THE MORNING CALL

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

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F. K. MISCH, Manager.

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

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, SAN FRANCISCO, November 27, 1892.

General Forecast for Twenty-four Hours Ending Midnight Monday.

Northern California—Clearing along the coast, with rain throughout the central and eastern portions, turning to snow in the mountains; southeast to southwest and westerly winds, brisk to high in places; warmer followed by cooler.

Southern California—Local rains, except fair in southeast portion, turning to snow in the mountains; south to west winds, brisk to high in places; slightly warmer.

San Francisco—Showers, followed by fair; brisk southerly to westerly winds; slightly warmer, followed by cooler. JOHN P. FINLEY, First Lieutenant Ninth Infantry, Officer in Charge.

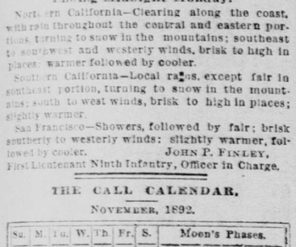
THE CALL CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER, 1892.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	Fr.	S.
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

Moon's Phases.

November 4th. Full Moon.
November 11th. Last Quarter.
November 18th. New Moon.
November 27th. First Quarter.



MONDAY.....NOVEMBER 28, 1892

NOTICE!

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

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

STOCKWELL'S THEATER, Powell street, near Market—"Two Roses."

TIVOLI OPERA HOUSE, Eddy street, off Market. Opera—"Il Trovatore."

GROVE-STREET THEATER, Grove street, above Polk—"Richard III."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, Mission street, nr. Third—"Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" opens Saturday, Dec. 3.

WIGWAM THEATER, corner Stockton and Geary streets—Variety Entertainment.

BUSH-STREET THEATER, Bush street, between Kearny and Montgomery—"Miss Dixie."

BALDWIN THEATER, Market street, near Powell. —"Rose Michel."

CALIFORNIA THEATER, Bush street, above Kearny. —"My Official Wife."

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

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

FURNITURE.—By L. Vincent, at 810 Central ave., at 11 o'clock.

FURNITURE.—By Geo. F. Lamson, at 1021-1023 Folsom st., at 10:30 o'clock.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

THE CALL has had San Francisco carefully canvassed in order to learn what city morning newspapers were taken by the people. The result is that THE CALL circulates fully one-fourth more copies than any other paper. THE CALL circulation leads by fully one-quarter. The *Chronicle* comes next after THE CALL and leads the *Examiner*. The above facts show why THE CALL is so strong in San Francisco.

THE NEW BALLOT LAW.

Outside the circle of Kelly and Crimmins there does not seem to be much doubt of the substantial success of the Australian ballot system. The law enacted by the California Legislature needs some amendment in details, but it is clearly founded on correct principles. The fundamental idea of this system is to render the action of nominating conventions less arbitrary. Under the old law the committees of the two national parties elected delegates through primaries which quiet citizens stayed away from, and through these delegates dictated the local nominees of the two parties. When election day came voters had to choose between two tickets, both, perhaps, equally bad. The Australian system enables a small per cent of voters to place new names on the official ticket. The secret ballot enables the voter to cast a non-partisan vote without prejudice to his party standing. He selects from four or five names for each office the one he will vote for. When he has no choice as to candidates he may vote the nominee of his party, but he alone knows whether he does or not. Very much of the influence of a nominating convention melts away under the Australian system. The bosses may deal out nominations, but they have little influence in procuring final results. In fact, it will be a question if a boss nomination is not an element of weakness rather than of strength. THE CALL'S canvass of county clerks and election officers proves one thing: The weight of public opinion is in favor of the new law. One County Clerk did not care whether it was continued or not, but most of them are positive in favor of its continuance. The principal defect in the law as it stands arises from the appointment of dishonest and incompetent election officers. But that defect lies rather in the law which creates the Election Commissioners than in the new election law.

THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

The fact that Mr. Huntington desires to maintain a monopoly of freight-carrying across the Isthmus of Panama should not close our eyes to the danger of foreign control of that highway of travel. The Isthmus is a narrow strip of land dividing two oceans that form the Eastern and Western boundary lines of the United States. A canal across the Isthmus would give closer communication between Atlantic and Pacific Coast American cities. If such canal is in the hands of Americans it would greatly facilitate means of defense. A squadron that was wanted on the Atlantic Coast one month might be ready for service on the Pacific Coast the next. But the canal in foreign hands would be an even greater element of strength to an enemy. A fleet in the vicinity of either the Atlantic or Pacific mouth of the canal might threaten either coast, thus compelling the United States to maintain two fleets either a match for the enemy's one. When the construction of the Panama canal was proposed by the Count de Lesseps, there was a stipulation that the French Government should not become a shareholder, and thus secure a right to interfere in affairs on this continent on the pretext of protecting its own property.

It is now said that President Harrison regards the power the French Government claims as inconsistent with the American interpretation of the Monroe doctrine. There does not seem to be much room for difference of opinion on that point. The real question is as to what is to be done. The Monroe doctrine is a subject for diplomacy rather than judicial construction. The Government may announce its purpose to enforce a certain policy, but courts cannot consider a law until the law is established. The American mistake was in permitting a foreign company to be organized to connect the waters of the two oceans. That work, if done at all, should have been done under the authority of the American Government. It would have been better to announce that doctrine before a foreign company was organized than after it had put $250,000,000 into the work. There would have been no war with France or other nations if the United States had declared that no foreign company should construct a canal between the two oceans. Nations are taking similar means to protect their colonies and outlying possessions whenever occasion arises. But the waiting policy of the American Government, which permitted the expenditure of vast sums in the work of construction, has somewhat embarrassed present action. It is not improbable that the recent course of the Panama Railroad Company has been influenced by a desire to get the best possible price for the assets of the defunct canal company.

THE GERMAN CRISIS.

The story that the Reichstag will reject Chancellor Caprivi's bill for an increase of the army at an expense of $3,000,000 is very serious indeed. If the German people begin to stop the supplies the artificial system created by Bismarck will fall to the ground. Recent speeches by the Emperor William and his Prime Minister show that something of the kind is apprehended.

On every side the Dreibund shows signs of weakness. It was established to maintain the peace of Europe by opposing to Russia on the one side and to France on the other the combined forces of Germany, Austria and Italy. But it was never reckoned that it would be strong enough to resist attack from the two powers combined. The Emperor William confessed in his recent speech that Russia and France together could put more men in the field than the Dreibund by two or three army corps; hence he calls for an increase of the army. But while he calls upon his people—as it appears ineffectually—to furnish him with more food for powder, the Dreibund seems to be crumbling to pieces from causes entirely independent of his control. Italy is not keeping under arms the force she agreed to maintain, and when called to account the Ministry reply that they are spending on the army as much as the country can afford. The Italian Prime Minister who signed the Dreibund is on the stool of repentance for the act. He asks why the Italian people should be ground by excessive taxation in order to drynurse the German Empire.

More alarming still, a party has arisen in Austria which demands the repeal of the conscription laws. Austria is highly prosperous. Under the wise system which has prevailed for some twenty odd years the Government has not interfered with industry or trade, and the people are better off than perhaps they ever were. The chief obstacle to their complete prosperity is the law of 1889, under which the empire keeps under arms, in peace, an army of 337,000 men, which may be expanded into an army of 1,870,000 men in time of war. A party has now arisen at Vienna which contends that the maintenance of this large army is not required by Austrian interests and is contrary to sound policy. If that party should prevail the Dreibund would be dissolved as far as Austria is concerned.

It is no wonder that the Emperor of Germany wants more troops. Bismarck put the empire into a false position by adhering to obsolete notions about territorial aggrandizement. This involved the conversion of a peaceful and industrious nation into a military despotism; and this again has necessitated all sorts of prestidigitation to save the artificial fabric created. William, who is a well-meaning young man, is trying his best to adjust the exigencies of an impossible position to the laws of political science. He is surrounded by counselors who were bred in antiquated schools of politics and who never learned anything since they left school. The really progressive minds in Germany are to be found in the ranks of what is called the Socialist party, and those the Emperor does not take into his councils.

The Reichstag's resistance to increase the army can be easily understood. At the German election of 1890 10,145,877 electors were registered and 7,261,659 cast their votes. Of this number 2,234,631 men are enrolled to serve in the army in the time of war, are required to perform certain military duty every year and draw a small pay from the State. Over half a million of them are enrolled in the army on the peace footing, do nothing but serve with the colors and are wholly supported by the State. In the budget of 1891-92 a sum of $141,000,000 was appropriated for national defense in a country that is far poorer than the United States.

