

APPLAUSE FOR THE ANTI-LOTTERY CRUSADE.

Dr. Brown's Congregation Demonstrates Its Approval.

INDORSING THE "CALL."

Eighty Thousand Dollars a Month Taken Out of Oakland.

THE MOVEMENT IS POPULAR.

Buying Two Bits' Worth of Hope for a Month—The Counterfeit Tickets.

Quoting from the report of the Grand Jury, Rev. C. O. Brown, in his address last evening in the First Congregational Church on "The Civic Federation at the Bar," the reverend speaker read:

The fact that newspapers continue to publish notices of lotteries is a crying shame, but we are advised that it is not within the province of the Grand Jury to indict, as the law is not made to cover more than a misdemeanor in these cases. This jury desires to express to the people of the city the commendable course of such of its dailies as have now refused to advertise the drawings of the various lottery companies. It is to be hoped that other proprietors will, in justice to themselves and to the public, follow this good example, which will go well in the line of progress this State is now making.

When the pastor finished reading these paragraphs the silence in the church was broken by loud applause, by the clapping of hands from all parts of the edifice, a manifestation that the example set by the CALL in refusing to publish lottery advertisements and lottery drawings has the indorsement of the people who are not law-breakers.

There was a large congregation in the First Congregational Church last evening to listen to Rev. Dr. Brown's address on the Civic Federation at the Bar.

The pastor detailed what the Civic Federation is.

He then asked what need was there for such an organization in this city? There was need for it because of the violation of the law regulating the elective franchise, gambling, indecent literature and obscene prints and photographs, lotteries, the social evil, side entrances to saloons, because liquor was sold to children.

There were these and other evils, but at the outset the Civic Federation was told by prominent officials that these things did not exist, that some evil places were orderly and that if there was any gambling or lottery carried on it was conducted without the knowledge of the police.

"Now here I have an important document. It is the report of the Grand Jury, and it sustains every affirmation made by the Civic Federation at the meetings held several months ago."

The pastor then read an extract from the report to show that it sustained what the federation had declared about election frauds, and said that the portion which reflects on Judge Belcher is something for citizens to ponder over. What is wanted is purity at the ballot box and purity in the judiciary.

Commenting on this portion of this report he said that those who manipulated the frauds at the ballot box preferred to be indicted than tell of those who employed them, and the result was that the tools are wearing stripes while those who employed them are walking the streets. He said that before the next election there will be such a reformation that such frauds as have been perpetrated in the past would not be repeated.

He read from the report about the Police Courts and Judge Campbell, and said that if the federation had not brought these matters to light it would have been the duty of some one else to do so. Reading from the report about dives and the social evil, he said: "This report bears out the federation again, but it says, 'In this connection we have suggested to the police that there are many abandoned residence districts where the women of the half world might be compelled to take up their abode, and where their presence would not be demoralizing to the youth of both sexes.' Now I ask why, in the name of outraged womanhood, ought there to be any part of this city set apart to commit crime?"

Referring to the side entrance evil, he said that the report again supported the charges made by the federation, and contradicted that they were closed. He said the report suggested that respectable merchants and saloon-keepers should co-operate with good citizens in suppressing this evil. He added that he did not have much of an opinion of saloon-keepers.

Then the Rev. Mr. Brown read the portion of the report relating to gambling and lotteries and opium dens. "The law against lotteries has been most flagrantly violated, and men who engage in this business go from door to door offering to sell tickets. If one came to my door and offered me such I would order him to leave as quick as he could, and if he did not go quick enough I would help him to go." He then read the portion of the Grand Jury report which is quoted at the head of this article, and said that every honorable newspaper man should stop the publication of advertisements relating to lotteries and making money by such means at the expense of the people of the community, and when he referred to the daily paper that has refused such, though not mentioning it by name, there was loud applause.

