THE MORNING CALL

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THE EASTERN OFFICE OF THE CALL.
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F. K. MISCH, Manager.

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

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

Forecast for Twenty-four Hours Ending Midnight Sunday.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU. SAN FRANCISCO, February 11, 1893.

San Francisco and vicinity—Fair weather, followed by rain; warmer; southerly winds.
P. H. JENKINS, Local Forecast Official.

THE CALL CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY, 1893.

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

The Morning Call.

SUNDAY.....FEBRUARY 12, 1893

Sixteen-Page Edition.

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.

SENATOR FROM WASHINGTON.

The Legislature of the new State of Washington, having taken fifty-four or fifty-five votes in joint ballot on the choice of a Senator without arriving at a conclusion, it appears to be understood that on the adjournment next March the Governor will exercise his prerogative of appointing a Senator to fill the vacancy. The power to do so is derived from paragraph 2 section 3 of the constitution, which reads as follows: "If vacancies (in the Senatorial representation of a State) happen by resignation or otherwise, *during the recess of the Legislature* of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

In the well-known New Hampshire case, where a Legislature was prevented by a party deadlock from filling a vacancy in the Senate, the Governor appointed a Senator pro tem. But when the gubernatorial appointee proceeded to take his seat his right so to do was contested, on the ground that the Governor had no right to appoint when the Legislature had been in session since the vacancy occurred. It was contended that the purpose of the constitution was to give to every State the right of choosing two United States Senators in a way and at a time provided by law. It was for the Legislature of each State to make such a choice. If, for reasons best known to itself, any Legislature, duly assembled in regular session, chose not to avail itself of its privilege it should be deemed to have waived it, and neither the Governor nor any other authority could perform the duty which it had relinquished. As an abstract proposition of law any constituency or Legislature may decline to exercise the right of electing a representative to the law-making body, and such declination, without specific statutory warrant, does not confer on any other person or official body the power to fill the deficiency.

If this reasoning be sound the Governor of Washington will waste his time in appointing a Senator after the Legislature has adjourned without electing one. If the vacancy has occurred during the recess the Governor's power to appoint would have been incontestable; but the moment the Legislature met the power passed out of his hands into those of the joint Assembly and did not return to him if the Legislature adjourned without exercising it. If the joint body in Washington fails to agree on the choice of a Senator the Senate will conclude that it does not want one.

GOLD EXPORTS.

The year 1893 is now forty-two days old and the exports of gold amount to $15,650,000. Precisely what we have got in return for this large amount no one seems to know. The balance of trade is still in our favor. It is not known that a large amount of American bonds have been returned. That every dollar of gold that has gone out is for something considered an equivalent is certain, but there would be some satisfaction in knowing what we got for so much treasure. The balance of trade appears to be in our favor, but we are not certain that appearances are not deceptive. In the first place it is possible that goods which pay duties are undervalued; in the second we do not know the amount and value of goods brought back by European tourists or wearing apparel. Fashionable women and fashionable men go to Europe every year or two partly to replenish their wardrobes. The duties on $5000 worth of clothes would pay the expenses of a trip over to London or Paris. They simply buy where they can buy cheapest. They act on the same principle that a resident of a small town does in making an occasional visit to the city for shipping purposes. They get goods enough cheaper to pay the cost of the trip. There are a great many thousand well-to-do American men and women who practically live abroad. They find there the leisure class which they fail to find in the United States, and they find probably that a fixed income will go farther in Europe than in the United States. There are thousands of people in all European countries living on narrow incomes, and among them an American with from $3000 to $5000 a year is considered rich. In this country he would be rich enough to want to be richer. There is no means of knowing precisely how much this class of Americans drain the country of, but it is probably more than most people realize.

FOR DE LESSEPS.

