THE MORNING CALL
Has a larger circulation than any other newspaper published in San Francisco.

PUBLICATION OFFICE:
825 Montgomery street, near Clay, open until 11 o'clock P. M. BRANCH OFFICES: 710 Market street, near Kearny, open until 12 o'clock midnight; 889 Hayes street, open until 9:30 o'clock; 603 Larkin street, open until 9:30 o'clock; 2518 Mission street, open until 9 o'clock P. M., and 116 Ninth street, open until 9:30 P. M.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
DAILY CALL (including Sundays), $6 per year by mail, postpaid; 15 cents per week, or 65 cents per calendar month through carriers. DAILY CALL, five copies, three months, $6; SUNDAY CALL (twelve pages), $1 50 per year, postpaid. SUNDAY CALL and WEEKLY CALL, $2 50 per year, postpaid. WEEKLY CALL (eight pages), $1 25 per year, postpaid. Clubs of ten (sent to one address), $10.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10, 1891—5 P. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has risen in all districts, especially in Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington. The anti-cyclone central in Eastern Oregon and Northern Nevada shows a tendency to remain stationary and increase in intensity. Under such an influence the temperature remains about stationary, and there is very little indication of warmer weather. The winds are generally northerly from Mexico to British Columbia, and the cloud formation has been very light, being almost entirely confined to parts of Oregon and Washington. The marked absence of clouds will give full sway to the effect of radiation and low temperature with frosty weather will ensue. The barometric pressure is above the normal at all stations, amounting to over half an inch in Eastern Washington, Eastern Oregon and Northern Nevada. Throughout Oregon, Washington and Western Nevada the temperatures have remained below or near the freezing point, even in the warmest part of the day. The lowest temperatures reported in the past twenty-four hours were 18 degrees below zero, at Halleck and Carlin, Nev.

Forecast till 8 P. M. Sunday.

For Northern California—Fair weather; winds generally north to west; nearly stationary temperature; frost.

For Southern California—Fair weather; winds generally northerly; nearly stationary temperature; frosts.

For Oregon and Washington—Fair weather, except light snow in Baker City; variable winds, generally northerly; nearly stationary temperature.

JOHN P. FINLEY,
Lieutenant Signal Corps (in charge).

THE CALL'S CALENDAR.

January, 1891.

Su.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	Moon's Phases.
				1	2	3	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	☾ Jan. 3d. Last Quarter.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	● Jan. 10th. New Moon.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	☽ Jan. 17th. First Quarter.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	○ Jan. 24th. Full Moon.

The Morning Call.

SUNDAY.....JANUARY 11, 1891

Sixteen-Page Edition.

NOTICE!

Any of our patrons who fail to find THE MORNING CALL for sale by train-boys will confer a favor by notifying this office of the fact, naming the date and train.

UNDER THE OLD TARIFF.

The *Examiner* has apparently taken a contract to convince its readers that their tailors' bills will be greater under the present tariff than under the old. The fact that ready-made clothing stores are offering goods at as low prices as have ever prevailed does not appear to the free-trade organ as calling for an explanation. Assertions are easier than explanations, and more in the *Examiner's* line of practice. Under the old tariff our merchant tailors were compelled to compete with London tailors in the manufacture of garments. Some years ago an agent of a London tailoring firm appeared in this city and went about among the cheaper sort of dealers soliciting their custom. He assured them that they could enjoy the luxury of a London-made suit at lower cost than one of corresponding quality made up in this city. A good many men who would not like to see their names in print as patrons of a cheap London tailor gave the agent their measure and ordered suits through him. So extensive did this business become that a Custom-house broker was employed to make a special business of getting these cheap, London-made suits through the Custom-house. The nature of this competition may be inferred from the fact that the wages of London workmen on ready-made garments vary from $3 to $5 a week. The same class of workmen in this city command from $12 to $20 a week. The McKinley tariff places duties on ready-made suits which protect the American tailor. Such of our merchant tailors as have permitted their complaint against the tariff to appear in print seem to have given little consideration to the increase in duty which will give them considerable work that has heretofore been done in London. There is, perhaps, something in the representation of San Francisco tailors that most of the London-made garments have to be made over in this city. Cheap London tailors do not do work that will pass in this part of the world. It is quite possible that in the beginning of an effort to transfer the woolen industry, so far as the products are consumed in this country, from England to the United States, there may be a slight temporary rise in prices. Such has been our experience in other industries. But in the end home competition will bring prices down to the lowest point consistent with fair compensation for labor.

AN AMERICAN MARRIAGE.

