THE MORNING CALL

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

PUBLICATION OFFICE:
625 Montgomery street, near Clay, open until 11 o'clock P. M. BRANCH OFFICES: 710 Market street, near Kearny, open until 12 o'clock midnight; 300 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 in Tribune Building, New York City, is provided with Eastern and California papers. Visitors welcome. Advertising rates and sample copies furnished. F. K. MISCH, Manager.

THE DAILY MORNING CALL
NEWS STANDS FOR SALE AT
New York.....BRENTANO BROS., 5 Union Square
Chicago.....News Stand Palmer House
New Orleans.....GALLOT & JOUBERT, 115½ Commons st.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
DAILY CALL (including Sundays), $6 per year by mail postpaid; 15 cents per week, or 65 cents per calendar month, through carriers. DAILY CALL, Sundays, three months, $6 25. SUNDAY CALL (sixteen pages), $1 50 per year, postpaid. SUNDAY CALL and WEEKLY CALL, $2 50 per year, postpaid. WEEKLY CALL (8 pages), $1 per year, postpaid.

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

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

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

FURNITURE.—By Geo. F. Lamson, at 1435 McAllister st., at 11 o'clock.

HORSES.—By Kipp & Co., at cor. Market st. and Van Ness ave., at 11 o'clock.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

Official Forecast for Twenty-four Hours Ending Midnight Friday.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 25, 1893.

San Francisco and vicinity — Continued rain; slight changes in temperature; brisk to high southerly 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	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Jan. 24 & 31st, Full Moon.
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.

The Morning Call.

FRIDAY.....JANUARY 27, 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.—"A Night Off."

TIVOLI OPERA HOUSE, Eddy street, off Market. Opera—"La Belle Helene."

GROVE-STREET THEATER, Grove street, above Fillmore.—"The Corner Grocery."

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 Powell and Mason streets.—"Spider and Fly."

BALDWIN THEATER, Market street, near Powell. "Arabian Nights."

INDEPENDENT OFFICIALS.

The tone of independence which characterizes recent interviews with officials must have impressed readers as something quite new. It has not been so in recent years. When Democratic officials knew they had to go to Buckley for a renomination, and when Republican officials knew that Kelly and Crimmins could put a period to their political existence, there were no such assertions of independence. The official had to walk the plank the bosses laid down for him whether he liked it or not. When Kelly and Crimmins went to County Clerk Blattner and asked for places for certain of their strikers the County Clerk dared not tell them that he had all the clerks the work of his office required. Not only did his renomination depend upon their favor, but also his employment in any department under their control. A man who has left other business for public service does not feel able to maintain a spirited controversy with the power that dispenses nominations and places in the several departments. Under the present election law an official who has won the confidence of the public can snap his fingers at the bosses. If they decline to give him a renomination he can get on the ticket as an independent candidate. Under the court decision that denies a party heading, and consequently the right to vote a straight ticket by single cross, a party nomination does not amount to much.

THE OAKLAND WATER-FRONT DECISION.

The Oakland *Times* and the Oakland *Tribune* seem inclined to throw cold water on the effects of the decision of the Superior Court in the Oakland water-front case. The *Times* judiciously approves of the decision in reference to the Chicago case, but adds:

Still this decision may not be final. One decision does not make irrevocable law, especially where there are contrary decisions bearing on the same issues. The latest, of course, governs under the interpretation of the inferior court, but another interpretation may be placed upon an appealed case by the court that rendered the decision in the first case.

No one can know what the decision of the Supreme Court will be when the next parallel case comes before it. The Chicago decision was rendered by four of nine Justices, two being disqualified from sitting in that case. But the decision has been so generally commended that the court will hardly reverse it unless the principles upon which the Chicago case rests can be shown to be unsound. This will not be an easy thing to do. It does not rest upon statute law, but upon the equities of the case. It in effect limits the power of a venal law-making body to grant away property which from its location is essential to the development of the State. A like principle of law would prevent the law-making power from granting complete ownership of a water-course that was essential to the people of a near-by city. The Oakland *Tribune* is even less inclined than the *Times* to accept the Chicago decision as final. It declares that the Chicago decision is a new departure and sets aside a long line of unbroken authority. This probably is also the opinion of the Southern Pacific Company. The *Enquirer* appears to have the rejoicing all to itself.

MUST SERVE IN THE RANKS.

