THE MORNING CALL

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THE EASTERN OFFICE OF THE CALL. 31 Potter building, New York City, is provided with files of California papers. Visitors welcome. Advertising rates and sample copies furnished. F. K. MISCH, Manager.

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

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

FURNITURE.—By Wm. Butterfield, at 1658 Hayes st., at 11 o'clock.

FURNITURE.—By Geo. F. Lamson, at 631 Eddy st., at 11 o'clock.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, SAN FRANCISCO, January 13, 1893.

Official Forecast for Twenty-four Hours Ending Midnight, Saturday.

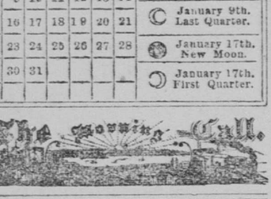
San Francisco and vicinity—Fair weather, slight changes in temperature; variable winds.

P. T. JENKINS, Local Forecast Official.

THE CALL CALENDAR.

JANUARY, 1893.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.	Moon's Phases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Jan. 2d & 31st, Full Moon.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	January 9th, Last Quarter.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	January 17th, New Moon.
29	30	31					January 17th, First Quarter.



SATURDAY.....JANUARY 14, 1893

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.

STOCKWELL'S THEATER, Powell street, near Market—"The Magistrate."

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

GROVE-STREET THEATER, Grove street, above Polk—"Cinderella, or The Little Glass Slipper."

WIGWAM THEATER, corner Stockton and Geary streets—Opera and Variety Performance.

CALIFORNIA THEATER, Bush street, above Kearny. "The Old Homestead."

BUSH-STREET THEATER, Bush street, between Kearny and Montgomery—Schilling's Minstrels.

BALDWIN THEATER, Market street, near Powell. "The Sportsman."

FIRST PRINCIPLES.

Traffic Manager Leeds made an entertaining and instructive speech Thursday on the principles which should govern Legislatures in dealing with common carriers. These principles are not exactly new, but as they have been lost sight of in this State for the last quarter of a century it is proper that they should be restated. The fundamental principle is that as the common carrier is granted especial privileges by Government, the power that grants these privileges has the right to limit profits that shall result from such grant. The common carrier has a right to interest on his capital invested, but not to interest on the value he may choose to place on the property he has derived in part through action by the Government. Another principle of scarcely less importance is that of the power of the Government to regulate railroad charges on routes for any cause not subject to competition. Possessing rights which for a time are held exclusively through actions by the Government, the railroad company can only use this possession for the benefit of the people. It may fix its charges at rates which will pay interest on the investment, but not at rates which possession of a road that cannot be paralleled might enable the company to impose. In giving a corporation a franchise which in effect secures it in the exclusive use of nature's highway, it is not intended to endow the corporation with the gift nature provided for the whole people. It is the disregard of these first principles by the Southern Pacific Company which has for so many years kept California in the background. The loans of money, gifts of lands and franchises conferring exclusive rights over public property have been considered by that company as giving them as complete ownership of the roads it controls as people have over property who have received nothing from the Government. The application of the principles which Mr. Leeds simply restated as a point for a new departure will be resisted doubtless by the Southern Pacific Company, but the power to apply them remains with the people, and in its exercise there can be no complaint of injustice.

A LAND OF PLENTY.

A curious illustration of the superabundance of natural wealth of this coast presents itself to the eye of him who, when he takes his walks abroad, perambulates the water front. All through the summer months he sees cartloads of overripe fruit dumped into the bay, sometimes many tons in a week. At other times he observes a similar donation of fine vegetables to the use of the fishes. Early after cart backs up to the water's edge and tips out cauliflowers, asparagus, lettuce, potatoes, carrots, egg-plants and melons. At the present time he can observe the waters of the bay near the water front whitened with the corpses of herrings, which are thrown over from the boats of fishermen. These destructions of human food are generally inspired by considerations of the public health. The fruit and vegetables which are sacrificed are so far advanced in decay that they have ceased to be marketable. A similar reason accounts for the destruction of our overabundant fish supply. But it is curious to note that we inhabit a region which produces so much food that we are forced to destroy part of it from inability to consume the whole.