Several of the French newspapers have declared the sentence the court passed upon De Lesseps too severe. *Figaro* demands pardon for the man who has been one of the glories of France. Another journal does not think the creator of the Suez canal should be stricken down in his declining years. A third declares glory as so rare a thing that the nation cannot too carefully guard it. It seems that these French editors have lost sight of the main question. The French court was not appealed to to decide whether De Lesseps was the creator of the Suez canal, or whether, if the creator, it was a glorious thing to do. The court was called upon to determine whether he had made a corrupt use of money in the matter of the Panama canal. The object of punishment is not vengeance, but prevention. De Lesseps is punished now to warn a future De Lesseps not to draw money out of the pockets of the people on false pretenses. If De Lesseps had stated the truth when he discovered that he had been misled as to the cost of the canal, and had appealed to the people, he would have disarmed blackmailers and reflected a glory upon France that a dozen Suez canals could not outshine. No one would have held him responsible for a dollar that he had put in the canal in good faith. The money he is held for is that which he coaxed out of the people by gambling devices after the canal company had practically collapsed.

THE NATIONAL QUARANTINE.

The opposition in the House of Representatives at Washington to the establishment of a national quarantine comes mainly from the Tammany members of the New York delegation, who are unwilling to forego the plunder that is raked in every year by the Health Officer and his assistants. To strengthen the hands of these members, a dinner is shortly to be given to Mr. Jenkins, at which it will probably be demonstrated that he is an ideal Health Officer. On the other hand, the New York Academy of Medicine raised about a month ago a committee to examine the subject of quarantine. The committee reported in the last week in January. The following is an extract from their report:

We found the quarantine establishment at this port utterly insufficient for dealing with any emergency in which more than a single large emigrant passenger ship infected with cholera should present itself. We found that the facilities which did exist or were extemporized were not administered in such a way as to inspire confidence. In spite of the suffering, inconvenience and loss which were inflicted upon citizens and others entering this port *cholera made its appearance in several places in New York City*, but a spread of the disease through the city and country was prevented by the effective measures employed by the Health Department.

The academy asked the members of the profession in Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago to appoint delegations to act with their committee. In Chicago, where the subject is of vital interest, as an outbreak of cholera would be fatal to the exposition, a meeting of leading physicians was held Saturday week, and the sense of the profession and of the public was thoroughly expressed. A string of resolutions were passed, of which the following was the pith:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the physicians of the State of Illinois here assembled that an emergency exists which in their opinion makes it imperative that, for the safety and welfare of our country, the present Congress enact such laws as will give the country security against the threatened invasion of Asiatic cholera. That, it is believed, can be best and perhaps only secured by national quarantine laws which shall be applicable to the entire territory of the United States.

It was shown to the meeting that last year's experience demonstrated the inadequacy of the quarantine, isolation and disinfection under the State laws of New York; and it was not unreasonably inferred that the facts shown to exist at New York probably exist in a greater or less degree at all the ports and places of entry along the entire frontier of the United States, north, south, east and west. The necessity for a quarantine controlled by an authority whose power may not be limited by State lines was thus shown, and a suitable appeal was made by the meeting to the Illinois delegation for support for the measure now before Congress.

It is not easy to discern from what portion of the country the Tammany members can hope to obtain assistance in their attempt to defeat the national quarantine. Certainly in this State the public would be much surprised to find any member of our delegation opposing a national quarantine.

It is one of those questions on which people are apathetic until an emergency arises, and then they rush into all sorts of extremes, and, in their panic, blind themselves to the laws of humanity. Slowly, steadily, inexorably cholera is reappearing at the vulnerable ports in Europe, as the physicians said it would. An infected passenger, an infected bale of rags may bring it across the Atlantic at any moment, and then local boards of health will have to grapple with it, as the Board of Health in New York did last August. Which is best, to take the chances or to adopt a comprehensive and effective system of self-defense?

Some medical men, like Dr. F. W. Reilly of Chicago, call Asiatic cholera a bugbear, and hold that the disease is dying out in this country as a sanitary factor. It is probably true that the mortality from cholera is less than it used to be, when the faculty had not learned how to deal with it; but a pestilence which swept Hamburg as cholera did last year can hardly be described as a bugbear. It may not be what Dr. Reilly calls a "sanitary factor," but it kills a good many people when it gets a foothold, and it is not much consolation to their relatives to reflect that even more deaths would have occurred in the last generation. It is less than eight years since it nearly depopulated Andalusia in Spain, and less than a year since it converted private houses into hospitals in Astrakhan. A very few deaths at an American seaport would put a quietus on the World's Fair in Dr. Reilly's own city, and he would find it difficult to overcome the panic by assurances that the disease was not "a sanitary factor."

BULKHEADING THE OCEAN.

The United States Senate has a bill before it to amend a section of the Revised Statutes, so as to prohibit the shipping of goods from one American port to another by way of a foreign port intermediately. It was held by the courts a short time ago that the sending of goods from New York to Antwerp and then reshipping them from Antwerp to San Francisco in another vessel could not be construed as a violation of the coasting trade navigation laws. The railroad barons raised the point and got beaten upon it, and now they literally want Congress to bulkhead the ocean for them solely to favor the long overland haul. It is not pretended that such transoceanic shipments have ever interfered with the coastwise trade of the Atlantic shores. From Portland to Savannah and New Orleans the sea route is so unrestricted and competitive that nothing could be gained in freight rates by sending goods to Europe and bringing them back. The railroads are held completely in check by this Atlantic coastwise traffic. It is otherwise, however, in traffic with the West and with the Pacific Coast. The long-haul railroad magnates want all the traffic, and California has been penalized shamefully to feed their remorseless greed. Shipments to Antwerp would never have been resorted to had not the Southern Pacific and other railroads controlled the Pacific Mail Company as a chattel, dictated terms as to all traffic across the isthmus and up the Central American coast, and even endeavored to suppress free traffic around the Horn. The spell of this tyranny is now broken, but apparently there is some hope that the gyves to bind the hands of commerce may be forged on a new pattern. Virtually, Huntington and his friends, having the earth, want the ocean. They have done their best to blockade it. Senator Frye has again come to their assistance as chairman of the Committee on Commerce.

MORE ZEAL THAN DISCRETION.

The following from a parent, who knows of what he speaks, indicates that the zeal of School Directors sometimes gets the better of their discretion:

Editor Call: It is very commendable on the part of the president and other members of the Board of Education of this city to provide every means for the careful exit of school children in case of a fire in the schoolhouses, but that carefulness should not be practiced at the expense of the health of the children. I particularly refer to the incident of a few days ago when the president of the Board of Education visited one of the principal grammar-schools (for girls only), sounded the alarm bell and caused the children, after descending the stairs and being assembled in the yard, to remain in the cold without headcovering or wraps. Many of the children on returning to their homes complained of having had to remain in the open air for 15 or 20 minutes, and that they were chilled through. This is not the way to prepare for safety at the expense of creating a spell of sickness. In the future it is to be hoped that the practice fire-drill will occur during the seasons when it is not necessary to hug close to a stove and wear two or three heavy coats in order to keep warm. A PARENT.

While a School Director might naturally test for himself the proficiency of the pupils in filing out of a schoolhouse at the toll of a bell the work of drilling naturally falls to the teachers. What the Director is after is a sort of show exercise. He is the general reviewing his troops. But he should so arrange the show that the health of children should not be endangered.

ROBBING A QUEEN.

There is an elderly gentleman hovering about our hotels who clings to peculiar ideas in respect to the rights of a family to a throne. This elderly person is reported as saying: "I do not think they (the American people) will permit a family to be robbed of their heritage simply because a lot of men seeking to advance themselves ask it." The robbery this elderly person refers to is the right of a family to rule over several thousand people. There is no proposition to take from the Hawaiian royal family its private property. But the ex-Queen has shown her incapacity to rule, and the proposition is to reduce her to the ranks. The pretense of keeping up a royal show with but a few thousand people to contribute to the royal revenues is absurd. Probably half a dozen court favorites may have found snug berths, but court favorites, even in countries that can afford luxuries, are not generally popular. The less the Hawaiian court favorite says about robbery the better. The condition of the islands demands a change of rulers, and that change will take place with slight consideration of the court favorites, who have done what they could to make a change of rulers necessary.

THE SHERIFF FEES BILL.

The Senate has voted by 19 to 13 not to deprive Sheriffs now holding office of the fees the present law gives them. As there are nineteen negatives—within one of one-half of the Senate—there is but a remote chance to reverse this verdict. Several of the Senators who voted against the bill were influenced by consideration of officials who had paid a high price for their offices and would be out of pocket if their fees were cut down. Even so fair a man as Senator Ostrom declared against the bill on the principle that when a man had been elected to an office he was fairly entitled to all the emoluments of the office until his term expires. Under the circumstances, an amendment to the bill giving it effect in 1895 would be better than nothing.

Wealthy people in the East who can afford to suspend business personally, or having no commercial pursuits live on their means, are prone to seek some region for repose and recuperation where they have neither frost nor blizzards and do not require furnace-stoves inside a house nor heavy overcoats outside. They have Florida or the Bahamas, Mexico or California, and a number proceed to Southern Europe and find it cold there, even on the shores of the Mediterranean. Those who come to California and get a month of sunshine in winter among the orange groves are not likely to pine for other resorts. The trouble is the length of journey and the irritation produced by bolting food, and stuffy, overheated Pullmans, and the monotony and dreariness of the scenery. No wonder the visitor regards California as a paradise when he does arrive. Travelers who have leisure find the isthmus route delightful, and for them matters will be much improved when the Nicaragua canal is opened. This is the season when California should advertise herself well in the arctic East.

Should Hawaii be annexed a tide of travel from the East will set in, especially during winter, to the happy islands, where all is summer, tempered by delicious breezes from the sea. Visitors at present form a considerable stream, but under the American flag the Sandwich group is certain to become a great resort for well-to-do people who can afford to pass months in the leisure of seeking health and pastime. Americans fond of yachting will have unlimited opportunities for elysian cruises in the South Seas. California is bound to reap some benefit from Hawaii under the stars and stripes, and not a little will arise from visitors bent upon seeing our latest territorial acquisition. For a long time Alaska was left in midnight darkness, unvisited, save for skins, but it has now been discovered to be a region of wonders in cliffs, glaciers and picturesque bays. Americans now go to Alaska just as Europeans go to Norway.

It has been hinted that San Francisco merchants may extend the sea route enterprise which they are now anxious to behold prosper by making some fresh steamer connection with Portland and Puget Sound ports, as well as with Panama. As there are now five railroads in the north, as against one in Central California, it is reasonable to expect some advantages from the competition for traffic which is inevitable. But what if some of these railroads do not wait for San Francisco's initiative, but put on coast steamers of their own to feed traffic? Huntington has steamers between New York and New Orleans and proposes to have a freight line to Europe. He also has steamers in the Pacific, and until the other day had the Pacific Mail as obedient as a setter to a sportsman's whistle. The railways in the north, having reached the coast, will not be limited by local trade, but are bound to reach out for more. Already they are taking a tithing of the Orient trade, and soon there will be three lines running.

The modern office-holder may be pure as a dove before election and wise as a serpent also, but he has another qualification after election. He is not afraid to say that he spent money in getting elected and does not hold office for his health. This is a frank confession with a wink that he has only thrown away sprats to catch a whale. When a candidate says he has spent some thousands of dollars on his election it would be a proper state of the law to require him to give a detailed account of the expenses. But how to make the law effectively stringent in this respect would be a task well nigh superhuman.

Unnecessary concern is exhibited as to the future welfare of ex-Queen Liliuokalani. All that can happen to her is that she will be relieved of the cares of state and the worries of politics. Uncle Sam will provide for her household expenses and dressmakers' bills handsomely, and if she chooses she may join a guidance club (the ex-queen was one before she been dethroned. But she will be no longer flattered, and perhaps will hear truth spoken for the first time.

The breaching of the Allan liner Pomeranian by a terrific wave at sea has resulted in a loss of life now very rare on passenger steamers. The vessel was formerly in the Monarch line, and has long been in the cattle trade. She cannot be considered a crack steamer, being only equal to ten or eleven knots per hour. What happened probably was this: A wave which had coalesced with another, and became of double the usual mass, toppled over the bows in a volume of hundreds of tons. The force of storm waves—not the water itself—often travels at forty miles an hour, and this billow had at least impetus enough to sweep away the bridge and all the exposed upper works, and also doubtless a number of boats. The two officers lost were in all likelihood on the bridge, and the captain may have been caught on emerging from his stateroom beneath upon the cry of danger. The passengers swept away very likely were on a small saloon deck amidships, and the crew here and there on the spar deck. All these steamers are steered by steamgear forward beneath the bridge. It is a mistake to call these waves tidal. They simply represent two or three which have combined. Not long ago one of the White Star steamers had its lookout perch carried away at a height of sixty feet above the water, but the officers' bridge, although lower, was spared.

A correspondent complains that on the Southern Pacific route to Oregon the buffet-car service is not only bad but very much more costly than the excellent dining-car service on the Washington and Oregon lines. In that case the proper thing for a traveler to do is to get a lunch basket packed with sufficient provisions for his journey. Why is the system not adopted of passing meals packed in baskets into the cars at one station on the undertaking that the baskets are left at another? A message by telegraph would apprise the caterer in advance how many meals were required, the conductor simply signifying the number. On the Atchison, between Kansas City and the Needles, the catering is on a good plan, all the supplies coming from one point. Most of our railroads have much to improve in their food arrangements.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Mrs. P. T. Barnum is at Hot Springs, N. C., where she is nursing a sprained ankle.

Sir Arthur Sullivan has struck 1,000,000 notes on the piano in eight hours in response to a challenge.

While Mzr. Satolli is familiar as a reader with several languages, he is able to converse freely in Italian only.

Charles A. Dana will be invited by the Boston Common Council to deliver the eulogy upon General Butler.

Mrs. Mary H. C. Turner, the only surviving child of Theodore Hook, is living in England, a poor and neglected widow. She is 73 years of age.

The Khedive of Egypt uses a typewriter, and is so pleased with the instrument that it is said he has conferred the honor of the Mejidie on the inventor.

When President Harrison leaves the White House, in March, he will have received during his term of office, for salary and allowances, the sum of $376,800.

Professor C. S. Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University, has recently returned from Japan, where he has been making a study of the botany of the islands.

General Butler's law practice is said to have yielded him about $50,000 a year for several years, and his income from this and other sources sometimes reached twice that figure.

The late Lord Strathenden and Campbell was never an attractive speaker, and it is not to be wondered at that his maiden speech in Parliament was not well received. The members disliked predatory. He began by saying: "Mr. Speaker, Plato, in one of his dialogues—" But he was not allowed to finish. There was too much noise.

WHAT IS LIGHT?

Some Things About It Hard to Explain.

Philadelphia Press.

Several theories have been advanced by the scientists to account for the fact that we have the ever-present phenomena known as "light."

The two principal of the many reasons thus set forth by the learned gentlemen who have devoted their lives to such investigation are the emission or corpuscular theory, and that known as the undulatory theory.

The principles of the emission theory originated in the fertile brain of the philosopher Descartes, who was born way back in 1596. But little attention was paid this peculiar theory at that time, and it and Descartes were both almost forgotten when, about sixty years later, Sir Isaac Newton appeared upon the scene and enunciated the same doctrine.

According to these eminent men light consists of small particles emitted by luminous bodies, the velocity of its transmission mainly regulating the colors.

The undulatory theory, that now is most generally accepted by the scientific world, teaches that the space between the celestial bodies is occupied by an imponderable ether; and that the luminosity of a body is supposed to be a rapid vibratory motion proceeding from the body in question to the eye.

The waves of light proceed in every direction from every luminous point in straight lines; the motions of its particles being supposed to undulate in a transverse direction to the lines in which the light travels.

The velocity of light is so great that the human mind cannot grasp an idea of the rapidity with which light travels.

According to the best authorities attainable to the writer, the distance traveled by a beam of light in a single second of time is 190,000 miles. This distance is so great that no perceptible space of time would be occupied in its passage between any two given points on the earth's surface.

The ladies of Vienna have at last invented a novelty with regard to fancy fairs, which was as successful as it was original. At a bazaar, which was held at the Musikvereinsaal, nothing but game was sold. Stag and chamois had their antlers gilt and tied up with ribbons, quails were hung in long festoons, hares, rabbits and pheasants were piled in profusion within great bowers made from twined boughs.

The horseshoe superstition is very old. The ancients believed that iron as a metal had unknown powers, and would drive nails into their walls to keep off pestilence. It has always been thought uncommonly lucky to find a piece of the metal, and as horseshoes were the form in which it was most frequently found, the superstitious regard came to be transferred from the material to the shape.

E. H. BLACK, painter, 114 Eddy street.

GET your house painted, tinted and papered at Cooney's, 141 Fourth. Satisfaction guaranteed.

RELEASED ON BOND.—The schooner Louis Olsen was released yesterday on $5000 bonds.

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

ANNUAL clearance sale of decorated china at great reduction at Nathan, Dohrmann & Co.'s, 122-132 Sutter street, below Kearny.

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

PILES.—"Mac's Infallible Pile Cure" cures all cases of blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles. It is simply wonderful. Cases of many years' standing cured by a single box. Price 50 cents. A. McBoyle & Co., druggists, 504 Washington street.

THE MAYOR'S RETURN.—Mayor Ellert returned from Sacramento yesterday. He reports the prospects good for the passage of the bill abolishing the House of Correction.

Free Scholarship in Elocution.

The ambitious student is offered a chance to win a free scholarship in the California School of Elocution and Oratory. For particulars apply at Mercantile Library building, Van Ness and Golden Gate avenues.

We learn now that the famous jubilee shot fired from a 22-ton gun in Queen Victoria's jubilee year, to ascertain how far a shot could be carried, remained in the air 60½ seconds, and the highest point reached in its flight of twelve miles was 17,000 feet.

MALARIA is one of the most insidious of health destroyers. But Hood's Sarsaparilla effectually counteracts its deadly poison, prevents the fever and builds up the system.

A SORE THROAT, COUGH, OR COLD, if suffered to progress, results in serious pulmonary affections oftentimes incurable. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" reach directly the seat of the disease, and give instant relief.

ANGOSTURA Bitters are used by mothers to stop colic and looseness of the bowels in children. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, Manufacturers.

NO one in ordinary health need become bald or gray if he will follow sensible treatment. We advise cleanliness of the scalp and the use of Hall's Hair Renewer.

IF afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it at 25 cents.

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

CHURCH NOTICES.

St. Luke's Church, Van Ness Ave. and Clay st.—Rev. W. W. Davis, rector: Rev. F. H. Church, rector's assistant. February 12. Services: 8 A. M. Holy Communion; 11 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon; 2:30 P. M., children's service and Sunday-school; 7:45 P. M., evening sermon, "The Man About Town—What He Thinks About the First Five Minutes After Death."

Calvary Presbyterian Church, Powell st., cor. Geary—Rev. Thomas Chalmers Easton, D.D., pastor. Rev. H. C. Minton, D.D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 12:30 P. M. Strangers visiting the city and friends of the congregation are cordially invited.

First English Lutheran Church, Geary st., near Octavia—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. M. W. Hamma, D.D. Communion service in the morning. In the evening the pastor will deliver another lecture on Egypt and Palestine as connected with biblical history and known from his travels. To-night, "Mount Moriah and the Temple." Free seats and a welcome to all.

Plymouth Congregational Church, Post st., bet. Buchanan and Webster—Rev. W. D. Williams, D.D., pastor. Residence 1719 Post street. Preaching 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-schools, 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. Christian Endeavor at 6:30 P. M. Friday, 8 P. M., second lecture in a course of stereopticon lectures, "A Trip Around the World," starting westward from San Francisco. Morning sermon, "Law of Concealment and Revealment." Evening sermon, "Neither Poverty nor Riches." Everybody invited to all the services. Strangers welcome.

Third Congregational Church, Fifteenth st., near Mission—F. B. Pullan, pastor. Public preaching service at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 12:30 P. M. Bible classes for all. Young People's Society at 6:30 P. M. Evening sermon topic, "Electric Likenesses to the Kingdom of Heaven." The people are invited to all services.

First Baptist Church, Eddy St., Bet. Jones and Leavenworth—Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M., subject, "Religious Responsibility and its Limits." At and at 7:30 P. M., topic, "Skepticism or Tries at Truth." Ninth on "Caricatures of Christianity." Sunday-school at 12:30 P. M. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:30 P. M. Young men's meeting Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The pastor's third anniversary sermon in the morning. All these services are open to the public. Strangers are welcome.

Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 232 Sutter st., bet. Kearny st. and Grant ave.—Special mass meeting this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. An address on a practical theme to young men only by Rev. E. R. Willis. The Glee Club will sing, and seats free to all gentlemen between 16 and 45 years of age.

SUNDAY MEETINGS.

