THE MORNING CALL

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

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THE EASTERN OFFICE OF THE CALL.
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E. K. MISCH, Manager.

THE DAILY MORNING CALL
FOR SALE AT
New York.....BRENTANO BROS., 5 Union Square
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AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

FURNITURE.—By M. J. Simmons, at 1057 Market st., at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE AND LOT.—By S. Watkins & Co., at 1627 Folsom st., at 11 o'clock.

WEATHER REPORT.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, SAN FRANCISCO, April 13, 1892.

Forecast for Period Ending at Midnight Thursday.

For Northern California—Rain; stationary temperature, except fair; cooler in southeast portion and cooler on middle coast; westerly winds.

For Southern California—Fair; warmer to-morrow, cooler Friday; westerly winds.

For Washington and Oregon—Rain; cooler, except generally fair, stationary temperature in extreme east portions; prevailing south to east winds.

For Nevada—Fair, followed by rain; cooler Friday.

For Utah—Fair, warmer; probably rain; cooler Friday.

ROBERT E. KERKAM, Chief of Division.

THE CALL CALENDAR.

APRIL 1892.

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

The Morning Call.

THURSDAY.....APRIL 14, 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.

THE STORY OF THE JURIES.

The demand of Alfred Bouvier, secretary of the Grand Jury, and seven other members of that body to be discharged from further duty, on the ground that "as a minority they find it impossible to secure certain indictments which in their judgment are just and proper, in view of the evidence offered," constitutes another chapter in a drama which will figure in any history of San Francisco. It is worth while recapitulating the plot as far as it has gone.

Some eight or nine months ago Presiding Judge Wallace of the Superior Court, finding by experience that the usual plan of selecting grand juries resulted in the impaneling of a body of men who could not be trusted to find true bills against legislative or municipal boodlers, or friends of the Southern Pacific Company, availed himself of the option granted him by the code, and appointed an elisor to choose a Grand Jury. It began business with such vigor that it soon became evident that somebody was going to be hurt. On this a henchman of the railroad company, with one of its regular officials, who were represented by the senior counsel of that corporation, contested the legality of the Grand Jury and refused to obey its subpena. For this one of them was sentenced by Judge Wallace to fine and imprisonment for contempt. His case was taken on appeal by the railroad attorney to the Supreme Court, which affirmed Judge Wallace's decision, apparently by a unanimous vote—Justice McFarland being absent. By an ingenious contrivance another case was brought, which also involved the question of the legality of the Grand Jury, and in this case, which was also submitted to the Supreme Court, that tribunal—Justice McFarland having returned—reversed itself, and by a vote of 4 to 3 decided that Judge Wallace was wrong and that the Grand Jury was no jury. It therefore disbanded.

Judge Wallace's term of service as Presiding Judge being about to expire, a number of leading citizens petitioned the Superior Court to re-elect him, in order to enable him to pursue the work of reform he had begun. But ten of the twelve Superior Judges disregarded the appeal, and chose in his stead one of the youngest and least known members of the bench—James M. Troutt. Each Judge then sent in twelve names of persons suitable in their judgment to be grand jurors, and from these nineteen were drawn according to law to serve as a Grand Jury. Only one of the men selected by Judge Troutt was drawn, and him the Presiding Judge appointed to serve as foreman.

This man happened to be J. P. Le Count, a stationer, who had had controversies with the city over stationery bills and had had the misfortune, some years ago, to be indicted in connection therewith. The Grand Jury had no sooner gone to work than it began to be whispered that they were more likely to screen than to punish crime. They applied to the foreman of Judge Wallace's jury for the information he had gathered during his term of service. He gave them two sets of testimony going to establish the guilt of two individuals, and observed that if they were not acted upon he would conclude that the members of the new Grand Jury were not in earnest, and that it would not be worth his while to try to give them further assistance. Neither of the two has been indicted.

This and similar cases of dereliction of duty moved eight out of the nineteen grand jurors to go into court on Monday and throw up their mandate. Presiding Judge Troutt will have to release them and disband the jury; he can hardly compel citizens to go on serving the county without pay when they say they are hindered from fulfilling their duty by the recalcitrance of a majority of the body to which they belong. Thus matters will be placed just where they were before Wallace appointed an elisor. The county will have no Grand Jury, because, under the present forms of law, it seems to be impossible to get one that is not in the hands either of the boodlers or somebody else.