A surplus of fish supply occurs periodically in many places. On the coast of Long Island and Massachusetts the menhaden are used to manure the fields, and there are times when the mackerel catch is so large that a portion of it is thrown in with the menhaden in order to maintain the price of the remainder. In the Bay of Biscay a sardine fisherman who makes an unusually large haul is sometimes disgusted to find, when he runs his boat ashore, that his brother fishermen have all been equally lucky, and that some of the catch must be sacrificed in order not to glut the market. In some of the northern rivers on this coast the salmon sometimes run so thick that if the fishermen took all they could they would keep the price down below the cost of their labor. But it is not easy to recall a place where a glut of fish is accompanied or followed by an equally overpowering glut of delicious fruit and wholesome vegetables.

That the glut and the consequent destruction of food is willful waste goes without saying. There is no necessity for either. The art of preserving animal and vegetable food has now been brought to such perfection that all really wholesome foods can be kept almost indefinitely. In properly constructed buildings, with a constant temperature lowered artificially below the point at which decay sets in, all kinds of food—beef, mutton, fish, butter, vegetables, and fruits—can be kept for months, and will be found as fresh and as full of flavor when they are taken out as well as when they were put in. The meats will be improved by keeping. And the cost of refrigerating is not large. Natural ice is now selling in this city at $5 and $6 a ton; artificial ice can be supplied in large quantities for less money. And a little ice goes a long way. All the fruit trains which went East to Chicago last year, loaded with fresh fruit, only consumed 25,000 tons of ice, which probably cost less than $100,000.

Is it not a pitiful exhibition of human imbecility that people should be starving to death in Russia while simultaneously we are throwing great quantities of wholesome food into the bay to feed the fishes? It would take but little ingenuity and not a very large expenditure of money to transfer our wasted surplus, in the course of three weeks, to places in Russia where little children are dying of hunger. But no one thinks of it. Only the other day the people of Durango, in Mexico, owing to the failure of their only food crop tasted the miseries of famine, but we do not read that any shipments of our surplus food were made across the Rio Grande.

In the history of the early peoples whose records constitute the most ancient annals of the world the highest praise that was bestowed upon a favored region was to say that it was a land of plenty, flowing with milk and honey. The expression was that of a pastoral people referring to a pasturage land intersected with valleys through which alluvial streams flowed. In our day the real land of plenty is a land in which the soil yields such a superabundance of varied food that no one need ever go hungry, and the question is not how to sustain life, but what to do with the surplus sustenance for which no use can be found. Such lands are rare, but this is one of them.

THE NEW ART HOUSE.

The difficulty which stood in the way of the devotion of the Hopkins-Searles mansion to the uses of the Art Association has been solved by the agreement of the donor to supplement his gift by an annual endowment of $5000 for the next five years to pay taxes and other expenses on the building. Other objections have been removed by making the transfer to the Regents of the university in trust for the Art Association, so that the fate of the new institution will not depend upon the vicissitudes which may overtake a voluntary organization without fixed income. The Regents will move into the building, one room in which will be allotted to them to hold their meetings in. But after their installation the control of the business of the association will rest with its members.

Upon them will devolve the duty of determining whether the Searles gift shall really inure to the interests of art on this coast, or shall merely be ornamental. As a mere picture gallery, the edifice would add a charm to the many attractions of our city, but would not necessarily be a thing of utility. What the leading members of the association want, and what the public expects, is that the Art Association shall turn its new fortune to good account by housing serious work under its roof. There is on this coast a remarkable wild crop of artistic taste. Considering the opportunities they have had, our native artists have displayed remarkable ability. Every one who attends school or academy commencements is struck by the promise which the pupils frequently show. What they have wanted is a school of art on a larger scale than that which now exists, where they can study and copy the works which the world agrees to be masterpieces.

It is already suggested that gentlemen who have purchased works of art should donate them to the Searles gallery in order that they shall form the nucleus of a collection. But that is perhaps too much to expect. People who have spent money for pictures are apt to want to keep them in their own houses to decorate their parlors. Perhaps they might be willing to lend their paintings and their statues for a couple of months to the city collection; the other ten months they would keep them at home to feast the eyes of their guests. The objection to lending valuable works of art is that they may be injured in transportation, but that objection could be overcome by entrusting their transfer to a responsible concern like Wells, Fargo & Co., which is used to moving valuable and perishable property.

In the East, as in England, owners of works of art rarely allow them to leave their own roof. In New York the old Aspinwall and the Belmont collections and the Vanderbilt, the Huntington and other collections of to-day are open to public inspection on a few days in each year, and almost at any time visitors are admitted on special application; but an artist is not satisfied to see a great work of art once; he wants to see it frequently and for hours at a time. Sensitive people object to write begging letters for tickets of admission. In England, noblemen's galleries are thrown open with the other baronial apartments on given days and on payment of a fee. The consequence is that they are seen more frequently by traveling Americans than by resident Englishmen. Some of the finest paintings in the world have been really lost to art by passing into the possession of rich Englishmen. In France, the Louvre and the Luxembourg compete actively with private collections for paintings or sculptures of repute which come into the market. Since the Napoleonic era of extravagance some fine collections have been made in Paris, but none can compare with those of the two palaces, whereas in England several noblemen would not exchange their collections for that of the National Gallery.

Our political system would forbid an annual appropriation by the Legislature for the purchase of works of art. Meanwhile it ought to become a point of honor with rich men to bestow on the Searles gallery a few gems of art from time to time, so as to form the nucleus of an art show on the Pacific.

A TRANS-PACIFIC CABLE.

It is a singular fact that no telegraphic cable has yet been laid across the Pacific Ocean in any direction. From this part of the American continent we can communicate with Yokohama, Hong-Kong, Calcutta, Sydney, Melbourne and New Zealand, but only by sending the message to Europe. A merchant who telegraphs an order to Australia or China has to pay three or four times as much as he should do were there cables laid across the Pacific. Somehow, American capitalists have fought shy of submarine cable enterprises. The Bennett-Mackay cable is almost the only long-distance one of importance. On land we are very enterprising both with telegraphs and railroads, but ocean telegraphy seems to be wanting in commercial attractiveness. Perhaps we expect unreasonable profits.

It is announced that Queensland, Australia, has entered into a cable project with the Society des Telegraphes Sous-Marine, the intention being to form telegraphic connection with Fiji, Samoa and the Sandwich Islands. But such a line will not be successful if it is not extended either to the United States or to British Columbia. Between the groups of islands named and Australia there is not enough business to warrant more than a few messages a day, and under the code system and a telegraphic tariff at so much per word, it is possible to say much with very slender use of language. If such a cable is once started, it must be continued to the shores of America. It would be more satisfactory to see American capitalists taking a share in the enterprise; but if they will not venture, then we should not stand in the way of others undertaking the work. When a trans-Pacific cable is laid there will be a considerable reduction in the cost of messages to Australia. A cable will doubtless soon follow to Japan and China. The importance of this communication to the Pacific Coast can hardly be overestimated. We may look forward to the time when Australia will have a population of twenty or thirty millions, and this coast will have quadrupled its population. The relations of trade will then be on a grand scale.

THE COTTON SPINNERS' STRIKE.

The Manchester cotton spinners are on a strike to prevent a five-per-cent reduction of wages. The proposed reduction of wages is not to compensate manufacturers for a tax on raw material nor to counteract any other object of a protective policy. It is to enable England to retain her hold on the markets of the world. Employers contend that a reduction in the cost of goods is necessary to enable them to compete with the manufacturers of other nations. American factory operatives who voted against a protective policy at the last election can see in this strike the kind of an entertainment they are invited to. Here are England, Germany, France, Belgium and other cheap-labor countries engaged in a strife to reduce labor to the lowest possible point at which the efficiency of the worker can be maintained. The five-per-cent reduction proposed in Manchester is to meet some reduction that has been made in some other manufacturing country. The manufacturer who screws labor down to the lowest point gets the work. It is not worth while to waste words in condemning the hard-heartedness of these employers. They are the victims rather of a system than of individual indifference to the condition of their employes. To get work they have to do it at as low cost as any competitor. Under free trade their own home market may be invaded by the manufacturers of any nation which can reduce the labor cost lower than their standard. American workingmen are now in a way to taste the sweets of this competition. Under a purely revenue tariff protection will be pretty nearly done away with. England has a revenue tariff which affords none of her working people any protection. It taxes tea, coffee, tobacco and other articles that must be imported, and admits free of duty articles which compete with British industries. The tariff for revenue policy worked very well in England as long as superior machinery enabled her to manufacture at less cost than other nations, but the tug of war comes now when competing nations have put themselves in condition to produce as cheaply as the English.

THE WOOL MANUFACTURERS.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers began in New York on Thursday. More than ordinary interest is attached to this meeting as the wool manufacturers have been represented as willing to do business on a free-trade basis. Their proposition has been to accept a reduction of duty on manufactured goods, providing that raw wool should be admitted free. But the wool-growers have declared with considerable energy that if one industry was exposed to foreign competition the other should be. In other words, that free wool and free woolen goods should go hand in hand or not at all. The wool manufacturers are reported as having decided to let well enough alone. They are doing well now, and do not know how it might be under a radical change of tariff. Many of them have invested largely in new machinery in the expectation that under the present tariff they would be able to compete in the finer grades of cloth, which up to the present time have been imported. Should the duties on the manufactures of wool be materially reduced these investments might be lost. The cost of labor on the finer grades of goods is so large an item that the foreign manufacturers will hold the market against the American unless the American has the aid of duties on the foreign article.

ANOTHER SHIP CANAL.

A conference is now in session which has for its object the construction of a ship canal on American soil connecting the Atlantic seaboard with the great lakes. Government aid is to be invoked, but if that is to be granted there ought to be adequate Government control of tolls and general operation. The project is one that engineers will undertake cheerfully. Physical difficulties can hardly be said to exist when all the modern appliances for excavating and blasting are brought into requisition. Nor should the cost of construction be forbidding when compared with the traffic. The advantages to the country at large of such a canal are obvious, but without doubt the railroads east of Chicago will oppose the scheme to the utmost of their ability. The opposition will be broken in the end. The utilization of a thousand miles of waterway into the interior of a continent cannot be neglected forever. With a deep-water canal into the heart of the United States, available for the largest vessels yet constructed, many problems of transportation will be solved. There certainly is no reason to consider the railroads in any tender spirit.

The electric railroad is evidently only on its trial toward success. It would be a pity if nothing better were discoverable than the trolley system, because it adds to the annoyances of noise so worrying to the nervous system. In New York it is announced that a storage-battery electric car has been invented capable of traveling twenty miles an hour at a cost of 9 cents per mile. Apparently this leaves an abundant margin between working expenses and earnings. If the storage method of propulsion permits journeys to be made with a minimum of noise then the public are to be congratulated upon the reduction of one of life's miseries. The noises of the streets are to-day a terror to every person endowed with sensitive nerves.

A good deal of ill-feeling has arisen in North Carolina because four men, or rather boys, have had their sentences to death for murder commuted to imprisonment. But four other men implicated in the same crime have been hanged, and considering the ages of the prisoners whose lives have been spared there does not seem to be any reason to regret the exercise of clemency. The ages of these prisoners varied from 13 to 16. There is some hope that they may reform their ways and forget the vices that drew them into crime. It is unfortunate, however, that the course of justice should be so spasmodic in the United States. To hang four men for the death of one is Draconian.

A British vessel yesterday arrived in port after a voyage of over 200 days from Liverpool. The Templemore had been given up as lost, and on the fresh issues of insurance the underwriters have gained a good haul. It was off the Horn that the Templemore had her chief battle with head winds and heavy seas. Otherwise the voyage was quite placid. When the Nicaragua canal is completed there will be no more of the tempestuous voyages around the storm-beaten cape. Voyages between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans will be the rule for sailing vessels, and steamers will perform their own mileage. In many senses the Nicaragua canal will prove of inestimable benefit to the commerce of all countries.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Mark Twain is just becoming popular in Italy.

Mr. O'Conor, the new British Minister to China, claims descent from the Irish king, Roderick O'Conor.

John D. Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Company will make Watkins, N. Y., his permanent home.

Miss Mary Martin of Nashville is a candidate for the position of State Librarian before the Tennessee Legislature.

General John M. Corse, who "held the fort" at Allatoona, is talked of in Washington as Pension Commissioner in Mr. Cleveland's next administration.

One of the last official acts of the Emperor of Germany before the dawn of the new year was to sign the death sentence of a woman convicted of murder.

Donelson Caffery, who has just been appointed United States Senator from Louisiana in place of Randall L. Gibson, was the leader of the State Senate at its last session.

Edmunds of Vermont is said to have been almost the only exception to the rule that the Supreme Court practice of a lawyer soon dwindles after he becomes a United States Senator.

Montague Williams, the eminent English barrister, was so overcome with "stage fright" when he made his first appearance in court that he would have abandoned his profession but for the encouragement of his wife.

Mme. Cosima Wagner rules at Baireuth in the most autocratic manner, and will not permit the slightest exception to her rules. At rehearsals neither performers nor members of the audience are allowed to carry wraps, parasols, purses or small belongings of any kind.

France's Minister of Finance.

New York Tribune.

M. Tirard, the French Minister of Finance, was born in Geneva and began life in the jewelry trade. It was to extend this business that some forty years ago he went to Paris and opened a small shop in the Boulevard Sebastopol, where he has since remained. Since 1871 he has held various offices, and it will be remembered that he was Minister of Commerce and Premier during the late exhibition in Paris, holding that office for the second time.

A Living Japanese Salamander.

St. Louis Republic.

Thomas S. Hill, the young naturalist of Knoxville, Iowa, who is spending the winter at Passe el Tont, Tex., has recently come into possession of a rare curiosity, a Japanese salamander, the gift of a friend, who is now "doing" the Orient. According to the descriptive tag which was pasted on the tin box in which Mr. Salamander made his long trip, the creature was caught in one of the fresh water lakes of the Japanese mountains on the 4th of July last. Unfortunately the tag does not state whether the specimen is a young or old example of the salamander family. Naturalists who have examined it since its arrival at the Passe, however, declare that it is about 7 years of age. It is exactly three feet nine inches in length; has four legs, like an alligator, and a very extensive caudal appendage. The head is broad and flat, very "snaky" in appearance; the eyes so small as to be hardly discernible. In color the creature is a muddy, dark brown above, and lighter underneath. The entire skin is covered with "warts," or excrescenses, like those of a toad. When pressed upon these warts exude a viscid, acrid fluid, which is probably its only means of defense.

SCENERY AND COLDS.

A Feature of the Glaciers at Grindelwald That the Guidebooks Omit.

New York Sun.

Europe is full of all sorts of devices for endangering and undermining the health of travelers. The big buildings, churches, palaces and the like, where the huge inclosure keeps the temperature of the air at the same cool level all the year round, have caused sickness and deaths without number. For travelers coming into them from the heat of the summer day without do not think that this agreeable coolness means a sudden and unhealthful reduction of the temperature of the body until a chill or a succession of sneezes tells them that the mischief is done.

But there is one place which is responsible for more sickness than any score of large buildings. The glaciers at Grindelwald, especially the large upper glacier, is this dangerous spot. Nearly every one who goes to Switzerland, and that means nearly every one who travels in Europe, goes to see the glaciers at Grindelwald, although few, indeed, do not regret having gone, because the difficulties and dangers are but slightly repaid by the rather disappointing scenic effects. And nearly all who go carry away with them a cold which may pass away, and again may make them linger in bed at Interlaken to curse the day they ventured to Grindelwald.

The glacier is an hour's walk or horseback ride up a steep and winding mountain road, narrowly shut in because of the encroaching mountain farms on either side. If you have gone horseback they set you down at a mountain inn with a little pavilion overlooking the valley of the glacier, with its vistas of perfect Swiss scenery. Then one goes through a gate and walks down a winding road, arched with trees, crosses a stony valley, through the midst of which rushes a clear, pure, ice-cold stream, fresh from the base of the glacier which the summer sun is melting. The glacier is before you, chilling the air which was of summer heat a few yards away.

You must have walked down to it because there is no other way, and you are therefore heated. You stand near the glacier and instantly you are cool. Perhaps you go into the ice cavern, for the wonderful colors of the hewn ice are tempting. Ice water is dripping upon you and your feet are soon soaked from the wet boards underneath. You go out and start away, and before you have again reached the little gate near the inn you find that you have the worst cold you ever had in your life. If you are over susceptible you will have chills and fever.