The Woodland *Democrat* is severe upon its metropolitan Democratic contemporary, whose claim to be the monarch of the press is thus analyzed:

The fact is if the foolkiller doesn't soon make an excursion to the editorial rooms of the *Examiner* it will soon be without a constituency. It made a vindictive warfare on Mr. Wise, and the result was he was unanimously chosen as the caucus nominee and elected on the first joint ballot. It advocated R. P. Hammond for messenger to carry the electoral vote to Washington, and that indorsement was so fatal that he not only abandoned the contest as a hopeless one, but his friends were compelled to withdraw his name as a candidate for State Library trustee. As the situation now stands its indorsement would be fatal to the aspirations of any man in the State.

It must be admitted that the self-styled "monarch" has been in bad luck recently. After the November election it became inflated with the idea that it had contributed materially to the success of the Democratic ticket, and, consequently, that it might assume the general direction of the party. The Democratic press of the interior is pretty nearly unanimous in the opinion that the *Examiner* should serve its apprenticeship in politics in the ranks.

JUSTICE TO THE TEACHERS.

For some years past a custom has prevailed of deducting from the salaries due teachers in the vacation months one two-hundredth part of the whole in cases where teachers had been absent during the year. Teachers have not only lost salaries for each day's absence, but have had to submit to a further reduction in the June salary. Explanation of the whys and wherefores of confiscating one two-hundredth part of the June salary has not made these whys and wherefores clear to the average teacher's understanding. The new board has wisely resolved that the custom be discontinued. The old rule does not seem to have had any friends in the new board, no one appearing to defend it.

COUGHS AND COLDS.

A drop of ten degrees in the thermometer from daybreak on Wednesday to daybreak on Thursday, coupled with an exchange of a bright, clear cold atmosphere for an atmosphere charged with moisture, means an increase in maladies of the respiratory system and a harvest for the doctors. It is curious to observe on the leading thoroughfares how many people herald their approach with a resounding cough.

As one-half the mortality in this city results from diseases of the lungs and air passages it is never superfluous to reiterate the rules by which such maladies may be prevented or mitigated. A cold is such a slight thing that few people ever take the pains to investigate its causes, and as the doctors say it is incurable, but will cure itself in time, lots of people carry it along all winter without making an effort to check it. They know that in the balmy air of summer it will vanish of its own accord. Yet every cold and cough tend to dilate and weaken the bronchial tubes. They become more susceptible to disease, and sooner or later the respiratory system breaks down and the man dies before his time.

What is a cough? It is the outward and audible sign of an irritation of the delicate mucous membrane which lines the air passages. That irritation produces inflammation, and consequently suppuration. A deposit of phlegm accumulates on the mucuous membrane and causes such annoyance that the lungs contract and try to expel it by a violent explosion of air. That is called coughing. It is hardly necessary to say that the effort of coughing is exhausting, and that the expulsion of the accumulated phlegm has a tendency to further irritate the inflamed membrane. Thus the disease works in a circle. The larger the deposit the greater the annoyance and the more vigorous the spasmodic effort to expel it, and the more violent the effort the more the membrane becomes inflamed and the more active the suppuration. A person who can resist the tendency to cough will get cured sooner than one who yields to it.

What causes irritation in the mucous membranes of the air passages? There may be many causes. A person with a delicate membrane may irritate it by inhaling sharp, cold, and especially damp air. It is particularly liable to irritation when the application of cold or damp to the feet repels the blood to the upper parts of the frame. If those portions of the body in which the veins and arteries are close to the epidermis, as in the nape of the neck, or along the spine, are exposed to draughts, the circulation is disturbed, and the disturbance may take the shape of inflammation of the air passages. People may contract a cough without exposure to cold by frequenting crowded assemblages in which the atmosphere is breathed by many persons and enters the lungs of a healthy subject after passing through the lungs of one who is diseased or is an habitual consumer of spirits or tobacco. It is often difficult for the most experienced practitioner to decide what was the real cause of a cough; though even laymen know that it will lead to bronchitis or pneumonia or even consumption if it is neglected and the conditions are favorable.

There is no cure for a cold. The various medicines which are sold by the druggists are all alike; they owe their value to the senega which they all contain. That is a powerful expectorant. It is generally mixed with some soothing syrup which has a tendency to allay local irritation. The best course for a sufferer to pursue is to guard against contracting fresh colds on the top of the old one, and to strengthen the system so as to help its efforts to throw off the disease. In that part of the United States which lies west of the rivers quinine is generally given for colds. That can only be to allay the fever consequent upon a cold in the acute stage; quinine can have no effect on the mucous membranes.

COMPULSORY VOTING.

It takes the breath away to think that Belgium in revising its constitution is to introduce a provision compelling voters to vote. If the enfranchised do not do their duty in some shape they are to be punished. Perhaps some good and earnest people in the United States may be seized with the notion that compulsory voting could be resorted to both for Federal, State and municipal purposes. It would be a curiosity in the nation, the State or the municipality, and no excuses allowed, but fines inflicted for neglect. Could such a consummation be brought about as that every vote should be cast, the summing up would truly be the voice of the people by majority. But in the United States we seem to be averse to compulsion in any shape. There is no compulsion for vaccination, or for education, or for making a foreigner a citizen, or for filling the ranks of the army and navy or militia. In so essential a matter as the payment of taxes we are by no means harsh and peremptory, especially where rich railroads are concerned. The tone of request for payment is most apologetic where railroads have run up millions of arrears in taxes, and there are actually some people of flabby conscience who would let them off with a percentage. Criminals also appear to comprehend that the compulsory system of punishment is feeble, but they understand the art of compulsion themselves. As to compelling officials to strictly attend to their duties, that is an unheard-of innovation. Any proposal to compel voters to go to the poll, under penalty of being required to sweep the streets for a week without salary, would stir up much obloquy and seal the fate of the bold man who proposed it.

THE WISER PART.

The withdrawal of the Spanish-American line of steamships from the southern coast trade should not be regarded as an especial evidence of the ability of the Pacific Mail to run off opposition. The contract the North American Navigation Company has made with the Panama company gives the North American a certain advantage over the Spanish-American company. It seemed the wiser part to concentrate opposition against the Pacific Mail in one company, and in the one which was best prepared to compete with the Pacific Mail. We do not imagine for a moment that San Francisco merchants, who have seen their trade slipping away from them under the combination of the Pacific Mail and the Southern Pacific, will be caught in the Pacific Mail's low-tariff trap. They know perfectly well that low rates will prevail only while the opposition line is in the field. It is possible that at the rates the Pacific Mail has announced there will be work for both lines. No one can estimate the amount of freight that may be required at this port when rates permit our merchants to reach from 500 to 1000 miles in every direction. The Pacific Mail may have reduced rates below the paying point as business now stands, but probably not below a point that would be profitable with a largely increased business.

A FIGHTING COMMISSIONER.

Railroad Commissioner Rea shows more pluck than discretion in his fight to save the commission. Being asked to name the San Jose representative who had offered his vote for a consideration Mr. Rea gave the name and added: "I can assure you that I do not propose to have the Legislature sit in judgment upon the Railroad Commission without a hearing." In this reply Mr. Rea inadvertently, doubtless, gave the inkling of a motive for making the charge. He was not going to be legislated out of office by the Legislature without striking back. He seemingly gave the Legislature an intimation of what it might expect if it continued the fight against the commission. Mr. Rea announces his intention to "carry the war into the heart of Africa," which we presume to be a figure of speech by which the Legislature was warned that it was to be the fighting ground. Mr. Johnson, the member implicated, denies the truth of the charge. A question of veracity is thus raised between the two men, the word of one being a fair offset for the word of the other. The assertion of Commissioner Rea that he does not intend to be legislated out of office without being heard will not help his case. To make the charge stick he must produce other evidence than the say-so of a man who is fighting mad.

PRUNE PRICES.

The San Jose *News* says there is reason to hope for better prices for prunes than prevailed last year. This hope is founded on the fact that the prune crop last year in France and Italy was below the average. The *News* adds that there is an intimation in dispatches received from the East that dealers are withholding California prunes, thus compelling consumers to resort to the cheaper products of Eastern Europe. California prune-growers should bear in mind that under the present tariff foreign-grown prunes have to pay a duty of 2 cents a pound. To maintain present prices the next Congress must be induced to make an exception of prunes in the proposed revision of the tariff.

The two crack liners of the Inman Company are next month to hoist the American flag and be under the command of American officers. In a small way it is a restoration of a share in the Atlantic trade to American shipping, and under the terms of the privilege granted by Congress the company is bound to have several other steamers built in the United States. The City of Paris has the honor of having made one voyage faster than any other steamer, and the City of New York is little behind her in speed. Both steamers will be patronized to the full extent of their accommodations this year should all go well and the specter of cholera not stalk over the land. As to the latter contingency there can be no guarantee. The scourge has again cropped up in Europe, and if quarantine is left in the hands of port officials under local authority the cordon of prevention is almost certain to be broken. What then?

The go-aheadness of Chicago is even illustrated in the recklessness with which people are killed on the lines of the 65 or 70 railways which enter the city and give it unrivaled facilities for business. The crossings are level, trains are frequent and usually in a hurry, and the wayfarer or employe who has not eyes in the back of his head is apt to go down. The only intelligent warning yet devised to tell people that they are in danger is the locomotive whistle or bell, and as it is always going the ears become indifferent to its music. The fatalities at crossings last year numbered 326, almost sufficient to provide the Coroner with a corpse to sit upon every day. If paid by fees the Coroner probably considers Chicago a most healthy city to live in—which it really is not, for it has more typhus fever than any other populous center.

While they are wrangling about what the Central and Southern Pacific system of railroads really cost, and what fair rates should be upon that cost, it is worth while to consider what has been achieved by the Great Northern Railroad, which now stretches from St. Paul, Minn., to Seattle. That line doubtless had difficulties of route to overcome, probably just as many as Huntington's roads, with the exception of the much over-estimated Sierra grades and twistings, yet the expenditure per mile is declared to be only $24,000. This is of good omen for the Salt Lake road. It need not cost more. The Great Northern is free from fictitious capital and overbondedness, and it is in a position to take freight at low rates and earn a dividend. The Sacramento Solons need not hesitate to brush aside the sophistries and misleading statements of the Southern Pacific. There never was such a railroad for unblushing mendacity.

So the chartered steamers of the Spanish-American line to Central America are to be withdrawn in deference to the cut rates of the Pacific Mail Company. The contracts of the scarcely fledged company go, in fact, with more or less good-will, to the Pacific Mail, and the latter now is prepared to return to rates prevailing before the recent wholesale cut was announced. A company that has no staying power ought not to be started at all in the shipping business, as feebleness and vacillation produce widespread discouragement. The mercantile community has still the North American Navigation Company to rely upon—an enterprise which will be inaugurated within a few weeks. If our merchants do not reach out for the South American and Eastern trade when the terms with the Panama Railroad are so favorable, but allow the line to be starved, they will only have themselves to blame should the Pacific Mail again become the enemy to trade it has been.

The report that the British Government is trying to obtain possession of the Nicaragua canal is about as silly a rumor as ever was started. Some English capitalists might like to invest; the Rothschilds might like to take a block of the stock, and many other millionaires besides; but the Government itself would hold aloof. England would not have half the shares of the Suez canal but for the coup de theatre of Beaconsfield. Had the matter been discussed in Parliament, the purchase would have gone by the board, but all was finished ere the nation was taken into confidence. As matters have turned out, the shares are good value. Except in India, where paternal government is necessary in carrying out public works, or in the construction of naval harbors and coaling stations, the policy of England is to leave commercial speculations to investors. She went out of her way in Egypt, but there are many things to show, as in Argentine, that it is not her policy to interfere on behalf of speculators who get nipped.

Still there is no termination to the Lancashire cotton strike. Two months have passed. The operatives are starving in the coldest of weather, and the millionaires have their machinery lying idle and their capital running down. Many of the owners are half-hearted about resuming on any terms. Some would sell their mills for half what they cost, for, in the face of competition in India and elsewhere, the struggle to earn a profit is hard. In India three persons are needed to do the work of one English operative, but then the wages of a Hindoo spinner only amounts to 3 cents a day, and he saves money on this and is able to retire after a few years of factory labor. A Lancashire mill-woman will earn from 12 shillings a week upward, and a man will earn a sovereign or more. Before long India may become an active exporting country, and England will not put a tax upon cotton fabrics. Should China take to weaving with machinery, an economic earthquake may be apprehended.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has reported in favor of constructing a battle-ship, two armored coast defense vessels, ten gunboats and eight torpedo-boats. This is a desirable programme to increase the efficiency of the navy, as undoubtedly more ships are needed. We may get along with a small army, but a good navy is requisite for emergencies. It is hoped that the House will concur with the proposals of the Senate, but the probability is that it will not. Great Britain goes steadily ahead with her navy. The Hood, a battle-ship costing $5,000,000, is almost ready for sea, although begun only a year ago. She carries four 67-ton and ten 6-inch guns.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Ben Butler was an expert poker-player.

Senator Turpie is master of eight languages.

Whitelaw Reid will soon come to California on a three months' visit.

The late General Butler owned land in nearly every State in the Union.

Frank Vincent, the well-known traveler, is now exploring the interior of India.

Georges Ohnet, the French playwright, is said to have received nearly $100,000 in royalties from "Le Maitre des Forges."

The forthcoming life of Sir John Macdonald, written by his private secretary, Joseph Pope, will contain the late Premier's scheme for home rule for Ireland.

In an article in the Andover Review Professor Samuel Harris sets down as a goal beyond the "three Rs" of education the following five Ls: Life, liberty, light, law and love.

Two intimate friends of General Hayes were General Crook and General Pope. The former, says Major Bickham in his Dayton Journal, was Hayes' warmest friend in army life.

Cleveland is said to have remarked, speaking of his declaration against Murphy, that he was merely moved by the consideration that New York City should have Hiscock's seat, as the other senatorship was held "by a person from the interior."

John T. Rich, the newly installed Governor of Michigan, is a self-made man. His schooling was only that of the average farmer's boy, and he is himself a practical farmer to-day, besides being the president of the Michigan State Fair Association.

Those Horrid Scales.

All through last evening at the Pavilion a bevy of young ladies could be seen at the foot of the right back stairway, leading to the gallery. The primary attraction was a waxen-curled young lady, who, in testing the scales, was so astounded as to scream at the thought of weighing 250 pounds. There was no question about it, the indicator said so and there was no one else in contact with the scales. A rather stout matron discovered that she had been cheated out of 100 pounds by every previous register of her weight, and a rather diminutive sister was not a little delighted to trot the pointer to the 200-pound mark. The evening was well advanced before they discovered that the indicator instead of resting at zero had stationed itself at the 120-pound mark.

THE JOHNSON CONTRACT.

The Traffic Association Folks Will Indorse It.

Captain W. L. Merry, the president of the North American Navigation Company, met a special committee of the Traffic Association yesterday, and they all discussed the Johnson contract with the Panama Railroad Company.

The main object of the meeting was to secure the indorsement of the Traffic Association of the terms of the contract, and some assurance of future support of the new line of steamers.

There is every reason to suppose that the executive committee of the association will eventually indorse the contract, but no official action will be taken for several days yet, Traffic Manager Leeds being absent in Sacramento.

An active canvass is being made among the merchants to secure subscribers for the stock of the North American Navigation Company, and so far the results have been promising.

The men who have charge of affairs here are very enthusiastic and hopeful, and they say that by March 1 the new line of ships will be in operation.

The only point in the details of the contract which seeems to be in need of explanation is that the paper does not provide for the use of through bills of lading on business between Panama and Acapulco.

It is stated that on account of the injunction proceedings now pending in the New York courts such a concession could not be possibly obtained at this time, but that the lack of it only affects the trade between Panama and Central American ports.

The Traffic Association's executive committee has passed a resolution opposing the bill now before the Legislature, which if passed will permit the Board of Harbor Commissioners to lease the Belt Railroad, which is now being built on the water front.

Every member of the Legislature was mailed a copy of this resolution yesterday.

The Chamber of Commerce has taken similar action in the same matter.

AN UNFORTUNATE COUPLE.

Poverty Drives George Bell to Commit a Small Theft.

George Bell, who gives his age as 27 years, his birthplace as Boston, and his occupation as cook and baker, was arrested by Officers Dillon and Crockett yesterday morning on a charge of petty larceny.

The circumstances surrounding the commission of the crime will probably secure Bell if not his freedom at least a light sentence.

Five years ago Bell went to Los Angeles, when that city was booming, and opened a restaurant. For a time he prospered, and two years ago he married a Miss Gamble, the daughter of a well-to-do brickmaker, whose factory or yard was near the City of Angels. Then came hard times, and Bell was forced to give up his business. Nine months ago he brought his wife to this city and went to work as a cook in a restaurant, the couple living on Guerrero street. Then Bell was accused of stealing $30, arrested, tried and proved innocent, but afterward he found it impossible to secure work.

From their cozy rooms on Guerrero street the Bells moved to one place and another about town, living from hand to mouth and often suffering for the necessaries of life. While living at 774 Folsom street some months ago, at the house of Mrs. L. Fay, Bell stole all the bed clothing from the bed in his room and sold it for 45 cents with which to buy food for his wife.

No trouble was made about the theft until yesterday, and then only because the father of Bell's wife wanted his daughter to return home. The father wrote to the police several days ago, asking them to look for his girl and Officers Dillon and Crockett began the search. When they found the Bells they arrested the husband for petty larceny and locked him up in the City Prison and sent the wife to Los Angeles on the steamer Eureka, which sailed yesterday morning.

It is said the young wife was willing to go home, but Bell denies this and says that it was only because he was put in jail and she was left alone that his wife consented to leave him. Bell claims his only crime is being unfortunate and out of work.

MR. SUTRO OBJECTS.

He Protests Against the Olympic Club Salt Water Scheme.