Contemplating this scene, and observing the devices by which the German Government is endeavoring to postpone the inevitable, Americans find it difficult to overcome the surprise with which they witness the serene composure of the German people. It seems to us that we would not endure such a state of things for a week. But the European, bred to submit to what he knows to be wrong, and resorting to the safety valve of anarchist conspiracies when his passion becomes ungovernable, awaits the day of delivery in silence, well knowing that however slowly the mills of the gods grind they are apt, when once set in motion, to grind exceeding fine.

WHAT WE OWN.

The State Controller has condensed in a single sheet a statement of the taxable property in its various forms in each county of the State, with the indebtedness. From this it appears that the value of all forms of property owned in California is $1,275,816,228. Exclusive of railroads, the total valuation of property is $1,233,860,228; the railroads are valued at $41,956,000. Of the aggregate the bulk is real estate, which is valued at $797,221,036, with improvements thereon valued at $249,630,321. The total amount of personal property, including money, is $187,008,874—considerably less than the sum expended on improvements in real estate. To appreciate the accretion of wealth, the reader must remember that within the memory of men still living all this property was practically non-existent; that is to say, that it could not have been exchanged for any sum of money which can be expressed in figures.

Of the total amount of property of all kinds in the State, about one-third, or $412,047,076, is in San Francisco. One-fourth of the population of the State reside in this city, but they are so much richer relatively than the people of the country that one-third of the wealth is here. And whereas less than one-fifth of the total assessable property of the State as a whole is personal, over one-fourth of the assessable property in San Francisco is personal. Valuable as our real estate is, our money and other personal property are proportionately greater.

The proposition is reversed in the other rich counties. In Alameda County the total valuation of real and personal property is $89,000,000, and in Los Angeles County $80,000,000. But in the former county the valuation of personal property is less than one-tenth that of real property, and in Los Angeles only a trifle more. Money drifts to the great center, but improved real estate is property everywhere. In counties like Fresno, San Joaquin, Santa Clara and Sacramento, which come behind Los Angeles and Alameda, but ahead of the other rural counties, the total valuation ranges from $33,000,000 in the case of Sacramento to $53,000,000 in the case of Santa Clara, and personal property averages about one-tenth of the whole—being rather more than a tenth in San Joaquin and Sacramento, and something less than a tenth in Fresno and Santa Clara. This will be found to be about the average in the other prosperous counties of the State.

The total indebtedness of the counties of California is very small, amounting, all told, including floating debt and accrued interest, to only $6,256,301. Of this $1,120,000 is charged to San Francisco, though this county is really out of debt, being its own creditor. Los Angeles owes something over $1,000,000 and Sacramento $662,724—this is the debt which has been in litigation. Other counties whose credit is good and which might have been expected to anticipate the future for public improvements—such as Santa Clara, Sonoma, San Joaquin, San Diego, Marin and Monterey—only owe something like $200,000 each. Fresno, in which improvement has been very marked of late, is only indebted to the amount of $95,000. It is evident that in a short period, unless new issues of bonds are voted, all these counties will be out of debt and will be in a condition to borrow large sums at low rates of interest in case emergencies should arise. Not only in this State, but all over the country, the indebtedness of counties, which seemed so alarming a feature in the financial horizon fifteen years ago that new constitutions adopted stringent provisions against its increase, will in a brief period be a thing of the past.

The showing, take it all in all, is one of which California may be proud. Not only is the accumulation of wealth proceeding more rapidly in this State than in the grain States of the central valleys of the continent, but the contrast between the condition of California and that of the Australian provinces across the water is most striking. Those provinces may be said to be contemporaneous with this State and in many respects analagous; yet their Governments have so recklessly discounted the future by abusing the credit they enjoyed in London that they have incurred debts involving annual taxation which the people cannot endure and which is going to reduce the value of labor to the level of the poorest European countries.

A MILLIONAIRE'S MISFORTUNE.

