THE MORNING CALL

Has a larger circulation than any other 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.

THE EASTERN OFFICE OF THE CALL is 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.

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THE CALL cannot return rejected manuscripts, nor will the editor enter into correspondence respecting them.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

FURNITURE.—By Chas. Levy & Co., at 1135 Market st., 10 o'clock.

FURNITURE.—By Geo. F. Lamson, at 818 Larkin st., at 11 o'clock.

FURNITURE.—By Wm. Butterfield, at 112 O'Farrell st., at 11 o'clock.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

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

Official Forecast for Twenty-four Hours Ending Midnight.

Northern California—Fair, but cloudy and foggy along the coast; southwest to northwest winds; generally cooler, except stationary temperature along the coast and at Sacramento.

Southern California—Fair, but cloudy and foggy along the coast; westerly winds; nearly stationary temperature, except cooler in the extreme eastern portion.

Oregon and Washington—Fair, except showers on Washington coast and along the straits; southwest to northwest winds; generally cooler, except stationary temperature at Fort Canby.

Nevada—Fair; westerly winds; nearly stationary temperature, except cooler in southwest portion.

Utah—Fair; warmer, followed by nearly stationary temperature in northern portion.

San Francisco—Cloudy and foggy; westerly winds, fresh to brisk; nearly stationary temperature.

JOHN P. FINLEY,
Lieutenant Ninth Infantry, officer in charge.

THE CALL CALENDAR,
SEPTEMBER, 1892.

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

TUESDAY ..... SEPTEMBER 13, 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.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

TIVOLI OPERA HOUSE, Eddy street, off Market. Opera—"The Golden Hen."

ROBINSON'S CIRCUS, Central Park, Market and Eighth. Greatest Show on Earth.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL, Market and Seventh. Readings, by George Riddle.

STOCKWELL'S THEATER, Powell street, near Market. Drama—"The New South."

BUSH-STREET THEATER, Bush street, between Kearny and Montgomery, closed.

BALDWIN THEATER, Market street, near Powell. Comic opera—"La Cigale."

GROVE-STREET THEATER, Grove street, above Polk. Drama—"The Upper Hand."

MOROSCO'S THEATER, Howard street, between Third and Fourth. Drama—"A Prisoner for Life."

CALIFORNIA THEATER, Bush street, above Kearny. Comedy—"The Junior Partner."

ALCAZAR THEATER, O'Farrell street, between Stockton and Powell. Drama—"Drifting Apart."

WIGWAM THEATER, corner Stockton and Geary streets. Variety entertainment.

ADVERTISING.

An evening newspaper, which has continued its existence the past three years and a half by robbing the portion of the public which is so unfortunate as to have street work to do, has the following:

The opinions of a newspaper do not concern them [theatrical managers], nor, to a certain extent, do its morals, but its circulation does.

There are persons in this world defined as moral idiots. They do not know right from wrong. They view all propositions from the standpoint of profit or loss. With, perhaps, a natural inclination to falsehood, they will tell the truth when it pays. With a propensity to cheat, they hold that propensity subordinate to the one grand purpose of getting hold of a little money. A moral idiot might be expected to say that advertisers were not concerned in the character of a newspaper so that it could convince them that it had a considerable circulation. But a greater mistake was never made. A journal of a high character for intelligence and morals goes among a correspondingly high class of readers. It becomes a family paper, and is read with confidence. An advertisement in it is worth more than ten times as much as the same advertisement would be in a low sheet which is seen only in low places. It is true there is a certain class of advertising which appeals to the ignorant and vicious. It is not improbable that this class of advertisers find profit through this channel. It is probably this class that the *Stock Report* had in mind when it said that advertisers were not concerned with the morals of the paper they selected as a medium of communication with the public. THE CALL is not surprised that the *Chronicle* should quote from the *Report* with silent approval. The two papers have many things in common. The *Chronicle* once took the position in a law case that its editorial columns were as properly for sale as its advertising columns. It is not known that it has ever receded from that position either in precept or practice. As for the *Report*, its greatest trouble has always been to find somebody who thought its editorial columns were worth buying. It is the moral idiot of California journalism. It does not appear to know right from wrong. At least this is a charitable conclusion to draw from the fact that it is always found waist-deep in mire.

ARGUMENTS FOR LABOR.

