ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sale of Trimmed Millinery.

At $5, $6 and $7.50

We have planned that this, our early Summer Sale of Women's Fine Trimmed Hats, for the next three days shall be the Millinery Event of the Season; that to-day and Friday and Saturday shall be the very busiest of days in this department. It will be a Special Offering at $5.00, $6.00 and $7.50 which will allow you to select from some of the swellest Hats shown this season. Tucked Chiffon styles in black, white and colors; also new ideas in Braid and Straw effects—models of exquisite style beauty. All new creations in keeping with the advancing summer; every one possessing that individuality which gives Our Millinery the preference with fashionable dressers wanting something out of the ordinary.

Sale of Women's Tailored Suits.

$12.50 This offering extraordinary is of some two hundred of this season's best styles in Women's Fine Tailor-made Suits, actual $20 and $25 values; cut and made in the height of fashion—coverts, homespuns, venetians and broadcloths, in light and oxford grays, brown, navy, tan and cardinal are included in the lot for a choice. Seekers of a summer suit will find this without doubt the best offering with the greatest saving ever announced at this early date.

Items of Interest in Basement Salesroom.

CHILDREN'S 20c VALUES, FAST BLACK HOSIERY, sizes 5 to 9; special **12½c** pair.

EMPIRE STYLE SUMMER CORSETS, special **50c**.

SPECIAL SALE MUSLIN UNDER WEAR.

SUMMER PETTICOATS, special **95c**, **$1.00**.

WOMEN'S GOLF SKIRTS, regular $5.00 values; special **$3.75**.

CHILDREN'S SUN BONNETS, white and colors; **25c** and up.

SUMMER SHIRT WAISTS, special **50c**.

NEW STOCK SUMMER WRAPPERS, **95c** SPECIAL and up.

R. D. Davis & Co.

Cor. Geary Street and Grant Avenue.

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME FOR REMAINDER OF PRESIDENT'S STAY

President McKinley has announced that he will not attend any of the public or social functions arranged for the remainder of his visit. The members of the Cabinet decided yesterday to cancel the trip to Mount Tamalpais, to have been made this morning, and to give no assurance until this afternoon that they will be present at subsequent receptions or banquets. The programme for the remainder of the week, now provisional, is as follows:

TO-DAY.

2:30 p. m.—Reception in parlors of Palace Hotel by Sons and Daughters of American Revolution.
3:30 p. m.—Ground to be broken for monument to American navy, Union Square.
3:40 p. m.—Reception at Native Sons' Hall by Mexican War Veterans, Loyal Legion, Native Sons and Native Daughters.
7:00 p. m.—Ohio Society banquet, Palace Hotel.
8:30 a. m.—Congressional trip to Mare Island Navy Yard.
3:00 p. m.—Reception to ladies of the Presidential party at Mark Hopkins Institute of Art.
7:00 p. m.—Banquet to ladies of Presidential party, given by ladies of Ohio Society, California Hotel.

FRIDAY, MAY 17.

9:30 a. m.—Reception by school children, Van Ness avenue; drive to Golden Gate Park and ocean beach; luncheon at Cliff House.
9:00 p. m.—League of the Cross Cadets' drill, Mechanics' Pavilion.
9:30 p. m.—Campfire, McKinley Provisional Post No. 1901, G. A. R., Golden Gate Hall.
9:00 a. m.—Governor Nash starts for Mount Tamalpais.
9:15 a. m.—Congressmen's automobile trip about the city.
Morning—Visiting Congressmen will inspect public buildings and water front.
12:00 m.—Luncheon for visiting Congressmen at Merchants' Club.
Evening—Reception to Secretary Long by Unitarian Club at Merchants' Club.
7:00 p. m.—Missouri Society's reception to Secretary Hitchcock, Y. M. C. A. building.
8:00 p. m.—Ohio Society reception to Governor Nash.

SATURDAY, MAY 18.

10:00 a. m.—Naval parade to Union Iron Works.
11:00 a. m.—Reception to workmen of Union Iron Works.
12:26 p. m.—Launch of the battleship Ohio.
1:30 p. m.—Luncheon by Union League Club, Palace Hotel.
Hotel.
7:00 p. m.—Citizens' banquet at Palace Hotel.
10:00 a. m.—Trip about bay on R esolute for visiting Congressmen.

SUNDAY, MAY 19.