The chapter of history is interesting. Of course, the drama has not ended. It has only just begun. Fraud and corruption cannot succeed in paralyzing the institutions under which we live, at any rate until the people have exhausted their remedies. If it turns out under our present organization that we cannot get an honest Grand Jury, by any process known to the law, it will become the duty of citizens to examine the situation of affairs carefully.

BATTLE FLAGS.

The army officer who thought there was no more reason why captured battle-flags should be returned than there is why conquered territory should be restored takes a practical view of the case. If the conqueror returns things without value, let him also restore things that have values. Otherwise he exposes himself to a charge of cheap sentimentality. Perhaps the best thing to do with captured battle-flags when war is over would be to burn them. In most wars flags will be captured on both sides. There is no particular use in preserving a bit of bunting that may be a memento of only a temporary success. The territory that changes hands when peace is declared is evidence of an all-round success. If the Mexicans had prevailed in the war of 1846–47, Texas would have remained Mexican territory instead of California becoming American.

THE NEW NAVY.

The Naval Committee of the House of Representatives recommends the construction of nine more battle-ships of the type of the Oregon and the Massachusetts, which are now on the stocks. These vessels are to be of 10,298 tons displacement (the displacement of the Charleston is 3730 tons), and to carry four 13-inch guns, eight 8-inch, four 6-inch and twenty-eight rapid-fire and machine guns. Their speed must exceed sixteen knots in their trial trip. These vessels are nearly of the same size as the English Inflexible and Dreadnought and the French Admiral Baudin and Admiral Duperre; but the heaviest battery of the English ships consists of 80-ton guns, and that of the French ships of 75-ton guns, while the heaviest guns of our battle-ships will be under 50-ton guns. Experience has demonstrated that, in action, guns weighing over fifty tons cannot be handled without danger to the ship; the jar from the discharge and recoil is almost certain to start the plates. Our vessels are expected to be faster by one or two knots than the English and French vessels, and their horse-power is about 1000 higher. The calculation is that in these battle-ships the maximum of speed and weight of battery have been combined.

Both Great Britain and France have under contemplation the building of a new class of battle-ships, larger and swifter than any vessels now afloat. What they may do in this direction remains to be seen. Meanwhile, if our twelve battle-ships were now afloat, there is nothing in any foreign navy, as Secretary Tracy said, which could stand against them. No fleet has ever been built which could endure a broadside of twenty-four solid projectiles from 13-inch guns and continue to float.

Some years must elapse, however, before any such fleet can be sent to sea. The forging of plates is a slow business. There are only two foundries where they can be made—the Bethlehem Iron Works and Carnegie, Phipps & Co.'s works. These two concerns have for some time been under contract to furnish 12,703 tons of plates for vessels already authorized. They have only thus far delivered 300 tons on account. They have, however, been enlarging their plants, and by next fall they expect to be able to deliver 400 tons each per month, or 800 tons for the two. If they do, and if Congress makes the necessary appropriations, the twelve battle-ships may be afloat in the fall of 1894, if the Washington navy-yard, which now makes all the guns for the navy, is ready with the ordnance by that time.

The underlying notion which prompts these constructions is not to entertain the world with the spectacle of a naval fight unprecedented in history. It is to relieve the naval enterprises of foreign nations to an absurdity. When one nation builds a fleet which is bound to destroy any hostile fleet against which it can be flung naval warfare will necessarily cease. Sailors will not fight with the certainty of annihilation staring them in the face. And while, on the surface, there appears to be nothing to prevent England or France seeing our twelve battle-ships and going us half a dozen better, yet still European nations are getting perilously near the point at which the pressure of taxation will call a halt in expenditures for war purposes. No Government can afford to go on indefinitely spending three or four millions for a new battle-ship. The means of the people will not bear such extravagance. England already contains 3,000,000 more people than the kingdom can support. Italy and Germany are on the verge of outbreaks caused by the severity of taxation. The chronic vicissitudes of French politics can be traced to the discontent produced by the increased cost of living and the reduced pay of labor.

When Ericsson built the first turret ship he baptized it the Monitor, because, as he said, it would prove a warning to nations not to engage in war. The new navy of the United States is intended to carry out his thought. It will really prove a warning to the maritime world that warfare is unprofitable, and that the age when kings and governments took the substance of their people to fit out fleets and beget naval heroes has gone by never to return.

A CINCH ON THE DEBTORS.