The *Examiner* is trying to convince working people that free trade is what they want above all things and that if it can be obtained it will greatly benefit them. Strange infatuation, is it not? Here are workingmen who believe that Chinese labor injures them. They are also of the opinion that non-union labor is injurious. Workingmen realize that with an influx of pauper labor wages are reduced. How is it then that it is injurious to laboring men to have competition at home and not injurious to have competition from abroad? Men come to the United States to obtain better wages than they can obtain at home, while the free-trade *Examiner* tells them if they wish to better their condition they must place themselves on a par with Chinese, with Japanese and with labor in every free-trade country on the globe.

SUGGESTIVE.

The whole pack of railroad papers are yelping at THE CALL. This was to have been expected. Why does the corporation pay so much a line for advertisements, editorial and all, except for assistance? And paid papers should attack THE CALL as a matter of course. Would it not be well, however, for the public to make a note as to what newspapers are working the railroad?

ABUSE.

Our neighbors of the *Stock Report* come out with their usual amount of abuse and misrepresentation, but perhaps it is the best they can do under the circumstances. The paper boasts that it has three presses, which is probably true, for we are informed that it has one which was thrown out by the Baltimore *Herald* and another old *Examiner* press, as we said a day or two since. The *Report's* presses are slow coaches, but they are doubtless ample for its purposes. It needs nothing more. "What has the *Report* done for the public?" asks a person at our elbow. It has made enough money to purchase its rattle-traps out of our citizens by the frauds in the city printing, which it was to do for nothing.

CANADA'S TRADE.

The returns of the foreign commerce of the Dominion of Canada for the year ending June 30, 1891, are tardy, but still possess considerable interest as indicating the effect of the new fiscal policy of this country.

Canada's foreign trade is conducted mainly with the United States and Great Britain; her trade with other countries is small. In the year under review the total amount of imports entered for consumption was $113,345,124, and the total exports to Great Britain and the United States about $88,000,000, Great Britain's share of the exports being $53,000,000 and the share of the United States being $35,000,000, while this country supplied $53,685,000 of the imports, Great Britain $44,483,000 and other nations about $15,000,000. Thus in round figures Canada gets 46 per cent of her imports from this country and less than 40 per cent from Great Britain, while she sends us 39 per cent of her exports and 61 per cent to Great Britain. If the value of a foreign trade could be estimated by the volume of domestic products exported—which it cannot—the British trade would be more valuable to Canada than the American trade. The trade both in and out shows an increase during the decade, the largest increase being in imports from the United States. The effect of the McKinley tariff is observable in a diminution of 50 per cent in the export of barley from Canada to the United States, and of over 40 per cent in the export of eggs.

Of the total importations of $113,000,000 Ontario took $40,000,000 and Quebec $42,000,000, the balance being divided among the other five provinces. Of the exports Ontario sent out $23,000,000 and Quebec $35,000,000, the balance being scattered as before. British Columbia, whose trade one would suppose should be conducted exclusively with American ports, exported $1,100,000 worth of produce and imported about three times as much merchandise, nearly one-third of both exports and imports being to and from Great Britain. The British imports in this case probably came from Hong-Kong.

Our aggregate trade with Canada, adding imports and exports together, foots up about $88,500,000. Comparing this with our trade with other American countries it is seen to be the largest we have on this continent. Exclusive of coin and bullion our importations from Mexico are about $22,000,000, and our imports to Mexico about $12,500,000—total $34,500,000—considerably less than one-half our trade with Canada. Our trade with the states of Central and South America is smaller relatively than our trade with Mexico. A comparison of the figures shows that while Great Britain is a better market for Canadian farm produce than the United States Canadians buy the bulk of the goods they need in this country. Of Canada's farm products in 1891 about 66 per cent went to England and only 29 per cent to the United States; and it is observable that 60 per cent of the Canadian exports to this country were products of the mines, the forest and the fisheries, while nearly 60 per cent of the exports to Great Britain were products of the farm. One of the articles in which Canada is competing actively with the Eastern States for the British market is cheese, of which the Canadian export in 1891 showed an increase of 10 per cent as compared with 1890.