11:00 a. m.—President will attend services at Central Methodist Episcopal Church.
5:00 p. m.—President dines with niece, Mrs. George E. Morse.

MONDAY, MAY 20.

10:00 a. m.—President's departure.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BACKACHE

SHOULD WARN WOMEN.

MISS LUCY ANNIE HEISER OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Miss Lucy Annie Heiser, a graduated nurse of nine years' experience, trained and graduated from the Homeopathic Hospital of Minneapolis, Minn., writes as follows:

Albert Lea, Minn., Nov. 8, 1899.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen—"Although my school does not believe in patent medicines, I have found it to be a fact that Peruna is a grand and valuable medicine. I have known it to cure Mrs. Sampson, suffering with an inflamed womb, aggravated by malaria, after the doctors had failed to help her. Another of my former patients suffered with a complication of female diseases; she was so thin, nothing but skin and bones, but Peruna cured her, and she is to-day in good health and good flesh. Facts prove that Peruna revives lost strength and restores to the sick that most wonderful blessing of life—health." *Lucy Annie Heiser.*

If all the tired women and all the nervous women, and all the women that needed a tonic would read and heed the words of these fair ladies who have spoken right to the point, how many invalids would be prevented and how many wretched lives be made happy.

Peruna restores health in a normal way.

Peruna puts right all the mucous membranes of the body, and in this way restores the functions of every organ.

From Mrs. Amanda Shumaker, who has charge of the grammar department of the public schools of Columbia City, Wash., also past grand of Independent Order of Good Templars, Dr. Hartman received the following letter:

Columbia City, Wash.

"I can speak only good words of the repeated benefits I have had from the use of Peruna.

"Too constant application to work last winter caused me to have severe head and backache and dragging pains. I could not stop my work, neither was I fit to go on. Reading of the beneficial results from the use of Peruna I purchased a bottle, and within a few days after using it began to feel better.

"I constantly improved and before the seventh bottle was completely used all pains were gone, my strength restored, and I now seem ten years younger.

"If I get tired or feel bad Peruna at once helps me, and I feel you deserve praise for placing such a conscientious medicine before a suffering public.

"Mrs. Amanda Shumaker."

Mattie B. Curtis, secretary Legion of Loyal Women, Hotel Salem, Boston, Mass., writes:

"I suffered for over a year with general weakness and debility, manifested especially in severe backache and headache.

Mattie B. Curtis.

"My physician prescribed different medicines, none of which seemed to help me any until a club associate advised me to try Peruna, as it cured her of constitutional headache and stomach troubles. I at once ordered a bottle, and before it was used felt greatly improved.

"I have taken four bottles and for two months have been entirely free from these maladies. Several of my friends are using Peruna with beneficial results, especially in cases of troubles with the kidneys and other pelvic organs, together with weaknesses peculiar to women."

Peruna is a specific for the catarrhal derangements of women.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

POSTAL SERVICE MEN DINE CHIEF

Continued from Fifth Page.

done much, but there is much yet to do. Our watchword must ever be "Onward." I have no use for a Postmaster General or for a postal official who believes that we have yet reached the highest place and says that nothing more is to be done. Our watchword, I repeat, is "Onward," and we must carry this service forward to a still higher standard. There are some great measures of broad policy connected with this service to which we cannot be indifferent.

Service Is Splendid.

This service in great cities like San Francisco is splendid. There is no better anywhere in the world, but San Francisco, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago are not all of this great country of ours. Spreading, as it does, over its wide expanse of three thousand miles in breadth; it covers a vast area of territory not so thickly settled and the postal service must keep its eye on those who live upon the farm as well as upon those who live in the towns. (Applause.) We have carried under our system the postoffice to the doors of more than three millions of people who live in the cities and towns, but it is for us yet to carry the postoffice to the doors of more than twenty millions who live over a million square miles of territory upon the farms and through the rural regions of the United States. (Applause.) During the past two years we have extended rural free delivery in this country over a territory greater than the entire area of England. We have done it in two years and have not made much fuss about it. (Applause.)

And during the next two years we shall more than double it, and I believe—I do not know what my distinguished friend who sits in Congress and who puts the check on us will say—but for my part, speaking for once with freedom (laughter), I believe that we shall so establish and fix this system within the coming year that no power in this country, in Congress or anywhere else, can prevent us from carrying the postal service to these twenty-millions of people scattered over a million square miles of territory. (Applause.) And there is another thought to be associated with that. My distinguished friend, Mr. Loud, is somewhat known throughout the country in connection with a bill to which casual and occasional reference has been made as the "Loud bill." (Applause.)