It is so seldom that a very rich American of either sex marries an American that the report that the son of Mr. William Astor is engaged to plain Miss Willing of Philadelphia is worthy of note. When we say "plain" Miss Willing we refer of course to the American lack of other title than that which is common to her sex. Miss Willing is not plain in respect to personal charms. Indeed when Mrs. William Astor first saw the young lady who is now announced as her son's future bride, she is said to have thought her the prettiest girl she had ever seen. As fashionable society has the reputation of following its leader in whatever frolic its leader may indulge, we trust that it will show the same inclination now that its leader has done a wise thing. Intermarriages between American families are in every sense desirable. The national feeling is said to be weakest in old and rich American families. It is a rule rather than an exception that a rich American girl allows herself to be won by a titled foreigner. They are not content to be plain Mrs. So and So. The common fate of the rich girls who have exchanged gold for a title has not as yet deterred others from following their example. In the old countries a man who marries for money does not lose caste. In this he does. In most cases he understands the sentiment other men and women entertain for him so well that as soon as the ducats he married are legally his he gets himself out of the country. In Europe he finds associates who cannot twit him upon his luck in making a good matrimonial bargain. Most of those who have not done so are fondly hoping that they may yet do so. If we remember right Mr. William Astor was once defeated as an candidate for Congress. If his son marries the pretty Philadelphia girl he will make a better run than his father did. In fact he could certainly be elected on the issue of the American marriage.

THE NEW FRENCH LOAN.

A Paris dispatch says that French peasants in large numbers camped in the vicinity of the office of the Minister of Finance, to be as near the head of the line as possible and thus become early subscribers to the new French loan. This desire to invest on the part of the French people speaks volumes for the credit of France. The evils of a national debt are much mitigated when the debt is held at home. The annual interest is thus distributed among the people and goes at once into the ordinary channels of trade. The purchasers of the new bonds do not consider whether the debt will ever be paid. Interest is paid, and when bonds are offered in the market in ordinary quantities they find a ready sale. The vast number of people interested will prevent any administration from failing to provide for the prompt payment of interest.

A PREDICTION.

Our neighbors of the *Alta California* publish the following editorial paragraph:

THE CALL is paled to learn that certain parties at Sacramento desire to defeat the Australian ballot law framed by the Federated Trades! This pain comes late. Certain parties in San Francisco put that ballot law to sleep at the election last November, and THE CALL was one of them.

Our friends of the *Alta California* seem to have forgotten that its party during the last session of the Legislature put down all efforts toward the passage of a law which would enable the public, independently of Buckley's gang, to secure the nomination of candidates for office. THE CALL realized that just as long as a boss could control nominating conventions with his strikers there was no possibility of reform in this city. The *Alta California* did its utmost, we are sorry to say, to elect Buckley's candidates to office at the November election. They did not, however, succeed. The Republican party carried the election because there were enough respecting voters who realized that it would not do to permit Buckley indefinitely to control our judicial system, and place men in office who could manipulate juries. THE CALL predicts that the Republican party will lose the city of San Francisco, and probably the State of California, at the next election should the Legislature refuse or neglect to give the people the Australian system of voting. What our citizens desire is to be able to place in nomination candidates for office without being compelled to go into conventions with strikers, who sell nominations for money. We know that there are a few persons at Sacramento who desire to head off the efforts to secure the passage of a law something like the Australian system, but THE CALL hopes the efforts of the patriots will be understood.

PRINCE CHUN.

China is such an unknown country that little or no attention was paid in Christendom to the death of one of the most eminent men in the empire, Prince Chun, the father of the present Emperor, Kwang-Su. Had he lived in any Christian country the papers would have teemed with obituary notices of him.

He was an able, enlightened and resolute Prince, who, with his brother, Prince Kung, did much to shape the destinies of China and to counteract the retrograde policy which has been dominant at Peking during the present century. Be-fore Kien Fung died, shortly after the capture of Peking by the Anglo-French expedition in 1860, he appointed a bitter foe of foreigners to succeed him on the throne. The Princes Kung and Chun realized that such a ruler would aggravate a situation which was grave enough already. Chun, who was a man of action, collected a body of troops, marched on the new Emperor, caught him and put him to death. A council was then held to provide a successor. After long debates the choice of the council fell upon a son of the late Emperor, a boy named Tung-che. As he was incapable of administering the Government a Council of Regency was appointed, with the two Dowager Empresses at its head; but the minds which controlled were those of the two princes, Kung and Chun.