A Paso Robles correspondent sends us a vehement protest against the recent action of the House on the free-coinage bill. He says: "The Democratic party has boasted for years that they were the friends of free coinage. They now have an overwhelming majority in the House, yet it takes the third party Congressmen (who voted solid) to save the coinage bill from utter defeat."

Our correspondent, who certainly means to be just, should bear in mind that the Democratic party has not in national convention declared for free silver coinage under present conditions. It has declared for gold and silver money, but declarations in favor of free coinage while silver is depreciated have been confined to localities. In 1884 and in 1888 the Presidential candidate of the Democratic party was openly and unequivocally opposed to free coinage. A good many of the best friends of silver have voted against free silver coinage, not because they were bought by gold, but because they saw that free coinage at the present time could have no other immediate effect that to send gold to a premium. To bring this matter home to our correspondent we will suppose that he owns 500 acres of land worth $50 an acre. To make needed improvements he has incumbered his property with a mortgage of $10,000. We assume that this mortgage is payable, principal and interest, in gold, for there is no evidence of a considerable sum of money having been loaned in this State for several years in which gold was not specified as the medium of payment. Now let Congress pass a free-silver-coinage act and let the difference between the commercial value of gold and the commercial value of silver be expressed by a premium on gold. That difference now is about 30 per cent. Under unlimited coinage of silver the silver dollar would be the dollar of general business. Our correspondent would sell his wheat, his fruit or his vegetables for silver. He would pay his employes, his grocery and dry-goods bills and all other current expenses with silver. But when he goes to pay his interest the holder of the mortgage would demand gold. It would be in vain that our correspondent might protest against the injustice of this demand—that he might show by acts of Congress that a silver dollar was a legal tender. The mortgage-holder would point to his bond and the land-owner would have to add 30 silver dollars to each $100 to buy gold with. Our correspondent will admit that this condition is to be avoided if possible. Every other means of bringing silver up to parity with gold should be tried before the desperate expedient of free silver coinage is resorted to. THE CALL entirely agrees with its correspondent that silver and gold should form the basis of our money system. Every paper dollar should be payable in silver or gold at the option of the debtor. But the 30 per cent gap between gold and silver must be bridged some how. So long as gold is at a premium, even of 1 per cent, all general debts will be paid in silver and all specified debts—debts in which payment in gold coin is promised—will be paid in gold.

IRRIGATION BONDS.

Mr. C. M. Spitzer, a Boston banker, suggests that if counties in which irrigation districts are located would issue irrigation bonds, and levy the tax to pay them on the property benefited, such county bonds would find a sale in Eastern cities. Of course the legislation authorizing such issue of bonds should limit the amount of bonds that might lawfully be issued. Practically Mr. Spitzer's plans would be equivalent to the indorsement of irrigation bonds by the counties in which irrigation districts are located. The county would collect from the property benefited, but would have to pay the bonds if it could not. The Eastern capitalist would be willing to accept county bonds, providing the same do not exceed 20 per cent of the assessed value of the property in the irrigation district. The Boston propositions, or suggestions, would certainly give the purchasers of bonds excellent security if all the property in the county should be pledged for the payment of the bonds. The county would employ machinery to collect from the irrigation districts, but in case of delay or partial failure the county would have to meet the obligations. There would never have been any difficulty about floating irrigation bonds in the principal counties if they had had the credit of their several counties behind them. The Boston suggestion is practical from the money-lenders' point of view, but it remains to be seen if property-holders out of the irrigation districts will accept a proposition to be responsible for bonds issued for the benefit of districts.

IMMORAL RESORTS.

Some of our citizens appear to believe because a certain number of persons sign a petition for granting a license to sell spirituous liquors in a specified place that, when a license has been granted, this carries with it the right to open and continue an immoral business. This, however, is not the case. Having a license to sell liquor has no bearing whatever upon immoral performances or immoral acts. The authorities unquestionably have the right to suppress immoral resorts.

MONEY WANTED.

Street Superintendent Gilleran, it seems, asks for the Street Department for the next year $730,000. The public will scarcely believe in putting so much money in the hands of the men who have been running the Street Department recently.

Another complexion is now put on the hostilities in progress in Wyoming, but what the precise facts are it would be difficult to indicate. If the so-called rustlers are really small ranchmen defending their property against the greedy designs of the big ranch companies, who have hired a gang of Pinkertons to do the raiding and shooting, then public sympathy will go with the small farmers. The importation of an armed band like Pinkerton's mercenaries into any State is an arbitrary proceeding which requires very strong justification. The authorities of a State have power enough to enforce the law against the lawless, and in the event of an emergency becoming very serious United States troops may be ordered to give assistance. Whatever the cause of the fighting now proceeding so freely in Wyoming, an order has been given to three troops of the Sixth Cavalry to proceed to the scene of the disturbances, and we shall doubtless soon have authentic details.