But it is not necessary to go down to the glacier. You may have heard of these perils. So you sit down to lunch from a box in the little pavilion with the superb panorama before, above and beneath you, with the long stirated back of the serpent-like glacier and the stream gushing from its icy jaws as the central point of your landscape. You order something to eat and a bottle of wine, and life seems to be an extraordinarily good thing. For all around you is summer, hot, intense, luxuriant, while above you and down in the valley there is winter, eternal winter of snow and ice. But as you sit enjoying, reveling even, blissfully unconscious of danger, you begin to feel an icy chill, gentle and pleasing at first, but gradually increasing until you look about for furs, and then take to flight with a bad cold pushing surfaceward within you, as a memento of the glaciers. Off that huge river of ice blows a wind that is always wintry, that is felt in its full intensity a mile away through the heat of the hottest summer day. You may escape the wiles of a score of curio venders urging you to take away a carving or something of that kind as a memento of Grindelwald's glaciers, but the chances are that you will be pleased to escape that unpleasant or perhaps dangerous little memento in the shape of a cold, which the glacier will force upon you.

Road Improvement.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Good roads cannot be made without considerable expenditure. There ought to be no shirking that fact. Improved streets in a city cost the owners of the abutting property a good deal of money, but it is recognized as a good investment, the increased value of the property, because of the convenience, very quickly making up for the cost. The people in a section where the roads are now bad cannot have roads that are really good without paying for them, and the expense will seem heavy to farmers.

Two pounds cream mixed candy in Japanese baskets for 50 cts. Townsend's. Palace Hotel. *

"SPERRY'S BEST FAMILY FLOUR" is ahead of them all. *

Greek wines nearly all turn to vinegar in summer.

ONLY 50c for three pounds of famous broken candy in extra large Japanese lunch basket. Townsend's, 627 Market street. *

GREAT sale finest eyeglass specs 15c up; 65 Fourth st., next to bakery. Sundays, 728 Market, celebrated dry-goods store. Note numbers. *

ABSENT friends would enjoy California Glace Fruits for New Year's, only 50c lb. in Japanese baskets, express rates reduced. Order early. Townsend's, 627 Market street, Palace Hotel. *

During the G. A. R. encampment at Washington 100,000 new 10-cent pieces, 40,000 quarters and 20,000 half-dollar pieces were carried away from the Treasury Exchange by visitors for souvenirs.

A WITTY man says: "The Grip keeps you sick fifteen days after you get well," but Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes all its weakening effects and builds up the strength.

BETTER stop your cough while you can. Bye and bye nothing will do it. It is worth heeding that Parker's Ginger Tonic is the best thing known for coughs, colds, torpid liver, kidney troubles and weak lungs. You risk your life in waiting. Take it while there is yet time.

ANGOSTURA Bitters cures colic, fever and ague and indigestion. The genuine manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. All druggists keep them

FOR COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND THROAT DISORDERS use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" 25 cts a box.

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

CHURCH NOTICES.

Howard-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Howard st., bet. Second and Third, two blocks from the Palace Hotel—Rev. W. H. Case, D.D., pastor; Prof. Martin Schultz, musical director. A. O. Donogh, Sunday-school superintendent. Hours of public service, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 12:30. Professor E. Knowlton's Bible class at 12:30. Epworth League, 6:30 Sunday evening. Rev. T. H. Woodward will occupy the pulpit in the morning, and Rev. A. H. Briggs in the evening. Chautauqua Circle Monday evening, Professor E. Knowlton conductor. Pastor's residence, 2026 Howard st. Telephone 6065. 1

Simpson Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, cor. Hayes and Buchanan sts.—Rev. A. C. Hirst, D.D., pastor (residence, 435 Buchanan st.). Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The pastor will preach at both services. Subject for the morning, "The Characteristics of Modern Thought"; for the evening, "Knowledge and Penality." Special music by the choir at both services. Song service with orchestra and Sunday-school at 12:30 P. M. C. B. Perkins superintendent. Epworth League service at 6:30 P. M. The seats in this church are free. The public cordially invited to all the services. Ushers in attendance. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45. Chautauqua Circle Monday at 7:45 P. M. ja14 2t*

First Presbyterian Church, Corner of Van Ness ave. and Sacramento st.—The pastor, Rev. Robert Mackenzie, D.D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Evening subject, "Every Man His Own Religion." Rev. John Rea, general superintendent Sunday-school, at 12:45 P. M. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:15 P. M. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45. All are welcome to these services. 1

Van Ness Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Van Ness ave., bet. Bush and Pine sts.—Rev. Samuel Hoyt, pastor (residence 1424 Bush st.). Services Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. In the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 12:30 P. M., C. A. Mandwell superintendent. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Epworth prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Boys' Brigade every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Lyceum of the Epworth League every third Tuesday. Subjects for Sunday: Morning, "Rest, and How to Obtain It." Evening, "Another Peep into the Domestic Circle." Seats free. All welcome. 1

First Methodist Episcopal Church, Powell st., bet. Washington and Jackson—T. B. Woodward, pastor (residence, 1014 Washington st.). Dr. Clark will preach at 11 A. M. The pastor will speak at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 12:30 P. M. Annis Merrill's Bible class meets at same hour in audience-room. Class meets at 10 A. M., 12:30 P. M. and 6 P. M. Epworth League, 6:30 P. M. Monday, 7:30 P. M., meeting for promotion of heart purity. Wednesday, 7:30 P. M., prayer-meeting. Thursday, 7:30 P. M., class-meeting. John Willis leader. Ushers at the door. Strangers are welcome.

New Jerusalem Church, O'Farrell st., bet. Webster and Fillmore—The congregation will meet for the present, pending repairs to the church necessitated by the recent fire, in the Sabbath-school room in rear of the premises. The pastor will preach this morning at 11 o'clock. Subject, "Lifting Up the Lord." All are invited. 1

Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Mission st., bet. Sixth and Seventh—Rev. E. R. Dille, pastor; Arthur Abbott, Sunday-school superintendent; J. J. Morris, musical director. The pastor will preach at the usual hours. Morning topic, "A Bible Conversion and What Came of It." Evening, "A Glance at the Galleries." Reception of members at morning service. Sunday-school at 1 P. M. Young people's meetings at 6:30 P. M. C. L. S. C. Tuesday evening, Rev. Dr. Nelson conductor. Epworth League service Wednesday evening. Seats free. All welcome.

SUNDAY MEETINGS.

Professor Fred Bell's Meetings at the Metropolitan Temple to-morrow will be specially interesting. See Sunday's issue. *

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

Widey Encampment No. 23, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock. Installation of officers. A. J. DHEILIG, C. P. T. R. MORSE, Scribe. 1

Templar Rebekah Lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F., meets THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, in Memorial Hall, I. O. O. F. building. All members of the degree cordially welcomed. Degree work second and fourth Saturdays. MAGGIE HOVEY, Noble Grand. MARY HODKINS, Rec. Sec. de3 tf Sa

California Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F.—The lodge meets every SATURDAY EVENING in Friendship Hall, New Odd Fellows' Building, corner Market and Seventh sts. Officersand members are requested to attend. All members of the degree are cordially invited. MINA DALLMAN, Noble Grand. BESSIE A. NORTH, Rec. Sec. jy23 Sa tf

Chiefs and Brothers of Pocahontas Tribe No. 11, Imp. O. R. M.—You are requested to meet in the wigwam of the tribe in Red Men's Hall, 320 Post st., at 12 M. on SUNDAY, January 15, to attend the funeral of Past Sachem, GEORGE H. MERGUIRE. Also all other members of the order are cordially invited to attend. J. J. HIGGINS, Sachem. F. A. HORNBLOWER, C. of R. ja14 2t

Geographical Society of the Pacific—The annual meeting of this society and the election of officers will be held on TUESDAY, January 17, at the society's office, room 35, Mercantile Library building, Van Ness ave. Polls open from noon till 6 P. M. Meeting at 5 P. M. By order. GEORGE DAVIDSON, President. JOHN PARTRIDGE, Secretary. 1

First Regiment, California Brigade, U. R. K. of P.—The officers, Sir Knights and ex-Sir Knights of the regiment are directed to assemble at the regimental armory, 320 Post st., on SUNDAY, January 15, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., in full uniform, for the purpose of participating in the funeral of our late comrade, MAJOR GEORGE H. MERGUIRE (Pop.). G. C. LOHMEYER, Colonel Commanding. P. J. O'NEIL, Acting Adjutant. ja13 3t

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sierra Lumber Company will be held TUESDAY, January 17, 1893, at 3:30 P. M. at office, 320 Sansome st., room 9. GEORGE H. KELLOGG, Secretary. San Francisco, Jan. 2, 1893. ja2 16t