Tung-che died of small-pox in 1875, having been mentally incapacitated for some years; and the council which had appointed him chose as his successor Kwang-Su, the eldest son of Prince Chun, a boy 4 years old. During his minority the Empress, aided by the Emperor's father and and his brother, administered the Government until the death of the elder of the two old ladies; then the youthful sovereign was declared of age. In a singularly modest address Kwang-Su declared that he relied upon the surviving Dowager Empress and on his father for counsel to guide him in the task which had been thrown upon him. And, indeed, the real work of governing was still discharged by the two Princes. It was to them and to Li Hung Chang that General Wilson was referred when he proposed his plan for the establishment of a railroad system in China. He speaks of them as enlightened, progressive men, who were hampered by the Tory prejudices of the Peking aristocracy and bureaucracy. Prince Chun, who has now died, was at the time of his death President of the Grand Council and Commander-in-Chief of the army at Peking.

SILVER AND GREENBACKS.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader* seems under the impression that there are points of resemblance between the bill vetoed by President Grant in 1874, to add about $100,000,000 to the greenback issue of the period, and the bill now under consideration to convert a number of millions of silver bullion into metallic money. There is the difference between the two measures that there is between a promise to pay money and the money itself. The greenbacks were an issue of paper currency redeemable on their face at the pleasure of the holder, but in reality redeemable at the pleasure or convenience of the Government. A measure to increase the amount of this currency, then worth about 75 cents on the dollar, and a measure to increase the amount of dollars with which the currency could be paid, are about as antagonistic as two financial measures can well be. When President Grant vetoed the bill adding $100,000,000 to the Government's promises to pay, an increase of the amount of coin with which these promises to pay could be paid in would have been welcomed with alacrity by everybody, possibly excepting the Wall-street clique, who had accepted the English policy of making gold the sole money of commerce. The people had not then discovered that the silver dollar was no longer on the list of American coins. It had been dropped two years before by an amendment to the Coinage Act, which attracted no public attention. When a few years later the people discovered what a trick had been played upon them they elected a Congress pledged to the restoration of silver. The silver-coinage act of 1878 was vetoed by President Hayes, under influences from Wall street, but Congress promptly passed the bill over the veto. Ever since the silver dollar has been a legal tender for the whole volume of greenbacks outstanding. The fact that the Treasury Department has not paid legal tenders in silver coin has nothing to do with the law making the 412½-grain silver dollar a legal tender for all Government dues.

THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE.

The Legislature is asked to divide San Bernardino County, so as to create a new county, to be known as Riverside County, in the southwestern corner. Opposition to the scheme is made by the residents of the county who live outside of that corner.

That a county with an area of 23,400 square miles, half as large as New York and three times as large as Massachusetts, will ultimately be cut up goes without saying. But something more than area is required to warrant county organization, and that is inhabitants. Of these San Bernardino, according to Mr. Porter's census, contains only 25,497—rather a small apple to make two bites of.

The idea of the Riverside people is that they support the county government, and that there would be money in sloughing off the mountain and desert portion, which contains few tax-payers. But if their wish were granted these mountain and desert sections would find it difficult to sustain the expense of a county organization. Under such circumstances, probably the Legislature will decline to accede to the wishes of Riverside, and let San Bernardino remain as it is for the present.

$100,000,000 WANTED.

There is no longer a reasonable doubt of the intention of the Nicaragua Canal Company to ask the Government to loan its credit to the amount of $100,000,000. The proposition is not one to be dismissed without careful consideration. The principle of loaning the credit of the Government to a private corporation is not a sound one, but a departure from sound principles may be justified by conditions. We assume that the canal will be constructed, and by European if not by American capital. While the United States would never permit an European power to exercise any control over the canal, even such as may be deemed necessary to protect an investment, it will be impossible to prevent the company from obtaining money under conditions which may hereafter raise the question of the natural right of an investor to protect his investment. The sum of $100,000,000 would not go far if, through the investment of foreigners, a movement should be made on the part of one or more foreign Governments to protect the interests of their citizens or subjects. When the details of the ventures the canal company will make to the Government are made public, the merits of the proposition may be more intelligently discussed.

WOMEN VOTERS.

The Federated Trades, by a vote of 42 to 13, agreed on Friday to comply with a request of the American Federation of Labor, to the effect that they should indorse a petition to Congress in favor of female suffrage. There was a spirited debate on the subject, but nothing new was elicited either in facts or in reasoning; unless the position assumed by bodies representing labor should be regarded as a novelty; and this is really no novelty, as the various labor organizations have generally recognized the equality of the sexes.