Like the men who hardly know where to get a dinner the millionaire, who never wants for one, both sumptuous and recherche, has his troubles and misfortunes. If his domestic tastes have the character of ostentation and he is fond of entertainment and of being admired as the possessor of a grand house, stored with the artistic treasures of all lands, a day sometimes comes ruthlessly when his gorgeous fabric vanishes as a dream. Then he has to begin his toil of building and collecting anew, but never again can he and his guests lay their hands upon the furniture, tapestries, pictures, bric-a-brac and metal work which have perished. There are no duplicates. In this sense the burning down of Cornelius Vanderbilt's house at Newport, R. I., is a grievous loss. The destruction of the house itself is not of much consequence, for that can be rebuilt. It is a mere matter of money and Mr. Vanderbilt could, without troubling himself, easily provide such a mansion as Eaton Hall, belonging to the Duke of Westminster, which is believed to have cost $7,000,000. But the artistic possessions cannot be replaced for love or money.

The wonder is that in building such grand residences so slight provision should be made to guard against fires. Half a dozen firemen kept about such a house would spare the millionaire uneasiness. What half a dozen men could do at the commencement of a fire cannot be done by an army of firemen when the flames have gained headway. It is also generally the case that there is a short supply of water, although by pumping and storage the head of water might be made ample. Perhaps no man can afford to bear his loss with greater equanimity than Mr. Vanderbilt. The pleasures of life are still at his call.

A NATIONAL QUESTION.

An evening contemporary which has exercised what influence it possesses against the enforcement of the law requiring Chinese laborers to register is now fearful lest a Chinese lobby may head off the expected legislation by the next Congress. What legislation is expected by the next Congress is not announced. Within six months the time in which Chinese may register will expire. Chinese who do not avail themselves of the privilege of registering will be unlawfully in the country and liable to deportation. Of course, deportation is a penalty that will require time for its enforcement. The 120,000 Chinese in the United States cannot be carried to China in a day, nor in a month. At the same time it will not do to permit the law to remain a dead letter. If we should, the Chinese would be measureably justified in disregarding any future act of Congress concerning them. The evening paper we refer to seems to have worked for this condition of affairs. It told the Chinese that the act of Congress requiring Chinese to register was unconstitutional. The Chinese acted upon advice which so well suited their purposes. It does not look well, however, for a paper which has taken a pro-China view of an American law to claim to be an especial champion of white labor. Fortunately for this coast the Chinese question is less local than it was when the agitation first commenced. Our Chinese population has fallen off, while that of the East has increased. Congress, therefore, is called upon to meet a national rather than a Pacific Coast question.

WHITE MAN'S JUSTICE.

An idea of what may be termed "white man's justice" is conveyed in the following:

Shelling villages and trying Solomon Islanders on charges of murder does not occupy the warship Rapid for several months. She got on the track of the culprits who killed Mr. Nyberg and another white trader, and in one instance the charge was clearly proved and the native executed. Seven native villages were destroyed during the Rapid's cruise of 10,000 miles. As soon as the guilty natives get sight of a man-of-war they take to the bush, and it is useless to attempt to overtake them. The only way to punish them for taking the lives or property of the traders is to wreck their villages, and this the Rapid did.

It is not stated how many Solomon Islanders were suspected of the murder of British traders. Neither is anything said about the provocation that may have been given on the part of the murdered traders. Cheating natives is not considered much of a crime by white peddlers of gewgaws, and it is not improbable that the trader whose death was so cruelly avenged involuntarily served as a vicarious atonement. Possibly out of a hundred wandering thieves one was punished more severely than a white man's laws allow. But seven villages have been wiped off the face of the earth—seven villages containing old men, women, girls and children. The Rapid met no opposition. The natives had no arms that would enable them to do more than contribute to the slaughter the Rapid contemplated, and so all who could endure fatigue fled to the mountains. The seven villages were destroyed all the same with their old people, their women and children. It remains to be seen what especial honor will be conferred on the commander of the Rapid.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS.

There is now a tax on national bank circulation and also a tax on State bank circulation. The former tax simply requires the national banks to give a part of the profits of circulation to the Government, while the latter prevents any State bank circulation at all. Comptroller of the Currency Hepburn recommends that the tax on national bank currency be removed and that on State banks be restored. But the Congress to which this report will be submitted is pledged to repeal the tax on State bank circulation. If that is done the national bank circulation will be retired. The national banks will not continue to issue currency fully secured and taxed into the bargain to circulate against a currency which may or may not be fully secured. It is clear that if a State bank can issue currency on a basis of partial security its profits will be larger than if securities are required to the full amount of the circulation. It is quite possible that State banks may profit by the practice of the national banks in depositing interest-bearing bonds as security for circulation. The law of a State may make State or municipal bonds lawful security for circulation and allow State banks to draw interest on such bonds while in possession of the State. A fine opening for a little sharp financiering will then be afforded.

