THE MORNING CALL

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

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THE EASTERN OFFICE OF THE CALL, 30 Potter building, New York City, is provided with Pacific Coast papers. Visitors welcome. Advertising rates and sample copies furnished.
F. K. MISCH, Manager.

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

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

FURNITURE.—By Chas. Levy & Co., at 1136 Market st., at 10 o'clock.
FURNITURE.—By Frank W. Butterfield, at 811 Pacific st., at 11 o'clock.
FURNITURE.—By R. J. Leutholtz, at 304½ Montgomery ave., at 11 o'clock.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

Official Forecast for Twenty-four Hours Ending Midnight Tuesday.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, SAN FRANCISCO, February 20, 1893.

San Francisco and vicinity — Fair weather; stationary temperature; variable 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	February 23d, First Quarter.
26	27	28					

TUESDAY.....FEBRUARY 21, 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—"Ole Olson."
BALDWIN THEATER, Market street, near Powell. "The Dwarf's Wedding."
TIVOLI OPERA HOUSE, Eddy street, off Market. Opera—"Postilion de Lonjumeau."
GROVE-STREET THEATER, Grove street, above Polk—"The Banker's Daughter."
WIGWAM THEATER, corner Stockton and Geary sts.—"Islandia" and Variety Performance.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, Mission street, nr. Third "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
CALIFORNIA THEATER, Bush street, above Kearny. "Dr. Cupid."
BUSH-STREET THEATER, Bush street, between Kearny and Montgomery—"The Baroness Blanc."

A CHANGE OF METHODS.

Supervisor Ryan is indignant that people who haunt the City Hall should descend to petty larceny in their determination to get as much as possible out of the public. Anything in the line of personal property is whisked off almost as soon as exposed. The janitor says things have to be bolted to the floor or they will walk away. Sofas and expensive Brussels carpets are diverted to private use. There are guards or watchmen sufficient in number to make half-hour surveys of the entire building, but these guards never happen along at the right time. The things they are employed to protect disappear all the same.

The only explanation that occurs to us is that there is something wrong in the City Hall atmosphere. We have all heard of the honest rustic legislator who admitted that he was seized with a strong desire to steal something as soon as he came within sight of the State Capitol. He had never stolen anything since boyhood, at the period when jam and jelly are often irresistibly tempting, but in a short time the honest rustic legislator was a leader of boodlers. He would do things more experienced boodlers had found that it was not safe to do. The seeds of the desire to boodle were in the atmosphere. So it has seemed to be with our City Hall. We elected thoroughly respectable men in most cases to fill the various offices, but how few came out without having shown that their respectability was a mere sham.

Our unfinished City Hall has had a curious history. It was a fraud and a delusion in the start. It was designed to cost $1,500,000, and has cost $5,000,000. The taxpayer has been cheated in every conceivable manner. Through many changes of parties the 50 per cent average of steal has been observed with inconsiderable fluctuations. The methods now being adopted indicate that the palmy days of boodleism are over. No one would pack off a sofa if the cash was not locked up.

THE NEW ERA.

To-morrow the stars and stripes will be hoisted on the steamer New York, belonging to the International Navigation Company. It is Washington's birthday, and a ceremony which marks a fresh start in American oceanic shipping may well be participated in by officials of the Cabinet. The New York and her sister ship, the Paris, are Clyde-built, and were admitted to American registry under an act of Congress passed last year. This concession is conditional upon the company undertaking to have several steamers of like size constructed in American shipyards. Thus, in a couple of years, a fleet of first-class passenger vessels, as swift as any afloat, will be engaged in the trans-Atlantic trade. It is a revival of American commerce in a notable direction, and the expansion is certain not to rest with this effort. We are now in a position to build as fine steamers of steel or iron as any other country, and the blame will be ours if we do not take a foremost position in the foreign carrying trade.

The growth of our foreign trade warrants the ship-owner in competing for a great accession of business as a carrier between the United States and other countries. In 1892 the declared value of imports into the United States was $827,402,462, and the declared value of exports, both domestic and foreign, was $1,030,278,148, giving a total foreign trade of $1,857,680,610. In reality the amount is considerably greater, there being a material difference between actual and declared values. The value of this trade across the Atlantic between the United States and the United Kingdom, France and Germany alone may be estimated from the following figures for 1892: United Kingdom, imports from, $156,300,881; exports to, $499,315,332. Germany, imports from, $82,997,553; exports to, $105,521,558. France, imports from, $68,554,793; exports to, $99,126,707.