He then spoke of the attacks that would naturally be made on the federation by those who thrive on crime and whose interests would be affected. He said that all who are engaged in the work of the federation are unselfish, and that Dr. Dille ought to be supported for what he has already done. If it should appear in the examination in the Police Court that the members who are now before it had made a mistake as to some minor details

in the report to Governor Budd, that should not militate against the federation, but, on the contrary, it should receive the support, hearty and sincere, of all who are in favor of honest, upright enforcement of the laws.

Just before the closing hymn was being sung and before the benediction was pronounced, the pastor was handed a card, and, advancing in the pulpit, he said that Judge Campbell was in the congregation and expressed a desire to speak in regard to what had been read from the Grand Jury report.

The judge was invited to the pulpit, and he made a short address, declaring that the matters charged against him were without foundation; that this was the work of parties against whom he had rendered judgments in saloon cases and of parties representing manufacturers against whom he had decreed; that they had sought to prevent his election, and that he had come out \$5000 ahead of his opponent. He then declared that he had always been and always intended to be on the side of morality.

His remarks were applauded three times, and as he passed through the aisle to the rear of the church his hand was warmly shaken by many of the congregation.

A POPULAR CRUSADE.

The "Call" Has Gained Many Friends for Its Stand on the Lottery Question.

It is better to be right than to be victor, is the spirit and intent if not the wording of a very ancient but very wise proverb. It is the spirit with which the CALL began the anti-lottery crusade. It was with the determination to fight the lotteries as an evil to the commonwealth, to down them if possible, to decrease their power for harm at all events, whether the fight proved a financial loss or gain, a popular or an unpopular cause.

Necessarily the fight has proven a costly one. It often costs money to dare to stand for right and the truth. Necessarily to fight the lotteries meant the loss of a certain amount of advertising patronage for which the very highest rates are paid. But the CALL calculated the cost and would have entered the fight had it been a hundred-fold greater than it has been. Even the possibility of the cause being an unpopular one was considered before the crusade was started. In certain quarters a loss of subscribers was to be expected if the lotteries were assailed. Nevertheless the lotteries were assailed. And the result has not been disastrous—not to an appreciable extent.

On the contrary the CALL's anti-lottery crusade has won for it a thousand new friends for every subscriber lost, because of its unique attitude on the lottery question. Unique, though a very pregnant word, expresses the situation in this city exactly. The CALL stands alone among the great daily newspapers in its attitude toward the lotteries. It is not pleasant for one who takes a pride in his city to reflect that all but one of its newspapers are constantly breaking the law by opening its columns to lottery advertisements. But it is the truth.

And those who consider the CALL's attitude an unpopular one, unique as it is in San Francisco journalism, are very much mistaken—as the CALL has ample reason to know, and as but a little inquiry among the law-abiding people, both rich and poor, in and out of the churches, will readily prove.

From all quarters have come words of praise for the CALL's attitude on the lottery evil; commendation of the CALL's crusade against the pernicious traffic as well as moral and active support in its behalf. "You would be surprised if you knew the number of church people that bought lottery tickets," said a Western Addition man who has grown rich by selling lottery tickets and running a tiny cigar-stand, yesterday afternoon.

"Thirty per cent of my customers in the last ten years have been members of churches in this city. For two years I sold a lottery ticket every month to a preacher of one of the Protestant churches in this part of the city. He doesn't patronize me any more, and I'll tell you why: I had a bet with a friend of mine that he was not a preacher. So to decide the bet, I up and asked him one day, 'Aren't you the Rev. So and So?' I asked him, right point blank. He answered that he was, but he never came here after that. I won the bet, but lost a customer. It wasn't a great loss, for he only bought one ticket a month, but if preachers can buy them, why should not laymen?"

Because it is against the law for either laymen or preachers to buy lottery tickets, and because a conscientious man can't square his own conscience on any such thing as a minister of the gospel did so. If the preacher turned thief, that would not furnish even a fool with an excuse for petty larceny.

But this is a lottery ticket-seller's story, and it may or may not be true. And if it is true it only makes the matter so much worse, the need of an aggressive crusade against the baneful traffic so much more pressing. If it be true that one minister of the gospel has so far forgotten the tenets of his high calling as to become even a moderate gambler, it is certainly not true that the ministers of San Francisco as a body, either openly or covertly, countenance the lottery evil.