The translator who officiates at the Chinese legation in Washington is stated to have been peremptorily discharged for good cause. It was his duty to give an impartial rendering into Chinese of the Geary exclusion bill, and it is said he clothed the clauses in such honeyed, inoffensive language that the Chinese Minister took no alarm at the proposals, and thus his Government was kept uninformed. The story further runs that the translator, who hails from Hongkong, has had a deep-laid scheme in process of evolution. It was his desire to preserve the relationship between China and the United States in smooth working order until C. P. Huntington and others had succeeded to forfeited franchises for the construction of works in China. Now that the cat is out of the bag about what the real intention of the bill is, the translator's crafty policy has been exposed, and the capitalists who expected to make millions out of the Flowery Empire are crestfallen. It may be there is no romance about this circumstantial tale, but if true it is astounding that the Chinese Minister should have been hoodwinked by one of his own staff.

A noted newspaper correspondent has passed away at Chicago in the person of F. B. Wilkie, well known for his connection with the Chicago *Times*. While a correspondent in London he performed a feat which throws into the shade the exploit attributed to the representative of the New York *Herald* at Niagara on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales. The latter kept the wires open for his messages by first telegraphing the book of Genesis and then the book of Revelations until the moment he was ready with his narrative. Mr. Wilkie got hold of the proofs of the revised version of the New Testament before it had been published in London, and in a moment of journalistic inspiration he handed the whole translation over to the cable operators and got his message through in time to give the Chicago *Times* priority of publication. There were only a few errors. The cost of this pious feat must have been heavy, but as it made a sensation, the editor felt the usual elation which is the reward of enterprise.

Telegraph cable companies are considerable gainers by the transmission of newspaper dispatches. Deeming's case in Australia is an illustration in point. Ordinarily the Australian news only extends to a few line., but the English papers at present welcome the fullest details of the proceedings in the Deeming investigation, and even accept pen and ink sketches from their correspondents. What the bill will be by the time Deeming goes to the gallows cannot be estimated. It ought to make a substantial difference in the dividend of the Eastern Telegraph Company. In the financial sense the shareholders may be inclined to regard the murderer as a benefactor. Had he been arrested for his crimes in England the cables would have missed this windfall of sensationalism.

As marine architecture is tending the ocean greyhounds are becoming very long in the body and exceedingly swift. None of the fast specimens are seen on this coast engaged in trade with the Orient, or running to ports north or south, but our time must come with steamers as it has already come with large sailing vessels. There are four crack English steamers in the Atlantic service, all doing the passage in six days, and some of the other foreign liners are reputed for speed. But all are to be eclipsed by four new vessels in hand for the Cunard and White Star companies. The Cunard racers are to be 14,000 tons each, or 4000 tons more than the Teutonic and Majestic, and their engines are to be 30,000 horse-power as against 16,000 horse-power for the steamers named. It will be a disappointment to the builder if these vessels do not make the voyage in five days. Not to be beaten in the contest for supremacy the White Star Company are getting two new steamers built on Belfast Lough. They will be found to have trumped the movement of their rivals, for they have had some time to consider the plans of the Clyde builders. To cross the Atlantic in five days is getting somewhat ahead of the transcontinental railroads, and there is no comparison as to the cheapness and superiority of comfort on a voyage by a crack steamer.

The Santa Clara Valley recognizes where the shoe pinches under the beneficent railroad administration prevailing in California. "The great drawback to California fresh fruits in an Eastern market," it says, "is the terrible freight charges for so long a distance. These charges are often far greater than the value of the fruit here, and must either be paid or guaranteed here before the car starts." Having got either payment or guarantee, the railroad contract is conveniently exempt from responsibility for delay or for damage caused thereby. A grower of fruit on a large scale may recover from heavy losses and still persevere to find a footing in the East, but the small grower is soon crushed by the exorbitant rates and his losses. It appears to be altogether a matter of indifference to the railroad company.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

John A. Logan Jr. is a candidate for delegate to the national Republican convention.

Dr. Froude succeeds the late Dr. Freeman as professor of history at Oxford University.