PORTRAIT TELEGRAPHY.

Telegraphing photographs, or telephoty, has been heard of, but some practical defect stops the way to its introduction. So also has chirographic telegraphy, which has by no means yet attained all it is capable of accomplishing. Now comes pictorial telegraphy in a simple and practical manner, which almost any one may follow. Francis Galton, fellow of the Royal Society, England, has by a system of letters and dots round a circle proved that it is possible to delineate any form. He experimented with the profile of a Greek girl, and found that he could reproduce the outline accurately. He undertook, in fact, to telegraph the outline to America at a cost of $40! Also by his method he produced a map of England, so that any curve, straight line, zigzag or wriggle is susceptible of imitation. Mr. Galton made use of a paper fac-simile of the mariner's compass, calling it a protractor. The alternate points, sixteen in number, he letters from A to P, but the whole thirty-two points may of course be lettered. Outlines of almost infinite variety can thus be traced from point to point. In transmission the letters are telegraphed according to the sequence of use, and at the other end of the wire the receiver employs the paper compass, lays it over a piece of paper and makes the tracing. This method of telegraphing may have many practical applications in business codes, for instead of words and phrases letters and figures may be employed. Pictorially it will give the police the physiognomy and bodily shape of criminals who have been arrested on suspicion. It will also enable friends to be amiable in many ways at a distance. Sweethearts can telegraph their portraits, military and naval men can describe plans, and architects and surveyors may at last square the circle.

HOW THE RUSSIANS DEAL WITH CHOLERA.

The Russians, to whose carelessness Europe was probably indebted for last year's visitation of cholera, are now doing their best to atone for their mistake by devoting attention to the cure of the disease. In no part of the world are the symptoms and characteristics of the malady being so thoroughly studied as they are at the present time in the Russian hospitals. Some of the conclusions which have been reached are curious.

One of the places which is visited at every outbreak of cholera in Russia is Baku, on the Caspian. At the hospitals at that point a highly educated staff of physicians have been engaged in investigating. They report that, in order to contract Asiatic cholera, one must, so to speak, either eat it or drink it; that is to say, the comma bacillus must be taken into the stomach in food or in drink. This theory denies the contention of those who hold that the bacillus may be inhaled and taken into the body by the air passages. If the cholera poison can only be imbibed in food and drink, it can be guarded against by boiling all aliments taken into the system, for no bacillus can survive exposure to heat at the boiling point. The theory may be worth the attention of American doctors. It is the discovery of an American, Dr. Blackstein, who is in charge of the Baku cholera hospitals.

In the treatment of the disease the Russians have struck out new paths. They appear to have discarded the old treatment by the administration of opiates, tannin, starch, etc., coupled with counter irritation by poultices of turpentine or other excitants. They rely more upon subcutaneous injections of salt water, coupled with hot baths. Where the disease has not progressed beyond the first stage it is said that it yields readily to these injections, which are inserted in the abdominal wall on either side of the umbilicus. The salt water is absorbed into the system in six or eight hours, and relief is said to follow. This treatment is empirical, and requires justification. It is not easy to trace the connection between the comma bacillus and saline water; but, as it seems to have afforded relief, and to have improved the circulation, it is worth a trial.

Another treatment is by irrigation. This rests upon the belief that the choleraic symptoms are the result of some form of poison, bacterial or other, which acts on the tissues of the colon. This being admitted, the symptoms of the disease would be removed by washing out the bowels, so as to clean those tissues. This is done by pouring a stream of strong castile-soap suds through a tube past the colon and keeping up the flow so long as the fluid reappears with any stains or taint. The operation may be repeated more than once. It will be observed that it deals with the symptoms and not the cause of the disease. The poison which is washed away is merely the consequence of some pre-existing agency, and so long as that agency continues at work washing away its effects can only afford temporary relief. Still, good results are said to have been attained in Russia by the process of irrigation, and it is proposed to try it thoroughly if another outbreak of the disease occurs. The inventor of the cure is another American physician, Dr. Lee of Chicago.