Every man of them, with this one possible and doubtful exception, is unalterably opposed to lottery gambling or gambling in any form as that of breaking the law because a minister of the gospel did so. If the preacher turned thief, that would not furnish even a fool with an excuse for petty larceny. But this is a lottery ticket-seller's story, and it may or may not be true. And if it is true it only makes the matter so much worse, the need of an aggressive crusade against the baneful traffic so much more pressing. If it be true that one minister of the gospel has so far forgotten the tenets of his high calling as to become even a moderate gambler, it is certainly not true that the ministers of San Francisco as a body, either openly or covertly, countenance the lottery evil.

Hirst, Simpson Memorial; J. A. Schroeder, St. Johannes; J. O. Wahlberg, Swedish Methodist; Hermann Cordes, Emanuel; Paul Branke, St. Paul Lutheran; W. C. Pond, Bethany; Joseph Worcester, New Jerusalem; L. W. Sprague, Second Unitarian; Frederick Cordes, Salem Evangelical; J. G. Mangold, St. John's Lutheran; J. A. Emery, St. Peter's; W. W. Bolton, St. Mary the Virgin; P. R. Lynch, St. James; William Schuldt, German Methodist; and Eli McClish, Grace Methodist.

The list stopped where it did only from lack of space. It need not have halted short of the last church in the city. Since that time there have been many evidences—if such were needed—to prove the sincerity of the words spoken by these sincere and earnest workers who lead the religious thought of this city.

Take any preacher at random in the city. Ask him to tell you his views of the lottery business. You will hear but one opinion. The only difference is in the words. And here are some examples:

The Rev. Dr. C. O. Brown, of the First Congregational Church, praised the CALL as the pioneer in a splendid crusade for the abolishment of one of the greatest gambling evils in California, and said he was glad to see the great headway that was being made in the movement.

The Rev. Dr. A. C. Hirst, of the Simpson Memorial Church, said he wanted to go on record as in most hearty accord with the good work now being done by the CALL against the lotteries. "It is gambling pure and simple," he declared, "and perhaps the very worst form of gambling, because it is the most insidious."

Rev. Eli McClish of Grace Methodist Church is also of the opinion that the lottery traffic is the most insidious of all gambling schemes. "I regard it as the worst form of gambling," said he, "because it is so far-reaching. It is not in accord with sound principles of trade nor morals, and I am glad that we have at least one great daily newspaper that is not afraid to say so."

The Rev. Mr. J. Fergusson, pastor of Christ Church, said he was gratified at the progress made by the CALL in its anti-lottery crusade. "It is an evil that imposes sometimes great hardships on the many for the enrichment of the few," said he, "demoralizing traffic in lottery tickets," said he. "I cannot see how a conscientious newspaper publisher can reconcile his course in advertising a concern that is under the ban of both the State and National laws."

Rev. W. H. Moreland of St. Luke's Episcopal Church cannot understand how a newspaper that pretends to uphold the laws and advises the public to be law abiding can, in the same issue, throw its advertising columns open to the drawings of the lottery companies. "The CALL's crusade is a good work and I am sure that much good will come from it."

The Rev. Dr. Mackenzie of the First Presbyterian Church had nothing but commendation for the lottery companies and for those who assist the evil in any way. "If every paper would follow the good example set by the CALL in the matter," said he, "the influence of the lottery would be greatly decreased."

Rev. John Hemphill of Calvary Church said he thought that if the newspapers would cease advertising their drawings that would have a tendency to lessen the great lottery evil because it would make the business more difficult to conduct and less profitable.

Rev. W. E. Goodwin of the California-street Methodist Episcopal Church said there could be no doubt of the evil effects of lottery gambling and that it was the duty of all law-abiding people to assist the CALL's crusade against the traffic.