The chief articles which Canada gets from the United States are breadstuffs—probably in transit—coal and coke from Ohio and Michigan, iron and steel and manufactures thereof, provisions and meats from the packing-houses, wood and manufactures thereof, animals, miscellaneous manufactured goods and minerals. From Great Britain Canada's chief imports are manufactures of cotton, wool, flax and linen, iron and steel and manufactures thereof, silks and miscellaneous manufactures. It is remarked by the Consul-General at Quebec that the importations from Great Britain include large quantities of raw material and partially manufactured goods, while the importations from the United States consist chiefly of high-class goods: thus, England sends to Canada considerable quantities of scrap iron and common black sheet iron, while our exports are chiefly made up of fine tools, high-class hardware, locks, saws and the like. Our exports of wooden manufactures include $3,000,000 worth of furniture. Canada gets nearly all her machinery, agricultural implements, electrical supplies, printing machinery and leather goods from this country.

SILVER IN COLORADO.

The free-coinage Republicans of Colorado have resolved in convention that the true principles of Republicanism can be established much sooner by keeping within the Republican party than by supporting any of the fiat-money theorists who are in favor of demonetizing both silver and gold. This resolution directs public attention to the two financial planks of the People's party. After indorsing the Farmers' Alliance proposition to issue fiat money and loan the same to farmers at 2 per cent a year, the People's party proceeds to demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1. These two resolutions conflict with each other. As the Farmers' Alliance sub-treasury scheme, which the People's party indorse, does not provide for the issue of currency redeemable in coin, it follows that any currency that might be issued under that scheme would be irredeemable. Paper currency not redeemable in coin is fiat money. The People's party stands committed therefore to an issue of fiat money and also to an issue of metallic money. There would certainly be no use in coining gold and silver if the money so issued were not made the basis of a paper currency or a circulating medium. The Republicans of Colorado wisely determined to keep aloof from the labyrinth of difficulties which must result from two kinds of money—fiat money and gold and silver money. These Colorado Republicans also bear in mind that while there is not much difference between the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties on free coinage, the Republican platform commends the "wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world." The Democratic platform is silent on that point. The natural inference is that the international monetary conference is not approved. The present law, which authorizes the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month, is denounced as a "cowardly makeshift." The Democratic platform may, therefore, be said to be negative on three propositions and affirmative on one, to wit: negative on free coinage, on monetary conference, on the purchase of silver bullion, and affirmative on the repeal of the tax on State banks. The language of the resolution on the latter point is: "We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on State bank issues be repealed." It is well known that this prohibitory 10 per cent tax is all that prevents State banks from issuing currency on their own credit and responsibility. No wonder the Colorado Republicans think it safer to stick by the Republican party than to plunge into the quicksands of fiat money and State bank issues.

BUILDING UP THE CITY.

The business men of San Francisco cannot discover any other purpose in the recent order of Mr. Stubbs raising the freight on grain from Corinne to this city 50 per cent than to direct grain shipments eastward. Corinne is on the eastern section of the Central Pacific road, and consequently freight going east has but a little distance to travel on the Southern Pacific Company's leased line. But all the grain that can be diverted in that direction will be taken from California business. Concerning the motive people are at a loss. It would seem to be to the interest of the Southern Pacific to move grain as far as possible over its own road. A contemporary says on this point: "The only explanation which merchants can find for this move is that it is a deal between the Southern Pacific Company and other lines to force the movement of grain eastward and away from tidewater. The effect is to drive away trade from San Francisco which has been of considerable value, the exact amount being difficult to figure out." Whatever may be the purpose of the Stubbs move, it discloses a peculiar condition of things in this State. The common carrier sets himself up as a king whose acts must not be looked into. Mr. Stubbs, representing King Huntington, adds 50 per cent to the charges the railroad has been making for a certain service. No one knows why it is done. The State Railroad Commission does not consider it its business to inquire into the purpose or the effect of the order. It is like an edict from a despot who has seen his edicts so often obeyed that he has come to think that they always will be. But neither Stubbs nor his master has a perpetual lease of the throne they imagine they occupy. The power that will dethrone them is twofold in nature—the power of competition and the power of a creditor to make a debtor pay his debts or go into insolvency.

THE FRESNO MYSTERY.

The interview with Senator Goucher in respect to his relations with the late L. B. McWhirter shows the monstrous injustice of attributing the murder of McWhirter to political animosities. Senator Goucher admits himself to be one of McWhirter's political opponents, yet we presume no one of the bitterest political opponents of Senator Goucher will suspect him of even connivance with such a crime. The names of other reputable citizens are given who, on the theory that the political enemies of McWhirter caused his assassination, would be implicated. A man may be killed for money, for revenge, for hatred or other kindred causes and only one or two men be implicated in the crime; but when it is assumed that political animosities were the cause, all the murdered man's active political opponents are indirectly implicated. It is not necessary to discover the motives of the crime to reject the theory that it was prompted by political enmity.