It is noticed that while Dr. Koch's theory of a comma bacillus is generally accepted no attention appears to be paid to his scheme of inoculation. That preventive had a trial in Spain eight years ago and did not commend itself to professional approval. It has not been discarded, but it is viewed with less confidence than it was when it was first introduced. Perhaps it did not have a fair trial. Perhaps there was an error in the manner of its employment. It will be remembered that many years elapsed before vaccination was perfected, and during all that time the hidebound votaries of ancient theories denounced it as a fraud.

The main reliance of the Russians is on cleanliness. By order of the Government the rules adopted last year by Governor Baranoff of Nijni-Novgorod have been circulated for the guidance of other cities. He was very thorough. All streets, sewers, public and private buildings were cleaned and disinfected with carbolic acid, bichloride of mercury, dry heat or steam. Water and milk were carefully inspected. Fruits, vegetables, fish and caviar, if not perfectly fresh, were destroyed. Every house in which a case of cholera occurred was specially disinfected. Every railroad train was compelled to have a cholera car attached. Through these precautions the mortality in General Baranoff's Government was light. The disease met its first check there on its progress westward.

THE EVOLUTION OF SCHOOL-TEACHERS.

School Director Clinton has given THE CALL an official interpretation of the new plan of electing schoolteachers. He says:

The plan provides for the appointment of six teachers from the city normal class each year, the best to be selected by competitive examination conducted by the City Board of Examiners. All other vacancies in the ranks of assistant teachers in the grammar, primary and evening schools will be filled by each Director nominating one candidate for each vacancy, but every nominee shall either be a graduate of a normal school or some other educational institution of equal or higher rank, with a regular diploma therefrom, or shall have had at least one year's successful experience in teaching.

Those so nominated are referred to the City Board of Examiners, whose duty it shall be to investigate the merits of each and to report back to the board the names of the candidates who, in their opinion, stand highest, and the board shall appoint said candidates to fill the vacancies.

It is not contemplated that the examiners shall submit the candidates to a competitive examination for the purpose of determining their relative scholarship, since each candidate must possess the educational requirements conditioned by law, but the Board of Education requires the examiners, sitting as experts, to faithfully and fairly examine into the general fitness of each applicant, including his or her graduation, experience in teaching and physical ability, and recommend to the Board of Education the one best qualified mentally and physically for the position.

The competitive examination of the graduates of the normal class is merely a means of determining which of these young ladies shall get the appointments annually set apart as prizes.

The objection to the new plan urged by normal graduates only holds good to the six positions to be filled each year from the graduating class of the Normal School. The question of relative fitness of applicants for all other vacancies will be determined by the Board of Examiners. No School Director will have the absolute power of appointment. Good teachers should be selected under this rule. The provision that applicants may substitute a year's successful experience in the place of Normal School diplomas opens the way to the department to the large number of interior teachers who are not Normal School graduates. If the Board of Examiners gives proper consideration to the qualifications other than educational which constitute the combination of qualities which form the ideal teacher, the new plan should leave no real cause for complaint. The only obvious trouble is that there are a hundred applicants, more or less, for each position to be filled.

THE DEMOCRATIC MONEY PLANK.

A writer in the New York *Herald* claims that the Democratic platform of 1892 contains a plain gold standard plank. Still the gold standard plank holds to the use of both gold and silver as standard money. The yellow color of this plank is found in the fact that further on it requires that the dollar unit of coinage for both shall be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value. This requirement is construed as meaning that there shall be no silver dollar coined until the bullion in the silver dollar is worth as much in the market as the bullion in the gold dollar. The conclusion of the *Herald* writer that the condition of equality exacted makes the financial plank of the Democratic party a plain gold standard plank is not warranted. The plank first demands the use of both gold and silver as money. It next requires that the dollar of one shall be equal in intrinsic and exchangeable value to the dollar of the others. How can both these requirements be met? How except by a policy which shall raise the price of silver to equality with gold? Mr. Cleveland has no moral right to consider himself at liberty to accept the second demand and ignore the first. The first is in fact fundamental, the second incidental. The first says that both gold and silver shall be used as money; the second makes a reservation as to the use of both metals until such time as equality of value may be restored.

THE INTERCOEAN CANALS.