Rev. Dr. W. D. Williams of the Plymouth Congregational Church is of the opinion that it is as reprehensible for the newspaper to publish lottery advertisements as it is for the companies and their agents to make use of the mails to circulate the tickets. He condemned the lottery evil in the strongest terms.

And, indeed, what preacher does not condemn the lottery traffic? A minister of the gospel friendly to lotteries is an anomaly not to be found in San Francisco, even if it is true that one preacher bought tickets. He did it against the dictates of his own manhood, against the mutterings of his own conscience—if he did it at all.

TWO BITS WORTH OF HOPE.

Enormous Sums of Money Taken Out of the City by the Various Lottery Companies.

"One day I asked a poor workingman how much he earned a day. He told me. It was less than a dollar. Then I asked him if he could afford to buy a lottery ticket each month," said an otherwise very excellent woman who deals in lottery tickets to a CALL man yesterday.

"Do you know what he told me. He said it was not for the hope he got with each ticket he would give up the struggle and pass over the life line. He said he had no hope of being able to better his condition in any other way except by winning in the lottery. He is a day laborer."

"I know another old woman who is a cripple. She picks up a living in some way—I hardly know how, but the living is very scant. She told me once she sat in her lonely garret so long that she knows every flower and figure on the wall-paper, even to the smallest scratch or blemish on it. 'I sit there all day and hope,' she says. 'Every month I buy a two-bit ticket, and then the rest of the month I spend in picturing to myself the great prize I am going to win, and in calculating what to do with the money when I get it. When the paper comes out and I see I have not won anything then my spirits fall for a time, but even then I have the hope of another drawing to look forward to, and when I have bought the new ticket then I go on with my dreams of riches. What would I do without those dreams?'"

"Now, you wouldn't want to take that hope away from these people, would you?" asked this woman. "It's the abuse of the thing that's really bad," she went on to say. "I won't sell a man more lottery tickets in a month than I think he can afford to buy. I have refused many of them. But, of course, that doesn't do any good. He goes right off and buys all the tickets he wants of the first street peddler he meets. The only satisfaction I get is in the knowledge that I have none of his money that his family needs."

"Do you know why it is that the street peddlers do so well? It is because there are so many fine ladies in the residence districts who would be afraid to go out and buy a lottery ticket in a store. But they want tickets just the same, and sometimes they are even willing to pay the peddler a trifle more than the price of the tickets just to keep him coming to the house regularly."

"Some of those fine ladies up on Van Ness avenue buy nearly all the lottery tickets there are. Some of them spend as high as \$100 a month in lottery tickets. You are surprised at that?"

"Now, I don't really believe you know what you're writing about on this lottery question. You talk of one company clearing up a quarter of a million in a few years. Do you know how much money the Little

Mexican took out of Oakland in one month? Of course you don't ask maybe you won't believe me when I tell you."

"Well, they cleared \$30,000 last month in Oakland. That is net, mind you—not the gross receipts. And all that money goes out of the State. That's why I am in favor of the State having a lottery of its own, so as to keep the money here and let the people benefit by it."

It is well to know just what some people think about the lottery business and get their point of view. The opinions expressed by this woman, who is at heart a very good woman, is not an isolated opinion. It is typical to a certain extent and it shows how great the evil is in this State and how pressing the need for a radical reform in this direction.

But, perhaps, after all, the quickest way to cure the evil is to enlighten the public on the many lottery frauds there are in this city and the large number of counterfeit tickets in circulation.

One of the worst counterfeiters in this city is J. R. Fritz, a shell-game gambler and all-around blackleg, who has a hard time fighting shy of the police. He has sold thousands of counterfeit lottery tickets in this city and will probably sell a great many more. He is only one of a couple of dozen rascals who make their living in the same way. Time and again the police have arrested them. They have paid their fines and gone back to their old game of deluding susceptible men and women that they are weak and foolish enough to think they can get something for nothing in this world.

It is even safer to spend a dollar in buy-



ROBERT MCARTHUR, Manager Olympic Rowing Club. JAMES SHANLY, Manager Acme Club. A. J. FRITZ, President South End Rowing Club. [From photographs by Bushnell.]

ing a book on "How to Get Rich," than in speculating in lottery tickets one-half of which are counterfeits and one-third of the other half of which are tickets of fake concern that never had a drawing and never will.

