reno	G Yam ki, London
T Matsuo, London	R H Riley & w, N Y
T H Ward, Los Angeles	G J Cate, St Louis
W F Crosley, Cal	Mrs E V Wilder, Louisvle
O Wilder, Louisville	E Wilder, Louisville
Miss Wilder, Louisville	R W Ludington, Kans
C H Osborne M D, Conn	D O Miller, Ohio
Mrs D O Miller, Ohio	S G Millard, Los Angeles
J J Weed, Los Angeles	G A Clement, N Y
G Goldthwaite, Tex	F S Johnson, San Rafael
Mrs F S Johnson, S Rfael	N E de Yoe & w, Modesto

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

A Weiden, Sacramento	C Muller, Strassburg
H Kramer, Mare Island	T Conrad Jr, U S N
H P Murphy, U S N	P Brennan, U S N
L Morton, U S N	L A Williams, U S N
T Matthews, U S N	D W Kellaher, U S N
V Hazleton, Seattle	J N Brown, Sacramento
G Heuarr, Mendocino	C Frank, Oakland
F J Gannon, Portland	J Anderson, Portland
F Perkins, Ukiah	M Haley, U S N
P Donovan, U S N	W Boyd, U S N
T Levine, U S N	J Fuller, U S N
F C A Goerss, U S N	M E Markeley, Indiana
C S Schoff, Indiana	G H Machinfragezell, Mch
A Britten, Stockton	A J Smith, Prt Townsend
J Blaine, Tacoma	Y Matterson, Fresno
J Miller, Mississippi	C W Thompson & wf, B C
C L Woodbury & 5 c, Ore	J O'Connell, Cincinnati

NEW WESTERN HOTEL.

W O McLeod, Isleton	J S McEnlley, Portland
C Granville, Cincinnati	H Armand, Cincinnati
Mrs G Cobb, Fresno	C J Howard, Eureka
B Thompson, Stockton	A Erickson & w, Stocktn
O Luke, Germany	A Lowstone, Stockton
C F Robles & w, Germany	H Hasie, Boston
T Brown, New Haven	A Schmith, Oakland
C L Christie, Providence	F L Seymour, Milburn
A E Johnson, Hanford	M Bair, Tacoma
W Lingulst, Seattle	F Steers, N Y
T Conboy, N Y	

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Dates of Departure From San Francisco.

STEAMER.	DESTINATION	SAILS.	PIER.
Oceanic	China & Japan	Sept25, 3PM	P M S S
St Paul	Mexico	Sept25.10AM	Bdw'y 2
Coos Bay	Newport	Sept25. 8AM	Bdw'y 2
Columbia	Portland	Sept26.10AM	Spear
William Val.	Humb'lt Bay	Sept26. 9AM	Bdw'y 1
Corona	San Diego	Sept27.11AM	Bdw'y 2
City Puebla	Vic & PgtSnd	Sept27, 9AM	Bdw'y 1
San Blas	Panama	Sept28.12 M	P M S S
Australia	Honolulu	Sept29. 2PM	Oceanic
Humboldt	Humboldt	Sept29. 9AM	Washt'n
Eureka	Newport	Sept30. 8AM	Bdw'y 2
State of Cal.	Portland	Oct 1.10AM	Spear

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

Sept.	High Water Large.	High Water Small.	Low Water Large.	Low Water Small.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises.
24.	7.18P	8.59A	1.25A	1.18P	6.00	6.03	0.25A
25.	8.26P	9.40A	2.21A	2.27P	6.00	6.02	1.40A

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SUNDAY, September 23.

Stmr Willamette Valley, Hannah, 20 hours from Eureka; pass and mdse, to Goodall, Perkins & Co.

Stmr Santa Cruz, Nicholson, 45 hours from Lompoc, etc; produce, to Goodall, Perkins & Co.

Stmr Columbia, Bolles, 57 hours from Portland, via Astoria 44 hours; pass and mdse, to O R & N Co.

Stmr City of Puebla, Debney, 58½ hours from Victoria and Puget Sound; pass and mdse, to Goodall, Perkins & Co.

Stmr Weeott, McGee, 24 hours from Eel River; pass and mdse, to Russ, Sanders & Co.

Stmr North Fork, Hansen, 27 hours frm Eureka; pass and mdse, to Chas Nelson.

Schr Elwood, Jorgensen, 7 days from North Pacific Ocean; 3000 pounds halibut, to master.