In the first place political assassination is always fatal to the assassins, and in the second the number who would necessarily be engaged in such a conspiracy would deter any sane man from becoming a party to it. The supposed object of assassination would not, therefore, be accomplished, but discovery would be quite certain. No secret known to from five to a hundred persons with various degrees of responsibility can be preserved. The propriety of calling a roll of McWhirter's political opponents at an inquest may be questioned. Most men, even with the consciousness of innocence to sustain them, would rather not appear in the list.

TOO TRANSPARENT.

The turnings of the railroad organ par excellence—the *Record-Union*—are somewhat interesting if watched carefully. For a while after we were told by Mr. Huntington that in California every person worked for his own interests the *Record-Union* labored very diligently to make the inhabitants of the interior of the State believe that what was for the benefit of San Francisco in relation to freight rates was positively injurious to interior towns. In other words, that the interior should by all means assist the Southern Pacific people in their efforts to keep freights to San Francisco as high as possible. This was to serve as an excuse for the subsidies which had been given to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and to the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company for putting up freights to unreasonable figures by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Finding that this kind of an argument would not take with the public, it turns in another direction. It now favors harmonious action, which is supposed to mean that we ought to act with Messrs. Huntington, Stanford & Co. in their efforts to oppress California still further. What the public now want is reasonable freight rates, but this is not what the *Record-Union* is struggling for. The railroad company having insulted San Francisco, and finding that we are in a way to obtain our rights, now tries to wheedle us by saying we should act in harmony with our oppressors.

CHINESE DUPES.

From present appearances the Chinese Six Companies are mainly responsible for the attempt about to be made to nullify a law of the land. It is not improbable that the Six Companies have been advised to this course by American lawyers, who see large fees in the proposed legal contest. The first requirement of the Six Companies is that the Chinese shall contribute a dollar each to pay the expenses of fighting the law. This action on the part of the Six Companies may serve to intensify the purpose on the part of the people that the Chinese shall register or go. If they do not register they will have to go. We are not going to permit foreigners to reside in this country and to conspire to nullify American law. If China does not like the methods by which the American people protect themselves against immigration, its Government has the right to protest. It may if it sees proper make the exclusion act of 1888 a ground for non-intercourse. There has been no denial that the act of 1880 was in effect an abrogation, without the consent of China, to the clause in the Swift treaty permitting Chinese at the time in this country to go and come at will. The reasons for that act are in the minds of the American people sufficient. If China considers them insufficient its redress lies through the State Department rather than through an attempt to nullify a law of Congress.

The gravity of the cholera situation in the harbor of New York continues to augment. It is both a question of divided authority and no authority. No person in power has full unquestioned command. The Governor of New York should reign over Long Island, but he finds his authority defied when he purposes to land saloon passengers on Fire Island for quarantine. The whole island has been acquired by the State Board of Health, but proprietorial rights are not believed in by the neighborhood, when accompanied by the risks of cholera. The Long Islanders are fighting on land that does not belong to them, as if the passengers were invaders, and not like themselves, for the most part, American citizens. Should there be any cholera among the patients, the resistants are likely to catch it and carry it off into the interior of America without any quarantine check. Thus far for mob common-sense and generosity. The State militia may be called out to compel these aberrations bordering upon insanity. Fire Island lies well off the mainland, and is a most suitable place for quarantine. What crazy selfishness it is that a few cottagers, farmers and pleasure-seekers on Long Island should, by stupid scare, place in jeopardy the health of a whole community.

President Harrison has sounded a note of warning to the steamship companies bringing immigrants to the United States from infected ports. He tells the companies, through Secretary Foster, that immigration should stop and warns them that if they do not stop the United States may be compelled to turn back pest-laden vessels. That would be a drastic but an effectual remedy. The moment such a proclamation is issued the companies would drop immigrant traffic. The sooner the President issues his proclamation to this effect the better. Some of the companies do not carry steerage passengers on their different steamers, but they do not scruple to send immigrants across the Atlantic on slow cargo steamers, about the detention of which they are indifferent. It is greed, pure and simple, that prompts them to this. But no more of it should be permitted.

There is now a refusal on the part of the railroad and inland navigation companies to transport immigrants. This leaves many fresh arrivals in a very sorry plight, but it is very much better that the majority should be protected than that they should proceed to their destination. The various States require a medical certificate guarantee of good health, and this is out of the question. So the companies prefer not to run the risks of a blockade against passengers.