Charles Emory Smith, United States Minister to Russia, will sail from Liverpool for the United States on the 29th of this month.

A Washington correspondent speculating upon Whitelaw Reid's successor states that among those mentioned is Joseph Medill of the Chicago Tribune.

The will of John S. Winslow, builder of the Monitor, leaves about $3,000,000 to his widow, daughter and adopted son, and one-tenth that sum in bequests.

William M. German, member of the Ottawa Parliament, was disfranchised for seven years for promising employment to a voter at the election of 1891.

The first woman who has been able to pass the rigid examination of the Chicago Board of Examiners as an engineer is a Miss de Barr, who has received a license.

A genealogical tree of the Columbus family is to be prepared for the Columbian Exhibition by Mrs. Regina Mane of Lisbon, who is a lineal descendant of the explorer.

The son of Admiral Kimberly has recently received a silver medal from the Massachusetts Humane Society for rescuing an older comrade from drowning while swimming in Boston harbor.

Miss Katharine Vanderlyn, niece of the artist, John Vanderlyn, bequeathed the latter's works of art and family portraits to some state collection, the preference being given to Kingston, her residence.

Mrs. Myra Bradwell, who has for more than twenty years been the editor of the Chicago Legal News, has been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States on motion of Attorney-General Miller.

Princess Clementine of Orleans, the mother of Ferdinand of Bulgaria, is said to be one of the cleverest royal ladies in Europe. She is the only surviving daughter of Louis Philippe, and inherits many of that monarch's long-sighted and astute qualities.

Ridiculous and False.

Charley Jones, an ex-trusty of the City Prison, has charged Gatekeeper Parrote with permitting whisky to be taken in and sold to the prisoners. He has also asserted that Parrote and Sergeant Shiels take the best pieces of meat that are brought in to their homes. All the trusties and officers of the prison say that these charges are false and ridiculous and were made by Jones because he was discharged from his place.

DIRECTORS GALORE.

Fourteen Transportation Companies Hold Elections.

Fourteen transportation companies operated under the far-reaching wing of the Southern Pacific of Kentucky elected directors at Fourth and Townsend streets yesterday. Of the above-mentioned companies four operate steam roads and the remaining 10 are engaged in street-car transportation. The elections of yesterday show four changes in the managing boards of the respective lines. In the directory of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California (San Francisco to Yuma), W. V. Huntington succeeds Timothy Hopkins, and at a subsequent election of officers the former was chosen vice-president. The other officers are as follows: C. F. Crocker, president; N. T. Smith, treasurer; J. L. Willcutt, secretary. This was the only election of officers held and the appended list shows only the directors chosen for the present year:

South Pacific Coast Railway Company—Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington, W. E. Brown, Charles F. Crocker, W. V. Huntington, A. N. Towne, N. T. Smith.

California Pacific Railroad Company—C. P. Huntington, N. T. Smith, E. H. Miller Jr., H. E. Huntington, Charles F. Crocker, Thomas H. Hubbard, George Crocker.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California (San Francisco to Yuma)—C. P. Huntington, C. F. Crocker, Charles Mayne, A. N. Towne, W. V. Huntington, N. T. Smith, J. L. Willcutt.

Geary Street, Park and Ocean Railroad Company—Charles F. Crocker, Adam Grant, R. F. Morrow, W. E. Brown, F. S. Douty, N. T. Smith, J. L. Willcutt.

Market-street Cable Railway Company—Leland Stanford, Charles F. Crocker, W. V. Huntington, N. T. Smith, J. L. Willcutt.

Park and Ocean Railroad Company—Charles F. Crocker, George Crocker, W. E. Brown, N. T. Smith, J. L. Willcutt.

Ocean Beach Railway Company—Leland Stanford, Charles F. Crocker, George Crocker, N. T. Smith, J. L. Willcutt.

Coos Bay Oregon Coal Company—George B. Fabens, E. H. Miller Jr., W. V. Huntington, C. E. Green, M. J. McDonald.

Northern Railway Company—Leland Stanford, Charles F. Crocker, W. V. Huntington, George Crocker, N. T. Smith.

Market Street and Fairmount Railway Company—Leland Stanford, Charles F. Crocker, W. V. Huntington, N. T. Smith, J. L. Willcutt.

Central Railroad Company—Charles F. Crocker, Leland Stanford, George Crocker, A. J. Gunnison, W. E. Brown, F. S. Douty, W. V. Huntington, N. T. Smith, J. L. Willcutt.