Annual Meeting—The Regular Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Oceanic Steamship Company will be held at the office of the company, 327 Market street, San Francisco, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of January, 1893, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. 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 Tuesday, January 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. E. H. SHELDON, Secretary. ja8 14t

Annual Meeting—The Regular Annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Commonwealth Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, 310 Pine st., rooms 15 and 17, San Francisco, Cal., on TUESDAY, the 24th day of January, 1893, at the hour of 1 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, January 21, 1893, at 12 o'clock M. J. W. PEW, Secretary. Office—310 Pine st., rooms 15 and 17, San Francisco, Cal. ja8 td

Annual Meeting—The Regular Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Utah Consolidated Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, room 58, Nevada block, 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal., on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth day of January, 1893, at the hour of 1:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer-books will close on Saturday, January 21, at 12 o'clock M. A. H. FISH, Secretary. Office—Room 58, Nevada block, 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. ja5 td

Annual Meeting—The Regular Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pajaro Valley Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, 327 Market st., San Francisco, Cal., on MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1893, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. 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 Wednesday, January 4, 1893, at —o'clock P. M. [ja4 13t] E. H. SHELDON, Sec.

Annual Meeting—The Regular Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sierra Nevada Silver Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, 15 Nevada block, 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January, 1893, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees 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, January 14, 1893, at the hour of 12 o'clock M. E. L. PARKER, Secretary. Office—15 Nevada block, 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal. ja4 td

Annual Meeting—The Regular Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Presidio and Ferries Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, 1111 Union st., cor. Sharp's place, San Francisco, Cal., on FRIDAY, the 27th day of January, 1893, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing seven directors to serve during the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Transfer-books will close on Tuesday, January 17, at 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN B. LEIGHTON, Secretary. Office—1111 Union st., cor. Sharp's place, San Francisco, Cal. ja1 td

Home Mutual Insurance Company, San Francisco, Dec. 31, 1892—Conformably to the provisions of Article 1 of the by-laws of this company the next annual meeting of its stockholders will be held at its principal office, 318 California st., San Francisco, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, January 16, 1893, for the election of directors to serve until their successors shall be duly elected under the provisions of said by-laws. The polls will be open from 1:30 o'clock to 4 o'clock P. M. [d31 17t] STEPHEN D. IVES, Sec.

Christian Union Mission (Formerly Bijou Theater), 729 Market st.—Sunday evening, January 15, 1893, at 7:30 o'clock, Steve Holcombe, the superintendent, will give a plain talk. Subject, "A Gambler"—his personal experience as a warning to young men against the ways of the gambler. ja14 2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice—Bids Will Be Received for the supply of groceries for use at the Veterans Home, Yountville, Napa County, Cal., for the six months ending July 31, 1893. Information in regard to amounts will be furnished at the Secretary's office, room 87, Flood building, corner Fourth and Market streets, San Francisco, where bids must be sent before January 16, 1893. H. T. HOBBERT, M. D. HYDE, G. H. STEVENS, Committee on Supplies.

Bad Tenants Ejected for $4. Collections made, city or country. Pacific Collection Co., 415 Montgomery st., r. 6. Tel. 5589 de24 tf

Abandoned Children in St. Joseph's Infant Orphan Asylum since July 1, 1891: Frank Bernal, age 5 years; Rose Bernal, age 3 years; Georgie McFarlan, age 2 years; Arthur McFarlan, age 1 year. ja6 10t

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

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

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

Buy Your Cloaks at Wholesale prices. Factory 24 Sansome st. oc25 3m

John F. Lyons, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds, office 607 Montgomery; telephone 5439; residence 2202 Steiner. jo9 tf

Dr. Sharkey Has Resumed Practice at 814 Kearny. Hours, 12 to 3 and 6 to 9 P. M.

Ladies! Sure Cure: Any Ill; M. Restorol; no operation or risk; home or office; $5 fee. C. free; only DRANTHAN, 229 Kearny st; pills $1; safeguard $5. Private alls (e.sex), urinary, blood, n. debility, defects, obesity, etc., soon cured. The childless made parents. Dr. A. is a reliable Specialist; M.D., 30 yr's practice. tf

A Sure and Safe Cure for All Monthly Irregularities, no matter what ails a lady, in confinements with best of care and comforts. All female complaints treated with unexcelled success by MRS. DR. GWYER, 311 Hyde st., S. F. de8 tf

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