MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREATEST
DRIVING SALE
Ever Known to the Clothing Trade
NOW GOING ON AT

H. SUMMERFIELD & CO.'S.

3--Great Big Drives--3

Commencing Monday morning and to continue until Saturday night, without reserve. Bargain seekers should not fail to take advantage of this SELDOM OFFERED OPPORTUNITY to buy Men's Suits and Overcoats at ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.

Drive No. 1.—1250 Men's Suits and Overcoats, our regular price $12.50, $15.00 and $17.50, will go this week at the Driving Price of..... $9.85

Drive No. 2.—1860 Men's Suits and Overcoats, in Tweeds, Cassimeres, Worsteds, Piques and Cheviots, our regular price $15, $18, $20 and $22.50, will go this week at the Driving Price of..... $12.35

Drive No. 3.—For the last drive we will state that we will sell all of our fine Merchant-Tailor Suits and Overcoats, for fine dress, in Sacks and Cutaways, silk lined or finest cashmere lined, our regular price $20.00, $25.00, $27.50 and $30.00, for the unheard-of low price of..... $16.75

Every garment sold as advertised. Look at our big show-window display. Every department in our house has made a 20 per cent reduction on every article. Remember, this sale closes Saturday night positively. All goods sold for cash only.

H. SUMMERFIELD & CO.,
THE ONLY ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS,
924, 926, 928, 930 Market Street.

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION OR MONEY CHEERFULLY REFUNDED. WE GUARANTEE A PERFECT FIT OR NO SALE.

FROM MORMONDOM

Salt Lake Officials on a Junketing Tour.

They Visit the City Hall, the Mint and Chinatown, and Take a Sail Around the Bay.

Nearly all the officials of Salt Lake City and county arrived in San Francisco yesterday morning on the Oregon overland. About all the City Councilors are included in the party, and it took the car La Grande to accommodate them.

As the train drew up at the depot Supervisors Day, Montgomery and Reis of this city, with their best clothes on and a pleasing smile, greeted the visitors and escorted them to the Palace Hotel, where they had breakfast.

At the head of the party is Judge C. F. Loofbourow, president of the Council, and with him are the following Councilors: F. O. Horn, E. E. Rich, Eli A. Folland, J. L. Lawson, J. A. Heiss, A. H. Kelly and P. J. Moran. Along with these gentlemen are F. J. Leonard, City Assessor and Collector; C. L. Haines, chairman of the Board of Public Works; A. F. Doremus, City Engineer; F. L. Hines, Supervisor of Streets; Christopher Diehl, Assessor and Collector of Water Rates; George Olson, Superintendent of City and County Buildings; J. H. Bowman, the contractor, now building the new City Hall, and Elias Morris, a sub-contractor, who is erecting the fire-proof part of the building.

Several of the party are accompanied by their wives and other lady members of their families.

The party left Salt Lake on Sunday last with the purpose of inspecting the public works of the Pacific Slope cities. Three days were spent in Portland, Seattle and Tacoma. The visitors will remain in San Francisco until Monday and proceed homeward over the Central Pacific route, visiting Los Angeles, San Diego and Sacramento.

Before lunch yesterday the party visited the Mint and the City Hall. At the latter place they were entertained by Mayor Elert, who welcomed them to the city.

Immediately after lunch they were escorted on board the steam launch Governor Perkins and the afternoon was spent on the water. All the principal points of interest on the bay were visited and the Palace Hotel was reached in time for dinner.

President Loofbourow stated that this was his first visit to San Francisco, and it was also the initial trip to the majority of the party to the Pacific Coast. Salt Lake, he said, was spending a great deal of money for public works, and the object of this trip was mainly to see that the money was spent for honest improvements, and that could only be done by comparing the public works of their city with others and having the defects remedied before it was too late. The public works of Salt Lake now under construction or in contemplation are to be permanent, and the failures and successes of others would give them many ideas and perhaps point out many defects in their plans.

This delegation also is seeing about drawing the relations between the Pacific Coast and the middle West closer. The citizens along the Pacific should stand for the common good, and it would be to the mutual advantage of San Francisco and Salt Lake if there were nearer commercial and social relations.

The Salt Lake delegation were hardly given time for dinner when they were again taken in tow by the entertaining committee. A visit to the State Citrus Fair was first in order and about three hours were spent among the displays of fruit.

Chinatown was next in order, after a light luncheon, and the high seats in the theater down to the opium joints below the ground were visited.

To-day the visiting officials of the Mormon city will be driven through the residence portion of the city out to Golden Gate Park and on to the Cliff House.

Caught a Pickpocket.

Miss Annie Ratto and another young lady living at 621 Filbert street, Oakland, caught a thief for the police last night and turned him over to Officer Scanlon. He attempted to pick the pockets of one of the girls on the Oakland train as they were getting off at Broadway. They grabbed him and held him. He proved to be Walter Cavanaugh, alias George Thomson, an old offender.