Potrero and Bay View Railroad Company—Leland Stanford, Charles F. Crocker, W. V. Huntington, N. T. Smith, J. L. Willcutt.

City Railroad Company—Leland Stanford, Charles F. Crocker, George Crocker, W. V. Huntington, C. E. Green, N. T. Smith, J. L. Willcutt.

Market-street Cable Company—Leland Stanford, Charles F. Crocker, W. V. Huntington, N. T. Smith, J. L. Willcutt.

THEY WOULDN'T SHINE.

A Hard Wrestle to Light Unconnected City Gas Lamps.

Another amusing discovery was made by Superintendent Hughes at the City Hall yesterday. Within a few weeks past it has been the rule to light all the lamps surrounding the hall and Monday nights during the session of the Board of Supervisors. The two lamps guarding the approach to the Hall of Records from the east refused, however, to be lighted. They were shined up till they looked brand new, notwithstanding they have stormed the tempest for 10 years, and still they would not light. The plumber was sent for, and he coaxed and coaxed for a long time, manipulated the burner, twisted and craned his neck, and finally supplied new burners. Still no light.

"Something must be wrong," he soliloquized. The lamps are poised high on huge granite columns and the gas pipes extend up through the center from beneath the base. A bright idea struck the plumber, and he went after the Superintendent. Together they gathered a pick and shovel and returned to the lamps. It took less than 10 minutes to unearth the bases, and there, sure enough, were the ends of the pipes leading down into the soil and both wearing caps about a foot from the base. The lamps had never been connected with the gas mains. The contractor doubtless got his pay for the work and the city paid for the gas. That and nothing more.

SELECTING A PRESIDENT.

Regents of the University of California Puzzled Over the Matter.

The committee of five of the Board of Regents of the University of California who are to decide upon a new president for that institution have held many conferences lately.

George T. Marye said to a CALL reporter yesterday: "We have done a great deal of work in that direction lately, and made very satisfactory progress."

"Have you progressed far enough yet to know, or rather to state, who the coming man will be?"

"I could not say so just now. In due time that will be announced," he replied.

"Will he be a California man?"

"I cannot attempt to answer that question," he smiled. "You see we have had a great deal of correspondence, and, as it is a momentous task, we have got to weigh well each name proposed. It may not be long, however, before a choice is made."

Election of Officers.

The shareholders of the Italian-Swiss Mutual Loan Association held their fifth annual meeting last evening at the office of the corporation, 524 Montgomery street. Secretary A. Sbarboro read the fifth annual report, which shows the association to have been remarkably prosperous. The auditing committee, outside of the board of directors, is composed of the following-named persons: Jon. E. C. Palmieri, V. Stubenrouch, C. Oliva. The election of the board of directors and officers then took place, with the following result: President, G. B. Cevasco; vice-president, P. Barbieri; Treasurer, A. Merle; secretary, A. Sbarboro; attorney, D. Freidenrich. Directors—P. C. Rossi, G. de Luca, P. Canepa, C. A. Malm and A. Granucci.

Pickpockets in Quod.

John Curtin and John McKee, arrested last week for picking a woman's pocket on Kearny street, were arraigned before Judge Joachimsen yesterday and held in $2000 bonds to await trial for grand larceny.

20,000 Easter Eggs. Townsend's.

BIRD on Egg. 5 cents. Townsend's.

TO SHOW CAUSE.—In behalf of S. L. Jones & Co., the executrix of the estate of John S. Hager, late Collector of the Port, has been cited before Judge Coffey to show cause why she will not pay a judgment for $913 03 originally rendered in the United States Circuit Court.

BOOKS bought. King, 15 Fourth street.

CHOCOLATE Cream Eggs, 5c. Townsend's.

CHOCOLATE cream eggs, 5c. Townsend's.

ORNAMENTED Cream Eggs. Townsend's.

FOR THE PLAINTIFF.—The jury in Judge Sanderson's department rendered a verdict for the plaintiff on the issue submitted to it in the case of Julius Newman against John Duane to quiet title to the 50-vara lot at the southwest corner of Fulton and Scott streets.

FANCY cream eggs, 5c each. Townsend's.

CALIFORNIA Glace Fruits, 50c lb. Townsend's.

PALACE BATHS, enlarged, beautified. Warm sea-water tubs and swimming. 715 Filbert.