In an interview printed in the columns of THE CALL on Monday, M. J. Flavin predicts that if the Panama and Nicaragua canals are built within fifteen years San Francisco will shortly after contain a population of 1,000,000, and be the distributing point for the entire Pacific Coast. But if the canals one or both of them are not built Mr. Flavin thinks San Francisco may as well "throw up its hands and cease to be a city." THE CALL thinks the Nicaragua canal should be constructed as soon as money will do the work, and that the Panama canal should be built as soon thereafter as the business outlook might justify. In time we expect that both the canals will be completed, and that the American flag will wave at points along both routes. The $400,000,000 the two canals are expected to cost is a small consideration in comparison to the results that may be expected from their completion. But if it should be found that either or both proposed canal routes is utterly unproductive San Francisco will have no occasion to throw up its hands. California is an empire within itself, and San Francisco will be its commercial metropolis for ages to come. We have grown to be a city under disadvantageous conditions, but our progress has been tolerably rapid all the same. We produce things that are needed in all the Eastern States, and with such freight rates as may be secured without a canal we can sell our products among 100,000,000 of people. California will thrive whether the canals are built or not, but more vigorously when one or both is in operation.

TAMMANY IN THE BACKGROUND.

A year or so ago Tammany Hall had a fair chance of dominating the politics of the nation. It had joined hands with the Albany machine to control State politics, and through the State it expected to dictate to the Democratic national convention as to the nomination for 1892. When the State convention met in February Senator Hill seemed to have a walkover. He had the New York delegation solid, and solid New York delegations had been in the habit of giving the law to Democratic national conventions. But the splendid visions of the Tammany chiefs have pretty much faded away. The Democratic national convention did not take its Presidential candidate at the hands of the New York delegation. The candidate it did select was made independent of New York by other States. New York's electoral vote only swelled the majority of the successful candidate, thus depriving that State of any especial claim to consideration. It is now said that Bourke Cockran and Mayor Gilroy, both Tammany chiefs, have arrived at the conclusion that Tammany should confine its efforts to local affairs. It is advised to keep out of State politics. The city of New York is a tolerably fat goose which is so used to being plucked that it would think something had gone wrong if the annual pluck should be milder than usual. The annual revenue of New York is about $33,000,000, of which perhaps one-third is pickings. The people of the United States are not at all anxious to have Tammany methods applied to the national Government.

The wild blizzard weather in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, recalling the storm of 1888, is strongly in contrast with the open, spring weather reigning in California. We have occasional spells of cold days, and at intervals torrential rains, but very little that can be termed disagreeable. There are few other parts of the earth where robust men can dispense with overcoats from one end of the year to the other. Ladies wear furs a good deal, but if they were not very costly and were not considered beautiful and evidential of style, some other material would probably be deemed becoming. Many Eastern visitors are in California at this moment, and they cannot fail to be impressed with the marvels of our climate. At the same time grumblers are heard to say that in the East people are prepared for bad weather, whereas here changeable or cold weather sometimes comes and the people are caught unawares. But what about the poor people in the East who are not prepared?

Charles Mitchell, the pugilist, must begin to regard this country as very hospitable. He was refused a landing because he was considered a convict, and when freed from restraint under habeas corpus he was refused admission to a hotel on the ground of this very taint in his career. Having settled the preliminaries for a brutising match with Corbett, he has imitated the manners and customs of most of his class by getting drunk and breaking a row. The assault made upon him by a group of bartenders, assisted by bottles, proves that the English champion is vulnerable in as ignominious a manner as other people. He was not carried home on a shutter, but in a cab. Should he remain for training on American soil his fidus achates, Abingdon Baird, will drag him into some other rumpus. Corbett does not drink whisky, and perhaps he smiles when he thinks of glove day.

The Chinese in San Francisco have kept up their New Year's customs with a chastened sobriety this year, as if their tills were short of money, but the stranger who studies their festivities for the first time may have the impression that Chinatown is gorgeous beyond the further exertion of art. Yet the quarter, when studied beneath its tinsel, is frightful in filth, squalor, overcrowding and unforgetable stenches. Perhaps it is the last New Year John will have the opportunity to celebrate on American soil. The days are running out fast when registration is allowed, and if the law is not complied with either Uncle Sam must suffer the rebuff of contemptuous defiance or the Chinese must be deported. Evidently the Mongolians are not going to move, either here or in the East. There are some signs that in British Columbia the Chinese are as undesirable as here. The Legislature has only failed by one vote to raise the poll tax from $50 to $100. Such a tax would keep out large numbers.