It will be found, when the petition is presented to Congress, that the seed has been scattered on stony ground. There is no reason to believe that any change has come over the spirit of Congressional dreamers since the days when the Red-headed Rooster of the Rockies used to make the chamber ring with impassioned appeals for the rights of women. Congressmen are polite and gallant to the verge of adulation; but when it comes to action they are resolutely set against dividing with the other sex the responsibilities and the spoils of politics. Not even when Ohio and Oregon nearly admitted women to the polls, and Wyoming did actually admit them, was there any sign of wavering in the national legislature. In law, the words person and citizen include the fairer half of humanity; but in the political arena the old adage still obtains—Power goes with the beard.

There never has been any answer worth mentioning to the arguments which Mills arrays in his "Subjection of Women"; but, on the other hand, there is hardly an instance in human history where the possessors of power have voluntarily divided it on equal terms with any one else. Congress did concede equal rights to the negro after the war; but if the population of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts had been nearly equally divided between whites and blacks they might have voted to reject the fifteenth amendment and it would not have been ratified. To give the suffrage to women strikes the average man as a scheme to reduce his political weight by one-half. Of the 63,000,000 of persons in this country over 31,500,000 are females. If those who are of adult age were to vote there might be an unexpected revolution in the political complexion of communities. Generally speaking women get their political views from their husbands and brothers; but the notorious differences of opinion on religious matters between the male and the female members of households justify a suspicion that if political strife grew warm they might divide on political issues in like manner.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

The recent Indian outbreak imparts importance to the statistics of our Indian population contained in the new census. According to them the surviving Indians in the United States number 244,704. Of these it seems that only 32,567 are self-supporting and pay taxes like other residents of the country. The others are either entirely supported by the nation or are provided with homes on reservations where they are supported by farming, herding, horse-breeding, etc. Of the entire number 80,715 are males, the disproportion of females being so large as to account for much of the demoralization of which one hears.

The flaw in the management of these Indians is its cleemosynary feature. No race which is dependent on others for support can thrive. Such a dependence would demoralize the race to which we belong. As it is, the Indian is relieved from the duty which develops manhood and self-reliance. It is of little consequence to him whether he works or not. If he does not work he falls back on the Government when he is cold and hungry and demands blankets and rations. If they are not forthcoming he sulks and plans outbreaks. Then the army is called into requisition and peace is restored at the cost of lives.

We are told that the Indian is incapable of continued exertion at productive pursuits, and that if he is not fed by charity he will die of starvation. If it is so, it is an unfortunate circumstance. But we observe that this very remark has been made of other races besides the Indian; in some instances of races which, when left to themselves and offered the alternative of work or hunger, have toiled steadily enough. It used to be said of the negro that he also was incapable of self-support, and that if he were deprived of the fostering care of a master he would pine and languish and die. But the census tables do not indicate that he is dying off very fast, however sorely he may be pining for the restoration of slavery.

The Indian problem is a difficult one, and it cannot be solved on purely humanitarian principles. Many of our gravest mistakes have been commited with the best intentions. It may fairly be expected that the present war, with the loss of life which it has involved, will lead to an enlightened consideration of all the factors in the case and to a new departure in our methods of dealing with our predecessors on American soil.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Gladstone, instead of announcing his retirement, as was recently rumored he intended to do, is evidently preparing for another campaign in the belief that "Liberal gains of seats in the Commons, constantly repeated during the last four years, mean much more than success." There is a constantly growing belief that there will be a dissolution of Parliament and a general election at an early date, and it is said that if necessary Gladstone would not hesitate to spring the "disestablishment" question to secure the nonconformist vote. There is no doubt that affairs have of late looked rather gloomy for the Liberals and that Salisbury appeared stronger than ever. Does Gladstone expect to profit by the usual timely blunder of the Tories? If the Conservatives should at once appeal to the country it would be most inopportune for the Liberal party.

Another suicide has startled Monte Carlo. There have lately been quite a number of these tragic sequels to tales of ruin traced to the well-known gaming tables. A week ago it was Baron von Isay, a Bavarian nobleman, who, finding himself bankrupt, ended his life with morphine. Now it is a Russian of wealth, who staked all and lost. In spite of strenuous efforts to suppress the truth, it is well known that the number of violent deaths, the result of the blighted hopes of those who frequented the gaming tables, has recently been quite large, a fact attested by the unmarked graves that tell the too familiar story of ruin and suicide.