YOUNG FAIR ENTERS SUIT.

He Wants the Title to the Lick House Property Determined.

If He Wins, the Trust Created by the Stolen Document Will Be Broken.

Charles L. Fair has presented his suit against the trust outlined by his father's will and asks that the latter be set aside. The papers in the case were filed on Saturday and as drawn up make Charles L. Fair the sole plaintiff, while his two sisters and James S. Angus, W. S. Goodfellow, Louis C. Bresse and Thomas G. Crothers are defendants.

The suit is practically a test case, based upon the law passed by the last Legislature, whereby suit may be entered to determine the right of title before it can be taken possession of by any administrator or trust created by a will. If he wins it breaks the will.

Young Fair has selected the Lick House property as a basis for action. This he claims is property belonging to himself and Mrs. Olench and Virginia Fair, his sisters. Inasmuch as his two sisters are at present absent from the State they are made defendants in the action, as their consent could not be obtained to act in conjunction with the plaintiff.

The court is asked to set aside the adverse claims of the said defendants, W. S. Goodfellow, Thomas G. Crothers, James S. Angus and L. C. Bresse, and that the claims of each and all of them as such trustees and as individuals, be determined.

That all questions concerning the validity of any gift, devise or trust under any instrument purporting to be a will of James Graham Fair, deceased, under or through which the said defendants, Goodfellow, Crothers, Angus and Bresse claim (save such questions as under the constitution belong exclusively to the probate jurisdiction), be finally adjudicated and determined in this action.

That it be adjudged and decreed that the said defendants, Goodfellow, Crothers, Angus and Bresse, have not, either as individuals or as trustees, any right, title or interest in or claim to the said property.

That said Goodfellow, Angus, Bresse and Crothers, and any and all persons claiming under or through them, or any or either of them, as trustees under said instrument purporting to be a will of James Graham Fair, deceased, dated September 21, 1894, be restrained and forever enjoined from asserting or claiming any right, title or interest in or to any of the property belonging to the estate of said deceased, and purporting or attempted to be given, devised or bequeathed in trust in and by said instrument to said Goodfellow, Crothers, Angus and Bresse.

For costs of suit and for such other further, additional or different relief as is meet in the premises and in the power of the court to grant.

Died From His Injuries.

W. H. Carter, the longshoreman who was struck by an electric car on Mission street, between First and Second, Saturday evening and had his neck and skull fractured, died at the Receiving Hospital yesterday afternoon. The body was taken to the Morgue and an inquest will be held. B. R. Fraser, the motorman, surrendered himself at the Central police station and was booked at the City Prison on the charge of manslaughter. He was released on his own recognizance by Captain Deuglass.

He Intended Suicide.

The police authorities yesterday came into possession of two letters written by Henry Wischmeier, who tried to asphyxiate himself in the lodging-house 12 Ellis street on Friday, which show that he expected to be arrested for forgery and intended to commit suicide. One letter was addressed to his wife bidding her farewell, and the other was to the coroner stating his intention. Wischmeier was booked on two charges of forgery and when he recovers will have to answer to them.

Mason's Fruit Jars.

1 dozen Jars, pints, in box.....50c
1 dozen Jars, quarts, in box.....50c
1 dozen Jars, half gallons, in box.....50c
These are the prices that the great American Importing Tea Company's stores are selling at. Cheap—like they do all other goods.

In honor of the 110th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill General Forsythe, commander of the Division of California of the regular army, has ordered letters directed from the Presidio, from Angel Island and the other military stations around the bay.

There is an article on the market seldom equaled and never excelled—Jesse Moore Whiskey. Moore, Hunt & Co. guarantee its purity.

OLYMPICS GET THE CUP.

A Fair and Steady Pull on the Deferred Long Bridge Regatta.

PROTESTS EASILY SETTLED.

