THE MORNING CALL

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

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SPECIAL NOTICE FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.

Subscribers who intend going to the country during the summer months can have THE DAILY CALL mailed to them for a week or longer at regular subscription rates, 15c. per week. Give order to carrier or send to business office.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

FURNITURE.—By Wm. Butterfield, at 1026 Market st., at 10 o'clock.

ART GOODS.—By A. W. Louderback & Co., at 110 Montgomery st., at 11 o'clock.

WEATHER FORECAST.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU. San Francisco, September 22, 1891—5 P. M.

Weather Conditions and General Forecasts.

The weather is rapidly clearing in California, Oregon and Washington under the influence of an area of high barometric pressure moving rapidly eastward near Vancouver Island. The barometer has risen decidedly in Northwestern California, Western Oregon and Western Washington. The weather will clear during the night in Nevada and Arizona. It has rained during the day in all districts, with high winds and local storms in Southern California, Southern Nevada and Northern Arizona. Keeler, northwest, 46 miles; Barstow, southwest, gale; San Diego, southwest, 14; Spokane, southwest, 36; Walla Walla, southwest, 20. The temperature has generally fallen in all districts, except a slight rise in Northwestern Washington, Southern Arizona and in the Sacramento Valley. Cooler weather will generally prevail in all districts.

Forecast Until 8 P. M. Wednesday.

For Northern California—Fair weather; north to west winds; generally warmer, except nearly stationary temperature at Keeler and San Francisco; fog and clouds along the northwest coast.

For Southern California—Fair weather, except light rains tonight in the mountains in northeast portion; south to west winds; nearly stationary temperature, except cooler in the extreme eastern portion and warmer in northwest portion.

For Oregon and Washington—Fair weather; westerly winds, occasionally brisk; generally warmer.

JOHN P. FINLEY, Lieutenant Ninth Infantry, A. S. O., in charge.

THE CALL'S CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	Moon's Phases.
		1	2	3	4	5	September 3d, New Moon.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	September 11th, First Quarter.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	September 18th, Full Moon.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	September 27th, Last Quarter.
27	28	29	30				

The Morning Call.

WEDNESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 23, 1891

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 or the fact, naming the date and train.

HOW THE STATE SUFFERS.

In the proceedings of the Immigration Convention yesterday the following resolutions were adopted by a vote of 112 ayes to 21 noes:

Resolved, That the most important aim of this convention should be to increase and expand the facilities of our present carrying trade and to encourage competing transportation lines for this State, both by rail and water, and be it further

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the permanent organization of this convention to confer with the representatives of the different proposed transcontinental railroads with a view of ascertaining upon what terms they will extend their respective lines into this State, and to induce them, if possible, to build competing lines to tide water on the bay of San Francisco and elsewhere in this State.

It is evident from this that our citizens would like to have additional transportation facilities. In the debate which took place reference was made to the Nicaragua Canal and to competing lines of railroads. All classes of our citizens, except those who profit directly through political trickery and such persons as are employed by the railroad company, view with alarm the exactions made upon them for freight and passage by all of our transportation companies. An arrangement seems to exist at the present time by which competition is shut off in every direction. Even the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company has entered into an arrangement by which it will not compete with our overland railroads, and then the steamship company is paid a bonus to keep it from transporting certain classes of freight in competition with the railroads. It is not surprising that producers should become restless when they find that most of the profits of their business drift into the hands of men who have already made perhaps one hundred million dollars out of them. Probably no person would complain because a few men had made millions of money by constructing and running railroads, for which the Government furnished most of the means, if freight and fares were placed at a reasonable rate; but such is not the fact. The disposition seems to be with our railroad magnates to pile up more millions by exacting as high freights as our products will possibly bear. Nor is this all. Our citizens see session after session of the Legislature assemble a majority of whose members have been nominated and elected under that influence which betrays them. The people are slow to move, but the time will come when our citizens will nominate and elect their own officials instead of permitting a few hired bosses to manipulate affairs for them.

THE CALL believes it does not misstate the condition of affairs when it says that the railroad influence is at the bottom of the political corruption which exists in this city and State, and that the whole of California suffers in consequence. Every person who raises any product, no matter much what it may be, has to pay a tribute to men who have made much of the fifty or one hundred millions of dollars which they now possess out of him. Even of the fruit which the small orchardist produces he has to permit some of it to rot upon the ground because of the grasping disposition of men who are already too wealthy for the good of the State.

TIME AND LOCALITY.

When General Hancock advanced the idea that a protective tariff was a matter of time and locality a good many people who knew less than the General did thought it a good time to laugh. If the protective policy was based upon a principle, they said, it should be for all time and all people. Mr. Henry Labouchere now advances the same idea. He has never believed that the principles of political economy were of universal application. Free trade suits England, but protection is better for the United States. The reason for this distinction is readily perceptible. The nation that can produce the most cheaply will be benefited by free trade. The ability to produce cheaply may be derived from superiority of machinery, abundance and cheapness of raw material, cheap labor, cheap money, or all combined. Thus we see that while wood was the principal material of ships the United States built cheaper vessels than Great Britain. But when iron took the place of wood the iron and coal mines of England supplied cheaper raw material than the United States possessed. When other conditions are about equal, advantage in one respect may turn the scale of cost. In respect to material, machinery and skill there is no great difference, taking a wide range of industries, between the United States and Great Britain, but in the large factor of labor the advantage lies with Great Britain. Cheaper labor enables her manufacturers to have cheaper coal, cheaper iron and cheaper methods of handling commodities. Perceiving this, Mr. Labouchere says that if he were an American he would be a protectionist; being an Englishman he favors free trade.

WHERE THE FAULT LIES.

An old country man who has long resided in San Francisco and has children in our schools gives a number of reasons why the schools do not produce better results. He does not quite agree with Superintendent Swett in regard to the general efficiency of the teachers. There are, he says, so-called teachers and principals drawing large salaries who, in his opinion, are less competent for their work and less interested in their work than the comparatively poorly paid teachers in the old country. He also says that home study is made necessary by the brief afternoon school session. "Our children," he says, "have hardly left home after lunch when they are back again from school, and, consequently, afternoons are of little benefit to them. If there happens to be a teachers' meeting children are sent home before 2 o'clock." Concerning home work our correspondent complains that lessons learned at home are not corrected in a way to discover errors if any are made. "Often," he says, "I have asked my children if the teacher was satisfied with their home work, and the answer would be: 'Oh, she did not correct it; she just threw it into the waste basket!'" Our correspondent justly observes that one of the principal benefits of study is the pointing out of errors—in the revision of correct and incorrect papers. If the papers are thrown into the waste basket without review the pupil profits little by the work. The mind of the child is taxed with study, and it does not perceive that it has gained anything by an honest attempt to master its lessons. Its interest in its work is chilled by the indifference shown by the teacher. There are doubtless a great many teachers who do not take the trouble to think. They have the educational qualifications for their duties and perform them after a fashion. They are not conscious of being in any sense remiss. It is apparent, however, that much more study is required on the part of pupils to reach the same standard than was required under the simpler methods prevailing half a century ago. It will be admitted that the object of teaching is to impart useful knowledge. It is not to make the brain the store-house of unimportant facts, but to train it to grapple with problems successfully. A young man who contemplated making teaching an occupation was strongly advised to change his profession. "Don't teach," said his adviser; "you'll only go to seed. Lawyers, doctors, preachers, business men and mechanics have to think. The school-teacher only remembers." This caustic comment upon the processes of teaching is only partially true. The school-teacher has as many calls upon her mental resources as members of other professions. It is only when teaching is the means to gain the end—the salary—that the teacher only remembers. In presenting these criticisms upon our schools THE CALL is actuated by a desire to let the school authorities see themselves as others see them. We do not know that all the criticisms received are well founded, but we know that they are the reflections of parents who have children in the schools. Probably these parents could not teach as well as the teachers they criticize, but this does not greatly impair the value of their criticism. Many people can point out faults in a picture who could not write a picture, or faults in a book who could not write a book. Much of the value of criticism depends upon its motive. If it is inspired by a desire to injure it may be disregarded, but if by a desire to benefit it should be heeded.

MRS. MAILLARD'S VANISHING.

It looks as if the Maillard case would take a place on the long list of mysterious disappearances. On the 31st of August Emily Hart Maillard, wife of Joseph Maillard, a substantial rancher of San Geronimo, near San Rafael, left her home on the morning train for San Francisco. She had written on the previous day to her husband, who was absent from home, that she proposed to visit the city to hire a cook, and she had added that as her movements would be uncertain, he had better not write to her for three or four days. After that a letter addressed to Santa Rosa would find her. On the train she met Mr. Charles H. Dwinelle, who conversed with her, and whom she informed that she would go to Santa Rosa that evening. On the arrival of the boat he escorted her ashore and accompanied her as far as the landing of the Oakland ferry-boats. There he left her. About 11 o'clock in the morning of the same day she visited her dentist, at Market and Sixth streets, and about an hour later she inquired at an intelligence office for a cook, and wrote from the office a short note to her husband, stating that she intended to sleep at Oakland at the house of friends named Cohen. It was subsequently ascertained that the Cohens did not live at the address she gave. From that moment all trace of her is lost.

Mrs. Maillard is described as rather attractive in appearance, though stout. She is about 30 years of age and has two children. She has always lived happily with her husband. He says himself that there never was a more devoted and affectionate wife. No quarrels had ever occurred between them. Even before her marriage she had never been given to flirtations. All who knew her liked her, and spoke of her as a woman of a lovely disposition.

The only man who has been made to figure in the case is a hired man who worked for Mr. Maillard, named William Ingram. He is described as a man of good address, 30 years old, well formed, with good features; one who had traveled widely, could talk well of what he had seen, and had evidently seen better days. He drew his pay on August 29th and left San Geronimo for Southern California, as he said, on August 30th, the day before Mrs. Maillard's disappearance.

As always happens in these cases, a number of theories have been broached to account for the disappearance. It has been feared that she was kidnaped and murdered and her body concealed. Some have supposed that in a period of aberration of mind she wandered away aimlessly and threw herself into the bay, or roamed into the woods to die. It is difficult to reconcile any of these theories with the facts. Dead bodies have been concealed by murderers, but it is no easy job. No practitioner of irregular surgery would be likely to run the risk of concealing a corpse in his house. It is hard to conceive an illness which could keep a patient silent for three weeks. If Mrs. Maillard had been in San Francisco, dead or alive, for the last twenty-one days, some one would almost certainly have found her.

A presumption that she disappeared voluntarily is raised by her own statements. On the Tiburon boat she told Mr. Dwinelle that she was going to Santa Rosa that afternoon. To her husband she wrote on the same day that she would sleep that night at Oakland. She was not heard of at either place. Neither Dwinelle nor the dentist, nor the intelligence office keeper noticed any flightiness in her appearance; she appeared to be in the full possession of her intelligence, and the inference—painful as it is—is inevitable that these statements were not marked by her usual candor.

Men have not unfrequently disappeared from freak or whim, or disordered mind, and have been undiscovered for long periods. Every one remember's Hawthorne's famous story of the man who walked out of his front door one afternoon and was never heard of again for twenty years, though through all that period he had slept regularly within three blocks of his house. "Old Hutch" of the Chicago Board of Trade disappeared the other day, concealed himself completely for several weeks and was mourned for dead, until he turned up in "the pit," smiling and chirping as ever. Women have not been prone to such eclipses. When they disappear it is generally in company with a select affinity.

IMMIGRATION.

A newspaper contemporary, whose proprietors have had the reputation of absorbing large tracts of lands, in commenting upon the immigration proposition, says:

Above all we do not want capitalists who come here simply to get a grip on our natural opportunities, and hold them for tribute without doing anything to improve them. Better a hundred tramps than the man who buys 50,000 acres of California land and goes back East to wait for growth of population to make it valuable. Let us have plenty of small farmers and public-spirited investors, and desirable immigration of all other kinds will come of itself.

Of course we agree with our contemporary that we have no use for men who come here and purchase large tracts of land and go "back East to wait for the growth of population to make it valuable." There are, as our contemporary probably realizes, quite enough persons in the State already who are holding large tracts of land for speculative purposes. The State requires persons who will acquire homes, improving and living upon them.

RAPID TRAVEL.

There is no modern improvement in which the public take a livelier interest than in the acceleration of travel. Steamships have attained an average speed of a mile in three minutes, in rough seas and in all kinds of weather. This record may be beaten, but for awhile ship-builders will probably take a rest. Meanwhile, railroad managers are studying how to drive trains at an increased rate of speed, and this is especially the case with the roads over which visitors to the Chicago Exposition will have to be carried.

At the present time the fastest train in this country, the limited express on the New York Central, between New York and Chicago, does not quite travel at the rate of 40 miles an hour, including stops, while the "Flying Scotchman," which carries the mail from London to Edinburgh, travels at the rate of 51.6 miles per hour, including stops. To show what can be done in this country, the Royal Blue Limited Express, between Washington and New York, lately covered the distance between those cities at the rate of 51.9 miles per hour, and a train was run from New York to Buffalo over the New York Central at very nearly 60 miles an hour, including stops. No such speed has ever been attained before.

The problem of speed on railroads depends on four factors—the power of the locomotive, the quality of the coal consumed, the weight of the ballast in the road-bed, and the absence of steep grades. If any one of the four is wanting, the highest rate of speed cannot be attained. On the level lines of the New York Central and the Pennsylvania roads the bed is ballasted as heavily as that of any English line. Cars can be hauled at almost any rate of speed without risk of jumping the track. Those companies, likewise, have the most powerful locomotives, and they are abundantly supplied, at moderate prices, with the best kind of anthracite coal, which is unsurpassed as a generator of steam. There is thus no reason why they should not run special trains as fast as the English trains, say at 50 miles an hour, which would reduce the journey from New York to Chicago to a few minutes under 20 hours, including stops.

No such speed can be attained on this side of the continent at least for some years to come. Our roads are not sufficiently ballasted for the purpose; high speed would be dangerous; anything over 40 miles an hour would be likely to entail accidents. This will be remedied in course of time, when more money is spent on the road-beds; but on the transcontinental lines, the steep grades will remain an obstacle to high speed.

If the three roads over which the passenger travels from San Francisco to Chicago were under one control, so that the trains could be pushed over the level portions of the journey to make up for slow time in the mountain divisions, it might be possible to average something like 40 miles an hour on the whole trip of 2423 miles, which would make 60½ hours from terminus to terminus; add 20 hours for the trip from Chicago to New York, and the continent would be crossed, on a line 3404 miles long, in 80½ hours, something less than three days and nine hours.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Attorney-General Miller gave an opinion some time ago to the effect that when a Chinaman came to this country by way of Canada he could not claim that Canada was the country "from whence he came." Judge Swan of Detroit, however, thinks differently, ruling that Canada was the land from which he entered. Secretary Spaulding said to the *Mail and Express* Washington correspondent that if the border courts wished to thus construe the law so as to favor Chinese immigration the Treasury would give up its efforts until Congress came together and changed the law. The correspondent then adds: "The ending of the controversy means much to Canada in the way of revenue, as the Dominion will now become a thoroughfare for Chinamen en route to this country, every one of whom pays $50 head tax to Canada. Four shiploads of Chinamen arrive at Vancouver every month. There were 7900 Chinamen landed from January 1st to July 15th last, and 7000 were destined to the United States. Canada's income on the traffic for this period was $395,000. The activity of the Treasury detectives and officials has been the only thing which has in any way limited the influx thus far, but with the acceptance of the Swan decision as final today the Treasury agents are brought to a standstill, and the bars are practically thrown down for the incoming Chinamen." While the correspondent's figures may possibly appear exaggerated there is no doubt that the northern invasion is assuming a more dangerous aspect.

Senator John Sherman thus epitomizes the tariff policy of the Republican party: To repeal all taxes on home productions, except on spirits, tobacco and beer. To levy the highest rates of duty that will not encourage smuggling on articles of luxury. To place on imported articles which compete with articles that can be manufactured or produced in the United States such a rate of duty as will secure to our own farmers and laborers fair prices, fair wages and will induce our people to engage in such manufacture and production. To repeal all duties on articles of prime necessity which enter in the consumption of the American people, and which cannot be produced in sufficient quantity in this country. To grant to foreign nations the reciprocal right of free importation into our ports of articles we cannot produce in return for the free introduction into their ports of articles of American production. All of these principles are embodied in substance and detail in the McKinley tariff, now the law of the land.

England's determination to keep Russian ironclads from passing through the Dardanelles at will has been the means of preventing a pretty large section of the Czar's navy from co-operating with the larger fleets on the Baltic. The war vessels now in the Black Sea include the three 10,180-ton battle-ships, Catherine II, Tchesma and Sinope, protected by sixteen inches of armor, and having engines of 9000 horse-power, with a speed of 15½ knots an hour. They each carry thirteen guns of large caliber, and collectively cost over $13,000,000. Another ironclad, the Twelve Apostles, having a displacement of 8200 tons, was launched a year ago, and two other large armorclads have been designed or are under construction. Then there are ironclads of the Popoff class and half a dozen gunboats built or building. The torpedo flotilla is also both large and efficient.

"This is a great year for America," says ex-Governor Foraker. "We have had a genial spring, a pleasant summer, and are entering upon what promises to be a delightful fall. Our crops are unusually abundant, and the prices they are commanding are unusually high. Wheat is going up and sugar is coming down. Our exports are going out and gold is coming in. Peace, plenty and prosperity rest like a benediction on all this broad land. We were never so strong, never so rich, never so contented and never so respected."

The conveniences of cheap ocean postage are to be enjoyed by New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, West Australia, South Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, British New Guinea and the Fiji Islands, which may be enrolled as members of the Postal Union in about a week.

The Divorce Court.

Judge Levy is trying the divorce suit of Nina D. W. Guill against her husband. She charges him with cruelly treating her and speaking contemptuously of the land of her birth. She is a Swede and he takes particular delight in telling her that "Swedes are no more respected than Chinese."

Anna Murray has been divorced from her husband, Richard, on account of his extreme cruelty.

PURE Vermont maple sugar, 2 pounds for 35c. Townsend's, 627 Market street. *

ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.—L. C. Stratton has brought suit against A. G. Clark, executor of the estate of C. McGovern, to recover $3000 on a promissory note.

AN INSOLVENT RESTAURATEUR.—Fred Scharninghausen, a restaurant-keeper, has failed. His indebtedness amounts to $1045 28.

KILLED BY A BUCK.—One of the two fur seals in the deer paddock in Golden Gate Park was killed on Saturday by an infuriated buck.

TRUMBULL'S CASE.—The case of the Government against Ricardo Trumbull and others has been set for hearing on the 20th prox.

BREWER GOES FREE.—John Brewer, charged with forgery, was released yesterday by Commissioner Sawyer on the preliminary examination.

J. F. CUTTER'S OLD BOURBON.—This celebrated whisky is for sale by all first-class druggists and grocers. Trade mark—star within a shield. *

TEN YEARS OLD.—The tenth anniversary of the dedication of the asylum of Golden Gate Commandery will be celebrated by a reunion at the rooms of the commandery, 131 Post street, on next Wednesday evening.

RESIGNATION OF A TEACHER.—Miss E. H. Brown, an assistant teacher in the Le Conte Primary School, has tendered her resignation to the Board of Education.

RICHMOND DISTRICT.

Property-Owners Want the Steam Dummy Removed.

The Point Lobos Improvement Club held an enthusiastic meeting last night at B'nai B'rith Hall to take steps to improve the Richmond district—that portion of the city lying between Point Lobos avenue and the Golden Gate Park.

George R. Fletcher, President of the club, was in the chair and J. H. Richards Secretary, and in his opening address Mr. Fletcher said that it is time something was done to improve the Richmond district. New streets are needed, avenues already in existence should be sewered, macadamized and graded, and many other improvements are demanded by the increased growth of that part of the city. Already nearly $800,000 had been expended in improvements on the south side of the park, and it is about time something is done for the north side.

H. G. Parker urged that steps be taken looking to the abolition of the Point Lobos avenue dummy line, which he said is a menace to life and property. He favored the substitution of a cable road.

Joseph Figel, W. C. Wise and many others spoke in a similar vein, after which the following resolution was unanimously carried:

WHEREAS, the Federal Government, through the proper authorities at Washington, has ordered the legal condemnation of the City Cemetery for fortification purposes; and whereas, Hon. Charles A. Garter, United States District Attorney, has thus far, and for unknown reasons, failed to begin suit in the premises;

Resolved, That the property-owners of Richmond District, in mass-meeting assembled, do hereby respectfully protest against any further delay of the suit, and in the interest of true progress earnestly request an immediate beginning of the condemnation proceedings.

A committee of five, comprising Messrs. H. J. Jones, Joseph Figel, T. G. Parker, J. H. Richards and C. H. Ford, was appointed to interview Mr. Garter and urge prompt action on his part.

Donald Bruce made a motion that the Board of Supervisors be petitioned to commence proceedings to macadamize and grade all avenues south of Point Lobos avenue and north of Golden Gate Park, between Fifth and Twenty-seventh avenues. It was passed with but one dissenting vote.

Before the meeting adjourned Chairman Fletcher announced that the Board of Supervisors would give property-owners of Richmond District an audience at 10:30 o'clock this morning, in order to hear complaints against the Point Lobos avenue dummy line.

HOSPITAL AND QUARANTINE.

Surgeon Guiteres and Bailhache Transferred and Relieved.

Assistant Surgeon G. M. Guiteres of the United States Marine Hospital has been ordered to Chandeleur Island, the most dangerous post of duty in the United States, and he will leave to-morrow to enter upon his new field of duty, succeeding Assistant Surgeon Groenevelt, who died a month ago of yellow fever. Dr. Guiteres and Dr. Groenevelt were at college together and were bosom friends. The Gulf Quarantine Station is the most important on the Atlantic coast. A fumigating, a quarantine steamer and a large plant are connected with the establishment.

The contract for the building of the new ward in the Marine Hospital has been awarded to J. C. and I. M. Day for $3900. The business has increased at the hospital so much of late that it was found necessary to make an addition. An appropriation of $10,000 was made for this purpose, and it was decided to build a ward on the south side of the hospital.

Orders were also received yesterday relieving United States Surgeon Bailhache, who has been the custodian of the quarantine station at Angel Island since its inception. Dr. McIntosh, who has been residing at the station, will in future be in full charge.

IT WAS GENERAL.

San Francisco Had More of the Rain Than Any Coast Point.

The downpour on Monday night was general from Cape Flattery to Point Conception, and eastward into Ogden and Arizona. The only district exempt was the Los Angeles section. From Point Conception south to San Diego there was no rain, and reports sent in to Signal Service headquarters told only of clear weather. No rain fell immediately about Fresno, although there were heavy showers on all sides. From some other points in the San Joaquin Valley no rain was reported in the dispatches, but the weather was cloudy and threatening, and rain was looked for. More rain fell here than at any other coast point. The fall to 7 o'clock yesterday morning, according to the Southern Pacific gauge at Fourth and Townsend streets, was .76 of an inch; to 5 o'clock yesterday morning, according to the Signal Service gauge on the Phelan Building, .50 of an inch. Considerable rain fell after this latter measurement. For the season in 1890 at this date there had been only one light shower. The heavy rain did not begin until September 27th.

Ignatz Overreached Himself.

A young man living on Mason street and a young lady were to have been wedded on Sunday by Rabbi Vidaver, but just before the expected happy day the man, learning that his sweetheart had received $2000 from her parents as a wedding present, demanded it in advance, saying that unless he was given the money he would not marry her. The family drew down the stakes and no wedding took place.

A baby born on a train in Tennessee has been named Romulus after the sleeping-car in which he first saw light.

THE little son of Mrs. Z. T. Nash, of Duxbury, Mass., suffered terribly with salt rheum, and it was thought he must die. But he was cured and given robust health by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Dining-Car Line.

For comfort take the Union Pacific Railway, the only line running through Pullman sleeping-cars without change between San Francisco and Chicago, with dining-cars the entire distance, arriving in Chicago and all Eastern cities twenty-two hours in advance of all other transcontinental lines. Tourist excursions leave every Tuesday and Saturday with through Pullman tourist sleeping-cars to Chicago without change. Ticket office, No. 1 Montgomery street; D. W. Hitchcock, General Agent.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup"

Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels and is the best remedy for diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Grand Overland Excursion.

Shearer's autumnal overland excursion will leave San Francisco September 29th for Chicago, Boston and all Eastern cities. For particulars address F. E. Shearer, 2 New Montgomery st., or 1 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

A vigorous growth and the original color given to the hair by PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC the best cough cure.

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

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

Mission Lodge, No. 169, F. and A. M. — First degree THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, September 23d, at 7:30 o'clock. J. R. BUSCELLE, Secretary. 1t

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 44, F. and A. M.—Special meeting THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, September 23d, at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Temple. Third degree. All Master Masons cordially invited. By order of the W. M. C. F. BROWN, Secretary. 1t

To the Officers and Members of Oriental Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 90, I. O. O. F.—You are hereby notified to assemble in Prospect Hall, New Odd Fellows' Building, THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. All members of the degree are requested to attend. By order, SOPHIA H. HUTTON, N. G. M. J. SIMPSON, Rec. Sec. jy15 tf We

To the officers and members of Temple Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F.—You are hereby notified to assemble in Memorial Hall, New Odd Fellows' Building, cor. Seventh and Market sts., THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By order of the N. G. [my2 We tf] L. WADHAM, Rec. Sec.

Eureka Circle, No. 39, C. O. F. will assist Court Eureka at their sixteenth anniversary, to be held at Irving Hall, 121 Post st., on FRIDAY EVENING, September 25, 1891. By order Z. KENNEDY, C. C. E. R. ROY, Financial Secretary. se25 2t

Members of Courts of A. O. F. of A. are hereby notified that they can procure the finest badges at lowest rates from WM. SCHOEPPLER, watch-maker and jeweler, 1071 Market st. se23 tf

California True Blues, L. O. L., No. 118—Regular meeting of above THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, 35 Eddy st. E. HARKNESS, W. M. R. SATHERTHWAITE, Secretary. 1t

Annual Meeting—The Regular Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nevada Queen Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, Room 20, 331 Pine street, San Francisco, Cal., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1891, at the hour of 2 P. 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 MONDAY, October 12th, at 3 o'clock P. M. R. R. GRAYSON, Secretary. Office—Room 20, 331 Pine st., San Francisco, California. se23 1d

Annual Meeting—The Regular Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Coast Borax Company will be held at the office of the company, 230 Montgomery st., Room 11, San Francisco, California, on MONDAY, September 21, 1891, at the hour of 1:30 P. 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. se6 1d ALTON H. CLOUGH, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mrs. Dr. Zulila, the World-Renowned psychologist and astrologist, soothsayer and peacemaker, has arrived from New York. This lady is a forecaster of the highest order. She tells past, present and future with absolute truth, employing methods recognized by scientists. If you contemplate marriage, speculation or a journey, do not undertake either without first seeing her. If you are burdened with care or wrung with remorse she will console you. Restores lost affections and unites the separated. No trickery or imposition, but the bold truth, even if it shocks your feelings. Don't fail to see her. Parlors so arranged you meet no strangers. Call at 203A Powell st., Parlors 5, 6 and 7, first floor. Office hours, 9 A. M to 9 P. M. Letters giving color of hair and eyes, containing $2, will receive prompt attention. se22 tf

Ahead of all! Ladies: Any case sure relief just as desired; new painless treatment; no operation or risk; 30 yrs practice; no fraud process, method, invention or quackery; never deceive or fail $2; if fooled by others come here for best aid first or last; safe, easy cure guaranteed; safeguard $5, pills $1; patients visited; confinements a specialty; skill; care; quick hours; low fees; strict confidence; 10-4. Consult, call or write, free, only DR. ANTHAN, 229 Kearny. Childless maide parents; fat folks safely reduced; marks removed; no pain; $1 to $5. se15 tf

Peter Freeling's Pile Salve is a Sure cure for piles; $1 per box. At 228 and 26½ Brannan st. se20 7t*

Caution to Ladies—Do Not Be Imposed upon by quacks who copy parts of the advertisements of Dr. and Mrs. Hayden, and are presumably too ignorant to write their own; $100 will be paid for any case of female irregularities they cannot cure. Office, 228 Post st., S. F.; 9 A.M. to 8 P. M.

All Monthly Irregularities and other conditions restored in a moment, from whatever cause; ladies, if you wish instant relief consult the only reliable female physician of 40 years' experience; my remedies will positively cure after all imitations given by quacks and impostors have failed; pills $1; also latest invention without medicine. DR. M. STRASSMAN, 916 Pine st. 1m tf

Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills; Specific for exhausted vitality, physical debility, wasted forces, etc.; approved by the Academy of Medicine, Paris, and the medical celebrities. Sold by J. G. SPEELE & CO., 653 Market st., Palace Hotel, San Francisco. Sent by mail or express. Prices: Box of 50, $1 25; of 100, $2; of 200, $3 50; of 400, $6. Preparatory Pills, $2. Send for circular. je4 1yr

A Blessing to Ladies—Instant Relief for monthly irregularities (from whatever cause); patients who have been imposed upon or unsuccessfully treated by others especially invited; board and skilful attention during confinement; advice free. DR. & MRS. HAYEN, 228 Post st.

Gents' Shoes Soled, 70c.; Ladies' Shoes, 50c; will you wait. 767 Market. a7 3m

Try Green's Guaranteed Cure, Only vital restorative and system regulator, positively guaranteed to cure or money refunded. 1 box, $1; 6 boxes, $5. For sale at KELLY'S, 102 Eddy. Try KELLY'S CORN CURE, harmless, 25c. KELLY'S. 1y

Ask Your Druggist for C R Liniment. Latest and most wonderful discovery. se9 38t*

Whitening Rooms, $1 Up; Papering rooms, $5 up. 513 Third st. je25 3m

Private Home in Confinement—Monthly Irregularities restored in one day without medicine; competent German lady; strictest discretion. MRS. C. SCHMIDT, German Midwife, grad. University Heidelberg, 1879. 1211½ Mission st. se2 1yr

Ladies, if Irregular, See Mrs. Puetz and be content at once. 205 Fourth st. 1 1m*

Books bought and sold. King Bros. 3 Fourth st., near Market. mr27 tf

Bad Tenants Ejected for $4. Collections made, city or country. Pacific Collection Company, 628 California st., Room 3. se21 tf