Sailed.

SUNDAY, September 23.

Stmr Homer, Denny, Yaquina Bay.
Stmr Santa Rosa, Alexander, San Diego.
Stmr Alex Duncan, Doran, Amesport.
Schr Archie and Fontie, Olson, Stewarts Point.
Schr Emma Utter, Allen, Coos Bay.
Schr Laura May, Hansen.
Schr Electra, Wilson, Mendocino.

Telegraphic.

POINT LOBOS—September 23—10 P M—Weather thick; wind SW; velocity 16 miles.

Miscellaneous.

The United States Weather Bureau reports moderate storm general off Oregon coast, with high winds and gales, becoming westerly and extending probably from Eureka north.

Memorandum.

Per North Fork—Spoke the schr Laura Madsen 20 miles NW of Point Reyes, from Port Blakeley for San Francisco.

Domestic Ports.

FORT BRAGG—Sailed Sept 23—Stmr Daisy Kimball, for San Francisco.

GRAYS HARBOR—Arrived Sept 23—Stmr Lakme, hence Sept 18.

ASTORIA—Sailed Sept 23—Schr J B Leeds.

PORT HADLOCK—Sailed Sept 23—Bktn Retriever, for San Francisco.

PORT LOS ANGELES—Arrived Sept 23—Stmr Alcazar, from Point Arena.

SAN DIEGO—Sailed Sept 23—Stmr National City, for San Francisco.

PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived Sept 23—Bktn John Smith, from Honolulu.

EUREKA—Arrived Sept 23—Stmr Humboldt, hence Sept 22.

COOS BAY—Arrived Sept 23—Stmr Arago, hce Sept 21.

WESTPORT—Arrived Sept 23—Stmr Laguna. Sailed Sept 23—Stmr Protection, for San Francisco.

MENDOCINO—Arrived Sept 22—Stmr Point Arena, hence Sept 22.

TATOOSH—Passed Sept 23—Stmr Mexico, hnce Sept 20 for Port Townsend; Br stmr Wellington, hence Sept 19 for Nanaimo; bktn J M Griffith, hc Sept 9 for Port Hadlock.

Movements of Trans-Atlantic Steamers.

NEW YORK—Arrived Sept 22—Stmr Umbria, from Liverpool.

STETTIN—Arrived Sept 22—Stmr Virginia, fm New York.

NAPLES—Arrived Sept 23—Stmr Britannic, fm New York.

HAMBURG—Arrived Sept 23—Stmr Columbia, from New York.

BELFAST—Arrived Sept 23—Stmr Lord Londonderry, from Baltimore.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived Sept 23—Stmr Etruria, from New York.

Movements of Trans-Atlantic Steamers.

NEW YORK—Arrived Sept 23—Stmr Mohawk, from London: stmr Rugia, from Naples: stmr Chester, from Amsterdam; stmr Amsterdam, frm Rotterdam.

HAVRE—Arrived Sept 23—Stmr La Bourgogne, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON — Arrived Sept 23 — Stmr Trave, from New York.

Importations.

EUREKA—Per Willamette Valley—3 bxs fish, 2 cs dry goods 1 cs household goods 5 pkgs mdse, 1 cs boots and shoes, 20 kegs 97¼ bxs butter, 1 bar steel, 2 cs seed, 1 bbl bottles, 1 bx hardware, 242 M shingles, 4 barrels, 37 kegs, 1 bx cheese, 3 bbls mineral water, 20 sks peas, 3340 ft lumber, 1 bx clothing, 2 pkgs berries, 1 cs hats, 1 pkg curtains, 1 cs cigars, 12 pkgs express, 2 tanks, 1 bag coin.

Fields Landing—3 sks peas, 1 plank, 6 barrels, 1 cs clocks 1 cs cigars.

AMESPORT—Per Alex Duncan—7000 sks grain.

VICTORIA—Per City of Puebla—1 bx tea, 1 bx pictures, 30 crates 36 cs brandy, 1 pkg express, 1 bag coin.

Vancouver—1 caddy tea musters.

Port Townsend—130 bdls hides, 1 lot furniture, 2 pkgs express, 1 bag coin.

Nucquah—215 bbls 1 kit salmon.

Nicolls Bay—105 bbls salmon.

Metlakaitla—4500 cs salmon.

Boca de Quadra—599 bbls salmon.

Tongas—84 bbls salmon.