The cholera has had the effect of diminishing the consumption of fruit in the East, and prices are disappointingly low. The belief is that fruit at this season, when the Asiatic pest bids fair to pass the cordon around the ports, should be eaten only very sparingly or not at all. This, of course, is a stupid alimentary error where there are no cases of the disease in evidence, but the fear-stricken public act upon the opinion as if it were going to save their lives when the cholera does come. The true advice to people is to live rationally and naturally, and, above all, not to be continually under excitement as to what is to happen. Even if attacked by cholera, there are many chances in favor of recovery, provided the constitution has not been run down, especially by dissipation. Meanwhile this scare must seriously affect the California fruit shipments to the East and perhaps to England.

Two of the Railroad Commissioners sat yesterday and listened to the Southern Pacific's answer to the Shively complaint. They smiled at the cogency of the argument and placed the precious document on file. Then they adjourned in time to follow up any other business that interests them. The trusted Colonel Morgan is still at work collecting information. He is taking breezy exercise on locomotives and freight trains. He has no salary in sight yet, but probably the Southern Pacific will not allow him to perish by the way.

Professor Barnard of the Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton is reported to have discovered a fifth satellite of Jupiter. This news will stir the astronomical world with perturbations of envy. Galileo sighted the other four with his telescope of feeble power, and the marvel is that with so many high-power telescopes at the present day no one should have taken the bearings of the trifling lunar body now announced. Astronomers have credited Jupiter, from its enormous mass, with swallowing up innumerable comets on their swing either to or away from perihelion. Perhaps some of its moons may have been picked up in this way and solidified, but the general notion is that a good-sized comet is so attenuated that it could be packed into a snuffbox. There may be a sixth or seventh moon yet to discover in the train of Jupiter. It is only a question of getting a bigger telescope.

How will the new moon be named? The four that Galileo discovered have classical names. The fifth might be baptized after Barnard, or James Lick, or Harrison, Cleveland, Edison, Lowell, Lougfellow or any other American celebrity. It is quite time a departure was made in the nomenclature of the stars. A new plant gets the name of the discoverer or some friend. Why not a new satellite?

The one mishap to Lieutenant Peary's polar expedition is so slight a sorrow, compared with the ordinary chapter of disaster when such voyages wind up, that the public will not be greatly disturbed. We know a little more about Greenland than when Dr. Nansen skidded and sleighed across the southern portion. The northern ice fields of the plateau appear to be similar. Lieutenant Peary brings home many interesting specimens in natural history, and has a boundless time almost complete for Greenland, but after all is said, what is the gain of these perils to the world? The manners of the Esquimaux are well known. So are the habits of walruses and all other Arctic animals. The north pole is simply a useful region for the indulgence of curiosity and the practice of adventure.

PRESS OPINIONS.

Dan Ostrom of Yuba is announced as a candidate for United States Senator. Dan'l would make a dead match for Mike, as neither of them can speak or write the English language as well as a Sunday-school Chinaman. Dan'l and Mike are both anti-monopolists; also Mike is dead down on any monopoly that he cannot blackmail, and Dan'l is opposed to all monopolies except those in which he has an interest—land monopoly for instance. The Senatorial toga is indeed besmirched in the mire when the names of such scrubs as either De Young or Ostrom are even mentioned as fit to wear it.—Galt Gazette.

The report comes from Truckee that Mike de Young and the Southern Pacific have been actively at work in mountain nominating conventions. They are after the Legislature.—Gridley Herald.

In Los Angeles $200 apiece is offered for votes in the Republican county convention. Object—to get De Young candidates for the Senate and Assembly.—Oakland Enquirer.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

The Empress Frederick is deeply interested in the advancement of women.

Captain Charles King, author of many military novels, is a graduate of West Point.

Theophrast Renaudot, the founder of journalism in France, is soon to have a monument.

Mrs. Hannibal Hamlin, the wife of the late Vice-President Hamlin, is a most intellectual and lovely woman.

Miss Sarah Pollard owns a half section of land in Polk County, Minn., which she works without help, except in harvest season.

Queen Victoria had two personally written paragraphs in a recent issue of the Court Circular, to which she frequently contributes.

Alexander Dieterich, Chief Constructor of the German navy, is in Philadelphia, making a study of the methods employed at Cramp's yard.

Lord Morris Spiddall, who occupies Ireland's highest legal office—lord chancellorship—is the possessor of a mellifluous brogue unsurpassed by any in his native Connaught.

One of Whittier's friends recently said: "He composes many of his verses in bed, but I think he composes many also in meeting—in our Friends' meetings, when there is no speaking."

GOLDEN GATE AVENUE PROPERTY.

Sale of a Choice Piece at Public Auction for $63,000.

The lot and improvements at the southwest corner of Golden Gate avenue and Larkin street were sold by the Carnall-Hopkins Company yesterday at public auction for $63,000. The property belonged to the estate of Martin Kelly, deceased, and was sold subject to the approval of the Probate Court. There is little doubt of the sale being confirmed as the bid is considered a very fair one by local experts. The dimensions of the lot are 87:6 on Golden Gate avenue by 84 feet on Larkin street, the improvements consisting of two three-story houses of twelve rooms each and a cottage of seven rooms, bringing in a total rent of $177 75 per month. The purchaser was E. H. Cowing, who contemplates the erection of such new buildings in place of the old ones as will bring a better income on the investment.

The Carnall-Hopkins Company also sold the lot 24x122:6 feet on the west line of Folsom street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, for $1730.

ALONG THE COAST.

Petaluma is to go in for early closing.

There seems to be little question now that a new county, to be known as Madera, will be cut off from Fresno.

Peter Mayo has been elected chief of the Washoe Indians in the counties of Alpine, Amador, Calaveras and Mono.

The Santa Fe road has decided to put up in Los Angeles a passenger station commensurate with the needs of the system.

There has recently been noted a tendency to substantial improvement in the town of Monterey. A sort of rejuvenation, as it were.

A San Jose newspaper wants to send missionaries to New Orleans. It is somewhat remarkable that San Jose should have any to spare.

Senator Stewart has given his portrait to the Nevada University, which was hardly to have been expected of him, after all his kindness to that institution.

The small boys of Downey have caught the fever of ballooning with paper air ships, but are in no especial danger so long as they confine themselves to going up. When they get to coming down it will be different.

The South Fork Indians attempted to kill their medicine man, Dr. Pete Smith, the other day because he had failed to cure one of his patients. Dr. Smith fled, naturally enough, not being any more ready to die than his civilized brothers of the pillbox, but, when you come to look at it, the Diggers of South Fork were not nearly so illogical as it would seem at first glance. Pete is in the business of curing, and when he undertakes to cure and fails, it naturally follows that he has killed. Indian remedies—and civilized ones, too, for the matter of that—are quite as frequently of the kill es of the cure order. Pete understood the risk well enough when he went into the business, notwithstanding his nerve failure when it came to paying the penalty. Possibly there would be fewer half-fledged doctors turned out by self-acting medical colleges if white men were given to understand the penalty of failure to cure as well.

LONDON'S NEW BRIDGE.

It Is to Take the Place of the Famous Structure at Vauxhall, Iron.

London, in addition to that well-nigh consummated monument of engineering science opposite the tower, is to have a new steel bridge, at an estimated cost of £380,000. The existing structure which spans the Thames at Vauxhall, once so famous for its royal gardens, is soon to be a thing of the past. It owes its premature death—it will be but 77 years old when demolished—to the unauspicious circumstances under which it was created.

When the foundations were completed for what was at first intended to be a stone bridge, the builders decided to construct the remaining portion of castiron, thus constituting Vauxhall the first metropolitan bridge built of that metal. The masonry piers were, however, left, the original design of nine narrow arches being therefore maintained. It is to the attrition engendered by the swirl of confined and condensed waters under these nine circumscribed vaults that the old bridge owes its doom. Its foundations are reported on the authority of divers to be, if not exactly totterings, at least in so bad a condition that the structure would in a comparatively short period become absolutely unsafe.

The projected new bridge is, of course, to be much wider than its predecessor, which measures only thirty-six feet between parapets, compared with the eighty-five feet of the broadest bridge in Europe, that elegant metallic framework which unites the Middlesex and Surrey shores at Westminster.

Thoughtful Parents.
Harper's Bazar.

"What have you named your baby, 'Rastus?" "Sam Pro Tem Johnson, sah." "What is the Pro Tem for?" "To show that the name is only temporary, sah. We kind o' thought that he might like to choose his own name when he growed up, sah, so we put the Pro Tem in as a warning to the public."