TO OPEN THE RESERVATION.

The Commissioners Sent to Open the Round Valley Reservation Arrive.

Judge J. Lake of Independence, Iowa, who is chairman of the Commissioners appointed by President Harrison last December to throw the Round Valley Indian Reservation open to settlers, and appraise the property of those already in possession of property on the reservation, arrived here Friday, together with Mrs. Lake, A. A. Smith and A. B. Twineham, the other members of the commission.

Mr. Lake was seen at his rooms in the Baldwin Hotel last evening by a CALL reporter, and in answer to questions regarding his business here said:

"Well, there is really not much to say at present in regard to the business that brings myself and the other two gentlemen here beyond the fact that we are here to open up the reservation for settlement and appraise the property of the settlers already there.

"There are 103,000 acres, or about that, in the reservation at present and our orders from the department are to open up for settlement 60,000 acres of this, reserving 43,000 acres for the Indians."

"How long do you think it will take you to accomplish the work?" was asked.

"That is a question impossible for me to answer at present, as there is undoubtedly a vast amount of work to be done, and of course we can form no idea of just how much, as none of us have been there as yet. No doubt it will take a good while.

"Yes, we are all very much pleased and somewhat surprised at some of the country we have seen during the short time since we have arrived in the State, as what we have seen surpasses in richness and beauty anything we expected to find."

The other gentlemen of the commission are spending the day with friends out of town.

PERSONAL NOTES.

W. D. Tobey of Carson is at the Grand.

Max Friedlander of Chicago is at the Baldwin.

S. Meyer of Healdsburg has registered at the Grand.

Professor J. F. Newsom of Palo Alto is at the California.

J. W. Searles, Sheriff of Mojave County, Ariz., is at the Russ.

Senator and Mrs. J. H. Mahoney are registered at the Baldwin.

C. H. Davis, manufacturer, of New Jersey, has rooms at the Baldwin.

P. C. Walrath, a prominent mining man of Nevada City, has rooms at the Lick.

Captain and Mrs. Van Stone of the ship Fort Steuart are registered at the Lick.

J. T. Aginto and G. G. Larago, two well-known Mexican lawyers, are at the Palace.

William Haines, banker, of Sacramento is registered with his wife at the California.

J. E. Smith, contractor and capitalist, of Portland, Or., is in the city for a few days.

J. P. Raymond, a well-known real estate and fruit dealer of Salinas, is registered at the Grand.

E. J. Baldwin of Crawfordsville, Ind., uncle of E. J. Baldwin, well known in this city, is stopping at the Baldwin.

Jed Lake, chairman of the commission appointed by the President last December to throw open the Round Valley Indian reservation to the public, is stopping at the Baldwin. Mrs. Lake accompanies her husband.

Travelers' Protective Association.

The monthly meeting of the California Division of the Travelers' Protective Association was held last night in room 22 of the Baldwin Hotel. Mr. Wright Conklin occupied the chair.

One of the principal objects brought before the meeting was the acknowledgment by the association of a paper which would be their official organ.

The matter was referred to a committee, consisting of Mr. Godfrey and the members of the State press committee, with power to act according to their judgment.

After this a motion was made that a new member be admitted to the organization. It was met with different arguments on both sides and resulted in the return of the application to the individual making it. The election of the man was contested and the fact of his application being returned shows how careful the California Division are as to whom they wish to enroll in their ranks.

EUROPE IS QUIET.

France Raised a Hue and Cry.

AND THERE WAS NO ECHO.

Only the Khedive Has Suffered and England Remains in Virtual Possession of Egypt.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Smalley cables to the Tribune from London: It was not to be expected that England should do Blaine justice. The notion has long prevailed here that he was the enemy of England, and that notion has been seriously fostered by his personal enemies in his own country who had access to the English papers. He has been reviled from New York in life. He is reviled in death, and it is an American who spit at him in the Daily News.

This morning's Times devotes to the dead statesman three columns of biography and an editorial article. That is in itself a kind of homage, and the labored invective of the leading journal is also homage. Bitter as its feeling toward Blaine is it is not stupid enough to attempt to dispose of him as merely an "intriguing politician" after the manner of the American above named. It sees and says that on public policy and measures his influence and authority were often greater than those of his titular chiefs.

"It is right and proper," adds the Times, as if expecting the contrary, "that in his own country no adverse voice should just now be raised. The day for party animosities is at an end."

What cannot be allowed to pass is the cruel and shameful comment on Blaine's personal character. Old scandals are raked up, old calumnies put forward, old blunders repeated and the entire estimate is grotesque.

Blaine had friends and admirers in England who will be not less shocked than his friends at home, when they read these savage comments. There are Englishmen, and not a few of the best Englishmen and Englishwomen, who came to know Blaine personally when he visited this country, who liked and admired him and who conceived for him and have ever since cherished a deep regard. Their voices are not heard in the press. No hint of their existence is given. Yet they know, as we know, that America has lost the finest mind among her public men, her statesman capable of the largest views, the one surviving political leader who belonged by the force of his intellect and the force of his character to the best generation of her great citizens.

This week again the Egyptian question is more important than Panama. The French themselves choose that it should be. It is the French who take umbrage at English action in Cairo. It is the French who, though not the authors of the recent crisis, now egg on the Khedive to what can only be his own ruin and to do mischief to his country, should he follow the French lead. It is the French who seem ready to throw Europe into confusion solely for the satisfaction of French vanity or, to use a word which can offend nobody, French "Chauvinism." Europe, however, declines to be thrown into confusion.

From no European capital is there any echo of the mutterings and menaces which fill the air in Paris. London takes it all very coolly, perhaps too coolly, and with a too evident sense of what is humorous or purely fantastic in the French views.

It is the determination to re-enforce the British army of occupation in Egypt which has again set the French to blowing trumpets and beating gongs. They have themselves to thank for the measures that they resent. It was the counsels of the French press which encouraged the Khedive last week to persevere in his foolish resistance to England.

The Ministerial crisis had ended and the Khedive had yielded. England also had yielded enough to save his dignity and to show her spirit of forbearance. Then came the comments of the Paris papers, the question in the French Chamber, the answer of the French Foreign Minister, the remonstrance addressed by order of the French Cabinet to the English Foreign Minister, and all the hurly burly which the French understand so well how to raise at a moment's notice. No wonder the Khedive was misled and believed himself the champion of the cause which France, and perhaps Europe, was ready to take up. The Khedive is surrounded by evil influences, or in other words, by Turkish influences.

The effect of all this was to endanger the peace of Cairo and the safety of English and other foreign residents. The further effect was to convince Lord Cromer that the Khedive had not yet learned his lesson, and that to him and to his party, and to Egypt generally, it must be made clear that English rule in Egypt would be supported by all the force necessary to make it irresistible. Hence the resolution to strengthen the two battalions. The English force had indeed been reduced rather rashly. An army of 3000 men is sufficient for peace, but not for war, nor even for the real danger of disturbance or disorder. It was Lord Salisbury's policy to reduce it, as the English Radicals do not fail to point out. It is Gladstone's fate to increase it, as the French of all parties remark with extreme bitterness.

"Such an act," says the Debats, "is a challenge."

If the act of England is a challenge, who is going to take it up? The newspapers of France are a formidable force, but the fleets and armies of France are not yet under their orders. Europe will not stir, and Turkey cannot. Why will not Debats, or Develle, or somebody with authority, say clearly what they wish and of what they complain?

Much is said about the native feeling against the English in Egypt. Well, neither in India, nor in Egypt, nor elsewhere have the English the gift of making themselves loved as rulers. Their ways are not the ways of pleasantness. But they are respected, and they are sometimes able to infuse into the mind of Oriental or other subject races that passion for justice which is their own characteristic.

Their friends in Egypt are the fellaheen masses, whose lot in life they have lightened. Opposition to them is the fruit of intrigue and of religious hatred. If the Mussulman had seen his chance he would have preached another religious war against the infidel.

HIS PLUNGE TO DEATH.

A Laborer Probably Fatally Injured by a Fall.

William Dunn, a plasterer, living at 15 Bernard street, was seriously if not fatally injured by a fall in the new building being erected by the Mutual Insurance Company of New York at the corner of Sansome and California streets last night, and was taken to the Receiving hospital, where he now lies in a dangerous condition.

Shortly before the accident occurred Dunn approached one of the laborers at work on the building and inquired about a friend in the employ of one of the contractors, remarking he wanted to collect a bill from him.

He was told that the man was at work on one of the upper floors of the structure and was told to walk up a gangplank used by hodcarriers, leading from the sidewalk to the first story.

Fastened to the bottom of the plank were a number of cleats, over one of which Dunn stumbled, and losing his balance, fell to the cellar below, a distance of twenty feet.

The unfortunate man struck on his head on the concrete floor below, and when picked up by Policeman Walsh was in an unconscious condition.

Dunn was taken to the Receiving Hospital in the patrol wagon, when Drs. Berry and Somers found that he had sustained a fracture of the left temporal bone, besides severe contusions about the body.

The physicians performed the operation of trephining the skull, but entertain little hope of Dunn's recovery.

The Veteran Firemen.

The Volunteer Veteran Firemen's Association of California, held their annual reunion and banquet last night.

Toasts were responded to by Dr. Washington Ayer, Thos. Cavanagh, E. T. Anthony, ex-Sheriff McMann, J. G. McCall, Harry Herman, J. C. Carroll, Chief Krauth of Alameda, ex-Chief Wright of Vallejo, William McGill, W. G. Cue and others. It was a late hour when the company dispersed.

MALICE AND REVENGE.

The Lady Directors Reply to Campbell's Charges.

The lady directors of the Sailors' Home denied the statement made by ex-Chaplain Campbell yesterday in regard to borrowing money from the superintendent. When seen by a CALL representative yesterday the ladies were very indignant. Miss S. M. Cummings, who is vice-president of the home, said: "The statements made by Campbell were unjust, false and not called for.

"Who would think of such a thing as any of us ladies barrowing money from the superintendent? That man Campbell, who calls himself a chaplain, had a fat thing of it while here, doing very little work. He spent most of his time at the County Jail, and on one occasion he took a dirty fellow down from there and gave him a seat at the officers' table. Captain Fletcher, who was superintendent then, said nothing to him at the time, but after dinner was over he told him that that sort of nonsense would not be tolerated any longer and if he wanted to give a man a meal he could let him eat at the sailors' table. We would not have made any objection to the man eating at our table," said Miss Cummings, "only he was so dirty. Campbell continued being objectionable until at a meeting of the directors it was decided to tell him that his services were no longer required. But that was easier said than done," continued Miss Cummings; "after we told him what the directors had decided upon he still stayed at the home until Captain Fletcher locked his room up and Campbell had to go. So you can see that the charges of Campbell were made through malice and revenge."

IT WAS MURDER.

James McCarthy's Broken Skull Explained.

He Had Been Collecting and Was Sent Home in a Hack by a Saloon-Keeper.

James McCarthy, a glasscutter, who lives at 558 Olive avenue, and was employed at 10 Stevenson street, was robbed and murdered within a block of his home by an unknown assassin Friday night.

The body was first found by Henry Hanson, a young man living at 913 Post street, lying on the sidewalk at the corner of Willow avenue and Laguna street.

A pool of blood lay under the head and, finding that the man still lived, Hanson notified Policemen Graham, Gorman and Prouse, who had him conveyed with all haste to the Receiving Hospital. Doctors Somers and Berry ascertained that the skull was fractured and performed the operation of trephining. McCarthy lay unconscious on a cot in the hospital until 4:30 o'clock, when he died.

Dr. O'Brien made an autopsy of the body last night and declared that death had been caused by a fracture of the skull, produced by blows upon the base of the cranium. Foul play was at once suspected, and upon investigation the following facts were ascertained.

McCarthy was sent by his employer at 3:30 o'clock Friday afternoon to collect some bills. Later in the day he entered the Transfer saloon, at the corner of Valencia and Fourteenth streets, and had several drinks, and being of a weak constitution and not given to the use of liquor was quickly overcome and fell to the floor.

After many urgent requests to do so he called for a hack to take him home. The saloon people say that when he entered the vehicle he had about $70 in his possession. The hack-driver was F. Hudson of the Pacific Carriage Company, who agreed to take him home for $2, and says that he took him to the place where Hanson found him, which was one block from McCarthy's home on Olive avenue. When McCarthy was searched in the Receiving Hospital but $1 50 was found in his pockets.

The Coroner will hold an inquest over the remains to-morrow, and in the meantime the police will do what they can toward ferreting out the assassin.

A Long Voyage.

The Italian barkentine Cavaliere Luigi D arrived in port yesterday, 259 days from Genoa and twenty-three days from Valparaiso. She brought a cargo of merchandise.

The British bark Inveramsay, seventy-one days from Sydney, arrived with 2362 tons of coal.

THE AZTEC CALENDAR.

A Year of Eighteen Months Each With Twenty Days.

The Great Divide.

In the measurement of time the Aztecs adjusted their civil year by the solar year. They divided it into eighteen months of twenty days each. Both months and days were expressed by peculiar hieroglyphics. Five complementary days, as in Egypt, were added to make up the full number of 365. These belonged to no month, and were regarded as peculiarly unlucky. A month was divided into four weeks of five days each, on the last of which was the public fair or market-day. As the year is composed of nearly six hours more than 365 days, there still remained an excess, which, like other nations who have framed a calendar, they provided for by intercalation; not, indeed, every fourth year as the Europeans, but at longer intervals, like some of the Asiatics. They waited till the expiration of fifty-two vague years, when they interposed thirteen days, or rather twelve and a half, this being the number which had fallen in arrear. Had they inserted thirteen it would have been too much, since the annual excess over 365 is about eleven minutes less than six hours.

But as their calendar at the time of the conquest was found to correspond with the European, making allowance for the subsequent Gregorian reform, they would seem to have adopted the shorter period of twelve days and a half, which brought them, within an almost inappreciable fraction, to the exact length of the tropical year, as established by the most accurate of observations. Indeed, the intercalation of twenty-five days in every 104 years shows a nicer adjustment of civil to solar time than is presented by any European calendar; since more than five centuries must elapse before the loss of an entire day. Such was the astonishing precision displayed by the Aztecs, or perhaps by their more polished Toltec predecessors, in these computations. Their chronological system was reckoned corresponding with the year 1091 of the Christian era. It was the period of the reform of their calendar, soon after their migration from Azatlan.

In addition to the solar calendar, as above described, the Aztec priests had another called a "lunar reckoning," though in nowise accommodated to the revolutions of the moon. It was formed also of two periodical series. By means of this calendar the priests kept their own records, regulated the festivals and seasons of sacrifice, and made all their astrological calculations. The astrological scheme of the Aztecs was founded less on the planetary influences than on those of the arbitrary signs they had adopted for the months and days. We know of no astronomical instruments used by them except the dial. The calendar-stone (as it is called) shows they had the means of settling the hours of the day with precision, the periods of the solstices and the equinoxes, and that of the transit of the sun across the zenith of Mexico.

There have been propounded from time to time theories that the calendar-stone of the Aztecs is in reality a representation of the mariner's compass, and is to be accepted as proof that the Aztecs came from Asian coasts or Pacific islands. There does not seem as yet to be any valid reason for considering these theories seriously.

The Survival of the Fittest.

By retaining your baggage checks until you reach this city you will save money, our rates being lower than all others, viz.: Trunks 35 cents each. Baggage called for and delivered to all trains, etc., at the above rates. Morton Special Delivery. Offices—17 Geary street, 408 Taylor street and Oakland ferry depot. •

Paris actresses, it is said, wear paper lace, which at night looks as delicate as the best of real lace, while it cost but a trifle. To wear an expensive lot of lace, which may be ruined in one evening, is considered the height of folly.

ACTIONS FOR DIVORCE.—Complaints for divorce have been filed by Gussie C. O'Donnell against Thomas O'Donnell, Laura Cunningham against Andrew C. Cunningham, Henrietta White against John L. White and James Perrow against Martha S. Perrow.

Forty-five years ago canned tomatoes sold at 50 cents a can, while now the price is about 7 cents.

BEESWAX candles for Candlemas. Purchase candles stamped J. A. Lennon on side, near end of each candle, and no other. •

CHARITY FOOTBALL

Veterans Easily Defeat the Army Men.

SCRIMMAGING IN THE MUD.

One Thousand People Witness the Last Collegiate Game at the Haight-Street Grounds.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a fairly good gathering of ladies and gentlemen at the Haight-street grounds yesterday to witness the charity football game between the teams of the Army and University veterans.

The players rode out to the grounds in the busses of the Palace and Grand hotels.

The Army representatives were escorted by about half a dozen buglers, who rode on horseback, and tooted their horns along the road to the field of athletic battle.

The Vets were well supplied with fish-horns and rattles, which were used freely on the journey to the grounds.

Manager Mone of baseball fame, who was awaiting the arrival of the players, could not understand why the kickers did not postpone the game until a better day and grounds.

"I suppose the Army men could not afford to put off the game on account of a little rain," said the red-peppered whiskered baseball manager, as he looked suspiciously at the threatening clouds that were fast arriving from the west.

"You know," he continued, "if Dr. Woods should conclude that the grass was too moist for scrimmaging the papers might say funny things concerning the brave men of our regular army. Oh, no, a football game in which the army plays an important part must go, rain or shine. I hope, however, that my diamond will not suffer from too much interference. I believe that's what you call this hugging and wrestling on the grass."

The teams were promptly on time, and as the players entered the field the ladies in the stands welcomed their arrival by waving the colors red, white and blue, and gold and blue.

When the ball was put in motion the spectators who had anticipated novel sport were not disappointed. The ground was wet, and in some places small lakes of

THE THIRD SCRIMMAGE.

water were hidden from view by the tall grass which had recently sprouted up and looked refreshing. The first scrimmage resulted in the painting of the under dogs' faces—to use a nautical expression—a heavy mud color, which was made all the more picturesque by shades of green.

Dr. Woods, who made a grand battle for his team, was mud from head to foot within ten minutes from the time game was called.

Other players who joined in the scrimmaging looked anything but handsome athletes before the first half of the contest was up.

The runners could not travel fast and some brilliant plays were lost on account of the slippery nature of the sward. Clemans was handicapped considerably, and were it not for poor footing he would have distinguished himself several times.

During the contest Manager Mone became very much disheartened when a scrimmage was held on the very spot he hoped would have escaped a tearing up.

It was within a few yards of the diamond and when the ball was finally picked up and carried to some other part of the field, a big hole, which was covered up with hands, feet and nasal splendages, made the diamond look as if it was struck by a cyclone.

The noted baseball manager looked sad and dry, and taking a chokelock hold on his Boulanger whiskers muttered something in baseball lore which sounded like "to Halifax with interhelegiat football."

When the army team gained the least advantage the mounted buglers would sound an army call, which appeared to inspire spirit and dash into the players who had donned the red stockings.