Sitka—1 cs furs, 1 pkg 1 bx books.

Juneau—4 bales hair seal, 1 cs furs, 6 sks ore, 1 bx bullion.

Douglass Island—1 bx rubber belting, 3 boxes bullion.

Wrangel—4 cs rubber boots.

Lake Bay—707 hf-bbls salmon.

Tolstoy Bay—300 bbls salmon.

Hunters Bay—390 bbls salmon.

Sucquan—163 bbls salmon.

Seattle—16 bxs fish, 1 cs cloth, 3 pkgs express, 1 horse, 2 bags coin, 425 bdls salt hides, 48 bdls salt calf hides, 1 bdl blankets, 1 tool chest, 3 cs mill machinery, 2 cs household goods, 1 F chest, 1 cs dry goods, 1 bdl chairs, 1 C press, 1 cs books, 1 safe, 1 stove, 2 cs furnishing goods, 40 cs shoes, 1 crate bicycle, 1 cs hardware, 1 bx elect goods.

West of Fargo via Tacoma—4 bxs baking powder, 8 bdls dry hides, 10 bdls green S hides, 8167 sks wheat, 1148 sks barley, 1763 sks oats, 300 sks 364 hf-sks 608 qr-sks flour, 290 sks flax, 456 sks mill feed.

East via Seattle—306 hf-sks flour, 1 bx books.

Tacoma—12 cylinders, 8 cs shoes, 1 roll rubber belt, 1 pkg mdse, 2 lots household furniture, 1 cs cloth, 800 bars bullion, 2 bxs wire, 4673 sks wheat.

Everett—128 kegs nails, 1 crate sewing-machine, 78 bdls paper.

New Whatcom—1 box household goods.

East via Vancouver—1 bx leather, cs books, 10 crates bicycles, 8 bxs ins copper wire, 1 cs dom chev, 1 cs cotton shirts, 160 cs tobacco, 21 cs powder, 12 bxs agricultural implement, 2 cs K U wear, 4 bxs looking-glasses, 1 cs M K vests, 11 cs corsets, 60 cs patent medicine, 2 cs calicoes, 11 cs boots and shoes, 2 bales covers, 2 cs laces, 1 cs dry goods, 11 cs hosiery, 1 trunk personal effects.

PORTLAND AND ASTORIA—Per Columbia—7 sks crawfish, 372 cs candy and crackers, 1 bdl paper, 9 sks peas, 6 cs scales, 2 bales blankets, 1 pkg butting, 20 doz washboards, 2 pkgs samples, 64 carboys, 1 cs clothing, 14 cs paint, 2 pkgs hardware, 1 cs shoes, 50 bdls 170 rolls 343 pkgs paper, 30 bdls barrel heads, 10 cs rubber shoes, 1 lot 21 bbls scrap iron, 224 pkgs hides and pelts, 1 pkg castings, 40 cs tobacco, 1 cs mus inst, 1 bag nuts, 30 sks scrap solder, 2900 bdls shooks, 909 cs salmon, 173 sks oysters, 4508 sks wheat, 46 sks concentrates, 633 sks shorts, 396 sks bran and shorts, 8902 sks flour, 2106 sks barley, 980 sks bran, 595 sks barley wheat, 4 bales, 101 sks wool, 4762 sks oats, 1371 sks flax, 1 bale, 2 bxs woolens, 16 cs blankets, cassimeres, etc.

LOMPOC—Per Santa Cruz—131 sks beans, 3499 sks mustard, 200 sks barley, 30 coops chickens, 2 tanks, 1 bx butter, 67 hogs, 6 cs bottles, 1 pkg 42 D hides, 13 bxs apples, 9 sks dried abalones, 3 bales seaweed.

EUREKA—Per North Fork—22 rolls leather, 81 sks peas, 3 cs seed, 3 pkgs machinery, 2 sks wool, 2 bars iron, 5 oiltanks, 1 machine, 50 cs bottles, 9 beer kegs, 1 coil wire, 252 M ft lumber, 262 M shakes, 12 M shingles.

PORT KENYON—Per Weeott—143 kegs 125 hf-kegs 2 qr-kegs 2 bbls 311 bxs butter, 5 cs eggs, 3 coops chickens, 1 pkg glassware, 4 pkgs mdse, 26 kegs, 8 tanks, 7 hides, 9 sks peas, 1 pkg dry goods, 24 pkgs household goods, 1 stove, 193 sks oats, 18 cs seed, 261 hogs, 5 cattle.