Adolph Sutro appeared before the Supervisors' Street Committee to protest against a grant to the Olympic Club of a site on the ocean beach for a reservoir and pumping works.

William Greer Harrison, Sam Shortridge and a delegation from the Olympic Club stated that in compliance with the terms of a franchise granted them they had expended over $40,000 on the plant to bring salt water into the city.

Mr. Sutro charged the Olympic Club with sailing under false colors. The club, he said, had been used as a catspaw to obtain a valuable franchise, which otherwise would have to be paid for. He had offered the club a site for their pumping works, but he would not extend the same privilege to a corporation whose only purpose was to make money. The interest the gentlemen were looking after was not that of the people, but of the pockets of five or six capitalists.

Mr. Harrison replied that Mr. Sutro knew when the application was made to him for a site that it was on behalf of the Olympic Salt Water Company. He said that Mr. Sutro had first asked $10,000 for a reservoir site and $15,000 for a pumping site and afterward had raised his price. Mr. Harrison insisted that Mr. Sutro's engines were a greater nuisance than the pumping works he desired. The Olympic Salt Water Company's building, he added, would be an ornament to the Ocean boulevard.

OFFICIAL HOUSEBREAKERS.

The Chinatown Squad to Be Tried for Breaking Doors.

T. D. Riordan, the attorney, yesterday filed a complaint against P. Crowley, Chief of Police, Sergeant Giltan, who is in charge of the Chinatown squad, and the officers who compose the squad. These are Officers Benjamin Haskell, L. R. Webster, Fred Esola and William P. Dalton.

The complaint alleges that at the beginning of the week the squad, whether under orders or not does not appear, broke into two rooms occupied by Chinamen, one in the Globe Hotel and the other at 927 Dupont. The attorney explains his action by saying that during the past thirty days there has been $5000 worth of damage done in Chinatown by the members of the squad, who have broken into houses without provocation and left the damaged doors or windows to be repaired by the owner. Two or three nights ago they broke into a room which is used as a storeroom, and found there $1000 worth of tea, but no gamblers, as they expected to find. The tea was stamped, and as they could not seize it, or do anything to justify their action, there has been a guard of police on duty in the building ever since, watching the tea that no one may walk off with any of it until the owner puts a new door in place.

The owner will not do this, but, instead, will go to law about the matter.

Bookies in Court.

The case of F. L. Morrison vs. P. F. Canavan came up in Justice Gray's court yesterday. It was a suit to recover money bet on a combination of prize-fighters. The combination won, and the bookmakers, Bridge, George & Co., refused to pay the amount, claiming that the plaintiffs were stockholders and not bettors.

Fred George of the bookmakers' firm was on the stand yesterday afternoon and swore to the identity of the tickets and the nature of the transaction.

The case was continued to-day.

CALIFORNIA glace fruits, 50c. lb. in Japanese baskets. Townsend's, 627 Market street.

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 ladies of the Howard Presbyterian Church on Mission street, near Third, will serve a hot lunch to-day between the hours of 11 and 1:30.

A PURE beef drink, palatable and strengthening, a boon to dyspeptics and invalids—Cudahy's "Rex" Brand Fluid Beef.

THE body of Charles Kiernan, a native of Ireland, aged 64 years, was found dead on the floor of his room at 1714 Twenty-fifth street yesterday morning at 11:20 o'clock. Death is supposed to be due to natural causes.

RAND, MCNALLY & CO., 166 Adams street, Chicago, Ill., desire a local manager to take the management of the sale of their new Universal Atlas. Any one desiring a pleasant and profitable position would do well to write to them.

Charity Football.

Unless the weather clears and the Haight-street ball grounds are in a fitting condition for a football game, the great contest between the army and university veteran teams, booked for to-morrow afternoon, will have to be postponed until such time as the sward will be in proper condition for athletics.

This will be the last of the intercollegiate games of the season, and as the members of both teams are all first-class players, the interest in this great struggle for athletic supremacy is great.

It will be the last chance of the season that lovers of this great college sport will have of seeing Clemans play half-back.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

H. Jenkins and wife to Margaret Shaine, lot on N line of California street, 25 feet E of Baker, E 25 by N 77.77½; $10.

John F. McCormick and wife to Adolph Meyer, lot on E line of Devisadero street, 137:6 N of Geary, N 25 by E 112:6; $10.

S. Morgenstern to Susie D. Raskel, lot on N line of Fulton street, 131:3 E of Lott, E 25 by N 137:6; $10.

U. Remensberger and wife to Fritz Krug, lot on the SW corner of Eighteenth and Shotwell streets, W 122:6 by S 155; $—.

Fritz Krug and wife to London and San Francisco Bank (limited), same; $—.