The gale that blew in the early hours of Sunday morning was perhaps the most severe that has whistled over San Francisco for many years. As soon as day broke it moderated, but during the night it was a rattling wind that shook frame houses as if their foundations were insecure. As to the rain, it was more than copious—it was a deluge. The streets are all the cleaner for the visitation, and possibly the sewers have been well rinsed out. But no special thanks are due to the Street Superintendent and the Board of Supervisors. They allow the filth to accumulate, and the work of removal is not theirs. These early rains are of enormous benefit to the country. The farmers are well in advance with their work, and the rains insure an early start to next year's crop.

IN THE CALL recently it was emphatically affirmed that a perfectly accurate mechanical count of any number of names under the Australian ballot system could be obtained a few minutes after the poll closes, and without the smallest possibility of fraud or error. It is now known that Mr. Rudolph of the Free Library, who has patented a method of cataloguing books, has been at work for some time bringing out a patent counting apparatus, by means of which every ballot may be recorded as it leaves the voter's hands. But it now appears that in Massachusetts they have already a machine completed capable of doing the work. The machine has been tested at Spencer in that State on a ballot for 150 candidates, but it is capable of being enlarged to suit any number of candidates. It is impossible to tamper with the record. The register is only accessible when the poll has closed. The final count is a matter of a few minutes. At the test vote the register accorded accurately with the number of ballots cast, and everybody seems to have understood the method of voting straightaway. We may, therefore, hopefully look forward to next election. There will be machinery at work which cannot be tampered with. The bosses will be put to rout, and every voter will have his vote recorded just as he has cast it. That will be a turning point in politics.

While on this side of the Atlantic proposals are numerous, and some of them very stringent, to regulate immigration by imposing tests or penalties, especially upon the illiterate and impoverished, the Germans are not disinclined to give us a hand in restraining emigration from Germany. The Fatherland is determined to keep as many of its sons at home as possible. The country is large enough to afford sustenance and employment to all, and some day the services of all the manhood of Germany may be needed to keep the empire intact. The invader's hoof is not to be welcomed. A young German has many inducements to emigrate. He is at home in America or in any of the English-speaking colonies, for there he finds many thousands of his compatriots, and he has the great gain of being exempt from military service.

The agitation for all-night cars in San Francisco will win ere long. The Omnibus Company has but to set the example and some of the other lines are sure to follow. There are many classes of people who cannot get away from the central part of the city before 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning, and there are other classes who go home early who would like to return to the city about 3 or 4 in the morning. The building up of the city westward would be stimulated immensely by the running of night cars. A man hesitates about living in the western limits of the city when he knows that he may require a doctor urgently during the night and will have slender chance of getting one promptly. But with a car service all difficulties would disappear. It is not necessary the companies should run cars every few minutes. One every half hour or hour would suffice.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

The particular pets of Mme. Janauschek are two guinea pigs.

Prince Andre Dadion of Mingrelia, a member of the royal family of Russia, is an expert chess player.

Thomas A. Edison, who sleeps but few hours himself, says that the man of the future may do without sleep entirely.

General Dodds, the victorious French commander in Dahomey, has African blood in his veins, derived through his mother.

The late Amos Shinkle of Covington, Ky., gave $1,000,000 to various Methodist churches in the course of his life, and was for years a Sunday-school teacher.

The Anglican bishop of Sydney, Australia, has a salary of $20,000 a year, which is more than is received by any other bishop of that church outside of England.

M. Leguove, the oldest member of the French Academy, is 85 years old. Pierre Loti, the youngest, is 43. With the exception of ten, all the academicians are 60 or over.

President George T. Angell of Boston, Mass., in behalf of the Humane Educational Society, is offering $700 in prizes for essays on various humanitarian themes now under public agitation.

Baron Hirsch is said by a London newspaper to be the richest man the world has ever known, the statement being that he is worth £6,000,000 a year. This implies a capital of about $500,000,000.

King Oscar of Sweden celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as a doctor of philosophy last month. As Duke of Ostgothland, the University of Lund conferred that degree upon him a quarter of a century ago, in recognition of his services in literature and science.

NOTES FROM NILES.

The Remarkable Productiveness of California—Social Items.