Bad Tenants Ejected for $10 and all costs paid; collections city or country. COFFEY'S COLLECTION CO., 619 Montgomery. tf

Alameda Maternity Villa—Strictly private. MRS. DR. FUNKE, 1416 Eighth. 8 tf

Dr. C. C. O'Donnell—Office and Res. NW. cor Washington and Kearny sts. my4 7t

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

Dividend No. 67 (Fifty Cents per share), of the Oceanic Steamship Company, will be payable at the office of the company, 327 Market street, on and after THURSDAY, October 1, 1891. Transfer books will close Thursday, September 24, 1891, at 3 o'clock P. M. se22 10t E. H. SHELDON, Secretary.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

SITUATION WANTED FOR A SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general housework. Apply to J. F. CROSETT & CO., 628 Sacramento st. 1t

2 FRENCH GIRLS WISH SITUATIONS; ONE 2 to do cooking; other general housework. Call 322 Ivy ave., bet. Franklin and Gough sts. se23 7t*

EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation to do general housework, washing, ironing, etc.; is a good plain cook; wages $20. Call or address 1914 Taylor st., bet. Union and Filbert. se23 3t*

WANTED—SITUATION ASWORKING HOUSEkeeper to middle-aged woman. Address Housekeeper, Box 155, CALL Branch Office. se23 3t*

MIDDLE-AGED LADY WISHES SITUATION to do general housework in small family. Call or address 708 San Jose ave. se23 3t*

WANTED—SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE family in the country to do family sewing by the month. Address 338 Guerrero st. se23 3t*

COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES A PLACE TO 2 care for an invalid lady or mind children. 1065 Market st., Room 11. se23 3t*

COMPETENT GIRL WISHES SITUATION; IS A good plain cook; city or country; no objection short distance; no postals. 4 Russ st., off Natoma, near Howard. se23 2t*

WOMAN WANTS WORK BY DAY, WEEK OR month; capable of doing any kind of work. 767 Howard st. se23 2t*

GERMAN WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS 2 housekeeper; will take charge of children; housekeeper; also a good cook; no objection to the country. Apply 607 Bryant st., nr. Fourth. 1t*

YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, 14 YEARS OLD, 2 wishes situation to do light housework and take care of children; services cheap. Call or address 639 Filbert st., between Stockton and Dupont. se23 2t*

WANTED—SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS 2 laundress, or would go as cook in nice family and do part of the washing; city preferred. Address 320 Fifth st. se23 2t*

YOUNG GIRL WANTS SITUATION TO DO 2 general housework. Call 244 Jessie st., off Fourth. se23 2t*

GIRL WANTS SITUATION TO DO HOUSEwork, chambermaid work or care of children; best of reference. Call 3 Lilac ave., off Twenty-fourth st., bet. Capp and Mission. se23 2t*

SITUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT, RESliable woman to do general housework; is good American; will do plain washing; city or country; no postals. Apply 1046 Folsom st. se23 2t*

GERMAN WOMAN WANTS SITUATION TO DO 2 housework and cooking. 429 Bush st., near Dupont. se23 2t*

BY FINELY EDUCATED LADY, POSITION AS 2 teacher in a private institute or evening school; good references. Address 1807 Howard st. se23 2t*

DRESSMAKER—COMPETENT; BY THE DAY. 2 1822a Howard st. se23 2t*

YOUNG GERMAN GIRL WANTS SITUATION 2 to do upstairs work and waiting at table. Call at 620 Jessie st. 1t*

COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS SITUATION TO 2 do housework in a small family; is good cook; will assist with children; reference; wages reasonable. Address I. I., for 2 days, Box 117, CALL Branch Office. 1t*

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WANTS SITUATION 2 to do housework; city or country. Call 209 Fourth st. 1t*

GOOD COOK, LATELY FROM THE EAST, 2 wishes situation; good reference given. Call 33 Rincon place, care of Sisters of Mercy. 1t*

DRESSMAKER, FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RE2 spect, wishes engagement in families; perfect fitter; reference; terms $2. Address Maker, Box 80, CALL Branch Office. 1t*

RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES SITUATION DO 2 general housework; American family. Apply 649½ Stevenson st. 1t*

COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS HOUSE-CLEAN2 ing by the day. 661 Willow ave., cor. Buchanan.*

YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN WANTS WORK BY 2 the day. Call or address 614 Brannan st. 1t*

COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS SITUATION DO 2 general housework; kind to children, terms reasonable. Please