GREAT sale finest eyeglass specs, 15 cents and up. 65 Fourth street, next to bakery. *

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

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

Limes.

L. G. Sresovich & Co. have just received over 500,000 limes, selling cheaper than ever before either by the case or hundred. Now is the time to order. Apply 1810 Market st. *

An index to the London Times is issued periodically by a person not connected with the establishment. This work is praised or condemned by that journal the same as though it had to do with any other matter.

MR. W. D. Wentz of Geneva, N. Y., was cured of the severest form of dyspepsia by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Full particulars will be sent if you write C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

THERE would be no indigestion in the world if Angostura Bitters were used by all. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, manufacturers.

To neglect the hair is to lose youth and comeliness. Save it with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns, 15 cts.

OCTOBER STYLES Butterick's patterns. Catalogues mailed free. H. A. Deming, 124 Post st., S. F.

EXTRA Mince Pies. SWAIN'S, 213 Sutter street.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

Pacific Lodge No. 136, F. and A. M., meets THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, the 13th, at 7:30. First degree. 1 GEORGE PENLINGTON, Sec.

California Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., will meet THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, September 13, at 7:30 o'clock. M. M. degree. By order of the H. P. 1 FRANKLIN H. DAY, Secretary.

Golden Gate Lodge No. 30, F. and A. M.—Called meeting THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Sept. 13, at 7:30 o'clock. Second degree. * GEORGE J. HOBE, Secretary.

Unity Encampment No. 26, I. O. O. F., meets TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock. The Patriarchal degree will be conferred. Visiting Patriarchs cordially invited to attend. 1 J. H. McGUANE, C. P.

Hesperian Grove No. 15, U. A. O. D.—Officers and brothers: You are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our late deceased brother, GALTANO QUEIROLO, THIS DAY (Tuesday), Sept. 13, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., from Druids' Hall, 413 Sutter st. By order of CHRIS. NIELSON, Secretary. H. NEWELL, N. A. 1

Norman Lodge No. 1841, K. of H.—Officers and members are notified to attend the regular meeting THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, September 13, at 8 o'clock. Conferring of degree. Visiting brothers and members of sister lodges are cordially invited. J. C. SAWTELLE, Dictator. J. GANS, Reporter. 1

The Regular Monthly Meeting of Laborers' Protective and Benevolent Association will be held in Irish-American Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, at 7:30 o'clock. By order PATRICK HANNON, President. THOMAS CALEASHY, Secretary. se13 2t

Independent Maguire Club. Reception to judge Maguire THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at headquarters, 841 Market st. All invited. [*] HERMAN GUTSTADT, President.

Notice—The Annual Meeting of the members of the San Francisco Girls' Union will be held at the office of the company, 109 Taylor st., San Francisco, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of September, 1892, at 11 o'clock A. M. se7 14t* EMILIA TOJETTI, Secretary.

Annual Meeting—The Regular Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Coast Borax Company will be held at the office of the company, room 26, 101 Sansome street, San Francisco, Cal., on MONDAY, the 19th day of September, 1892, at the hour of 1:30 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 come before the meeting. [se4 td] ALTON H. CLOUGH, Secretary.

The Annual Meeting of the Weekly Benefit Society of America will be held at 210 Sansome st. on September 13, 1892, at 10 A. M. to 12 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. [se4 td] LOUIS L. NELSON, Sec.

Special Meeting—The Company of Associated Stockbrokers. Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Company of Associated Stockbrokers will be held on WEDNESDAY, September 14, 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the rooms of the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board, 331 Pine st., for the purpose of transacting such business as may properly come before said meeting. By order of the board of directors.
H. P. LANDES, Secretary.
San Francisco, Cal., August 29, 1892. au30 td

Annual Meeting—The Regular Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Grand Prize Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, room 20, 331 Pine st., San Francisco, Cal., on TUESDAY, the 20th day of September, 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 come before the meeting. Transfer books will close on SATURDAY, September 17, at 12 o'clock M.
R. R. GRAYSON, Secretary.
Office—Room 20, 331 Pine st., San Francisco, Cal. au30 td

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Sure, Safe and Speedy Cure for All monthly irregularities (from whatever cause); no instruments used; a home in confinement, with the possible care and comforts of home with the skill and attention of a physician having had a long and successful practice; I can safely guarantee every case; I invite investigation of my method; consultation free and confidential; pills will save time and money by consulting the doctor before going elsewhere; all female complaints treated with unexcelled success by MRS. DR. GWYER, 311½ Hyde st., near Ellis, San Francisco, Cal. 31 1m