The City Fathers of San Francisco have been in consultation about the shortness of cash in the treasury to meet demands. An issue of bonds was suggested, but does not appear to be considered feasible without an election, which would cost $100,000. Economy is therefore to be practiced in the various departments, and doubtless the interests of the city will not suffer by official habits of thrift. One thing settled is that bonds will not be issued.

Bleichroeder, the Berlin banker, is not so very rich, if he has only left a fortune of a hundred million marks—$25,000,000. With this capital, however, he was able to stir up the national loan market very actively, no doubt in co-operation with other firms of financiers. It must also be remembered that such a fortune appears enormous in Germany, where millionaires are by no means numerous. The coins by which millionaires are estimated make considerable differences of status. In Germany marks are reckoned, in France and Belgium francs, in America dollars, in England sovereigns or five-dollar pieces.

The rich American abroad is up in arms at an heraldic slight which the possession of wealth and good name has not corrected. London rather than Paris is now the Mecca of the migratory swarm who visit Europe, all the difficulties of getting into aristocratic society having long been overcome. It is impossible to make of London a Paradise, but it is a great Babylon that everybody likes after a year or two of residence. Those who aim at social distinction have recently been shocked to discover that in a book of crests of Great Britain and Ireland only twenty-four families in America are referred to as entitled to display crests. Surely there are hundreds of old families who can trace their lineage across the Atlantic. The feeling of rage among those who are ignored must be very explosive, but possibly they can correct the blunders in subsequent editions of this book of fate by crossing the palms of the officials at Herald's College with coin. It is their duty to hunt up pedigrees and emblems for healthy and wealthy people born without them.

Patrons may also have veracious biographies written about their very respectable families by paying the usual price for such courtesies and furnishing the information. It must be on these conscientious but elastic principles that the genealogies of the great are so valued for verity, and in the peerage and county family books form such good reading for those who desire to rise in society. The cynic regards it all as dismal vanity, but it is the way of the world to look at crests on carriage-panels and on letter paper and tombstone marble. Let those who are insulted combine to bring out a really authentic work on crests.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Captain de Grandprey, of the Paris engineers' society, has been appointed military attache to the French Legation at Washington.

James Gibbons, who fired the first gun at Fort Sumter, is still living at Erie, Pa. He was a soldier in the United States service for many years.

Great regret is felt in Austria, especially in Vienna, over the death of Daniel Spitzer, the novelist, and one of the brightest writers for the Vienna press.

M. Andrieux, of the Panama scandal revelations, is even more suave than is usual with Frenchmen. He is daring and brave to the point of ferocity.

Father Rooker, who has recently been appointed secretary to Mgr. Satolli, is an Albanian and a son of one of the editors of the Press and Knickerbocker.

Mr. Ginn, a Boston publisher, keeps a barrel of apples where the young women employed by him can help themselves, and he never lets the barrel become empty.

Mrs. Cleveland is to have a private secretary. She has been in correspondence with Mrs. Toumey of New York, who was recommended for the work by Mrs. Whitney.

William Walter Phelps, United States Minister to Germany, will return to Berlin next week from Algiers where he has passed several weeks for the benefit of his health.

It has been definitely ascertained, Boston papers state, that the estate of the late Bishop Phillips Brooks did not amount to much more than the sums named in his will, which, in all, amounted to $10,500.

Miss Julia Marlowe has been selected by Mrs. May Wright Sewall to deliver the address on "Woman's Influence on the Stage," during the National Women's Congress of the World's Fair at Chicago on May 15.

M. Felix, the wellknown Parisian courtier, has always condemned crinolines in any shape. He takes some credit to himself for having brought into vogue the infinitely more graceful style that has reigned of late.

TWO VIEWS IN AFRICA.

Captain Dundas Sees a District Just Before and After a Raid.

New York Sun.

When Captain Dundas went to Mount Kenia, in East Africa, recently, he ascended the Tana River in his stern-wheel steamboat a distance of 350 miles. After he left his steamer and was making his overland march to the great mountain he had an opportunity to get a vivid idea of the fierce Masai on their raids. The country he was crossing was wholly unexplored. He reached a land called the Mbe country, a beautiful region of hills and cultivated valleys. He found the people hard-working and industrious, and they evinced a most friendly feeling toward the Europeans. The people were prosperous and happy. The soil was rich and the fields fruitful.