An army officer who was dressed in civilian clothes rode alongside the buglers, and it was said he had instructions from the captain of the Army football team to have the buglers sound calls which were understood by the players as meaning orders to perform certain moves on the field.

Anyhow, whenever the bugles sounded, it was noticed that the army team invariably made a change in the order of playing.

The University veterans had evidently the better-drilled players and their defensive work was certainly superior to the army men, who relied more on bucking and heavy play than on clever tactics.

The game was not by any means brilliantly contested, which fact is accounted for in a great measure by the poor condition of the ground.

The ladies seemed to enjoy this contest more than any which has heretofore been played in the city, because the participants had too much of a soft thing while creating feelings of disturbance with mother earth.

A description of the game, together with the names of the players on both sides, is appended.

THE GAME.

How It Was Played by the Contesting Teams.

At 2:45 P. M. the teams came out on the field and practiced for a little while. All along the enthusiasts had been in hopes that when the teams came out for play Hunt and Clemans would be found running side by side. They were doomed to disappointment, however, as Dr. Woods refused to play in the game if Hunt was opposed to him. It was too bad, as the combined play of the two halfbacks would have been a great drawing card and would have helped the financial side.

To show how training aids in football it is only necessary to compare yesterday's game with any of the big match games of the season. In only the first Berkeley-Olympic game was a man forced to leave the field, and that was because neither team had had sufficient training. Compare this with yesterday's game, where three men had to leave the field, and the only inference that can be drawn is that training in a great measure prevents accidents. The three players, P. Downing, Dr. Wilcox and Brewer, were not seriously hurt, only generally broken up, and their places were ably filled by McKay, Felton Taylor and Percy Morse.

The assistance of the latter two greatly aided each team, Taylor by his fine half-back work and Morse by his tackling.

When the game commenced the army had the ball at the center and started off with the flying wedge, Harrelson taking the ball. He gained twelve yards and then Frankenheimer gained five more between left tackle and end.

Little Harrelson again took the ball around the right end for a distance of twenty yards and was well tackled by Clemans. The University Veterans got the ball on the third down, but lost it by fumbling after a gain of only two yards. Kennedy tried to pass "Billy" McLaine, but was tackled hard and lost the ball. Tobin gained fifteen yards around the right end, although ten of them were made by being pushed along. Porter bucked the center for ten yards and then the ball was passed to McLaine, who circled the right end for twenty yards before he was stopped. Clemans gained five yards on the right and then his side could not gain the necessary number of yards; on the third down Tobin tried for a field goal but missed and the ball was brought out by the army team to the twenty-five-yard line.

Wilcox took the leather, but did not gain anything. Kennedy kicked into touch for a twenty-five-yard gain. The university team forced the ball back, but lost it on a third down. A few minutes later they recovered it from a fumble, Benson falling on it. At this point Ricketts made a "dirty" play, for which he was roundly hissed. He threw himself on Benson's head and squeezed it until he was pulled off. Clemans and Porter then forced the ball to the army's two-yard line and there lost it. Kennedy immediately kicked to the fifteen-yard line and on the next down Clemans again made one of his phenomenal runs and made a touchdown, from which an easy goal was kicked. Score, 6 to 0.

The army brought the ball to the center, but only gained ten yards before they lost it by a fumble. McLaine made a brilliant run of twenty-three yards around the right end and one minute later Clemans was sent between right tackle and end and before he was stopped had covered forty yards, after throwing off Kennedy and Cole. Time was called for the first half with the ball on the army's ten-yard line.

After ten minutes' rest play was resumed, and the style of play of the army team was radically changed by the appearance of Felton Taylor. The university men had the ball for the kick-off and forced it near the army goal and there lost it. By splendid work of Felton Taylor and Wilcox the leather changed positions, and the university men were put on the defensive. This was only after a hard struggle, and after Felton Taylor bucked the ball over the goal line the sympathizers of the veterans did not entirely lose heart, for two points were yet to be gained to tie the score. After unnecessary delay the goal was missed by Kennedy. Score, 6 to 4.

Clemans took the ball from the center for a 12-yard gain, and then Tobin did the same trick for 7 yards. Tobin then kicked 25 yards to Kennedy, who forced his way forward for 15 of them. The university team got the ball on a fumble, and Clemans went clear through the center for 15 yards. Porter gained 8 yards and then Clemans made another touchdown after a run of 10 yards. Tobin kicked an easy goal, and the score stood 12 to 4. This practically ended the game, although the army team tried hard to score once again.

A CANNERY DEMOLISHED.

Superintendent Jones Crushed to Death Beneath the Ruins.

Captain Larsen brought his stanch little schooner, the Undaunted, down from Kodiak as safe as usual, notwithstanding the severe weather in northern seas, and arrived in port last evening. He occupied twenty-seven days on the trip from Kodiak and stated that he felt very glad to reach port after the severe storms encountered in the north. The Undaunted did not bring any cargo as she is a supply schooner, and this is not the season of the year for bringing down Alaskan products.