Correspondence of THE MORNING CALL.

It is amazing to contemplate the varied industries of California and their immense aggregate values. Her agricultural returns each year are calculated to exceed those of any ten States east of the Mississippi, while she herself is perhaps as large as any five States that lie east of that river.

In compiling the following facts the reports from the year 1890 only are taken, as they are the fullest and most available. The two years that have since passed have but added to, not taken from, these totals. California grew 29,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which 14,000,000 centals were exported, the total yield was one-tenth of the total yield of the United States, and the total money returns called for nearly one-tenth of the whole amount, or $33,447,000. Of this $4,985,000 was for flour. 947,000 centals of barley were shipped, and 244,000 centals of beans, as California is the largest bean-growing State in the Union.

Nearly 1,000,000 bales of hops were grown, the major part being shipped out of the State; and about 32,000,000 pounds of wool were raised, less than one-third being used or manufactured into cloth in California.

The fruit industry, in all its branches, is by all means the most valuable to our State.

It is impossible to obtain the number of pounds grown, as no estimate can be made of the amount consumed or sold in the open markets; so only the amounts shipped can be given: 74,700,000 pounds of green deciduous fruits, 48,700,000 pounds of dried fruits of all varieties, 1,375,000 cases of canned fruits and 1,700,000 twenty-pound boxes of raisins. Coming almost under the same head is 17,500,000 gallons of wine and 1,072,000 gallons of brandy, more than half of each being exported.

Besides we have what we are accustomed to speak of as our infant industry—orange-raising. We shipped in 1890 1,360,000 boxes, as against less than 3,000,000 in Florida. Given another five years and the tables will be reversed, as the available orange land in Florida is almost all in use, while California yet has thousands of acres to plant.

Besides all these we have olive culture, beet-sugar refineries, quicksilver and mining interests, which are greater today than ever before in the history of the State, and lumbering interests as great as the mining values.

These are all living, growing industries in the richest, largest and most prosperous State in the Union, and should be made the basis of a claim upon the new President-elect for the appointment from among our many able men of a Cabinet officer. The Secretary of Agriculture is what California wants and what is her due as a State representing money values and agricultural industries greater than the four or five States from which, as a rule, all the Cabinet officers have always been selected. Let there be a change and let California demand that change.

One of the most delightful and busy seasons is just opening. The excitement, mild to be sure, which preceded the election, has quieted, and the people, young and old, are ready for fun.

Mrs. C. B. Overacker entertained a few friends at a charming dinner and whist party last Saturday evening. Among the guests were Judge Melvin, Dr. Cool and Mrs. Carrie Fross Snyder of Oakland, Mrs. J. P. Smith of Livermore, several friends from Mission San Jose and four or five young people from Niles. After the cards Judge Melvin sang, to the delight of his audience, several selections and Mrs. Snyder gave one or two admirable recitations.

Little Florence Mayhew entertained her youthful friends at luncheon last Saturday. Nearly thirty lads and lassies partook of a dainty luncheon and finished the day with games and dancing.

The Tuesday Evening Whist Club met this week with Miss Minnie Crothers. These meetings are becoming more and more interesting as the season advances.

The Athletic Club gave an enjoyable dance last Friday evening.

The Ladies' Guild is to hold a bazaar next Friday evening, December 2. A musical programme is to precede, given by the principal talent of which will be the singing by the Niles Choral Society and one number by Miss Bienenfeld of San Francisco.

Work has been commenced upon the new Union High School. It is expected that the building will be ready for use by the beginning of the spring term. The school now numbers fifty-two pupils and eight more have already applied for seats. It is probable the new year will open with sixty or seventy pupils. The two teachers are just as busy as possible and a third teacher is a necessity in the near future.

The members of the Chautauqua Circle drove to Alvarado Thursday evening to inspect the beet-sugar factory, which is run all night under electric lights.

Edward Clarke and his wife returned Tuesday from a seven months' tour of Europe. Their many friends are glad indeed to welcome them home. Mr. Clarke will resume the leadership of the Chautauqua Circle.

The meteoric display Wednesday night was most magnificent.

There have been several earthquakes during the past week, none, however, of any great severity.

The first real rainstorm of the season began Thursday evening and it is still raining. The roads have just been put into good condition, and we are ready for the rains.

MRS. L. E. THANE.

November 25, 1892.