Trophies and Medals Given to Victors at the South End Club's House.

The junior Olympic amateur club settled the dispute over the Long Bridge regatta of two Sundays ago by winning the row-over race yesterday, and it won it fairly—by a long steady stroke and good handling of the rudder.

When the controversy over the June 2 regatta was heard a week ago Wednesday night in Judge Barry's courtroom at the new City Hall it was understood that two at least out of the seven clubs would not go in yesterday's pull. These were the Ariels and St. Marys clubs. Captain Harry Brennan of the Ariels had entered the protest against the Olympics claiming a foul and when the debate became heated and Judge John Elliott, representing the Olympics, issued a direct challenge to the Ariels,

the junior Olympic amateur club settled the dispute over the Long Bridge regatta of two Sundays ago by winning the row-over race yesterday, and it won it fairly—by a long steady stroke and good handling of the rudder.

Concerning the St. Mary's College Club, it insisted at the meeting that, as it had fairly secured second place, the decision should so award it; but Referee Whidden concluded otherwise, which was rather unfortunate for the St. Mary's Club, seeing that the commencement exercises at the college would stand in the way of its rowing the race over again. Her crew, however, was given the privilege of challenging the winner, and may do as the Ariels—put the Olympics to a separate test.

A reason of policy kept the South End crew from lining up for the start. It feared that it would be charged with having so manipulated the controversy as to bring about a second race, to get a chance of winning the silver cup, which its own rowing club was offering as a prize. This left only four clubs to pull the race for the junior championship, namely: Olympics, Ariels of Oakland, Pioneers and Dolphins.

The start was made a little after 10 A. M., and was a very even one. The Dolphins had a little the best of it, but soon the Olympics got the lead, and maintained it for the entire course—one and a half miles long with turn. It was a close struggle between the Ariels and Pioneers for second place up to the turn, for the Dolphins had soon been passed by the other three barges, but at the stake buoy the Ariels forced the nose of their boat ahead of the Pioneers, and before the finish put several boat lengths between them.

The Ariels might have made a much better turn. They had the first buoy, but feared they might have the same experience as the Ariels had the last time, which was to strike mud, it being as before, an ebb tide. To the coxswain of the Pioneers a slight mishap occurred. His tiller-ropes slipped from his hands for a moment, which accounted probably for the Pioneers falling behind.

The Olympics won by about two lengths in 10:12, with the Ariels second, the Pioneers a slow third, and the Dolphins considerably distanced. Quite a crowd gathered on the long pier to see which of the four-oared barges would prove victorious.

The crews of the contesting clubs were the same as those of two Sundays ago, except that Carroll of the Ariels acted as coxswain of the Ariels instead of Fritz Denke, and the Dolphins had a different stroke. This was made cause for protest, but not until the Ariels had gone first on record as protestants. The Ariels filed a written protest early in the morning against the Olympics, urging that the ten days' ban of the Pacific Amateur Athletic Association would not expire until midnight, and should bar the Olympics from the race.

Referee Whidden was of the opinion that under the rules of the association the protest committed had full right to decide such a contest, and Chairman Hergert and the other members of the committee promptly concluded to disallow the protest, on the ground that the position of the Olympics was identical the same as it was on May 30, when it was decided to have the regatta, and could not be affected by an ex post facto ruling of the association. The Olympics having, in retaliation, entered a protest against the Ariels, and also the Dolphins, magnanimously withdrew its objections.

The names of the Olympic and Acme crews were: Olympic—F. A. Gorman, bow; H. B. Graham, forward; J. W. Horton, after; Robert MacArthur, stroke; T. G. Crothers, coxswain. Acme—James Kenau, bow; Frank Simpson, forward; Clarence Staples, after; J. W. Bird, stroke; J. Carroll, coxswain.

The Acme crew is rather new at the business. Only two months ago Manager James Shanly got it together, and he feels proud of its success. It rowed in the Ariels' new barge—the first time in that boat.