METHODS OF TEACHING.—Mrs. Mary E. McRoberts of London, England, will address the teachers and patrons of the Pioneer Kindergarten Society this afternoon at the Adler Kindergarten, southeast corner of Second and Folsom streets, on "Methods of Teaching and the Frequent Unscientific Use of the Kindergarten Principle."

8000 JAPANESE BIRD NESTS with bird and eggs, 10 cents each. Townsend's, 627 Palace.

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

COMPLAINTS for divorce have been filed by Adolph against Lena Lang and Frederick D. against Nellie E. Mayer.

Two pounds Cream Mixed Candy, in Japanese basket, for 50 cents; basket alone worth half the money. Townsend's, 627 Market, Palace.

CHUNG ING has sued Dot You for $1000 for goods sold and delivered on the 17th ult. He obtained at the same time an order for the arrest of the defendant.

"KRITIKO" reads character from handwriting. Write in ink, on unruled paper, in an undisguised hand. State sex. Send with 50 cents, stamps or postal note, to "Kritiko," 609 Merchant street, San Francisco.

JUDGMENT by default has been allowed by Judge Levy in the suit of Henry S. Kahler against Nellie M. Deady for dissolution of copartnership, finding also that the firm is insolvent.

Miss E. M. Hinckley, Teacher of Cookery. Will give demonstrations in cookery at Saratoga Hall, 814 Geary street, between Hyde and Larkin, Thursday, April 14.

Menu.
Soup.
Cardinal croutons.
Entrees.
Over a chafing dish.
Lobster a la Newberg.
Dessert.
Strawberry mousses.

If you suffer from any disease of the blood stomach disorder, or difficulty with the liver and kidneys, try the peculiar medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's. Take no other.

ADD 20 drops of Angostura Bitters to every glass of impure water you drink. The genuine only manufactured by Dr. Siegert & Sons.

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

CHURCH NOTICES.

Grand Missionary Mass-Meeting. At Central M. E. Church, Mission street, this evening. Rev. Dr. Parker and wife, of India, and Dr. Piper of Japan will give addresses. Bishop C. H. Fowler will preside. Also at Simpson Memorial Church, cor. Buchanan and Hayes streets, a woman's missionary meeting will be held at 2:30 P. M. to-day. Addresses by the same missionaries.

At Home College, 3:4 Seventeenth st., April 15, 2 P. M., M. E. Cramer will give a free talk, "Why Divine Healing Is Done." The sick healed daily. Treatment given; hours, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. ap14 2*

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

Yerba Buena Chapter No. 4, Knights Rose Croix, THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, April 14, at 8 o'clock. M. B. GEORGE J. HOBE, Secretary.

California Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., will meet THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, April 14, at 7:30 o'clock. Second degree. By order of the Master. 1 FRANKLIN H. DAY, Secretary.

La Parfaite Union Lodge, No. 17, F. and A. M. — The officers and members of this lodge are hereby notified to attend a special meeting for First degree on (FRIDAY) EVENING, April 15, 1892, at 8 o'clock, at Masonic Temple. All Masons are cordially invited. By order of the W. M. ap14 2 A. LEMARDELEY, Secretary.

Doric Lodge No. 216, F. and A. M., 121 Eddy st.—Called meeting THIS THURSDAY, April 14, at 7:30 o'clock. Third degree. Master Masons are cordially invited to attend. By order of the M. W. 1 ADOLPH KRONBERG, Secretary.

Pacific Lodge No. 155, I. O. O. F. — Initiation THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, April 14. Full attendance desired. Visiting brothers cordially invited. E. A. HOLMES, N. G. L. F. DANFORTH, Recording Secretary. 1

Abou Ben Adhem Lodge No. 112, I. O. O. F.—Initiation and election of delegates to Grand Lodge TO-NIGHT. Visiting brothers cordially invited. J. R. CAHILL, N. G. C. J. SPEAR, Recording Secretary. 1

Yerba Buena Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F.—Election for representatives to Grand Lodge on THURSDAY EVENING, April 14, 1892; also initiation. By order. E. E. JAMES, N. G. THOMAS S. UPTON, Rec. Sec. ap13 2

The San Francisco Scottish Thistle Club — Regular monthly meeting THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, 32 O'Farrell st. at 8 o'clock sharp. Every member is requested to be present as business of much importance will be transacted. DONALD McKAY, Royal Chief. GEORGE W. PATERSON, Recorder. 1