For years he has earnestly sought and labored to check the abuses which have grown up in second-class mail matter. And I undertake to say that no man in Congress has more zealously devoted himself to a better work than Mr. Loud has done in consecrating himself to that cause. (Applause.) He has never had the full measure of success in its achievement to which he was entitled and which the cause itself deserved, but I do not believe that he will abate his zeal in that good work and I think I may whisper that the department will try to co-operate. (Applause.) And if legislation shall not be altogether successful we will try to see—we do not know how much success can be achieved—but we will try to see what can be accomplished in that direction by administrative methods. (Applause.)

Congressman Loud was next introduced to tell of "The Postal Service of the United States as a Factor in Our National Growth."

Loud Is Humorous.

After some preliminary and very complimentary remarks directed to the Postmaster General personally, Congressman Loud continued as follows:

Congress occupies a unique position. It stands, as it were, between the people and its servants, who dispense the public money collected by means of taxation from the sweat of the faces of the many millions of people who contribute their mite to make up the hundreds of millions that are expended annually. It is our function to restrain. To-night I am called upon to respond, and I am not prepared. Great men like you and I need not be prepared. (Laughter.) I do not know how you do; I always do better when I am not prepared.

"The postal service of the United States as a factor in our national growth." I have not yet even got so far in my toast as to ascertain whether the postal service is a factor in our national growth or the national growth is a factor in the postal service. There is one thing, however, the postal service is the best evidence of the progress and prosperity that this or any other country may have. You remember in the dark days of 1896 and 1897 when in the year ending June 30, 1896, the postal receipts were less than they were for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

It meant hard times for this country and every man, woman and child had it brought home to his own hearthstone. The next year was the first year of your fiscal administration. Times began to change. The receipts began to increase. Our deficit began to grow smaller. I do not know what you are going to do this year. You have done more than I ever anticipated. But of course we are on the up-grade—business is increasing—every man in the postal service now is doing his utmost, is doing more than any man should do by reason of the enormous and unprecedented growth of our service. Congress has been liberal in its appropriations to your department the last two or three years. We have given all you asked. Congress thought it was a lavish appropriation of money, yet the enormous increase of receipts following and increasing month by month has demonstrated to us that increasing as we have in the amount appropriated we have been unable to appropriate enough to run the service.

Progress of the Service.

I ran across some figures the other day—I do not know who is the father of them. They were of interest to me and marked the progress of the postal service of this country—a postal service inferior to no other on the face of the globe. (Applause.) A postal service more economically managed than any postal service on the face of the globe. When we contemplate that two-thirds of the matter we handle and distribute is handled and distributed for the insignificant sum of about three and a half millions, and the deficit is so small, one must necessarily be astonished in the economy in the administration of the postal service. Our postal service to-day will return to us a surplus of many millions of dollars. In 1790 the population of the United States was four millions. In 1900 it had increased to seventy-six millions. The wealth in 1790 was reported to be two billions. The wealth in 1900 eighty billions.

The number of postoffices in 1790, with its four millions of people, was 75. In 1900 it had grown until there were 77,691. The postal revenues in 1790 were $37,975. In 1900, $102,351,579 29. The increase of population in 110 years has been 19 to 1; in wealth 40 to 1; in postoffices 1000 to 1. (Applause.) Revenue of postal service, 2700 to 1 (applause), which marks in golden letters the progress of a nation—a nation great and strong—that is intelligent and communicates one to the other. Postal service is necessary to civilization, and in this country to a greater degree than any other the people patronize the postoffice department. You refer to the postal department as the greatest business institution in the world. Yes, when you contemplate the great army of employes, the millions and millions of dollars handled every year; when we stop to think how few of those dollars stick to the fingers of the employes, you must be forcibly reminded of the honesty and integrity of the average employe of the postal service of this country. (Applause.)

Now, gentlemen, it is past 12 o'clock; I want to say to you here to-night, as I have said to a great many of you before, I will be pleased to see you year after year still using that same energy, still having that interest in the public service to further the best interests of the postoffice in your community, in the communities where you reside, that you now have, and continue your pride in making the postoffice of San Francisco and the postoffices in the surrounding towns the equal of any postoffices in the United States. (Applause.)