While France and other European nations are increasing their debts this country has been paying off its obligations at an astonishing rate. The highest point reached was in 1866, when the national debt amounted to $2,773,236,173. Counting the available Treasury assets it is estimated that the credit side of Uncle Sam's ledger now shows an advantage of $1,700,000,000 for the past twenty-five years, or almost $1,500,000 a week.

The proposition to stock Alaska with domesticated reindeer is based on the fact that while the natural food supplies of the natives are constantly being diminished there are in Central and Arctic Alaska between 300,000 and 400,000 square miles of moss-covered tundra and rolling plains of grass that are especially adapted by nature for the grazing of the reindeer, and practically useless for any other purpose.

The Christmas reflections of a resident of New York on the windows of a block and the various articles he saw piled on the window ledges can find a counterpart in this city. Almost any night a storm is likely to arise that will scatter a vast assortment of articles endangering the life of the belated pedestrian. A timely hint will permit window gardens and bric-a-brac to be made secure.

Stored Cuspidores.

While some of the new janitors were prowling about in unfrequented crannies near Judge Murphy's chambers, yesterday, they found seventeen large-size china cuspidores that had been secreted under an old sofa. Other valuable articles were found disposed of in a similar manner. Of course, it is possible these things were stored where they were found to have them out of the way, but the scarcity of cuspidores in many of the neighboring apartments leads to the suspicion that the original purpose in putting them there was not storage.

Two tramps, with more nerve than usual, sued the Chicago and West Michigan Railroad for injuries received while they were stealing a ride. The road won.

EVERY BONE BROKEN.

Frightful Fate of Robert Simcox, a City Hall Workman.

A horrible death occurred yesterday at the City Hall, when Robert Simcox, aged 33 years, of 133 Pike street, an engineer in the employ of Douglass Bros., the contractors for the winding staircases at the City Hall, fell from a seventh-story window, a distance of 170 feet, and was dashed to pieces on the sidewalk below, says the Philadelphia Record. The workmen were employed in the building yesterday as usual, when a band New Year shooters was heard coming down Broad street. Immediately all hands rushed to the nearest windows to gain a sight of the merry-makers. Simcox, who had charge of a hoisting derrick on the seventh floor, stepped to an open window to look at the band as they passed.

Directly below the window at which Simcox was standing is another window, the top of which has a broad cornice forming an apex. This protrudes just under the sill of the window at which Simcox was standing, and, in order to gain a better view, he stepped out on to this apex and learned forward. The apex was coated with snow and ice, and he slipped. Feeling himself going, Simcox turned half round and made a frantic grab at the window-sill, but could not catch it firmly. His fingers were dragged from the ledge by the weight of his body. Immediately after he plunged over the parapet the doomed man turned a complete somersault, and his head struck on the metal-edged cornice on the outside of the sixth floor, fracturing his skull, smashing his jaw and inflicting a gaping wound just below the chin. From there Simcox dropped with frightful velocity to the street below, turning over and over in his fall until he was dashed upon the concrete slabs of the sidewalk surrounding the building.

Mr. Douglass, Simcox's employer, was standing at the second-story window as the body shot past him, but with such velocity that until apprised by the noise and shouting outside Mr. Douglass thought it was a bundle of rags or something a workman had thrown from an upper window.

The cries of Simcox's fellow-workmen when they saw his fall attracted the attention of the masqueraders, some of whom quickly ran to the spot, and were astounded to find the man still alive. They gently picked him up and hastily conveyed him to the Hahnemann Hospital, where death ended the unfortunate man's sufferings ten minutes after his admittance.

On examination the doctors found there was not a whole bone in the man's body. His skull was fractured, the jaws smashed and swinging loose and his thighs, ankles and leg bones were all broken. To use one of the doctors' words, "He was nothing but a bag of broken bones and flesh."

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Drawing of the Players for the Preliminary Games.

The drawing for the preliminary games in the Olympic Club's billiard tournament, commencing to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, resulted as follows:

First Class—1 Waugh 175 points, Forsyth 200; 2 Beatty 175, Williams 300; 3 Kruse 175, Burns 250; 4 Russ 250, Bowie 175; 5 Taylor 250, Kelly 175.

Second Class—1 Tremper 160 points, Willard 200; 2 Farnan 165, Egbert 150; 3 Redding 165, Espinosa 160; 4 Moroney 200, Sullivan 180; 5 Moulder 170, Driffield 150; 6 Thornton 160, Wood 175.

The games will be played in the order named and two games in each class on each evening. After playing the preliminary games, as above, competitors can finish their series by mutual agreement, provided they play one game with all in their class. The rules governing the tournament are posted in the billiard room and the prizes will be as follows: First prize in each class, a trophy of the value of $50; second prize in each class, a trophy of the value of $25.