After the regatta, President Al J. Fritz of the South End Boat Club, under the auspices of which the regatta was rowed, presented the silver cup offered by the club to the victorious Olympics, and the second prize gold medals to the members of the Acme crew.

The Mitchell trophy was also presented to the South End Club for its victory in the senior championship race, and the medals won by the Pioneers, who were second in that pull, were also given to this crew. The Stockton Club has invited the clubs of this city and Oakland to participate in the Fourth of July regatta there, which will consist of a senior barge race, a junior barge race and a single-oared sculling race. For the sculling race the South Ends will probably enter their champion stroke, Frank Duplessis, and it is expected that Butler, the Stockton stroke, will represent his club. The South Ends will lend to the Olympics junior crew a barge, and if the Acme can secure a barge they will also go into the junior race. The Stockton Club has remembered the South End Club's hospitality by fitting resolutions. There will be a Venetian carnival on McLeod's lake on the evening of the Fourth.

The success of the Long Bridge regatta has been due to the efforts of Messrs. Fritz, Whidden, Hergert, Mitchell, Will Humphrey, John McCarthy and other local aquatic enthusiasts.

BOOKS BOUND.—Reasonable, rapid, reliable Binding dep't. Myself & Rollins, 521 Clay st. *

COLORED DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT!

This week we will place on sale the following lots CHOICE DRESS GOODS at about one-half regular value.

100 PIECES
FANCY TWO-TONED NOVELTY DRESS GOODS, in a great variety of colorings, Price 25c a Yard.

75 PIECES
FANCY CHECKED CHEVIOTS, 38 inches in width, Price 25c a Yard.

50 PIECES
38-INCH FRENCH CHECKED SUITINGS, all wool, Price 40c a Yard.

85 PIECES
FANCY ENGLISH JACQUARD MOHAIRS, in solid and mixed colorings, Price 50c a Yard.

Samples of above goods forwarded free to any address.

Country orders receive prompt attention. Goods delivered free in San Rafael, Sausalito, Blithedale, Mill Valley, Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley.

O'Connor & Moffatt
INCORPORATED 1892.
111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121 POST STREET.

JUNE 17, 1895

Special Saving Sale

Regular goods at special prices for one week to fill our stores with you.

MAIL ORDERS Shipped promptly

SPECIAL No. 1. EXCELSIOR BAKING POWDER, pure. We make it. Sells regularly at 45 cents; this week to see how many new customers it can raise, will sell at....30 cts. California made goods are as meritorious as Eastern, try it.

SPECIAL No. 2. CHAMOIS SKINS, new invoice, fine quality, at twenty-five per cent reduction from regular prices quoted in Catalogue.

SPECIAL No. 3. Any of our \$1.00 bottling of Wines and Liquors, this week **three** bottles for.....\$2.00 Eight kinds. Our name on cork or cap is guarantee of purity.

SPECIAL No. 4. CHERRIES IN MARASCHINO, imported, quart bottles; a delicious sweet meat. Regular price, \$1.00, this week.....70 cts. Maraschino adds a delightful flavor.

SPECIAL No. 5. EXTRA SUGAR CURED HAMS, the same well-known brands we have sold for years. Every one guaranteed or money refunded. Next week regular prices resumed.

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426-432 Pine Street 2405 California Street
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SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN
BERTLING 427 KEARNEY ST.

A LADIES' GRILL ROOM
Has been established in the Palace Hotel

ON ACCOUNT OF REPEATED DEMANDS made on the management, it takes the place of the city restaurant, with direct entrance from Market st. Ladies shopping will find this a most desirable place to lunch. Prompt service and moderate charges, such as have given the gentlemen's Grillroom an international reputation, will prevail in this new department.

IT'S THE VERY BEST ONE TO EXAMINE YOUR eyes and fit them to Specialties or Eyeglasses with instruments of his own invention, whose superiority has not been equalled. My success has been due to the merits of my work.
Office Hours—12 to 4 P. M.

"KNOWLEDGE IS FOLLY UNLESS PUT TO USE." YOU KNOW
SAPOLIO?
THEN USE IT.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE