THE MORNING CALL

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

PUBLICATION OFFICE:

525 Montgomery street, near Clay, open until 11 o'clock P. M. BRANCH OFFICES: 710 Market street, near Kearny, open until 12 o'clock midnight; 339 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, $5 25. SUNDAY CALL (sixteen 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.

THE EASTERN OFFICE OF THE CALL, 10 Potter building, New York City, is provided with files of California papers. Visitors welcome. Advertising rates and sample copies furnished.

F. K. MISCH, Manager.

THE DAILY MORNING CALL FOR SALE AT

New York.....BRENTANO BROS., 5 Union Square
Chicago.....News Stand Palmer House
New Orleans.....GALLOT & JOUBERT, 115½ Common st.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

FURNITURE—By Geo. F. Lanson, at 1928 Leavenworth st., at 11 o'clock.

FURNITURE—By A. L. Cresswell, at 1015 Market st., at 11 o'clock.

HORSES—By S. Watkins & Co., at 327 Sixth st., at 11 o'clock.

WEATHER REPORT.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU. SAN FRANCISCO, February 9, 1892.

Weather Conditions and General Forecasts

The storm that last evening appeared to be moving eastward north of Washington took a sudden southward dip and affected Washington and Oregon with rains or snows and lowering temperatures. There is enough severity left in the depression to cause threatening conditions to prevail in the more northern States, and a further southerly movement toward Nevada and Utah is probable.

The air pressure is highest over Nevada and Western Oregon, and continues rising in the latter section.

High south to southwest winds occurred to-day on the Washington coast, where storm southwest signals continue to-morrow morning.

Fair and moderate weather has prevailed throughout California to-day, and it is anticipated that the temperature will rise still higher to-morrow.

The precipitation of the past twenty-four hours is as follows: Tatoosh, .70 of an inch; Port Angeles, .10; Olympia, .04; Port Canby, .90; Portland, .14; Spokane, .09; Walla Walla, .04; Baker City, .14; Carson City, .02, and Los Angeles, .04.

The highest temperatures to-day ranged from 26 to 50 degrees in the eastern portions of Washington and Oregon; 46 to 52 in the western portions; 42 to 64 in Northern California; 62 to 66 in Southern California; 32 to 34 in Western and Northern Nevada; 28 in Northern Utah, and 56 to 62 in Southern Arizona.

Forecast THIS S P. M. Wednesday.

For Northern California—Fair; generally slightly warmer, except cooler in the northern portion; prevailing northerly winds.

For Southern California—Fair; slightly warmer; northerly winds.

For Washington and Oregon—Rains in eastern and clearing in western portions; cooler; south to west winds.

For Utah—Rains or snows; warmer.

ROBERT E. KERKAM, Chief of Division.

THE CALL CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY, 1892.

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

The Morning Call.

WEDNESDAY..... FEBRUARY 10, 1892

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.

PACIFIC COAST SENATORS.

Senator Squire wants to have a gun-foundry established in Washington; Senator Dolph wants it established in Oregon and Senator Felton in California. This is a matter upon which the separate interests of States should have no weight. If California does not furnish the best locality for a gun-foundry, it should make no especial claim, and the same is true of the other two States. We want the foundry in the best place without regard to State lines. The authority to determine the proper locality is not a trio of Senators who naturally desire to stand well with their constituents, but a board composed of experts who can estimate with an approach to accuracy the especial advantages of competing localities. A board of this character has once decided in favor of Benicia, in California. No appropriation was secured, and the question of locality is again considered open. A Washington dispatch reports Mr. Felton as doubtful of his ability to induce the Senate committee to abide by the recommendation of the board appointed to examine the relative advantages of several proposed sites, for the reason that the Senators from Oregon and Washington are his seniors in service and have higher places in the Senate. The question properly is not whether the California Senators are more or less influential than the Senators from Washington and Oregon, but which of these States affords the best site for a gun-foundry.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

The ice schedule the Southern Pacific Railroad Company have established through the State Railroad Commission is a well-conceived plan of how not to do it. The old rates have been reduced to points the San Francisco company cannot reach in competition with other companies, and in some instances increased to points subject to competition. Mr. Sneath said that the reduction to such points as Baker-field and Yuma would not enable San Francisco to send ice to these cities in competition with Los Angeles. Rates to interior cities in this State have in some instances been increased. The increase may not open these cities to competition with Truckee, but it adds to the necessary cost of ice in all localities which competition does not reach. The vice of the ice schedule is the general policy of the Southern Pacific of charging all a traffic will bear. Instead of transporting ice at cost, with reasonable profit added, the company arranges its rates so as to absorb all the profit there may be in a business. Mr. Sneath says that under a general mileage rate the freight from San Francisco to Bakersfield would be but $4 10; under the old rate the charge was $20 per ton. The new rates cut this charge to $5, but Bakersfield is a point which San Francisco cannot supply at this rate. But while ice may be carried to Bakersfield for $5 per ton the same company charge $2 75 a ton from San Francisco to Santa Cruz. If the railroad company established rates on the basis of so much per ton per mile, shippers would know what to calculate upon. They could figure the cost of sending their goods to different points as closely as the railroad freight clerk. Freight to the point at which goods were expected to find a market being one principal element of cost, the manager of a business would know just what points he could reach in competition with other shippers. But the railroad company has habitually adjusted rates on the principle that all the profits of business properly belonged to the company. The Railroad Commission is simply a branch of the Southern Pacific office supported by the State. It has been at work long enough to demonstrate its inutility, and the sooner it disappears as now organized the better for all concerned—except the Commissioners and the Southern Pacific Company.

MISLEADING.

It is said that John A. Morris, the Louisiana Lottery king, has given up the contest for a renewal of his lottery franchise. This is not at all probable unless he has become convinced that the inhabitants of Louisiana are almost to a man opposed to him. The struggle in Louisiana may be compared with the contests for boss rule in this city and State. The parties concerned, where so much money is at stake, do not readily submit to loosen their hold. We may be told that Buckley is disposed of and that we need no longer fear him or his henchmen, but this is not the case. Neither Buckley nor the men who have profited so largely in the past from their association with politics are dead. These men can neither be indicted nor punished so long as they have control of officers at the City Hall. The public may rest assured of this. Buckley says he is in Europe for his health. He will in due time be back to replenish his finances; besides, his henchmen are nearly as active as ever in preparing the way for him and in fixing primaries, etc. It is a stroke of policy to appear to throw up the sponge, but it will be well not to trust to such operations.

THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

A lady correspondent writes:

I have been hoping to see THE CALL take a strong ground against any lowering of the standards of the Girls' High School. There has not been a shillila of reason offered for doing such a thing, and it would seem a shame to throw back a school that has for years been far behind other high schools of the State, just as it had retrieved itself and placed itself on a level with the other twenty-four accredited schools of the State.

Our correspondent then gives the results of a very careful examination of Mr. Swett's report, and arrives at the conclusion that three hours out of school is not a too severe tax upon the strength of the average boy or girl of high-school age. Admitting this to be an open question, THE CALL allows the lady to give other reasons why the standard in the Girls' High School should not be lowered. She says:

Again, one of the strangest things in this onslaught is that it is directed especially against the girls' school. If it has been shown that the pupils are working too hard, why maintain the grade of the boys' school and lower that of the girls? There seems to be no ground for this but a survival of the old prejudices against giving girls equal educational opportunities with boys. There has been a great deal of that in the East, but never in California, outside of San Francisco, and in San Francisco it was supposed that the discrimination against the girls had been wiped away. Why return to it? Still once more, what bearing has the abolition of the classical course on the question of overwork? Has a single girl that is taking the classical course complained of overwork? I will hazard a very positive conjecture that there has not; girls that take classical courses generally like to work. But what possible good is it going to do a girl in the literary course, who think she are overworked, to forbid some other girl, who does not think she is overworked, the opportunity to study the classics? No one is compelled to study them that does not wish to.

Will not THE CALL urge at least these two things:

First—That no discrimination shall be made against the Girls' High School until it is shown that the girls are less able to do the work than the boys.

Second—That before taking such a step as to lower the school to the foot of all the schools in the State, inquiry shall be made as to whether the parents who complain that their daughters are working too hard are allowing them to enter society, to dance late, to go to school without breakfast, and to lunch at the confectioner's. If so, it would be a great wrong to cut down the advantages of the girls that wish to study, in order to enable these things to be done without loss of standing. When one remembers that the teachers of San Francisco are recruited from this school, it becomes a peculiarly grave matter to lower its standards.

As we understand the proposition to lower the standard in the Girls' High School, it is based only secondarily on the assumption that the pupils of the High School are too severely taxed. While complaints to this effect are made, the chief reason is that the University course violates the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number, which should be observed in all institutions supported by public money. The proportion of pupils who propose to enter the University after graduating from the High School is small, and the proportion of those who do enter is much smaller. Is it just, therefore, to the larger number who expect to complete their school education in the high schools to adopt a standard especially adapted to the few who hope to enter the University? The opportunity is offered the few girls who propose to enter the University to fit themselves at public expense by taking the classical course in the boys' school. The plea that the girls' school should be maintained on the same plane as the boys' school is entitled to consideration. But it should not determine a question involving the good of the greatest number. The statement that the University will furnish the teachers of the future would have more weight if it had ever been shown that a university graduate makes an exceptionally effective primary-school teacher.

A SNUG PENSION.

The war of the policy-holders against the New York Life Insurance Company has ended, as every one saw it must, in the resignation of President Beers. But he retreats in good shape. He retires on an annual pension of $25,000 a year, to which is added a salary of $12,500 a year as consulting adviser to his successor. A man who is given $37,500 a year for life cannot complain that fortune has used him badly. It is said to have been the practice of the stockholders in the New York Life to hand their proxies to Mr. Beers. He therefore held the fate of the Board of Trustees in the hollow of his hand. There are not many stockholders in the concern, and these are largely old persons, widows or executors, who began giving their proxies to Beers years ago, and could not now be induced to revoke them. He was thus enabled to make his own terms with the board and to offer them the option of granting him the enormous retiring pension he demanded or of continuing to administer the affairs of the company. As the report of the Insurance Department shows that his mismanagement had cost the company something like one-third of its surplus, it is no wonder that they elected the former alternative.

It appears that the war is not quite over. The policy-holders now demand that the Trustees who acted in Beers' board, and who are really, if not legally, responsible for his actions, should resign in a body, and suffer the company to be reorganized. It must be remembered that this concern is not like an ordinary financial corporation. Its assets amount to the enormous sum of $120,000,000, every dollar of which may some day be required to satisfy the demands of holders of policies of insurance. The failure of such an institution as that would spread disaster, especially in the classes which are least able to endure losses. There is at the present time no danger that the New York is going to fail. It is, so far as appears, perfectly solvent, and its policies are perfectly safe. But there is no saying what could happen if mismanagement continues to mark its administration. A few more millions wasted might impair the company's capacity to meet losses as they accrue, and might swell the list of cases in which, for reasons of its own, the company's lawyers would contest the payment of policies. A sound judgment would seem to require the retirement of all who were privy to Beers' management.

Life insurance is an institution which ought to be fostered. A policy of life insurance is often the only protection which a young widow and young children have against want. But this highly beneficent institution cannot accomplish its ends unless the funds out of which the widow's pittance must come should be prudently managed. If there is any danger of maladministration the policy is a delusion. And experience proves that whenever a life insurance company's treasury becomes depleted by a simultaneous occurrence of many deaths, it is apt to fall back on legal technicalities to defeat the payment of policies. On the back of every policy are stated the conditions on which it is granted. These are very voluminous and are printed in small type. Few policy-holders ever read them. They contain an infinite number of loopholes by the aid of which a lawyer may resist payment of a policy if it is not convenient for the company to pay out money. An applicant for a policy is asked a number of questions about his previous health. He is often unable to answer them, or to appreciate the gravity of the ailments he may have had. He makes such answers as he can. Presently he dies, and the doctors and lawyers in the company's service go into court to show that he died of a disease of which the seeds were in his system when he made his application, and that the policy was obtained on false pretenses.

It is of course necessary that a life insurance company should protect itself against being swindled, if for no other reason, for the interests of policy-holders. But it occurs sometimes when a company's revenues fall off, the number of suits to compel payment of losses increase, and it is obvious that revenues must fall off when the credit of the concern is besmirched.

ENGLISH WORKINGMEN.

The London *Christian*, a paper seldom given to overstatements, makes the assertion and vouches for its entire truthfulness, that "one out of every two laboring men who live to be 60 years of age comes on the poor law."

Despite the high authority for this statement, it seems incredible that it should be true, especially when we consider that it relates to the laboring men of a land whose commercial policy is supposed to be dictated by a consideration for this class. The economic system of which Richard Cobden was the originator and expounder was adopted by England because it was claimed for it that it would relieve the sufferings of England's laboring masses. It is recommended to the American people to-day by its upholders in this country, as a measure for bettering the condition of the American people.

There is no reason to suppose that this policy would work much better results for Americans than it has done for the English, though possibly, owing to the advantages in the way of cheap land, it would take a much longer period to reduce us to the point where one out of every two of this class would become an object of charity in his old age.

FREE COINAGE.

The Senate committee does not propose to help the Democratic party to make the blunder of enacting a free-coinage bill at this session of Congress. Senator Stewart's free-silver bill has been adversely reported and the bill will probably receive unfavorable action if it should come before the Senate. The leading men of both parties seem to have arrived at the conclusion that the present Silver Bill should be given a longer trial. If the monthly purchases have as nearly exhausted the surplus as represented, another year will witness a marked appreciation of the white metal.

MENACED BY BONDS.

Defaulting Chinese Cited to Appear in Court.

Owing to the multiplicity of defaulting Chinese the work of examining the habeas-corpus cases before Commissioner Houghton has become a colossal task, and, recognizing his first duty under the circumstances, Assistant District Attorney Witter has been turning his efforts latterly toward bringing the bondsmen to account.

The fact that there are 150 cases of default shows to what extent the Chinese bond traffic has been carried by unscrupulous middlemen, acting for their Chinese clients. Yesterday Judge Morrow of the United States District Court made an order that to-morrow all the Chinese habeas-corpus petitioners who are in default shall appear before him. If accompanied by their bondsmen the order would ensure an unusual crowd of Chinese there, though the court is often frequented by them.

Mr. Witter, in explanation of the affair, stated that since Charles A. Garter assumed his duties as District Attorney there have been only thirty habeas-corpus writs in the District Court. Of these twenty-five were carried to their legal end by dismissal or otherwise; three are pending, and in two there were defaults. In both of these suits bonds had been brought against the Chinese. The present regime does not hesitate to state that the blame lies entirely with Commissioner George W. Schell, who had charge of Chinese affairs when John T. Carey was District Attorney.

Mr. Garter asserts, in further rebuttal of certain published statements in regard to the true status of the habeas corpus in the Federal courts and of the relation of various chiefs of the Government thereto, that within thirty days he will have the pleasure of informing the people of San Francisco that for the first time in ten years there will not be a case upon the calendar of either the United States Circuit or the United States District Court.

A compilation of figures from the records of the District and Circuit courts displays the following features: Writs issued—1882, 1; 1883, 328; 1884, 483; 1885, 523; 1886, 349; 1887, 2575; 1888, 7379; 1889, 535; 1890, 1369; 1891, 228. Mr. Garter's responsibility begins with January 1, 1891, and the results accomplished in the way of remands executed is interesting: 1882, none; 1883, none; 1884, none; 1885, none; 1886, none; 1887, 100; 1888, 198; 1889, 51; 1890, 119; 1891, 362. In jail awaiting deportation, 29.

These figures show that during the year 1891 there was a less number of writs sued out in the United States District and Circuit courts than in any previous year since the restriction and exclusion acts were in force, and that the actual results accomplished in remands executed and Chinamen actually deported to China nearly equal all Chinamen deported under the restriction and exclusion acts during the nine preceding years. Thus far in the year 1892 not a writ of habeas corpus has been issued to a Chinaman in the United States District or Circuit Court.

The responsibility for forfeited bonds does not lie with the United States Attorney's office but with the courts it is urged. However that may be, the United States Attorney has refused to accept Chinese sureties on bonds, and under the ruling of Judge Morrow, October 28, 1891, no Chinese bonds have been accepted, and no Chinaman has been admitted to bail without giving a white bond in which it was required that the sureties should be owners of real estate.

Suits have been prosecuted in the Circuit Court upon bonds in two cases and in the District Court in six, and in this connection it may be interesting to state that these cases are the only in the history of the prosecution of Chinese bonds upon the Pacific Coast where there has been a recovery of a dollar upon Chinese bonds or where there is still a fair prospect of further recovery.

REAL ESTATE.

Disposition of Property by Auction Yesterday.

The auction sale of real estate held by Easton, Eldridge & Co. at their salesrooms on Market street yesterday was fairly successful. There was a demand for nearly every piece of property offered, but at a reduced price. In every instance the bids stopped short of the values heretofore ruling. There is no disguising the fact that the tone of the market is not so strong as it has been, and it is apparent to every well-informed agent that real-estate owners must make up their minds to accept lower figures before much business can be done. Buyers have the call at present and they want slight concessions.

The following offerings were knocked down at the accompanying figures: Northwest corner of Market, Castro and Seventeenth streets, 48:4x90 and 93, with rent 75 feet, $14,600; east line of Valencia street, 260 feet south of Twenty-first, 24x125, $7150; Mission residence, south side of Twentieth street, 50 feet west of Guerrero, lot 50x114, $7000; Pacific Heights, residence on west line of Davisadero street, 80 feet north of Clay, lot 24:10½x120 feet, $6400; Pacific Heights, residence on north line of Pine street, 156 feet west of Baker, lot 25x137:6 feet, $6450; Western Addition, residence on west line of Broderick street, 137 feet south of Grove, lot 25x137:6 feet, $4800; Western Addition, French flats on north line of O'Farrell street, 96 feet west of Scott, lot 26:6x110 feet, $4950; Mission, French flats on north line of Valley street, 250 feet west of Sanchez, lot 25x114 feet, $2700; Ashbury Heights, residence lot on east line of Tremont avenue, 105 feet south of Waller street, 25x80, for $1225.

For the Citrus Fair.

In response to the request of the promoters of a Northern California Citrus Fair Association Mayor Sanderson appointed the following five persons yesterday, who in turn will appoint one person to represent San Francisco County as a delegate to the convention which will be held on the 25th inst.: W. A. Porter, 311 Davis street; Frank Dalton, 398 Davis street; James M. Gray, 501 Front street; Harry A. Williams, 116 California street; B. N. Rowley, 321 Market street. The association will be organized at this convention.

In Love With the Coins.

Assistant United States Treasurer J. P. Jackson says he is receiving large demands for the new half and quarter dollars from Oregon, Washington and Utah.

Christian Carmen.

The ladies interested in the Carmen's Branch of the Y. M. C. A., near the park, are serving dinners for a few days from 4 to 8 o'clock in its aid.

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

CLEANING-UP DAY.—The State Mining Bureau will close its museum in a few days for the purpose of renovating the hall and overhauling the exhibits.

THE patronage of the Piedmont Baths, Oakland, is constantly increasing and numbers of people are in daily attendance, the filtered warm salt water being a great attraction. Try a summer swim in the middle of winter. *

WILL BE TRIED BY A JURY.—The Savory insanity case will be tried before a jury in Judge Coffey's department this afternoon.

DOG'S MEAT DIETARY.

A Local Gypsy Who Says It Cures Consumption.

He Claims That the Treatment Has Been Known Among the Gypsies From Time Immemorial—His Liberal Offer.

John Zingarri, a native of Bohemia, 31 years old, born near the city of Prague, and now an itinerant man-of-all-work after the manner of the gypsies, is one of those who believe in the dog's-flesh cure for consumption. Not only this, but he offers without fee to demonstrate the value of the remedy on any two subjects who will place themselves at his disposal.

Zingarri is a bright fellow, far better informed on general topics than the generality of his tribe, and plainly in earnest about the whole matter. He has none of the methods of the quack or medicine man about him, but argues the matter in a common-sense way. In an interview with a CALL reporter yesterday he said: "I have known all my life that the flesh of the dog is very good for consumptive people. You never see a gypsy die of consumption. [This fact has been noted by Leland and other writers on the Rommany folk]. I believe the reason is that nature has given them the instinct to know what is good for such ailments. They have the instinct of nature just like the Indians."

CURING A GYPSY.

Questioned as to his own observations, Zingarri went on: "There was a member of our camp who became afflicted with lung disease. I was about 11 years old at the time. As soon as a gypsy starts to be sick with a pulmonary disease he loses no time but takes dog's-meat just as an ordinary man would take pills for a stomach trouble. That gypsy was perfectly cured. I do not pretend to say that a consumptive patient who presents himself in the third stage can be benefited. When the lung substance is broken up by disease nothing can save a man. In the dog's flesh treatment the best effects are obtained with children and young people. After 40 there is little hope of doing good. It acts by strengthening the entire system, and so powerful are its effects that you can see the results in a young person in three or four days. The hectic fever goes down, the cough stops, the wasting stops, and I have seen some cases where patients in the first stage were completely restored to health in two months."

DOG BROTH.

Asked how the meat is prepared, the gypsy said there was a secret in it which was known only to his people, but he did not trade on that. The best way to administer the food is to make a strong broth or tea out of the flesh and give this broth to the patient twice a day, with a small portion of the solid flesh once a day. Before the treatment is commenced a purgative is administered. Neither milk, tea, oil-liver oil or any tonic is required. The dog's flesh does everything.

"How does it taste?" asked the reporter.

"You would not know it from hare. The broth tastes like beef tea."

Zingarri would like to have his veracity tested by any reputable physician or medical body. He asks only that the patients shall be in the early or curable stage of the disease.

A GRAVE SUBJECT.

Novel Plan for Giving Free Burial to the Dead.

A novel idea has just been crystallized into shape by the formation of what is hereafter to be known as the "Dead-head" Society, of which James H. Harbourne, residing at 271 Stevenson street, is a leading spirit, if not the actual originator.

The objects of the organization, despite its singular name, are most serious, aiming, as they do, at the abatement of the costly funerals which in many, if not the majority of cases, involve the living in heavy burdens that they are frequently unable to bear.

To correct this growing evil—so far, at least, as San Francisco is concerned—the new society proposes to adopt the primitive funeral customs of the European peasantry, and before long the sight of a band of mourners carrying their dead on their shoulders may be no unusual sight along the different avenues leading to the city's cemeteries.

That flowers, expensive caskets and other costly etceteras will also be relegated to oblivion follows without the saying, and will consequently effect corresponding reductions in the expense of interment. This is as far as the Old World peasants ever traveled on the road to economy, but the society proposes to do even more for its members, and, if its plans prove practicable, death thereafter need have no terrors for the poorest of them.

The proposition, in short, is to provide burial for the dead without any cost whatever to the living. All that the society asks is members. After they have been obtained voluntary contributions will be taken up from the general public, and it is promised that in no case will an assessment be levied. A decent coffin and a grave will be paid for out of the General Fund and the mourners and friends of the deceased will follow the coffin-bearers on foot.

These ideas have yet to be expanded to meet the conditions which prevail here, but in the crude form in which they are presented the society has already enlisted 350 recruits and collected $1500, which sum is now in the Treasurer's hands.

In a communication to THE CALL Mr. Harbourne predicts that the society will prove a success and states that the officers are business men of prominence and high local standing.

VETERAN GUARD.

Appointments Announced—Standing by Upton's Tactics.

Joseph Knowlton Jr. having been reelected captain and continued in command of the Veteran Guard of California, G. A. R., has announced the following staff and line officers and appointments:

Staff—T. C. Masteblar, adjutant; Eugene Wiegand, quartermaster, and J. J. Frank, commissary, with the rank of first lieutenants.

Line—J. B. Lanck, first lieutenant; T. K. Stateler, second lieutenant.

Non-commissioned staff—R. Z. Johnson, sergeant major; W. H. Lowrie, quartermaster sergeant; L. Howell, commissary sergeant.

Colors—H. S. Dearborn and E. Willis, sergeants; John Tuttle, C. L. Metcalf and J. M. Bailey, corporals.

Musicians—E. D. Clarrage, principal; A. F. Abbott and O. Emlay, second and third.

Sergeants—J. H. Bamford, William McElroy, John Casey, John Lakin, Joseph Steele.

Corporals—Fenn, Batten, Russell, Egan, Delmore, Medley.

Markers—C. H. Ellis and Daniel Jackson.

Committee on Discipline—Lieutenant Masteller, Sergeant Clarrage, Corporals Metcalf and Fen, Comrade Rainsbury.

The guard has accepted a proposition to photograph the members of the organization, the picture to be donated for the armory. Drills were begun on Monday evening, the same to be held weekly. Upton will continue the authorized tactics.

Fruit-Growers' Union.

The principal proposition to be considered at the Fruit-growers' Convention in Fresno on the 18th inst., will be the organization of an incorporation of fruit-growers to handle the whole fruit crop of the State, and secure a fair profit for the small orchardists who are so grievously oppressed by the Southern Pacific Company's exorbitant freight charges.

Desertion and Intemperance.

Judge Garber divorced J. Clara Goodwin from Benjamin on account of his desertion. Judge Hebbard divorced Annie from Lorin Davis because of his fondness for alcoholic stimulants.

Two Catches of Opium.

Inspector Thomas seized twenty boxes of opium yesterday at the store of Quong Wah Ying, 940 Dupont street. Inspectors Clapp and Callundan made a seizure of three boxes at 511 Bush street.

Fate of a Footpad.

Thomas Ryan, who stole $41 75 from John Hildebrand and acknowledged his guilt, was sentenced to San Quentin for five years by Judge Troutt yesterday.

THE most obstinate cases of dyspepsia are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine tones the stomach, promotes healthy digestion, creates an appetite, and relieves headache. Give it a trial.

"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 diarrhea 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.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs and Throat Troubles. *Sold only in boxes.*

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

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

Mission Lodge, No. 169, F. and A. M.—Called meeting THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING at 7:30 o'clock. Second degree. C. D. BUNKER, 1t Secretary.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 44, F. and A. M.—Meeting THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, February 10th, at 7:30 o'clock, in Masonic Temple. First degree. All masons entitled are cordially invited. By Order of the W. M. C. F. BROWN, 1t Secretary.

The Officers and Members of Oriental Rebekah Lodge, No. 90, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified to assemble in Prospect Hall, Odd Fellows' Building, THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. All members of the degree are invited to attend. EMMA JONES, N. G. EMILY C. LINCOLN, Rec. Sec. ja27 tf We

To the officers and members of Templar 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. [We tf] GEO. E. MOSHER, Rec. Sec.

Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 5, K. of P., will confer the Amplified Third rank on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1892, at Pythian Castle, 909½ Market st., at 8:30 o'clock P. M. Members of sisters lodges cordially invited. R. A. BATEMAN, C. C. O. NORCROSS, K. of R. and S. fe9 2t

California True Blue, L. O. L. 112—Regular meeting of above will be held THIS EVENING at 8 P. M., at 35 Eddy st. ED. HARKNESS, W. M. R. SATTERTHWAITE, Secretary. 1t

Master Mariners' Benevolent Association—The regular meeting of the above association will be held on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10th, at 7:30 P. M., at hall 421 Post st. All members are requested to be present as important business and arrangement to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the association will come before the meeting. By order of the President. [fe9 2t] L. TRAUNG, R. S.

The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Laborers' Protective and Benevolent Association will be held at Irish-American Hall on WEDNESDAY, February 10th, at 8 o'clock P. M. By order of JOHN COLLINS, President. P. FALVEY, Secretary. fe9 2t

Notice to the Public—We Have One of the largest and finest halls in the city to let, with 12 large society rooms attached. MADISON & BURKE, 626 Market st. fe6 7t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Sure and Safe Cure for All Irregular or painful monthly periods, from whatever cause, no instruments used; all female complaints treated successfully; home for patients with best care; results guaranteed by MRS. DR. GWYER, 311½ Hyde st., bet. Eddy and Ellis. ja12 tf

Charles Ashton, 111 Montgomery st.; rents collected; general charge of property; no needless expenditures and no percentages on repairs. 26 eod

Coffey's Collection Company, 609 Montgomery st., prompt, experienced and reliable. Collects claims, insolvency and probate. Correspondents in every city in the United States, Canada and Australia. ja12 eod tf

San Francisco Towel Company, 104 Market st.—Towels, with mirror-rack, served at reasonable rates. fe4 3m

R. M. Edwards, Notary Public—Office, 421 Montgomery st.; notarial business can be transacted after business hours at my residence, 2205 Geary st., San Francisco, Cal. 29 tf

Bad Tenants Ejected for $4. Collections made, city or country. Pacific Collection Company, 628 California st., Room 3. de22 tf

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

Whitening Rooms, $1 Up; Papering, $5 up. GEO. HARTMAN, 513 Third st. 13 2m

All Monthly Irregularities and other conditions restored at once, from whatever cause; ladies, if you wish instant relief consult the only reliable female physician of 40 years' experience; the ladies will positively find these remedies unlike imitations given by quacks and impostors have failed; pills $1; also latest invention without medicine. DR. M. STRASSMAN, 916 Post st. de4 tf

Caution to Ladies—Do Not Be Imposed Upon by Spurious Nostrums. Beware of the advertisements of Dr. and Mrs. Hayes, and are presumably too ignorant to write their own; $100 will be paid for any case of female irregularities they cannot cure. Office, 224 Post st., S. F. DR. A. & MRS. S. HAYES.

Mme. Sattler, French Midwife, takes ladies before and during confinement; cheerful home; strictly private. 1109 Mission. 17 3m

Attention, Ladies—Beware of impostors who promise so much with their remedies; they rob you of your money and leave you in the same condition; you can depend on faithful treatment see the oldest lady physician on the Coast, MRS. M. DAVIS, 1236 Market st., Murphy Building, the only one that can and will help you. ja6 tf

If You Are Suffering From Nervous debility, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia or any private disease of any kind, you can be cured in shorter time at less expense at 215 Powell st. than at any doctor's office in the city. ja13 tf

Ladies! In Disease or Suppression, any time or cause, sure, quarantee relief, no operation, risk no wrong; cure guaranteed; most trusty, successful physician; lady assistant when wished; retired home; best care; happy all; if in trouble, confidential; pills $1; safeguard $5; call or write case fully, with $10 to $20 for warranted remedies, sent at once. Consult free. Dr. Anthan, 229 Kearny st., S. F.; hrs. 9-4, 7-8. The childless made parents; fat folks safely reduced. ja21 tf

A Large Lot of Fast Color Delanes and challie, 5c per yard; fast color print, 5c per yard; lady polka dot sateen tourist waists, 50c each; 100 pieces French flannel ette, warranted fast colors and usually worth 35c, to be closed out at 10c per yard. Chicago Store, 216 Sixth st. ja21 tf

French Tansy Wafers—These Wafers are for the relief and cure of painful and irregular periods, and will remove all obstructions quickly and safe every time. Manufactured and sold by Emerson Drug Company, San Jose, Cal., and for sale by Emil Happersberger, Druggist and Chemist, 38 Cor. Market and Sixth sts., sole agents for San Francisco. ja20 3m

Miss Annie Fay Has Opened Elegant dressmaking parlors at 108 Post. 023 6m

Female Diseases Successfully Treated MRS. DR. FUNKE, 1416 Eighth, Alameda. 13tf

Dr. C. C. O'Donnell—Office and Res. NW. cor. Washington and Kearny sts. my5tf

A Blessing to Ladies—Instant Relief for the most painful diseases (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. MEYER, 1004 Market st.

Private Home in Confinement—961 Folsom, Mrs. M.E. Rodgers, Midwife. oc18bm

Dr. Hall, 1236 Market st., Murphy Bldg, over J. J. O'Brien's, diseases of women.

Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills; Specific for exhausted vitality, physical debility, wasted forces, etc.; approved by the Academy of Medicine; sold by druggists everywhere; or address by J. G. STEELE & CO., 635 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. ja4 1yr

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

Dividend Notice—U. O. R. M., Independent Red Men Hall Association. The shareholders are hereby notified that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held February 2, 1892, a dividend (No. 13) of one dollar ($1) per share was declared, payable WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1892, at the office of the company, No. 230 Montgomery st., Rooms 11 and 12. Transfer books will close February 5, 1892, at 3 o'clock P. M. ALTON H. CLOUGH, Secretary. ja31 td

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

SITUATION WANTED FOR FRENCH SECOND girl. Apply to J. F. CROSETT & CO., 312 Sutter st. 1t

SWISS-ITALIAN GIRL, 2 MONTHS FROM Switzerland, wants to do housework. Can be interviewed at C. R. HANSEN & CO., 110 Geary. 1t

COMPETENT WOMAN WOULD LIKE CARE OF baby; no objection to an infant. Call at 127 Twenty-ninth st. fe10 5t*

LADY WOULD GO AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR a gentleman with small family, in city, or would do light housework; more a home than big pay; reference. Address M., Box 100, CALL Branch Office. fe10 3t*

COMPETENT YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO SECURE a position as stenographer and type-writer; reference given. Address M. R., Box 121, CALL Branch Office. fe10 3t*

GERMAN LADIES' NURSE OF EXPERIENCE, desires engagement. Address 357½ Minna street. fe10 3t*

WOMAN WANTS WORK BY DAY OR WEEK. Address W., Box 98, CALL Branch Office. 10 3t*

SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; wages $30. Address M. K., Box 114, CALL Branch Office. fe10 3t*

COMPETENT AND RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants situation to do chamberwork in boarding-house. Please call or address 832 Mission street. fe10 3t*

LADY LIVING A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country would like 1 or 2 small children to board, or a situation as housekeeper. Call or address 418 Ellis st., Room 16. fe10 3t*

AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES SITUATION TO do general housework; sleep home. Call or address 727 Broadway. fe10 3t*

ELDERLY WOMAN WANTS SITUATION TO cook and assist in light housework in a small family; $10 per month. Address E., Box 78, this office. fe10 3t*

BY A COMPETENT WOMAN—GOOD COOK OR general housekeeper; wages $30. Apply 1324 Mission st. fe10 3t*

COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES SITUATION to do general housework in small family. 6 Potter st., off Market. fe10 2t*

YOUNG GERMAN GIRL WISHES SITUATION for upstairs work and plain sewing. Address 2 Collinwood place, off Castro. fe10 2t*

ELDERLY LADY WISHES SITUATION TO take charge of an infant or would assist with grown children or do meading in a family; terms moderate. Call, 2 days, 225 Birch ave.; no postals. fe10 2t*

2 YOUNG LADIES WISH WORK IN A TAILOR-shop. Call 422 Natoma st. fe9 2t*

COMPETENT GIRL WANTS HOUSEWORK; sleep at home