E. C. Kilpatrick and wife to R. M. Lindsay, lot on N line of Hill street, 230 W of Sanchez, W 25 by N 114; also lot on W line of Sanchez street, 25 N of Hill, N 32 by W 105; $10.

Maud M. McKendry to Archibald F. McKendry, lot on NW corner of Thirtieth and Sanchez streets, W 560 by S 228; gift.

Archibald L. McKendry to John Engisch, lot on NW corner of Thirtieth and Sanchez streets, W 455 by N 228; $10.

J. A. Wright to Mary F. Abbott, lot on W line of Castro street, 50 N of Twenty-fourth, N 64 by W 80; $10.

Gertrude S. Rossiter to Fernando Nelson, lot on W line of Castro street, 93 S of Twentieth, S 75 by W 125, N 25, E 25, N 50, E 100; $10.

A. Kruger and wife to John J. Duddy, lot on S line of Filbert street, 177:6 E of Jones, E 7 inches by S 137:6; $—.

George W. Van Doren to Amanda D. Van Doren, lot on E line of Larkin street, 87:6 E of Broadway, N 25 by E 137:6; also lot on E line of Mission street, 185 S of Twenty-first, S 32 by E 137:6; gift.

S. Lucas and wife to Mary M. Murphy, lot on SE corner of A street and Fifteenth avenue, E 51 by S 120; $10.

George Armstrong to John H. Van Glahn, lot on W line of Twenty-sixth avenue, 150 S of J street, S 100 by W 120; $10.

Fanny McGinley to Edna Magner and Mabel C. Cooper, lot on W line of Thirty-ninth avenue, 175 N of T street, N 50 by W 120; $10.

C. J. Clark and wife to Ferd E. Hesthal, lot on N line of Army street, 229 E of Mission road (before widening), E 29, N 73.77½, SW 43.33, NW 170, SW 110, SW 50, SE 95, Precita Valley lands; $10.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Etta Averill (femme sole) to Thomas H. Thompson of Tulare, lot on NE corner of Locust or Twenty-third and Valdez streets, N 109·9 by E 115, lots 1, 2 and W 15 feet lot 18, block 2257, subdivision of blocks 2256, 2257, 2258, Valdez Tract, Oakland; $10,000.

John C. and Emma Gohrman of Oakland to Elvina Wood of Oakland, lot on NW line of Oakland avenue, 150 SW of Moss avenue, SW 60 by NW 120, lots 27, 28, block G, resubdivision of blocks G and H, Hill Tract, Oakland; $10.

J. H. T. and Henrietta Watkinson to Charles N. Wood of Oakland, lot on E corner of Twentieth street and Seventeenth avenue, SE 25 by NE 140, lot 1, block 56, San Antonio, East Oakland; $5.

Alfred and Elvina Wood of Oakland to same, E half of lot 12, being 25 on Elizabeth street, Map 3, Potts Tract, Oakland Township; $10.

Angus W. and Kate A. Gunn of Oakland to Rosie Beauchamp (wife of Joseph) of Oakland, subdivision 2, lot 16, Map 3, Glen Echo Tract, subdivision of lots 10, 16, 18, 28, 29, 35, 36, 37 and 38, Map 2, Glen Echo Tract; $10.

E. H. Cowing of San Francisco to Mary E. Cowing of San Francisco, lot on SE corner of San Jose avenue and Union street, S 100 by E 148, block 14, amended map of Bartlett Tract, Alameda; gift.

Mary Ann Curran of Alameda to Pearl M. Baum of San Francisco, lot on S line of Blake street, 275 E of Folsom, E 50 by S 135, lot 34, block 1454, Blake tract, Maps 1 and 2, Berkeley, re-recorded; $5.

George F. Hardy of Oakland to Charles N. and Alfred Wood of Oakland, lot 11, Lane's subdivisions of lots 21 to 26, block A, Buenavista Tract, Brooklyn Township, subject to a mortgage; $10.

E. A. Trefethen and T. B. Draper to Jane M. Crockett of Washington, undivided half interest of lot 4 and undivided half interest of lot 92, subdivision of lots 54 to 57, 65 to 68, Kingsland Tract, Brooklyn Township; $10.

Estate of Lulu G. Jeffress (by administrator) to Jane M. Crockett of Alameda, undivided half interest of lot 4 and undivided half interest of lot 92, same subdivision, Brooklyn Township; $37.