Professor Fred Bell, Founder and speaker of the Humanitarian Spiritualists, will conduct three meetings at Metropolitan Temple to-day, as follows: Morning, 11 o'clock, Mr. Bell will deliver his great lecture to mediums and investigators entitled "Treating the Scorpion." Miss Lena Crews will sing. Afternoon, 2:15, will be devoted to the phenomena of spiritualism and four of the greatest mediums on the Pacific Coast, namely: Mrs. Nina Fletcher, independent slate writer; Mrs. J. J. Whitney, Mrs. Shriner and Mrs. R. L. Fulton, who will give positive proof of spirit return. Skeptics earnestly invited to be present. Evening, 8 o'clock, Professor Bell will commemorate Abraham Lincoln's birthday by delivering a lecture on "Abraham Lincoln, the Rail-splitter." Miss Annie Roney and Professor Bell will sing appropriate solos at each meeting. All invited. Every seat in the temple free.

The Society of Progressive Spiritualists holds three meetings at Scottish Hall to-day. Dr. N. F. Ravlin will lecture at 11 A. M. Subject, "Conditions." At 2 P. M. mediums' conference will be held. At 8 P. M. Dr. Ravlin will lecture, "What Proof Have You of Immortality?" a question for the clergy to answer. All members and friends of the society are earnestly requested to attend the meeting, as a matter of importance will be brought forward for their consideration. Mrs. Stimpson sings at each meeting.
All welcome. Seats free.

Liberals and Freethinkers—Dr. Max Vox, the noted orator, will deliver his famous lecture on "Salvation" at Academy Hall, Mission st., near Fifth, opposite the Mint, this evening, at 8 o'clock sharp. Ladies especially invited. Admission free. The Liberal Union meets at 2 P. M. Subject: "The Sunday Law Question." B. F. Eagle will open the discussion. Seats free.

Dr. Rimes Spiritual Meeting, St. George's Hall, 909½ Market st., Sunday, 2 and 8 P. M. Circle and platform tests by Mrs. C. A. Meyer, Mrs. Dunham and Mrs. Heussman and others.

School of Philosophy Meets in A. O. F. Hall, 102 O'Farrell st., at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Brothers Abraham and Montague will speak.

Professor C. S. Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University, has recently returned from Japan, where he has been making a study of the botany of the islands.

Theosophical Society—Free Public Lectures every Sunday, 7:45 P. M., at 320 Post st. To-night: "The Idea of Deity," by Mr. L. P. McCarty.

John Slater, This Afternoon at 2:15 and evening at 8, Washington Hall, 35 Eddy st. All welcome to hear the greatest psychic living.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

Grand Consistory of California, A. and A. S. Rite—Officers and members are requested to attend the funeral of their late brother, THOMAS J. KNIPE, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, February 12, at 1 o'clock.
GEO. J. HOBE, Grand Registrar.

The Members of Golden Gate Commandery No. 16, K. T., are requested to assemble at the asylum THIS DAY at 1 o'clock P. M. to attend the funeral of our late frater, SIR W. H. SAULSBURY.
WM. F. FONDA, Recorder.

Funeral Notice—King Solomon Lodge No. 260, F. and A. M. The officers and members of King Solomon Lodge No. 260, F. and A. M., are hereby notified to assemble at St. John's Hall, Masonic Temple, TO-DAY (Sunday), Feb. 12, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of conveying to their last resting place the remains of our late brother, WARREN HIGGINS SALSBURY. Relatives and friends of deceased are respectfully invited. By order of the Master. [1] L. P. PECK, Secretary.

Golden Gate Lodge, No. 30, F. and A. M.—Officers and members are requested to assemble at the temple THIS (SUNDAY) AFTERNOON, February 12, at 1 o'clock, to conduct the obsequies of our late brother, THOMAS J. KNIPE.
GEO. J. HOBE, Secretary.

Concordia Lodge No. 122, I. O. O. F.—The officers and members are hereby notified to attend the regular meeting of this lodge MONDAY EVENING, February 13, for the purpose of voting for the adoption of an addition to the by-laws of this lodge. H. KROGER, N. G.
C. J. WEDLE, Rec. Sec. feb12 2t

Germania Lodge No. 116, I. O. O. F.—The officers and members of the funeral committee of Germania Lodge No. 116, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified to assemble at Odd Fellows' Hall on SUNDAY, February 12, 1893, at 1 P. M. to attend the funeral of our late brother, HUGO PFEESDORF. By order of the lodge.
N. HESSE, R.S. [feb11 2t] H. C. BIGGE, N. G.