Volunteer Firemen's Association of San Francisco. — The members of the above association are requested to meet at the house of the Exempt Fire Company THIS EVENING, at 8 P. M. All members of the old volunteer Fire Department are invited. DANIEL NORCROSS, President pro tem. ROBERT CLEARY, Secretary pro tem. 1

Golden Gate Alliance No. 2, S. P. A. of Cal.—The quarterly meeting will be held THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, April 14, at K. of P. Hall, 927 Market, 8 o'clock. Fines for non-attendance will be strictly enforced. R. J. BARRY, President. THOMAS C. FINNIGAN, Recording Secretary. 1

Annual Meeting—The Regular Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Diana Gold and Silver Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, room 20, 331 Pine st., San Francisco, Cal., on TUESDAY, the 3d day of May, 1892, at the hour of 2 o'clock 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 properly come before the meeting. Transfer books will close on SATURDAY, April 30, 1892, at 12 o'clock. R. BYNAYSON, Secretary. Office—Room 20, 331 Pine st., San Francisco. 13td

Stockholders' Meeting.—Special meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Wyoming Gold Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, room 11, 303 California st., San Francisco, Cal., on MONDAY, the 15th day of April, 1892, at the hour of 1:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, adopting a new code of by-laws, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 13, 1892, at 3 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors. A. W. BARROWS, Secretary. San Francisco, March 29, 1892. ap1 td

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Bryant's Specifics—Sure and Permanent cure in short time for chronic and private diseases, nervous debility, of both sexes; no charge for examination or services; medicine sent by mail or express; confidential; write symptoms. Room 23, Donohoe building, 1170 Market, S. F. 3m

Coffey's Collection Company, 619 Montgomery st., prompt, experienced and reliable. Attorneys, claims, insolvency and probate. Correspondents in every city in the United States, Canada and Australia. ja12 eod tf

Notice to Property-Owners—A Big reduction in ironstone sewer pipe, 55 per cent off from the card rates of the Sewer Pipe Association; also contractor for brickwork, concrete and sewer work; brick put under old buildings; having my own screws and timbers I can do this work cheap; boilers set and fine work a specialty, without any obedience to any combined labor organization; estimates gratuitous. JOS. SMITH, 2933 Mission, bet. 25th and 26th. mr13 3m

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 20 years' experience; my remedies will positively cure after all imitations given by quacks and impostors have failed; pills $1; also known in London without medicine. DR. M. STRASSMAN, 916 Post st. dei tf

Dr. Bryant's Specific; No Charge for examination or services; cure chronic and private diseases. Donohoe building, 1170 Market st., cor. Taylor. Office No. 23. ap13 15t*

Bad Tenants Ejected for $4. Collections made, city or country. Pacific Collection Company, 528 California st., Room 3. de22 tf

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

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

Mrs. Scholtz, Arrived From New York, specialist in midwifery and ladies' complaints; private home in confinement. 2426 Howard st., bet. Twentieth and Twenty-first. mr16 3mo

Attention—French Female Pills Surpass anything of the kind as a female remedy; always relied upon for monthly irregularities, obstructions, constipation, etc.; ladies who are delicate should not use them to guard against a miscarriage; price $5. Address MRS. M. DAVIES, 1236 Market st., Murphy building, room 53. mr6 tf

Monthly Irregularities Restored by electric treatment; perfectly safe; no pain; ladies in attendance. DR. M. STRASSMAN, 916 Post st. tf

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

Caution to Ladies—Do Not Be Imposed upon by quacks who copy parts of the advertisements of Dr. and Mrs. Haven, and are presumably too ignorant to write their own; all such 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.

R. M. Edwards, Notary Public—Rm. 421 Montgomery st.; notarial business can be transacted after business hours at my residence, 2206 Geary st., San Francisco, Cal. 29 tf

Ladies! In Disease or Suppression, any time or cause; sure, quick relief; no operation, risk or 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 in advance for warranted remedies, sent at once. Consult free. Dr. Withan, 229 Kearny st., S. F.; hrs. 9-4, 7-8. The childless made parents; fat folks safely reduced. ja21 1y

San Francisco Towel Company, 104 Montgomery st.—Towels, with mirror-rack, served at reasonable rates. 3m 30

Dr. C. C. O'Donnell—Office and Res. NW. cor. Washington and Kearny sts. my3tf

Private Home in Confinement—961 Folsom. Mrs. M.E. Rodgers, Midwife. 6t18m

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

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. STEELE & CO