A. W. Machen, superintendent of free delivery, was next introduced to respond to the toast, "The Free Delivery System, City and Rural." In part he said:

It is only a sense of modesty that keeps me from claiming that the free delivery service is the most important branch of our department. I may safely claim, however, and I believe the honorable members of the House of Representatives who are seated around this festal board agree with me, that since the addition of the rural free delivery feature the system has become the most popular branch of our great postal organization.

Like all other innovations and new departures the free delivery service had a small beginning and considerable opposition.

In the year 1863 one-fortieth of the appropriation for the postal service was devoted to free delivery. The appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year for the maintenance of both city and rural delivery amounts to about twenty-one millions of dollars, or more than one-sixth of the total appropriation. This amount equals the entire postal revenues of the year of 1872. To-day the amount annually paid for the transportation of letter carriers on street cars exceeds the first appropriation for the entire free delivery service.

The first movement for free delivery met with considerable opposition, and we find that after the first year the service was discontinued in twenty-one offices. All opposition, however, gradually disappeared, and to-day there is an almost universal demand for the service.

Rural Free Delivery.

The very rapid extension of rural free delivery surpasses all previous records in the development of the postal service. The first route was established on October 15, 1896. On July 1, 1897, there were but forty-three routes in operation. Twelve months later the record shows about ninety; July 1, 1899, about 350; last July, 1963; next July will find 4300 rural carriers making daily delivery to 3,500,000 people, and by July 1, 1902, the service will number at least 8600 routes, serving over one-third of the accessible rural population of the country.

Although the new service is but two or three years old it has already become an assured, permanent and expanding branch of the postal system, and it is only a question of time and executive celerity until the whole people of the United States may have their mail delivered at their very doorsteps.

What I have seen in your beautiful State convinces me that there are few others which present the natural advantages for the universal extension of free delivery. Now, what is rural free delivery? A queer question, indeed, to ask in a company of postal officials, yet few not directly connected with the introduction and management of the service know that rural free delivery stands for more than the mere delivery and collection of ordinary mail. It means the expansion of our postal system in all its branches; the extension of every postal facility to the home of the farmer.

Every rural letter carrier is an animated—a living postoffice, so to speak. Besides performing the ordinary duties of a letter carrier he postmarks the letters he collects, sells stamps, registers letters and receives applications for money orders, and then, on his own account, renders for his patrons such other services as do not conflict with his official duties.

Rural free delivery means the dissemination of knowledge on a scale heretofore unheard of through a greatly increased circulation of newspapers and periodicals in rural communities. It places the daily market reports, weather forecasts and the news of the day in the hands of the farmer without delay.

It causes a betterment of social intercourse by quick mail communication in the country and between the country and the city, producing results of incalculable good to the public at large. In short, my friends, rural free delivery is the city clasping hands with the country and drawing its country cousins into a closer and more satisfactory relationship.

Passed From Its Infancy.

It may be said that the rural free delivery service has passed from its infancy and has reached the years of a healthy boy, just the time when he needs the closest attention and care of his watchful parents. I am in a position to know that the rural free delivery service to-day is receiving the closest and most careful consideration of our honored chief, and under his vigilant eye this bouncing boy will grow into youth and manhood, and become eventually the sturdy giant of our postal service.

The magnificent success the service has thus far attained is the pride of the present progressive administration. The broad-minded policy of our Postmaster General in promptly and successfully executing the law providing for the introduction of rural free delivery will mark his administration of the postal service as the greatest in the history of the department, and it will truthfully be written by the future historian that Charles Emory Smith was the people's Postmaster General.

The speaking closed by a response to "The Interior Postoffices" by G. M. Francis.

Those at the table were:

Guests—Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Hon. A. W. Machen, Hon. Eugene P. Loud, Hon. Julius Kahn, Hon. Frank L. Coombs, J. H. Bromwell.