Breasts Developed or Money Refunded. Symmetrical Enlargement of Breast guaranteed by Dr. Danai's Infallible Developer. Price $2 bottle. E.W. JOY, Powell and Mkt. se 13 1f

Fits, Epilepsy (Idiopathic and Sympathetic form), positively cured by Dr. Geneen's remedies, no matter how serious the case or who has failed. References—J. W. Lamaster, 466 8th st., Oakland, Cal.; E. R. Matthews, Kings City, Cal. Apply to agent, Dr. Spitzy, P. Ph., at the Paris Pharmacy, 304 Fourth st., S. F. au2 1f eod

Buy Dr. Koch's Cholera Preventive and Disinfectant. All druggists keep it. se11 3t*

Mrs. Manderlin Treats Rheum t 8m; medicated baths; electricity. 20 Turk. 10 7*

Corns! Corns! Warts! Warts! Bunions! moles and callous flesh are permanently removed without pain by Dr. Lamotte's French Corn Paint and Dr. Lamotte's French Bunion Plaster; 25 cents; sold by all druggists and shoestores. Depot 1919 Market st., S. F. se9 8t

Healy's Old Bookstore Removed to 408 O'Farrell st., corner Taylor. au18 1f

Female Diseases—Home in Confinement. Mme. Sattler, midwife, 1109 Mission st.

Bad Tenants Ejected for $4. Collections made, city or country. Pacific Collection Co., 415 Montgomery, R. 6; Tel. 5589. de22 1f

John F. Lyons, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds, office 607 Montgomery; telephone 5439; residence 2202 Steiner. je9 1f

Books bought and sold. King Bros., 3 Fourth st., near Market. mr27 1f

Cloaks and Outing Suits at Wholesale prices. Factory, 24 Sansome st. au20 2m

Whitening Rooms, $1 Up; Papering, $5 up. GEO. HARTMAN, 513 Third st. jy2 1f

Private Home in Confinement: monthly irregularities cured in 1 day; no medicine or instruments. German midwife, 1211½ Missionly

All Ladies Desiring the Services of an experienced and reliable physician, who makes a specialty of diseases of women, treats suppressed monthly periods; no instruments used; method scientific; guaranteeing a cure or no charge for treatment; ladies in trouble or suffering from any complaint, who value their lives and future health, should call or write. MRS. M. DAVIES, 1236 Market st., Murphy Bldg, rm. 53, 3d floor. Pills $1. tf

Ladies! Sure Cure; Any Ill: M. Restord; no operation or risk: home: low fee; C. free, only Dr & MRS. ANTHAN, 229 Kearny: pills $1; safeguard $5. Private ails (e. sex), urinary, blood, n. debility, defects, obesity, etc., soon cured. Th' childless made parents. tf

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

Female Diseases. Private Home. MRS. DR. FUNKE, 1416 Eighth, Alameda. 13tf

Private Home Confinement; Reasonable. MRS. PFEIFER, 2030 Folsom. jy23 6m

Dr. Hall, 1236 Market, Murphy Bld., rooms 53 and 54; diseases of women. jy16 6m

Dr. C. C. O'Donnell—Office and Res. NW. cor. Washington and Kearny sts. my8 7f

Private Home in Confinement—961 Folsom. Mrs. M. E. Rodgers, Midwife. ap19 6m

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

COMPETENT COOK WITH REFERENCE DEsires situation. Apply J. F. CROSETT & CO., 312 Sutter st. 1

NEAT YOUNG GIRL DESIRES SITUATION; upstairs work and care of children. Apply MISS CULLEN, 105 Stockton st., room 2. 1

COLORED LADY WOULD LIKE WORK; clean doctor's or lawyer's office. Call or address 310½ Minna st. se13 4t*

EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, GOOD CUTter and fitter, will accept few more engagements in families; $1 50 per day; references. Address M., box 144, Call Branch Office. se13 3t*

RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES SITUATION in small family to do general housework and plain cooking. Call 337 Jessie st. se13 3t*

DRESSMAKER, GOOD CUTTER AND FITTER, wishes work. Apply 623 Howard st. se13 3t*

GERMAN GIRL WISHES A SITUATION FOR general housework; small family; plain cooking. Call at 519 Hayes st. se13 3t*

WOMAN WITH BOY 3½ YEARS OLD W