Passing on to the adjoining district of Kihuyu, the explorer met many natives who were terribly excited over the arrival in the eastern part of their country of the dreaded Masai. They said the enemy was burning their villages and carrying off all the women and cattle. Captain Dundas could see to the northwest great volumes of smoke, indicating the route taken by the raiders. The explorer continued his course along the crest of a range of hills running toward the great mountain. Suddenly he came into view of the Masai, who were in the valley below. They were upward of 800 strong. Their broad spears glistened in the sun, and they were marching in serpentine fashion toward the region from which he had just come. As his caravan numbered only sixty men, fifty of whom were porters and not available as soldiers, he knew that if he was attacked by the Masai his party might be annihilated.

Suddenly the Masai halted and plainly showed by their actions that they had seen the explorer's party. He caused his men to spread out in a skirmish line, thus hoping to deceive the Masai as to his numbers. His maneuver apparently had the desired effect, as after a short delay the Masai moved on.

A week later Captain Dundas returned from the mountain by the same route. A terrible sight met his gaze when he again reached the fertile Mbe country, which was all peace and sunshine when he had passed through it a few days before. Now, instead of prosperous villages with fields of grain he saw only smoking ruins and bodies of old men, women and children, half burned, lying in all directions. Here and there a few persons were seen with their heads buried in their hands, pictures of hopeless misery, scarce noticing the passage of the caravan. When Dundas questioned some of these unhappy beings, they told him that the Masai had arrived at dawn one morning and had begun spearing and burning all before them. They went through the district like a whirlwind, carrying off some 250 women and a large number of cattle. Only a few of the people succeeded in escaping to the mountains. One old chief implored Dundas "to make medicine," or, in other words, to prevent the Masai returning by occult processes, in which he supposed the European to be proficient. He also asked that some of the whites be sent to live in his country and help his people protect themselves against further attacks.

The Masai raise many cattle, but they depend for a large supply of their stock upon these raids. There is no tribe in East Africa, except the Somalis and Gallas, who can withstand their onset. They are the most feared of human beings throughout the regions which they periodically devastate. They live entirely upon their cattle, the flesh and milk supplying practically all their food. The women they capture are divided among the warriors, and there is a large admixture of the blood of other tribes in the Masai of to-day.

One of the reasons given for building the railroad from the coast to Victoria Nyanza is that the enterprise will put an end to these terrible raids. It is asserted by all who have practical knowledge of white enterprises in East Africa that the regions which are now the scenes of these cruel outrages will be entirely freed from them and opened to European trade as soon as the proposed railroad is built.

Dresden Glass.

New York Sun.

The manufacturers of glass in Dresden produces some of their finest wares in furnaces with chambers and compartments instead of pots. The furnace is constructed to take advantage of the increase of density which glass acquires as it becomes more melted, and consists of two large chambers separated in the middle by a wall. In the first compartment the batch is put, and as the glass under the action of the gaseous fuel commences to melt it flows through a passage left open in the separation wall and reaches the second chamber. Directly after leaving the latter it passes over a low wall built across the furnace, and in so doing is exposed in a very thin layer to the action of the heat, and rapidly becomes quite liquid. The glass now continues its course forward, and, reaching a third wall having an opening at the bottom, it gradually comes to the front of the furnace or chamber, and from this it is drawn for working, the operation both of melting and working being thus made continuous, and the heat is regulated in each chamber to suit the purposes required.

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

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

WILL BECOME A FARMER.—Officer J. P. McCarthy of the police force has tendered his resignation and will commence farming in Los Gatos.

CUDAHY'S "Rex" Brand Extract of Beef is the best of food products. It's convenient, health-giving and delicious.

FOUND OPIUM.—Searcher McKenna of the customs service seized 100 cans of opium found concealed under a hawser on board the steamship Belgic yesterday.

LAST week. Finest eyeglasses, specs., 15c. 65 Fourth st.; Sundays, 728 Market (celebrated ladies' dry-goods store). Note numbers.

REFUSING TO JOIN.—For refusing to join their vessels after signing shipping articles Victor Collar, F. Miller and G. Orvies were arrested by the United States Marshal yesterday.

NICKEL pudding-dishes at reduced prices; two-pint $1; three-pint $1 75; at Nathan, Dohrmann & Co.'s, 122 to 132 Sutter street, below Kearny.