Hosts—R. L. Apple, Stuart Aldrich, Alexander M. Athanasiade, L. H. Bricker, W. Bullock, John Barrington, Frank P. Breed, J. W. Burson, J. O. Coleman, W. T. Campbell, A. M. Cox, J. O. Culver, M. L. Culver, George F. Conway, H. J. Caveney, George W. Day, John Dugan, E. F. Donneily, H. F. Dodge, James W. Erwin, T. J. Ford, G. M. Francis, W. H. Friend, Frank D. Griffin, H. B. Hall, Frank J. Hare, Frank Hickman, H. R. Hoffman, T. Z. Hardee, B. L. Hesseltine, W. M. Josephi, W. J. King, Charles Kieb, A. Keller, T. W. Leydecker, H. M. Locke, Harry Lewis, Frank Lorey, C. T. Lagerkrantz, W. W. Montague, R. R. Munro, Robert H. Morse, R. W. Madden, B. F. McKinley, John L. Meares, P. H. Millberry, T. A. Nelson, James O'Connell, E. A. O'Connor, R. Onyon, W. D. Pennycook, W. J. Phillips, John W. Perry, Charles N. Perkins, John T. Roach, R. M. R. Roche, Joseph Rudee, D. S. Richardson, James H. Smith, L. P. Smith, H. P. Thrall, Conrad Trieber, A. J. Vining, A. S. J. Woods.

The Postmaster General's invitation to the banquet was beautifully engraved upon a gold plate, which was presented to him as seouvenir of the occasion.

Typographical Union Election.

At the election held yesterday the following named were elected as officers of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21:

President, Harry Gibb; first vice president, J. D. Laing; second vice president, Farley Lewis; secretary-treasurer, H. L. White; member of executive committee, E. H. Cary; trustee, L. Michelson; sergeant at arms, A. D. Smith; delegates to International Typographical Union, Harry Gibb, D. S. White; alternates, G. C. Bigler, A. B. Sanborn; delegates to Allied Trades Council, J. J. Nealy, H. L. White; delegates to Labor Council, J. J. Gerran, Harry Gibb, J. K. Phillips, Thomas Wright and H. L. White.

These officers will be installed at the regular meeting on the last Sunday in May.

Accused of Embezzlement.

A warrant was issued yesterday by Judge Fritz for the arrest of E. A. Winfree on the charge of felony embezzlement. Winfree was employed by the Royal Portrait Company, 1145 Market street, and secured $200 by writing from interior towns that he wanted the money to pay agents and that business was booming. The agents wrote later that they had not received a cent and it was ascertained that Winfree had left for Western Virginia.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GLUTTONY

Is more common than we may think, if we define gluttony as eating beyond the body's need of sustenance and beyond the stomach's capacity for digestion and assimilation of food. That is a fair definition, and it fastens the name glutton on many a person who would resent the term as an insult. The fact of this gluttony is marked by its consequences. The overloaded stomach becomes diseased. The popular term for the condition is "weak" stomach. The "weak" stomach fails in furnishing adequate nutrition for the body, and soon the "weakness" spreads from the stomach to other organs.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the perfect assimilation of food, by which alone the health and strength of the body is maintained.

"Your medicine helped me so much that I cannot praise it too highly," writes Mrs. C. L. Brooks, of Poland, Androscoggin Co., Me. "The first dose I took helped me. I cannot forget how I felt when I took it; I was suffering everything with indigestion, and my stomach was so bloated that it seemed as though it must burst. My husband said he was going for the doctor, but I said if he would get me a bottle of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' I would try that. I had not taken it long when I felt relieved, and have not had a touch of indigestion or stomach trouble since. I had been sick for four years, and less than four bottles cured me. Some people that knew me before I began to take the 'Golden Medical Discovery' tell me that they never saw such a change in any one, and they also say they don't see how I can do such large washings as I do now, when I had not done a washing for so long."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

NASH IS ENTERTAINED BY UNION LEAGUE CLUB

Continued from Fourth Page.

son of either California or Ohio, and I am not free to say which on this occasion. (Renewed laughter.) Oregon is relatively a new country. It has not been very many years comparatively since our fathers first began to settle the green slopes and the fertile valleys of that Western country which has become a part of our great union of States. The history of Oregon now forms an important part of the history of our common country. While this is true it is also true that these are the closing years of the century since the great Jefferson, with remarkable foresight, formed and sent out the famous Lewis and Clarke expedition, which practically discovered the Oregon country, and for more than forty years the Oregon question was of national importance.