Consignees.

Per Alex Duncan—Goodall, Perkins & Co.

Per Santa Cruz—Moore, Ferguson & Co; Crystal Soda Water Co; Lowry & Stellar; Field & Stone; H Dutard; Thomas & Kahn; Wheaton, Breon & Co; W C Price & Co; P Steinhagen & Co; A Pallies; W L Witham; Standard Oil Co; W P Fuller & Co; Wieland Brewing Co.

Per City of Puebla—M J Brandenstein & Co; S F Beamish; A Vignier; Wells, Fargo & Co; Gilbert & Clements; Bissinger & Co; Tillmann & Bendel; Wheaton, Breon & Co; R H Gray; P I Wilson; J K Armsby & Co; Rev A W Subreer; W H Bray; H Liebes & Co; Bank of California; J S Browneil; Ariz Gold Mining Co; Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co; C Christiansen; Getz Bros & Co; A Paladini; Del Monte Milling Co; American Union Fish Co; G W Helm; Hyams, Pauson & Co; Lievre, Fricke & Co; Murphy, Grant & Co; Olcovich Bros; Thos Day; W Cohen; Hirsch & Co; C Bartholmass; D Appleton; C J Leist & Co; Amer Carb Acid Gas Co; A L Bryan Shoe Co; Boston Woven Hose Co; Johnson-Locke Mer Co; Pacific Transfer Co; R H Raymond; Steiner, Strauss & Co; Troy Laundry Machine Co; Selby Smelting and Lead Works; W F Lynch; Washburn Manf Co; A Schilling & Co; S H Frank & Co; Allen & Lewis; Christy & Wise; E C Evans; Baker & Co; Chambers, Price & Co; Fred P Keller; Heistand, Warner & Co; J L Hallett & Son; H Dutard; J F Jacobson; F Stencil; M Maumeister; Schwabacher Bros; Thomas & Kahn; Thos Watson; W C Price & Co; Walsh & Driscoll; The Harvey Union Ins Co; Mattern & Moore; H Rosenstein; Dunham, Carrigan & Co; Brown & Metzner; Hawley Bros Hardware Co; N Y Wire Co; Miller, Sloss & Scott; Wieland Brewing Co; W G Richardson; Esberg, Bachman & Co; Manf Shoe Co; Levi Strauss & Co; J D Spreckels & Bros Co; Edwin Mohrig; E T Holthusen; Harris Bros & Co; M K Lovell & Co; T N Eaton; The Wertheimer Co

Per Columbia—A Paladini; Palmer & Rey; A L Bryan Shoe Co; E J Bowen & Co; Stetson-Renner Drayage Co; Ross & Hewlett; Tillmann & Bendel; Hulse, Bradford & Co; Levi Strauss & Co; Howe Scale Co; Indianapolis Furniture Co; California Chemical Works; W & J Sloane & Co; Golden Gate Plaster Mills; Field & Mackie; Woonsocket Rubber Co; S H Frank & Co; Burnstein Bros; A Fleishhaker & Co; Western Roll Paper Co; White Sewing-machine Co; Geo W Gibbs & Co; Bowers Rubber Co; W P Fuller & Co; D N Osborn & Co; Esberg, Bachman & Co; Sherman, Clay & Co; M E A Wagner; Selby Smelting and Lead Works; Geo Abbott; C Carpy & Co; Clatsop Mill Co; Z F Moody; H Dutard; J K Armsby & Co; M P Detels; Cutting Packing Co; Morgan Oyster Co; Berlin Commercial Co; M Ehrman & Co; Christy & Wise; Balfour, Guthrie & Co; Schwabacher Bros; Thos Watson; M Waterman & Co; Smith's Cash Store; Sheridan & Harding; C J Leist & Co; O G Heaton; Geo Morrow & Co; Moore, Ferguson & Co; F Hillens & Co; Hecht Bros & Co; Brown Bros & Co; G E Sheldon; Murphy, Grant & Co; Silva & Co; Otis McAllister & Co; Darbee & Immel; Heyneman & Co; Allen & Lewis; Willamette Pulp & Paper Co.