St. Patrick's Day Convention—A. O. H., Board of Erin, will assemble in Irish-American Hall TO-DAY (Sunday), February 12, 1893, at 2:30 P. M. All Irish and Irish-American societies are invited to participate in the convention and send five (5) delegates. A full attendance is requested as important business will be transacted.
JOHN F. HANLON, President.
J. C. MAHER, Secretary. 1

St. Patrick's Day Convention, 1892-93—The adjourned meeting of St. Patrick's Day Convention, 1892, will be held in K. R. B. Hall, SUNDAY, the 12th prox., at 2:30 P. M. The financial secretary and treasurer will present their reports. The convention of 1893 will convene and organize at the same time and place. All Irish-American societies are urgently requested to send five delegates each. Officers of former conventions are eligible as delegates. By order. JAMES R. KELLY, President.
H. J. MEAGHER, Secretary. ja22 fe5 12 3t

Clan Fraser No. 78, O. S. S., will celebrate their anniversary of Washington's Birthday with a grand concert and dance in Scottish Hall, 105 Larkin st., on THURSDAY EVENING, February 23. Rev. Donald Ross will deliver an oration on Washington, and a grand programme of songs, etc., will be presented by talented artists. Entertainment at 8. Grand march at 10. Admission 25c.
JOSEPH WALKER, Chief.
WM. MCCORMACK, Secretary. fe12 19 23 3t

Members of the Society of California Pioneers are requested to assemble at the hall, 5 Pioneer place, TO-DAY (SUNDAY), February 12, at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother Pioneer, CAPTAIN THOMAS J. KNIPE. Members will wear the usual funeral badge.
JOHN F. PINKHAM, Marshal.

Druids' Hall Society—The Annual meeting of the shareholders of the Druids' Hall Society will be held in the library, 413 Sutter st., on MONDAY EVENING, February 13, 1893, at 8 o'clock, for the election of a board of trustees and such other business as may come before the meeting. HENRY MOHR, President.
J. H. KNABSTON, Secretary. fe11 3t

Annual Meeting—The Regular Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kodiak Packing Company will be held at the office of the company, 121 Post st., room 19, San Francisco, Cal., on FRIDAY the 17th day of February, 1893, at the hour of 12 o'clock 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 MONDAY, February 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. F. HESS, Secretary.
Office—121 Post st., room 19, San Francisco, Cal. fe2 1d.

Stockholders' Meeting—Notice Is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Pacific Coast Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, 14 Sansome st., San Francisco, on MONDAY, February 13, 1893, commencing at the hour of 11 A. M., for the purpose of electing directors to serve for the current year, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
ja28 1d F. B. LATHAM, Secretary.

Lodgerooms to Let; Also Clubrooms, elegantly furnished, at ½ and ¼ the price of others. Grand Opera Hall, 737 Mission st. fe2 15t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Chas. Ashton, 411 Montgomery St. Rents collected; fire insurance. fe26 eod

Bad Tenants Ejected for $4. Collections made, city or country. Pacific Collection Co., 415 Montgomery st., r. 6. Tel. 5580. de24 tf

John F. Lyons, Notary Public and Conveyancer of Deeds, etc., 407 Montgomery; telephone 5439; residence 2202 Steiner. je9 tf

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

Mrs. A. Edwards, Trained Nurse—Specialty contagious diseases. 716 Larkin. 3m

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

Half Price, 1236 Market, Murphy Bld., rooms 53 and 54; diseases of women. ja17 6m

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

Mrs. Puetz—Professional Midwife. 958 Folsom st. ja29 1m*

A Sure and Safe Cure for All Monthly Irregularities; all instructions; cases kept 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

Ladies! Sure Cure; Any Pill; M. Restord; no operation or risk; home; low fees; C. free, only Dr. Mac's Pills; safest, surest; $2 box; $5 case. Private ails (easer), 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

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

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

A Blessing to Ladies, Dr. Fox's double strength female pills; they never fail; call or write. Dr. Fox, 126 O'Farrell st. de6 1y

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

Dr. C. C. O'Donnell—Office and Res. 806 Washington and Kearny sts. my3 tf

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

Dividend Notice—At a Meeting of the board of directors of the Consolidated New York Mining Company, held on the tenth (10th) day of February, 1893, a dividend of ten (10c) cents per share was declared, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, February fifteen (15