A Question of Value.

Malvina Parker has sued W. M. English, Hattie, J. M., David and W. H. Hay and five other defendants to recover the value of the West End Lodging-house, and charges them with fraud. She sold this establishment to J. M. and Hattie Hay for $4400, taking for payment $500 in cash, a mortgage of $500 on the furniture and a mortgage for the balance on property in Manawa Park, Iowa. She claims to have found that the latter was and is not worth $100, and hence the suit.

A Necessary Improvement.

Alfred Clarke has filed another petition with the Board of Supervisors asking that Casselli avenue be graded and sidewalked from Douglass street westerly to Danyers street. He maintains that this public work is necessary in order to enable the Fire Department, in case of fire, to reach his large reservoirs for water supply.

E. H. BLACK, painter, 19 Ellis street.

FOR SALARY AS AN ACTRESS.—Miss Tillie Salinger has sued Gustav Walter of the Orpheum Theater for her salary, amounting to $75.

BAR counters constantly on hand. 321 Sutter.*

MICHAEL HENNEBERRY'S ESTATE.—Catherine Henneberry has applied for the administration of her husband's estate, valued at about $9000.

HOSE FOR SEATTLE.—W. T. Y. Schenk of this city has contracted to send 10,000 feet of Paragon hose to Seattle for the use of the Fire Department of that city.

OLYMPIAN Skating Rink; Mechanics' Pavilion.*

FOR DEAN O'REGAN.—A handsome subscription was forwarded from this city yesterday to the Very Rev. Dean O'Regan of Cloyne, Ireland, Chairman of the Mandeville Committee.

Visit Battle of Gettysburg, Market and Tenth.*

GONE INTO BANKRUPTCY.—Herbert J. King, a painter and paper-hanger, filed a petition in insolvency in the Superior Court yesterday. His liabilities are $2226 05 and his assets $100.

ACAPULCO OYSTERS.—A quantity of large oysters of excellent quality was recently brought here from the bay of Acapulco and now a movement is on foot to bring a large consignment to this market.

CHINESE EMIGRATION.—By the City of Peking, which sailed yesterday for China, 120 Chinese left for home. Five of these were remanded from this city, one from San Diego and 114 were registered at the wharf.

A LARCENIST'S SENTENCE.—Fred Patterson, who was convicted of petty larceny for stealing an overcoat, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the House of Correction yesterday by Police Judge Joachimsen.

A Move to Market Street

Has been made by C. Brown & Son (formerly of 38 Geary street), who have opened their new quarters in the Academy of Science Building, 823 Market street, with a complete line of stoves, kitchen supplies and hardware.

IT WOULDN'T WORK.—Chan Lew, 13 years old, will remain with Mrs. Culbertson at the Chinese Mission. Chew Num Kim tried to take her away by means of habeas corpus yesterday, but Judge Murphy would not have it.

THE OLD CENTRAL ROAD.—Leipsic Brothers and others have petitioned the Board of Supervisors to have the tearing up of the old Central road south of the park stopped. It is charged that the Olympic Club is responsible for the work.

A New Savings Bank.

The California Safe Deposit and Trust Company, paid-up capital of $1,000,000, corner of Montgomery and California streets, has established a savings department in connection with their business, and are inviting savings accounts from all classes of our citizens. They expect to pay as large a rate of interest, if not larger, than any other savings institution in the city. This company accepts to depositors a guarantee of $500 to get them. Call or write for prospectus.

Dr. Torembovies has found in the National Library at Cracow a number of manuscripts of Spanish songs, romances, comedies and novels hitherto unknown, and dating from the sixteenth century. Among the most remarkable of the manuscripts is a poem upon "The Child-King Boabdil El Rey Chico, who lost Granada."

As the modern railroad train is ahead of the old-time stage coach, so is Hood's Sarsaparilla, a modern medicine, ahead of the old-time remedies. In positive merit it is peculiar to itself.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS, the celebrated appetizer, of exquisite flavor, is used all over the world. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, sole manufacturers.

HIGHLAND Brand of Milk (unsweetened) is absolutely pure cows' milk evaporated to a rich cream.

IF afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it at 25 cents.

FEBRUARY styles Butterick's patterns. Catalogues mailed free. 124 Post st., San Francisco.

BEECHAM'S PILLS act like magic on a weak stomach.

EXTRA mince pies. SWAIN'S, 213 Sutter street.

SUNDAY MEETINGS.