Per Willamette Valley—American Union Fish Co; A Crocker & Bros; Buckingham, Hecht & Co; Baker & Hamilton; Brigham, Hoppe & Co; A W Brown; B M Atchinson & Co; Dairymen's Union; Dodge, Sweeney & Co; Getz Bros & Co; Humboldt Mineral Water Co; Wieland Brewing Co; McKay & Co; Hills Bros; Norton, Teller & Co; Horn & Co; Russ, Sanders & Co; Wheaton, Breon & Co; Cox Seed and Plant Co; W & J Sloane & Co; G D Gray & Co; Wellman, Peck & Co; Wells, Fargo & Co; Whittier, Fuller & Co; D E Allison & Co; United States Brewery; City Street Imp Co; Friedlander & Co; Enterprise Brewery; J F English.

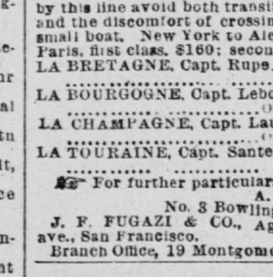
Per North Fork—A C Nichols & Co; Enterprise Brewery; D Keefe & Co; E J Bowen & Co; Parke, Lacy & Co; Thos Denigan Son & Co; Chas Nelson; Miller, Sloss & Scott; Standard Oil Co; National Brewery; G Armstrong; The Aermotor Co; J A Roebling & Son Co; Singer Manf Co; E R Stevens & Co.

Per Weeott—Russ, Sanders & Co; Hills Bros; I Miller; C E Whitney & Co; J H Newbauer & Co; Getz Bros & Co; Brigham, Hoppe & Co; Western Meat Co; Dodge, Sweeney & Co; Ross & Hewlett; Wheaton, Breon & Co; Dairymen's Union; Cox Seed and Plant Co; Witzel & Baker; Wolf & Son; Norton, Teller & Co; M Kalish & Co; F B Haight; H H Hogan; Standard Oil Co; W B Sumner & Co; E R Stevens & Co; E J Bowen & Co; H Moffitt; S W Woodward; P C Home Supply Co; Chicago Brewery; Roth, Blum & Co.

For Late Shipping Intelligence See Eighth Page

OCEAN STEMSHIPS.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY



LOWEST RATES TO CAPETOWN, South Africa. Round the World, steamer and rail. First class, $610; Second class, $350.

O. S. S. Co.'s steamers sail:

For Honolulu only, SS. Australia, Saturday, Sept. 29, '94, 2 P. M.

For Honolulu, Apia, Auckland and Sydney — SS. Monowai, Thursday, Oct. 18th, at 2 P. M.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery Street.

For freight apply to 327 Market street.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.

tf

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

French Line to Havre.

COMPANY'S PIER (NEW), 42 NORTH River, foot of Morton st. Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the channel in a small boat. New York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, first class, $160; second class, $116.

LA BRETAGNE, Capt. Rupe.................... October 6, 7:30 A. M.

LA BOURGOGNE, Capt. Leboeuf.................... October 13, 1:30 P. M.

LA CHAMPAGNE, Capt. Laurent.................... October 20, 6:00 A. M.

LA TOURAINE, Capt. Santelli.................... October 27, 1:30 P. M.

☞ For further particulars apply to A. FORGET, Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green, New York.

J. F. FUGAZI & CO., Agents, 5 Montgomery ave., San Francisco.

Branch Office, 19 Montgomery street. au31 tf

AMERICAN LINE.

Great Reduction of Steerage Rates FROM NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA

TO LONDON, LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, Southampton, etc., $10.

Low rates to Continental Europe, Scandinavia, Italy, and Cape Town, South Africa.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP: desirable route for Belgium, Germany, France, Switzerland and Italy.

For information regarding freight and passage apply to International Navigation Company, G. D. FAHNESTOCK, General Agent Pacific Coast, 609 Market street, Grand Hotel building. jel tf

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended SS. Sailings from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

October 8, 29—November 19.

TO HONOLULU AND AUSTRALIA,

October 16—November 16—December 16.

Apply M. M. STERN, Chronicle Bld'g, 648 MARKET ST., San Francisco.

AUCTION SALES.

KESER AUCTION COMPANY

WILL SELL THIS DAY.

Monday.................... September 24, 1894,

At 11 o'clock A. M., at

773 AND 775 MARKET ST., NEAR FOURTH,

Endless Variety of Household Furniture,

At 1 P. M., CARPETS.

FRANK W. BUTTERFIELD, Auctioneer.

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE.