A CHINESE CRIME.—Daniel Guerin of 111 Clinton street found the body of a stillborn Chinese baby girl in the dumps at Sixth and Channel streets yesterday morning and it was taken to the Morgue.

To get at the facts regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla ask the people who take this medicine, or read the testimonials often published in this paper. They will convince you HOOD'S CURES.

Or exquisite flavor, pure and wholesome. Angostura Bitters is a standard table delicacy. Sole Manufacturers, Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

"OUT of sorts" are you? Well, Parker's Ginger Tonic is just the remedy you need. It acts gently and quickly on the stomach, renews the appetite, tones the nerves and sets the machinery of the body in healthful motion.

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

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

Pacific Lodge No. 136, F. and A. M., meets THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock. 3 D. 1 GEORGE PENLINGTON, Secretary.

California Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., will meet THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, February 21, at 7:30 o'clock. Business and M. M. degree. By order of the H. P. [1] FRANKLIN H. DAY, Secretary.

Annual Meeting—The Regular Annual meeting of the stockholders in the Hale and Norcross Silver Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, room 26, Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, A. D. 1893, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 4th day of March, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon. fe16 td A. B. THOMPSON, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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 Commissioner of Deeds, office 607 Montgomery; telephone 5439; residence 2203 Steiner. je9 tf

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

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

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

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

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

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

All Ladies! Sure, Best Cure; Any Case or time; no operation or risk; home. C. free only DR. ANTHAN, 229 Kearny. F. pills, $2; sfguard, $5. Private aid; blood, debility, debts, sterility cured. tf

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

Mrs. Puetz—Professional Midwife. 956 Folsom st. ja29 1m*

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

Private Home in Confinement—961 Folsom. Mrs. M. E. Rodgers, Midwife. se19 1m

All Ladies Desiring the Services of an experienced and reliable physician, who makes a specialty of diseases of women, treats suppressed monthly periods; no instruments used; method scientific; guaranteeing a cure or no charge for treatment; ladies in trouble or suffering from any complaint, who value their lives and future health, should call or write. MRS. M. DAVIES, 1236 Market st., Murphy Bldg., rm. 53, 3d floor. Phone 3142. 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, German midwife, 1211½ Mission. 1y

Dr. C. C. O'Donnell—Office and Res. N.W. cor. Washington and Kearny sts. mr12

A WEEK'S NEWS FOR 5 CENTS—THE WEEKLY CALL, in wrapper, ready for mailing.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

COMPETENT COOK, WITH REFERENCE, DESIRES a situation. Apply J. F. CROSETT & CO., 312 Sutter st.

LADY WANTS POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER or will take charge of house during owner's absence from city. Call or address M. P., 1510 Baker st., city. fe21 7t*

YOUNG GIRL WISHES SOME KIND OF LIGHT employment; is a good machine operator. Call or address 343 Minna st.

RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD LIKE TO DO light housework; no objection to short distance in country; good references. Address 1119½ Howard st. fe21 3t*

SITUATION WANTED BY WOMAN TO DO housework; country preferred. Address 416 Fifth st., bet. Bryant and Harrison, upstairs. fe21 3*

REFINED YOUNG LADY WISHES A POSITION to do bookkeeping or keeping for general office work in San Francisco or Oakland. Address E. E., 1215 Linden st., Oakland. fe21 3t*

2 YOUNG GIRLS WISH SITUATIONS TO DO light housework. 331 Langton st. fe21 3t*

HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL, 14 YEARS, DESIRES place to care for baby or light housework; is expected $10; must sleep home. Address MRS. FLORENCE, box 111, Call Branch Office. fe21 3t*

YOUNG GIRL LATELY FROM IRELAND wishes to do light housework in private family. Call 262 Clara st., near Sixth. fe21 3t*

RELIABLE WOMAN WANTS WORK BY THE day housecleaning or washing and ironing. 120 Fourth st., room 17. fe21 2t*

WANTED BY COMPETENT AMERICAN WOMAN any kind of housework by the day, week or month. Inquire 1112 Taylor st. fe21 2t*

LADY WOULD LIKE TO HAVE A PLACE AS chambermaid where French is spoken. Address 55 Second st., city. fe21 2t*

SITUATION WANTED BY WOMAN TO DO GENeral housework; will go short distance in country; best of references. Address 1704 San Carlos ave., between 18th and 19th sts. fe21 2t*

FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH CHAMBERMAID wishes situation; willing to do second work in first-class family. Call 602 Stockton st., corner Stockton and Pine. fe21 2t*

FIRST-CLASS COOK, WILLING TO GO SHORT distance in country, desires position. Address 458½ Minna st., near Sixth. fe21 2t*

YOUNG GERMAN GIRL WANTS SITUATION; sewing or upstairs work preferable. Call 340 Minna st. fe21 2t*

COMPETENT GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO do general housework; is a good cook and laundress; city or country. 244 Minna st. fe21 2t*

AMERICAN LADY WANTS HOUSEKEEPING position for widower or single gentleman, with home establishment; willing to work. 119 Sixth street. fe21 2t*

RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WISHES POSITION for housework and cooking. Apply 807 Nineteenth st., near Guerrero. fe21 2t*

NEAT, WILLING YOUNG WOMAN WISHES light housework in small family; no children, and wishes a comfortable home. 1614 Eddy. f21 2*

GERMAN WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION TO do light housework or care of child; has good references. Address 220 Montgomery ave., room 62.

GIRL OF 15 WANTS A SITUATION TO DO light housework. Apply at 28 Willow ave., between Seventeenth and Eighteenth sts.

WANTED—A FEW MORE ENGAGEMENTS by the day for general housework. Apply at 233 O'Farrell st. after 10 a. m.

FOR COMPETENT WOMEN TO COOK, WASH, iron or any kind of housework by day, week or month, address MRS. SMITH, 339 Hayes st., Call Branch Office.

YOUNG GIRL WISHES TO DO GENERAL housework and plain cooking. Please call or address 139 Gough st.

GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO ASSIST IN light housework and take care of children. Apply at 1150 Harrison st., upstairs, bet. 7th and 8th.

GERMAN WIDOW WILL TAKE CHARGE OF lodging or rooming house, or will keep house for widower. Please address W. F., box 133, Call Branch Office.

MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN LADY WISHES place as first-class cook; city or country. Call 719 Howard st.

WOMAN WISHES WORK BY DAY, WEEK OR month at washing, housework, ironing or cleaning. Apply 135 Dolan st., bet. Church and Dolores.

COMPETENT COOK AND LAUNDRESS WISHES situation or would do general housework. Call 2223 Post st.

COMPETENT AND RELIABLE GIRL WANTS situation to do general housework in private family; wages $25. Please call or address 3100 California st., cor. Lyon.

COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL WOULD LIKE TO do laundry work in private family; wages $30. Please call 3100 California st., cor. Lyon.

TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS WISH POSITIONS; one for general housework and the other for upstairs work. Call at 27 Welsh st. off Fourth, bet. Bryant and Brannan.

RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WANTS SITUATION to go out housecleaning and plain family sewing. Please call at 18 Turk st. MISS ANTHONSEN.

GERMAN WOMAN WANTS SITUATION IN private family; is good cook and housekeeper. Apply 136 Fifth st., room 6.

RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wants situation to do light housework in private family; best references. Address 143 Third st., room 26.

LITTLE GIRL WISHES PLACE IN THE COUNtry for small wages. Apply Girls' Directory, Park road and Lott st.

COMPETENT WOMAN; GOOD LAUNDRESS and butter-maker; can do French and German cooking; no objection to ranch or restaurant; best of references. Please call at 1024 Howard st., room 15.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WOULD LIKE TO DO light housework and assist with children. Address MRS. E., 1053 Howard st.

GERMAN GIRL WISHES SITUATION TO DO general housework in private family. Address 614 Filbert st.

YOUNG GIRL WISHES A PLACE FOR GENeral housework. Call at 565 Howard st.

COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES SITUATION to do general housework in American family; good cook and laundress; references if required. Call 27 Oak st.

SITUATION WANTED AS COOK OR TO DO general housework; good city references; wages $25. Please call or address 2806B Pine st.

GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK and cooking. Please call 1520 Folsom st. f20 5*

FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES PLACE IN PRIvate family; best of references. Call at 1119 Webster st., for 3 days. fe20 3t*

WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED LADIES' tailor, a few more engagements; terms reasonable. Call at 744 Harrison st. fe20 3t*

YOUNG WOMAN WISHES SITUATION AS A wetnurse. Call 8 Kissling st., off Eleventh. 20