Theosophical Society—Red Men's Hall, 320 Post st. This (Sunday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, music and dialogue by members of the Young People's Club and the Sunday-school. Address, "Theosophy and Education," by Miss M. A. Walsh. Seats free.

Sunday Meetings—A Grand Test meeting; J. M. Temple, at Scottish Hall, 105 Larkin st., 2:30 and 8 P. M. Admission 10 cents. Residence 503 Turk st., cor. Larkin. 1t*

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

Dividend Notice—The Mutual Savings Bank of San Francisco, 33 Post st. For the half year ending December 31, 1890 a dividend has been declared at the rate of five and four-tenths (5 4-10) per cent per annum on term deposits and four and one-half (4½) per cent per annum on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Friday, January 2, 1891.
de23 3w JAMES A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Hamilton-Square Baptist Church, Post st., bet. Fillmore and Steiner—Rev. A. W. Runyan, pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Subject of morning sermon: "The Willing Mind." Evening: "Healed by the Stripes of Jesus." Seats free and all are welcome. Take the Sutter, Geary, Turk or Ellis st. cars, and bring your friends. 1t

Howard-St. Presbyterian Church, on Howard st., bet. Twenty-first and Twenty-second—Rev. J. C. Smith pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. Wilson Phraner, D.D., of New York. The pastor will preach at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 12:30 P. M. 1t

The Presbyterian Tabernacle, Cor. of Golden Gate ave. and Polk st.—Rev. John W. Ellis, D.D., pastor, will preach morning and evening at the usual hours. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. All are cordially invited. Seats free. 1t

Calvary Presbyterian Church, Cor. Powell and Geary sts.—Rev. Thomas Chalmers Easton, D.D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. (subject, "An Old Wardrobe Folded Up") and also at 7:30 P. M. (subject, "Borrowing Sorrow About To-morrow"). The following music will be rendered: 1, "Praise Waiteth for Thee" (Sudds); 2, "God Is a Spirit" (Barnby); 3, "God Be Merciful" (Sudds); 4, "Protect Us Through the Coming Night" (Carsbman). Professor Gustave A. Scott, organist and musical director. Strangers in the city or at hotels are cordially invited. 1t

Grace Church, California St., Cor. Stockton—Rev. R. C. Foute, rector. Rev. Charles J. Mason, assistant. Service at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. on Sundays. Daily during the week. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. This church is open every day to the public for prayer and meditation—as a "house of prayer for all people." Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M. and 1 P. M. Weekly celebration at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning. 1t

Church of the Advent (Episcopal)—The People's Church—now worshiping in Metropolitan Temple, Fifth street, near Market. Rev. John Gray, rector. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 o'clock. Subject, "The Guiding Star." Music: "Te Deum" (Dr. Stainer); offertory, "Comfort Ye My People." Evening service of praise at 7:30 o'clock, closing at 8:45. Short address by the rector, Rev. John Gray, upon "The Moral Dangers of Our City Streets." Music by the large vestured choir of men and boys. Services open and free to the public. 1t

First Congregational Church, Cor. Post and Mason sts.—Rev. J. R. Stewart, D.D., will preach at 11 A. M. and Rev. Thomas M. Dawson at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school and Mrs. Cooper's and the General Howard Bible classes at 1 o'clock. Chinese school at 6 P. M. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:30 P. M. The public invited. 1t

The Christian Church, Twelfth St., bet. Howard and Mission—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. M. J. Ferguson, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning, "The Pre-existent Christ," and evening, "The Description of the Christ." Sunday-school at 12:45 P. M. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. All are cordially invited, especially young men.

First Baptist Church, Eddy St., bet. Jones and Leavenworth—Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning theme: "Christ and the World's Spiritual Fatigue." Evening topic: "The Prophet of Fire." Baptism in the evening. Sunday-school at 12:30 P. M. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:45 P. M. Special meetings every night during the week, except Saturday. These services are open to the public. Strangers welcome.*

Howard-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Howard bro. st., bet. Second and Third—two blocks from the Palace Hotel—Rev. S. V. Leech, D.D., pastor. Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 12:45 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. General praise, prayer and testimony meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. Professor Martin Schantz, Musical Director. Subject of morning sermon: "The Advantages of Church Membership." Subject of evening sermon: "The City That Has No Tears." Strangers and friends cordially invited to all services. Pastor's residence, 613 Folsom st. 1t*

Rev. E. McClish, D.D., the Newly appointed pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Twenty-first st., cor. Capp, will preach this morning and evening. The public are cordially invited. 1t