Tuesday.................... September 25, 1894,

By order of MR. HAMILTON,

I Will Offer at Public Auction,

Six Head Horses.
One Express Wagon.
One Coal Cart.
One Horse, weighing 1500 pounds.
Two Sets Double Harness.
Five Sets Single Harness.
One Milk Wagon, almost new.
One Fine Road Mare, Buggy and Harness.
This stock will be sold without reserve or limit.

se23 3t M. J. McBRIDE, Auctioneer.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

DISPATCH STEAMERS FROM SAN Francisco for ports in Alaska 9 A.M. Sept. 7, 22, Oct. 7, 22, Nov. 6, 21.

For British Columbia and Puget Sound ports, Sept. 17, and every fifth day thereafter.

For Eureka, Humboldt Bay, Steamer Willamette Valley, Wednesdays, 9 A. M.

For Newport, Los Angeles and all way ports, every fourth and fifth day, alternately, 8 A. M.

For San Diego, stopping only at Port Harford, Santa Barbara, Port Los Angeles, Redondo (Los Angeles) and Newport, every fourth and fifth day, alternately, at 11 A. M.

For ports in Mexico, 25th of each month.

Ticket Office—Palace Hotel, 4 New Montgomery street.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents.

1 tf 10 Market st., San Francisco.

FOR PORTLAND & ASTORIA, OREGON

THE OREGON R'Y & NAV. CO., E. McNEILL, Receiver, Ocean Div.—will dispatch from Spear-street wharf, at 10 A. M., for the above ports one of their A1 iron steamships, viz.:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—Sept. 11, 21, Oct. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 31.

COLUMBIA—Sept. 16, 26, Oct. 6, 16, 26.

Connecting via Portland with the O. R. & N. Co. system and other diverging lines for all points in Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Dakota, Utah, Wyoming, Yellowstone Park and all points east and south and to Europe.

Fare to Portland—Cabin, $16; steerage, $8; round trip, cabin, unlimited $30.

Freight and Ticket office, 19 Montgomery st.; Ticket office, Palace Hotel, 4 New Montgomery st.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Supts. Ocean Div.

1 tf 10 Market st. San Francisco.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

STEAMERS LEAVE ASPINWALL fortnightly for the West Indies and Southampton, calling en route at Cherbourg, France, and Plymouth, to land passengers.

Through bills of lading, in connection with the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., issued for freight and treasure to direct ports in England and Germany.

Through tickets from San Francisco to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton. First-class, $195; third-class, $97 50. For further particulars apply to PARROTT & CO., Agents,

tf 306 California st.

RAILROAD TRAVEL.

SAN FRANCISCO & NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Tiburon Ferry—Foot of Market St.

San Francisco to San Rafael.

WEEK DAYS—7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:35, 3:30, 5:10, 6:30 P. M. Thursdays—Extra trip at 11:30 P. M. Saturdays—Extra trips at 1:50 and 11:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS—8:00, 9:30, 11:00 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:20 P. M.

San Rafael to San Francisco.

WEEK DAYS—6:25, 7:55, 9:30 11:10 A. M.; 12:45, 3:40, 5:10 P. M. Saturdays—Extra trips at 1:55 P. M. and 6:35 P. M.

SUNDAYS—8:10, 9:40, 11:10 A. M.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:00, 6:25 P. M.

Between San Francisco and Schuetzen Park same schedule as above.

Leave San Francisco. Week Days.	Leave San Francisco. Sundays.	In effect April 15, 1894. Destination.	Arrive San Francisco. Sundays.	Arrive San Francisco. Week Days.
7:40 AM 3:30 PM 5:10 PM	8:00 AM 9:30 AM 5:00 PM	Novato, Petaluma, Santa Rosa.	10:40 AM 6:05 PM 7:30 PM	8:50 AM 10:30 AM 6:15 PM
7:40 AM 3:30 PM	8:00 AM	Fulton, Windsor, Healdsburg, Geyserville, Cloverdale, Pieta, Hopland and Ukiah.	7:30 PM	10:30 AM 6:15 PM
7:40 AM 3:30 PM	8:00 AM	Guerneville.	7:30 PM	10:30 AM 6:15 PM
7:40 AM 5:10 PM	8:00 AM 5:00 PM	Sonoma and Glen Ellen.	10:40 AM 6:05 PM	8:50 AM 6:15 PM
7:40 AM 3:30 PM	8:00 AM 5:00 PM	Sebastopol.	10:40 AM 6:05 PM	10:30 AM 6:15 PM

Stages connect at Santa Rosa for Mark West Springs.