Captain Larsen brought news of a terrible flood which occurred in the little cannery settlement of Afognak, which is situated about eighty miles from Cooks Inlet. The site of the cannery is unusually open to floods, but on November 24 last the waters of Afognak River rose and overran its banks and swept everything before it. The flood washed away the smaller houses of the cannery, and when it struck the main building the underpinning was washed away, causing the building to collapse and fall. Superintendent Jones of the cannery was in the building at the time and was buried beneath the ruins. When a rescuing party started to save him it was found to be too late, as he had been crushed to death. He was the only one at the cannery who was injured, though several of the men had narrow escapes in getting out of the way of the flood of waters.

The City of Papete arrived late last night, 48 days from Tahiti, with a large cargo of tropical products. She also brought six passengers.

The bark R. P. Rithet, 22 days from Honolulu, was towed to the stream off the Oceanic dock at almost midnight last night. She brought 25,000 bags of sugar. The Rithet left Honolulu a great many days before the revolution which overthrew Queen Liliuokalani, and consequently her captain and passengers learned the first news of the termination of the Hawaiian monarchy when told last evening. The Rithet is a new bark, and this is her first trip to San Francisco. She is commanded by Captain Morrison, formerly of the bark Andrew Welch.

Headache and Dyspepsia.

William E. Rockwell, No. 512 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, says:

"I have been a martyr to bilious headache and dyspepsia. Any indiscretion in diet, overfatigue or cold, brings on a fit of indigestion, followed by a headache lasting two or three days at a time. I think I must have tried over twenty different remedies, which were recommended as certain cures by loving friends, but it was no use. At last I thought I would take a simple course of purgation with BRANDRETH'S PILLS. For the first week I took two pills every night, then one pill for thirty nights; in that time I gained three pounds in weight, and never have had an ache or a pain since."

Disease in one part of the body will eventually fill the whole body with disease. Every year or two some part of the system grows weak and begins to decay. Such part should be removed at once, and new matter be allowed to take its place. There's no need of cutting it out with a surgeon's scalpel. Purge away the old, diseased and wormout parts with BRANDRETH'S PILLS. •

INCORPORATED.—Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Gas Consumers' Association of San Francisco. The capital stock is $250,000, with $1250 subscribed. The directors are Frederick W. Ludovici, H. H. Pearson, Thomas J. Stevens of San Francisco, and Jacob Merritt of St. Louis.

BERTELING has the only reliable methods to fit defective sight. 427 Kearny street. •

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SATURDAY, January 28.

U S stmr Columbine, West, 90 days from New York, via Callao; ballast, to U S Lighthouse Inspector.

Stmr Celia, Johnson, 36 hours from Eureka; lumber and shakes, to Higgins & Collins.

Stmr Jeanie, Humphrey, 4 days from Nanaimo; 1200 tons coal, to John Rosenfeld's Sons.

Tug Vigilant, from sea, with dismasted schr Courser in tow.

Ship Alaska, Brannan, 15 days from Seattle; 1972 tons coal, to Cedar River Coal Co.

Bkt bark Cavaliere Luigi D. Ollietti, 259 days from Genoa, via Valparaiso 83 days; mdse, to J W Grace & Co.

Haw bark R P Rithet, Morrison, 22 days from Honolulu; 25,113 bags sugar, to Welch & Co; 6264 bags sugar, to Williams, Dimond & Co.

Bktn City of Papeete, Bernds, 47 days from Tahiti; pass and mdse, to J Pinet & Co.

Bktn Katie Flickinger, McRae, 23 days from San Marcos Island; gypsum, to Lucas & Co.

Schr Undaunted, Larsen, 27 days from Kodiak; ballast, to master.

Schr Alice Kimball, Asplund, — hours from Albion.

Cleared.

SATURDAY, January 28.

Schr Alioa, Harmsen, hunting and fishing; Henry Harmsen.

Sailed.

SATURDAY, January 28.

Stmr Protection, Levinson, Fort Bragg.

Stmr Westport, Jacobs, —.

Stmr Alcatraz, Fagerlund, —.

Stmr Point Arena, Johnson, Mendocino.

Stmr Arago, Langhorne, Coos Bay.

Br s-p Australia, Kopperstown, —.

Br ship Milverton, Hansford, Queenstown.

Bark Detroit, Danah, Nanaimo.

Schr Mary and Lila, Ristine, Coos Bay.

Schr Compeer, Sorenson, Grays Harbor.

Schr Corinthian, Zaddart, Albion.

Schr Webfoot, Harrington, Aberdeen.

Schr Wing and Wing, Erickson, Coos Bay.

Schr Lizzie Prien, Nelson, Nehalem River.

Telegraphic.

POINT LOBOS—January 28—10 P M—Weather cloudy; wind NW; velocity 8 miles.

Domestic Ports.