The object of Jefferson, primarily perhaps, was not the acquisition of more territory for purposes of immediate settlement, because at that time there were literally millions of acres of unoccupied fertile land to be had in the Mississippi Valley; but if I may be permitted to say this in the presence of my loyal California friends, Jefferson himself said that he had the idea that somewhere in the Western country there must be a great waterway bearing still westward from the mountain chains on the Pacific Coast that would ultimately be the gateway for the great traffic that will finally spring up between this nation and the Orient. This I trust will not interfere with the prospects and the hopes of the people of San Francisco. (Laughter.)

Gentlemen, in the initiatory steps which have already been taken toward the development of this great trade of which we are all proud, Oregon has borne and will continue to bear an important part. When the trouble with Spain arose three years ago, and the call was issued for troops for the purpose of maintaining our rights and our position in the Philippine Islands, Oregon was among the first States to respond with a well-equipped regiment, which was composed of the flower of its young manhood; and the record of the Second Oregon in the Philippine Islands is one that is not confined to the boundaries of the State which sent it forth nor even to the nation whose flag it upheld.

Thanks People of This City.

I want now on behalf of the entire people of the State of Oregon to thank the people of San Francisco for the magnificent and wholesome reception they gave upon the return of that regiment to San Francisco now nearly three years ago. (Applause.) I am sincerely sorry, and in making this expression I voice the sentiment of every citizen of Oregon, that the famous Governor of Ohio and his party cannot voyage farther up the coast to our State. We would extend to them a most glad welcome if they could come and see what we have up in that country.

J. F. Burkett, Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court, responded in a humorous, anecdotal vein to a call for "A Judicial Opinion of the West," giving some of his impressions and observations of what struck him as some peculiar features of our State.

Governor Gage Speaks.

Governor Henry T. Gage was then called upon to respond for "California," which he did as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: As the Union League is accredited with being and is the most powerful political organization within the State of California I desire to say at the outset a few words in reference to that organization. I desire to say, on behalf of the people of this State—I think I am justified in thus saying—that they are blest that this grand league should have tendered a reception to the eminent visitors from Ohio and elsewhere. I take pleasure to add that California feels highly honored at the presence within its borders of the able Governor of Ohio and his handsome and accomplished staff. I do not mean to exclude my friend over there who so gayly danced last evening on the order of the commander in chief.

Not only that, gentlemen, but certainly we have just cause to be grateful to the splendid Ohio representatives in the Congress of the United States who have also honored us with their presence within the borders of this State, because among those representatives are to be found the greatest champions of the doctrine of expansion, the greatest champions of the splendid statesmanship of our great President William McKinley. (Great applause.) By adherence to the policies of that administration California has entered upon a course of prosperity unrivalled in the world's history. Again I say that California rejoices, not only at the presence of these distinguished gentlemen, but delights in the fact that they brought with them their beautiful and accomplished wives and lady companions from that State. (Applause.) And we extend a similar greeting to the gentlemen and ladies from the other States who are within this State. Gentlemen of the Union League, I thank you for your courtesies extended to these visitors.

Albert G. Burnett, Judge of the Superior Court of Sonoma County, responded in what was from an oratorical standpoint one of the best speeches of the evening on the subject of "Public Stewardship." Beginning in a light, sparkling, witty treatment of the subject, he soon became serious and combated eloquently the idea that there has been any decline in the ideals of public service, illustrating and enforcing his argument by reference to the public careers of Governor Nash and President McKinley.

General Shafter Talks.

General Shafter, who was not on the programme for a speech, was called upon to address the meeting and did so in an off-hand manner, saying:

I do not know why you jump me up, who am not a talker, when there are so many brilliant speakers here, but I have made it a rule of life in my profession at least to make a try at anything that has been set for me to do. Therefore I am willing, so far as I am able, to assist you in welcoming these gentlemen from Ohio. Governor Nash, I regret that I cannot as a citizen of California welcome you here with the other illustrious men that are with you, but as the senior military commander on this coast I do welcome you, and welcome you most heartily, and I am sure it is a very happy occasion when so many of you can come to this coast. I think it is a good thing for men to mingle from all the States, so that we may realize that we all have the same fears and hopes throughout the entire country, and that while we make claim to statehood we always have the higher heritage of being citizens of the one great republic. It is to me one of the most pleasing of my last semi-official acts at least to welcome you here. I feel that it is only excelled by the honor of performing my last military duty under arms, that of being the escort of honor to that illustrious and distinguished citizen of Ohio, the great, good, the wise President of these United States. (Applause.)

Rooms Were Crowded.