Bible Christians Will Meet for five worship in Foresters' Hall, 20 Eddy st., every Sunday at 3 P. M. All are invited. Christians earnestly contending for the faith once delivered to the saints especially invited. Subject: "Justification." "Who shall lay anything to the charge of God's elect? It is God that justifieth; who is he that condemneth?" 1t*

Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 232 Sutter st., bet. Kearny st. and Grant ave.—Grand union meeting for young men this Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Address by Rev. C. J. Mason, late of Philadelphia. Subject, "Realities." Seats free and all young men welcome. No ladies admitted. Praise service on the street in front of the building at 2:45 o'clock. 1t

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

Fidelity Lodge, No. 222, I. O. O. F.—Installation of officers MONDAY EVENING, January 12th. All are cordially invited to be present. A. A. SMITH, N. G.
A. M. ARMSTRONG, Recording Secretary. jal1 2t

Officers and Members of San Francisco Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F.—You are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our late brother, R. E. MANNING, from Memorial Hall, I. O. O. F. Building, SUNDAY, January 11, 1891, at 1 P. M. CHARLES PLATNER, N. G.
A. P. BLACK, Recording Secretary. ja10 2t

A Night wi Burns—The St. Andrew's Society will celebrate the one hundred and thirty-second anniversary of the birth of ROBERT BURNS, on FRIDAY EVENING, January 23d, with a literary entertainment and a social hour at Scottish Hall, 111 Larkin st. Literary at 8 o'clock, social at 10. Admission 25c, payable at the door, or tickets may be had of any of the members prior to that night. 1t EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

All Members of the Knights of Pythias should apply for insurance in the Endowment Rank under the Supreme Lodge control. It is safe and sound. Benefits promptly paid. Apply to Medical Examiner, 246 Post st., office hours, 1 to 3, 7 to 8. Quarterly meeting MONDAY, January 12th, 8 P. M., 909½ Market st., upper rear hall. A. H. RODFISH, President.
A. K. STEVENS, Secretary. ja9 4t

To the Members of St. Joseph's Benevolent Society of St. Mary's Cathedral—You are requested to attend the annual meeting of the society SUNDAY, January 11th, at 2 o'clock sharp. Election of officers, also physician, for the ensuing year. A full attendance is requested.
J. SIMPSON, Pres.
H. J. BROWN, Sec. ja10 2t

V. M. C. U., St. Joseph's Assembly, No. 3—Members are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our late brother, PATRICK TAYLOR, from his late residence, 309 Ninth st., MONDAY MORNING, at 9:30 o'clock. C. J. GALLAGHER, Pres.
A. J. BOLGER, Sec. jal1 2t

Single Tax Society, 909½ Market street, J. G. Maguire presides; speak this EVENING. Subject: "General Booth's Darkest England and the Single Tax." Free. H. L. PLEACE. 1t*

Professors A. A. Sanders' and A. M. Carr's Spanish dancing classes will meet on and after January 15. Parties can leave their name at O'Farrell st., bet. Mason and Taylor. Opening party, SATURDAY EVENING, January 17th. 1t*

Annual Meeting—The Regular Annual meeting of stockholders of the Pacific Ocean Steamship Company will be held at the office of the company, 327 Market street, San Francisco, California, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1891, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will close on Saturday, January 10th, at 12 o'clock M.
ja7 15t E. H. SHELDON, Secretary.

The Annual Meeting of the California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will be held at the society's office, 609 Merchant st., at 4 P. M. WEDNESDAY, January 14, 1891, for the election of a Board of Trustees and twenty Vice-Presidents and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before it. [jal 14t] CHAS. B. HOLBROOK, Sec.

Notice—Office of the California Paper Company, December 23, 1890. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the California Paper Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California, will be held at the office of the corporation, in the building, 722 Montgomery st., in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1891, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. The election of Directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may be necessary or proper to be transacted, will come before the meeting. By order of EGBERT JUDSON,
President of the California Paper Company.
WILLIAM P. JOHNSON,
24td] Secretary of the California Paper Company.

Annual Meeting—The Regular Annual meeting of stockholders of the Palmyra Valley Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, 327 Market st., San Francisco, Cal., on MONDAY, the nineteenth day of January, 1891, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will close on Thursday, January 8th, at 3 o'clock P. M. E. H. SHELDON, Secretary.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Sierra Lumber Company will be held TUESDAY, January 20, 1891, at 3:30 P. M., at 320 Sansome st., Room 9.
GEO. H. KELLOGG, Sec.
San Francisco, January 5, 1891.