Stages connect at Geyserville for Skaggs Springs.

Stages connect at Cloverdale for The Geysers.

Stages connect at Pieta for Highland Springs, Kelseyville, Soda Bay, Lakeport and Bartlett Springs.

Stages connect at Ukiah for Vichy Springs, Blue Lakes, Upper Lake, Lakeport, Booneville, Greenwood, Orr's Hot Springs, Mendocino City, Fort Bragg, Usal, Westport, Cahto, Willetts, Calpella, Pomo, Potter Valley, John Day's, Lively's, Gravelly Valley, Harris, Blocksburg, Bridgeville, Hydesville and Eureka.

Saturday to Monday round-trip tickets at reduced rates.

On Sundays—Round trip tickets to all points beyond San Rafael at half rates.

Ticket Offices, corner New Montgomery and Market streets, under Palace Hotel.

H. C. WHITING, Gen. Manager. R. X. RYAN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

NORTH PACIFIC COAST RAILROAD VIA SAUSALITO FERRY.

From JULY 9, 1894.

WEEK DAYS.

Leave S. F.		Arrive S. F.
7.00A.M.	Mill Val., Ross Val., San Rfl.	6.45A.M.
8.00A.M.	" " " San Qtn.	7.45A.M.
9.15A.M.	" " "	8.45A.M.
....	" " "	9.35A.M.
10.30A.M.	" " " San Qtn.	10.45A.M.
11.30A.M.	" " "	11.45A.M.
1.45P.M.	" " " San Qtn.	1.30P.M.
3.25P.M.	" " "	3.10P.M.
....	" " " San Qtn.	4.45P.M.
4.30P.M.	" " "	5.45P.M.
5.15P.M.	" " "	6.45P.M.
6.00P.M.	" " " San Qtn.	....
7.00P.M.	" " "	7.35P.M.
11.30P.M.	Ross Valley and San Rafael	....
8.00A.M.	Point Reyes, Cazadero and Way St'ns.	6.45P.M.
†1.45P.M.	" " "	×8.45A.M.
*5.15P.M.	" and Way Stations	8.45A.M.

†Saturday only. ×Monday only. *Except Saturday.

SUNDAYS.

Leave S. F.		Arrive S. F.
....	Ross Valley and San Rafael	8.15A.M.
8.00A.M.	Mill Val., Ross Val., San Rfl., San Qtn.	9.15A.M.
9.00A.M.	" " " "	....
10.00A.M.	" " " "	....
11.00A.M.	Sausalito only	10.50A.M.
11.30A.M.	Mill Val., Ross Val., San Rfl.	....
....	" " " San Qtn.	11.10A.M.
12.30P.M.	Ross Valley and San Rafael	....
....	Mill Val., Ross Val., San Rfl., San Qtn.	12.10P.M.
1.30P.M.	" " " " "	....
....	Ross Valley, San Rafael, San Qtn.	1.05P.M.
....	Mill Val., Ross Val., San Rfl.	2.05P.M.
....	" " "	3.30P.M.
2.15P.M.	" " " San Qtn.	5.00P.M.
4.00P.M.	" " " "	6.30P.M.
5.30P.M.	" " "	....
....	" " " San Qtn.	7.20P.M.
6.45P.M.	" " "	....
....	Ross Valley and San Rafael	8.15P.M.
8.00A.M.	Point Reyes, Cazadero and Way St'ns.	8.15P.M.
9.00A.M.	" and Way Stations	7.20P.M.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD, SANTA FE ROUTE.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT SAN FRANcisco (Market-street Ferry):

LEAVE DAILY	AUGUST 4, 1894.	ARRIVE DAILY
9:00 A.	Fast Express via Mojave	10:45 P.
5:00 P.	Atlantic Express via Los Angeles.	5:45 A.

Ticket Office—650 Market st., Chronicle Building, S. F. W. A. BISSELL, General Passenger Agent.

CONRAD! CONRAD! CONRAD!

In accepting the Presidency of the Honduras National Lottery Company (Louisiana State Lottery Company) I shall not surrender the Presidency of the Gulf Coast Ice and Manufacturing Company, of Bay St. Louis, Miss.

Therefore address all proposals for supplies, machinery, etc., as well as all business communications to PAUL CONRAD, Puerto Cortes, Honduras.

Care Central America Express,

FORT TAMPA CITY,

mr29 tf eod FLORIDA, U. S. A.