DR. A. S. COOK & MRS. DR. COOK removed to 87 Hyde street. Accommodation for patients.*

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

THE plain truth is good enough for Hood's Sarsaparilla—there is no need of embellishment or sensationalism. Simply what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit.

Special Notice.

In view of recent misleading publications we beg to state that Davis Bros.' Golden Rule Bazaar are using our Standard Automatic Gas Regulator at both their stores.

Gas Consumers' Association, 323 Sutter street.
W. O. LUDOVICI, Secretary.

Are You Going East?

Take the Sante Fe route. You will find it to your interest to call on or address the undersigned before purchasing tickets. No other line crossing the continent can offer you a trip combining equal comfort and pleasure. The only line running Pullman palace and tourist sleeping-cars through to Chicago on the same train every day without change. Personally conducted excursions through to Boston leave every Wednesday. W. A. BISSELL, 650 Market street, Chronicle building, San Francisco.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup"

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

COUGHS.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are used with advantage to alleviate Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and Bronchial Affections. *Sold only in boxes.*

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

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

King Solomon's Lodge No. 26, F. & A. M. Hall cor. Geary and Steiner sts. Third degree THIS EVENING, November 28, at 7:30 o'clock. By order of the Master. [1t] L. P. PECK, Secretary.

Hermann Lodge No. 127, F. and A. M.—Called meeting THIS DAY (Monday), Nov. 28, 1892, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. Deg. 3. By order of the W. M.
1 L. SCHUMACHER, Sec.

King Solomon's Lodge No. 260, F. and A. M.—Hall on Geary and Steiner sts. Third degree THIS EVENING, Nov. 28, at 7:30 o'clock. By order of the master.
1 L. P. PECK, Secretary.

San Francisco Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, meets THIS EVENING for R. A. degree. All companions in good standing are invited.
1 H. G. JERNICE, Secretary.

Justice Lodge No. 85, K. of P.—The officers and members of above lodge will assemble at their Castle Hall, 909½ Market st., on TUESDAY, November 29, 1892, at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp, to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, E. QUINONES. Fine for non-attendance will be strictly enforced. By order CHAS. OCHS, C. C.
J. B. McMURRAY, K. of R. & S. no28 2t

The Officers and Members of Berningham Council No. 59, Y. M. I., are requested to assemble at the residence of our late brother, EDWARD HANLON, 601 Seventh st., TO-DAY at 9 o'clock, to attend the funeral.
F. H. KILDUFF, Pres.
B. J. HYLAND, Corr. Sec. 1

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the schooner Robert Lewers Company will be held at the office of the company, 22 Market st., room 2, in the city of San Francisco, Cal., on Saturday, December 10, 1892, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of five directors to serve for the ensuing fiscal year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting. JOHN W. GRAHAM, President.
A. H. HIGGINS, Secretary. no26 1d

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the schooner Alice Cooke Company will be held at the office of the company, 22 Market st., room 2, in the city of San Francisco, Cal., on Saturday, December 10, 1892, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of five directors to serve for the ensuing fiscal year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting. JOHN W. GRAHAM, President.
A. H. HIGGINS, Secretary. no26 1d

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

Mme. Banard, French Midwife; 15 years' experience. 503 Montgomery a. 290 4*su

Bad Tenants Ejected for $4. Collections made, city or country. Pacific Collection Co., 415 Montgomery, R. 6; Tel. 5560. de24 1f

Buy Your Cloaks at Wholesale prices. Fleury 24 Sansome st. 1

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

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

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

Dr. Sharkey Has Resumed Practice at 814 Kearny. Office hours, 12 to 2 and 6 to 9 P. M. 1

All Ladies Should Consult Mrs. LAPHAME; she is a reliable specialist in female diseases; have arranged my home to suit rich and poor; business strictly confidential; easy confinements; pills $1; safeguards $3. 529 Geary. oc30 6m

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. Phone 51. 1f

Ladies! Sure Cure; Any Ill; M. Restored; no operation or risk; home; low fees; C. free, only DRAYMAN, 229 Kearny st. pills $1; safeguard $5. Private consultations; 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. Phone 51. 1f

A Sure and Safe Cure for All Monthly Irregularities; no instruments used; a home in confinements with best of care and comforts. All female complaints treated with unexcelled success by MRS. DR. GWYER, 311 Hyde st., S. F. oc7 3m

Private Home in Confinement—961 Folsom. Mrs. M. E. Rodgers, Midwife. se19 7m

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

Private Home in Confinement; Monthly Irregularities cured in 1 day; no instruments. Mrs. SCHMIDT, German midwife, 1211½ Mission. 1y

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

Dr. C. C. O'Donnell—Office and Res. N.W. cor. Washington and Kearny sts. my4 7

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Advertisements of females wanting situations published free.