The rooms of the League were densely thronged with club members and invited guests. In the throng were: Lieutenant Governor Neff, Senator John F. Davis, Senator Charles M. Belshaw, Senator T. H. Selvage, Senator Chester Rowell, S. W. Backus, George Stone, E. H. Rixford, Louis Glass, Major Watson, Wendell Easton, J. C. Currier, William M. Bunker, W. F. Parker, C. W. Kyle, Frank J. Symmes, C. G. Young, A. G. Booth, Chauncey M. St. John, Joseph Spear, E. C. Palmieri, J. C. Campbell, John Hayne, George H. Pippy, Tirey L. Ford, Benjamin Fehnewinn, John Beck, S. A. Campbell of Eureka, C. L. Field, Frank P. Kelly, John J. Barrett, Charles Nelson, A. B. Leaming, Senator Thomas Flint Jr., L. H. Garrigus of Salinas, W. C. Van Fleet, J. A. Hosmer, Frank Leach, Senator J. J. Luchsinger, William Powning, S. B. Fulton of Santa Rosa, Henry L. Pittock of Portland, District Attorney Byington, M. H. Myrick, A. G. Myers of Siskiyou, W. R. Smedberg, N. T. Messer, Al. Gerberding, A. P. Hunt, H. G. W. Dinkelspiel, C. W. Gordon, J. Thompson of Eureka, N. Blackstock, Judge Mannon of Ukiah, Horace Wilson, Jacob Steppacher, M. H. de Young, Jacob Greenbaum, C. S. Laumeister, Joseph Simonson, S. J. Hendy, William J. Ruddick, William J. Herrin, Charles O. Scott, J. M. Bailey, A. E Castle, Frank A. Vail, Jesse B. Fuller, I. W. Hellman and General Shafter. Among Oregonians present were: M. C. George, George A. Steele, J. E. Haseltine, F. W. Mulkey and John Hall.

Eugene Restaurant, 261 O'Farrell. Union card. Priv. rooms for families. First-class.

MARKS BROS

Some of To-Day's Attractions.

WOMEN'S SKIRTS.

Black Moreen Skirts, accordeon-pleated, sold all over at $1.00. Our price to-day **50c**

Black or Colored Mercerized Sateen Skirts, flounced, trimmed with three small ruffles. Sold elsewhere at $1.50. Our sale price **98c**

Black or Colored Mercerized Moreen Skirts, flounce lined and accordeon-pleated. A good $2.25 value. On sale at **$1.50**

Black Silk Moreen Skirts, trimmed with numerous rows of pinked ruching over an accordeon-pleated ruffle. Our regular price $5.00. On sale at **$3.75**

To-day we place on our counters all our $1.00 Colored Chambrey Waists, tucked front and back, come in all the newest shades. On sale.. **73c**

Your choice to-day of all our $1.50 All-Over Lace Waists, sizes 32 to 44. On sale **98c**

We bought a drummer's sample line of Women's Wrappers—come in all sizes and pretty shades. Your choice to-day **48c**

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RATHJEN BROS

SPECIAL SALE!

THURSDAY—FRIDAY—SATURDAY

THE PRICES BELOW ARE ON REGULAR GOODS REDUCED FOR 3 DAYS TO ATTRACT TRADE TO OUR STORE.

TEA, per lb 40c
All kinds, new crop, carefully selected, regularly 60c.

SARDINES, a la Bordelaise, 2 tins .. 25c
Packed in tomato sauce with truffles and pickles, regularly 15c a tin.

California Olive Oil .. qt bot 70c, pint 40c
"Santa Barbara," guaranteed absolutely pure, regularly 85c and 50c.

DRIED PEACHES, 5 lbs 25c
Fancy evaporated dried peaches, regularly 3 lbs 25c.

YELLOWSTONE WHISKEY—
Full qt bot $1.00; gallon $4.00
An old established brand of Bourbon, regularly $1.25 and $5.00.

ATLAS OATS, 3 pkgs 25c
A new breakfast mush, regularly 10c a pkg.

ENGLISH MUSTARD, tin 10c
Keen's, London, regularly 15c.

BUTTER, square 30c
Choice creamery.

CIGARS .... 8 for 25c; box of 50, $1.50
"LA FLOR DE APROBAR."
A genuine Spanish hand-made cigar, manufactured from Havana tobacco, selected by experienced Cubans.

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