TATOOSH—Passed out Jan 28—Stmr Umatilla, from Victoria for San Francisco.

NEWPORT—Sailed Jan 28—Stmr Cleone, for San Francisco.

ASTORIA—Sailed Jan 28—Bktn Portland.

SAN PEDRO—Arrived Jan 28—Schr Rebecca, fm Eureka; stmr Silver Spring, from Fort Bragg.

Sailed Jan 28—Schr Lillebonne, for Eureka.

BOWENS LANDING—Arrived Jan 28—Schr Barbara Hernster, from San Pedro.

POINT ARENA—Sailed Jan 28—Stmr Sunol, for San Francisco.

EMPIRE CITY—Arrived Jan 28—Schr Emma Utter, hence Jan 21.

HUENEME—Sailed Jan 28—Stmr Rival.

Foreign Ports.

YOKOHAMA—Sailed Jan 27—Br stmr Belgic, for San Francisco, via Honolulu.

Movements of Trans-Atlantic Steamers.

SCILLY—Passed Jan 28—Stmr Belgenland, from New York for Antwerp.

LONDON—Arrived Jan 28—Stmr British Empire, from Boston; stmr Missouri, from Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived Jan 28—Stmr Nomadic, fm New York.

BIRTHS—MARRIAGES—DEATHS.

[Birth, marriage and death notices sent by mail will not be inserted. They must be handed in at either of the publication offices and be indorsed with the name and residence of persons authorized to have the same published.]

BORN.

FIEDLER—In this city, January 23, 1893, to the wife of S. S. Fiedler, a son.

DETTNER—In this city, January 21, 1893, to the wife of George W. Dettner, a daughter.

MATTHEWS—In this city, January 15, 1893, to the wife of E. A. Hilton, a son.

JAEGER—In this city, January 22, 1893, to the wife of George H. Jaeger, a son.

AXTELL—In this city, January 25, 1893, to the wife of George M. Axtell, a daughter.

SCHWARTZ—In this city, to the wife of Alexander Schwartz, a son.

JOHNSON—In this city, January 18, 1893, to the wife of Oscar T. Johnson, a son.

FARMER—In this city, January 17, 1893, to the wife of H. E. Farmer, a daughter.

MCNAMARA—January 27, 1893, to the wife of P. McNamara, a son.

SWIFT—In Oakland, January 18, 1893, to the wife of Charles J. Swift, a daughter.

MIGUEL—In San Bernardino, January 27, 1893, to the wife of P. S. Miguel, a son.

MARRIED.

SCHMIT—TRIP—In this city, January 20, 1893, by the Rev. O. Groensberg, Frederik M. Schmit and Helene Trip.

JOHANNESSEN—DREYER—In this city, January 21, 1893, by the Rev. O. Groensberg, Adolf O. Johannessen and Marie H. Dreyer.

MEYER—ANDERSON—In this city, January 24, 1893, by the Rev. O. Groensberg, Bernhard Meyer and Mary Anderson.

RUDEBECK—WILSLOV—In this city, January 24, 1893, by the Rev. O. Groensberg, Rasmus J. Rudebeck and Bothilde Wilslov.

BRUNHOFER—MICHELSON—In this city, January 22, at 8:33, by the Rev. J. H. Schroeder, Henry Brunhofer and Frieda Michelson.

SHEA—PRENDEBLE—In this city, January 9, 1893, by the Rev. Father Corcoran, John J. Shea and Maggie Prendeble, both of San Francisco.

LONG—KENNEDY—In this city, January 25, 1893, by the Rev. Father Keefer, Patrick Long and Margaret Kennedy, both of San Francisco.

KIRK—CONNELL—In this city, January 27, 1893, by the Rev. Father Brennan, Robert Kirk and Lizzie Connell, both of San Francisco.

JACOBSON—DAMONTE—In this city, January 24, by the Rev. Father de Carles, Gustaf E. Jacobson and Kate F. Damonte, both of San Francisco.

DRY GOODS.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY FOR BARGAINS.

CITY OF PARIS!

REMARKABLE BARGAINS
OFFERED THIS WEEK!

CURTAINS! PORTIERES!

50 PAIRS IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS (Good value at $4), SOLD THIS WEEK—Pair, $3.00

RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS (3½ Yards Long), BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS (Regular Price $5.00)—Pair, $4.00

100 PAIRS CHENILLE PORTIERES (New Colorings and Rich Dados), Fully Worth $6.00, Sale Price—Pair, $4.50

LINENS! QUILTS!

3-4x3-4 IRISH DAMASK NAPKINS (Fine Quality), THIS WEEK—Dozen, $3.00

ALL LINEN HUCK TOWELS, LARGE SIZE, HEMMED, READY FOR USE (Great Value)—Each, 20c

11-4 MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES, SUPERIOR QUALITY, EXQUISITE PATTERNS, Offered This Week at—Each, $2.90

CALIFORNIA B