FIRST-CLASS SECOND-GIRL, WITH REFERence, desires a situation. Apply to J. F. CROSETT & CO., 312 Sutter st. 1

FOR RELIABLE HELP GO TO MISS PLUNKETT, 424 Sutter st., near Powell; telephone 5472. no27 2t

LADIES WISHING GOOD HELP WILL FIND it at Pacific Employment Office, 931 Market. 7t

LADIES WANTING GERMAN OR SWEDISH help for all kinds of housework call or address M. TRUCH, 113 Eddy st. no17 1m

LADIES—FOR 1st-CLASS HELP ALL NATIONALITIES, apply MRS. EVLIN, 1148 Market st. 1m

DRESSMAKER; FIRST-CLASS FITTER AND stylish draper and designer; thorough dressmaker; by the day. 407 Hyde st. *

2 GIRLS WOULD LIKE SITUATIONS; ONE 2 mind baby and the other do upstairs work. 1120 Mission st. no28 3t

SITUATION WANTED BY COMPETENT AMERIcan woman; best of references. Address M RS. C. H., box 85, this office. no28 3t

COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES WORK BY THE Day; washing, ironing or housework of any kind. 916 Howard st. no28 3t

YOUNG GERMAN GIRL WOULD LIKE SITUation do housework and plain cooking in American family; wages $20 or $25; no objections to country if not too far. Please call 3 Latham place, off Mason. no28 3t

A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A position as nurse; best of reference. Call or address 1310 Clementina st. no28 3t

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN LIKE DO WASHing napkins and towels for restaurant. Call 6 Minna st. in rear. no28 3t

AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WANTS POsition housecleaning by the day or chamber work or in lodging-house. 974 Folsom st., room 3. no28 3t

GIRL WANTS A PLACE TO TAKE CARE of children and assist with housework. Call at 830 Mission st. 1

YOUNG GERMAN GIRL JUST LANDED from East wishes do general housework or upstairs work; good reference. Call corner Golden Gate ave. and Larkin st., in grocery.

YOUNG EASTERN WOMAN, FIRST-CLASS cook, wishes situation in American family; would do plain washing. 14 Willow ave. 1

AMERICAN ELDERLY LADY; CAN DO ALL kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's mending and plain sewing; reasonable. Please send postal or call on MRS. E. M. C., 337 Eddy st., near Leavenworth. no27 4t

EXPERIENCED LADY'S NURSE WISHES A place to nurse or take care of a child. Address M. B., 503 Mason st. no27 3t

AMERICAN WOMAN GO WORKING HOUSEkeeper where are children, or would like few more engagements as nurse any kind work. Call or address 17 Zoe st. no27 3t

GERMAN WOMAN WANTS DAY WORK. 815 Bryant st. no27 3t

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY ACCOMplished in music, situation as governess to children or as nurse to invalid. Address MISS C., 909 Taylor st., room 11. no27 3t

WOMAN WISHES TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN and sleep home; no sewing. Call D., 507 Stevenson st. no27 3t

EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER DESIRES POsition in widower's family; San Jose preferred. Address MRS. E. HOWARD, Call Branch Office, Oakland, Cal. no27 3t

COMPETENT ENGLISH COOK, WILL DO THE general work of a neat family; is a good laundress and baker; city or country. Call at 1034 Howard st. no27 3t

2 GIRLS WISH SITUATIONS TO DO CHAMBERwork or laundry. Please call 612 Fourth. no27 3t

FIRST-CLASS NURSE WISHES SITUATION IN any case of sickness; physician references. 807 Howard st. no27 3t

SCANDINAVIAN GIRL WANTS SITUATION as chambermaid or boarding-house cook. Call or address 527 Stevenson st., bet. Sixth and Seventh. no27 3t

FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS SITUATION; NO objection to large family or boarding-house; city or country. Can be seen for three days at 1148 Market st., room 12. no27 3