Gottfried Kamrath to Mary C. Fleming (wife of Geo. Fleming) of lot 9, map lands of Brooklyn Land Company, lying E of right of way of California Railway Company, containing 1¼ acres, further described as follows: Beginning at a point on lot 9, W by E line of right of way of California Railway Company, S by S line of lot 9 and E by a line drawn at right angles to N line of lot 9 and at such a distance as with the other boundaries above shall inclose exactly 1¼ acres, Brooklyn Township; $10.

George and Mary C. Fleming to Gottfried Kamrath, 1¼ acres on NE line of lot 9 and right of way of California Railway Company, thence SW 5.73 chains by SE 3.30 chains, being portion of lot 9 of lands of Brooklyn Land Company, Brooklyn Township; $10.

Alberto J. Higuera of Livermore to Thomas Scott of Livermore, all interest in estate of Francisca Higuera de Soto, deceased, whose estate is in course of probate in the Superior Court of Alameda County; $5.

J. R. L. Jones of Oakland to Robert M. Lindsay of San Francisco, lot on SE line of Peralta street, 125 SW from S line of Twentieth, SW 66.31, E 110.9, to E line land of Jones, thence N along E line said boundary line to the point of its intersection by a line parallel with Twentieth street drawn E from point of beginning, thence W to beginning, being a portion of the block bounded by Peralta, Jones, Twentieth, Cypress and Peralta streets, Bagge Tract, Oakland; $10.

Andrew S. Hughs of Oakland to Lucy C. Hughs (wife of A. S.) of Oakland, lot on N line of Twenty-first street, 98:7 W of Linden, W 24:8, N 88:8, E 14:7, S 87:3, block 619, Oakland; gift.

J. S. and Jennie M. Young (by Sheriff) to Marie Larsen, lot, being two men opposite the Palace Hotel on the night of September 3, 1892, about 10 o'clock, will be liberally rewarded by calling at 204 Front st., room 13. ja25 7t*

Corns! Corns! Warts! Warts! Bunions! moles and callous flesh are permanently removed without pain by Dr. Lamette's French Corn Paint and Dr. Lamette's French Bunion Plasters; 25 cents; sold by all druggists and shoestores. Depot 1010 Market st., S. F. ja25 8t

Buy Your Clothes at Wholesale prices. Factory 24 Sansome st. ja25 3m

Important to Ladies—Mrs. Dr. Tolman, formerly Mrs. Martin, 342 Third st., has resumed practice at the address of ladies who desire, and never had a family, can, by following my advice, insure the same: the confidence of ladies will meet with that respect and sympathy that only one woman can show to another; private home for ladies in confinement, where they can be attended; a sure specific for female irregularities; also erotula eradicated from the system; cancer positively cured without operation. Office hours 2 to 9 P.M. 342 Third st.; Third-st. cars pass door. ja23 1m

Builders' Contracts.

Mutual Life Insurance Company with John T. Grant, to build on S line of California street, 48:3½ E of Sansome, E 66, E 17:3½, S 23, W 66, N 89, E 48:3½; $25,333.

Divorces are on the increase in Scotland.

RHEUMATISM racks the system like a thumb screw. But it retreats before the power of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which eliminates all poison from the blood. Did you ever try it?

"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.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are exceedingly effective. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25c.

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

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

Golden Gate Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F., holds SPECIAL CONCLAVE THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. All Patriarchs are invited to be present. [1] H. C. GEORGE, scribe.

Magnolia Lodge No. 29, I. O. O. F.—Officers and funeral detail please meet THIS MORNING (Friday) at 10 A. M. sharp in our hall to attend the funeral of our late brother, L. J. LEVINGSTON, P. G. [1] SAMUEL POLACK, Sec.

Associated Charities, 509 Kearny st., removed to 641 Pine st.—The regular weekly meeting of the Central Council will be held THIS DAY (Friday) at 3:30 P. M. Your presence is desired. B. P. ELINT, President. MRS. J. S. SPEAR JR., Secretary. 1

A Nicht Wi' Burns—The St. Andrew's Society will celebrate the one hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns on FRIDAY EVENING, January 27, by a literary and social at Scottish Hall, 105 Larkin st.; tickets 25 cents, payable at the door. 3t ja15 22 26 27

The Regular Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Bryant Flexible Shoe-Sole and Machine Company will be held at the office of the company, 819 Market st., room 31, San Francisco, Cal., on MONDAY, the 30th day of January, 1893, at the hour of 7:30 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 FRIDAY, January 20, 1893, at 3 P. M. E. P. E. TROY, Secretary. Office—819 Market st., room 31, San Francisco, Cal. ja24 10t*

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. Shar