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. 10 Potter building, New York City, is provided with files of California papers. Visitors welcome. Advertising rates and sample copies furnished.
F. K. MISCH, Manager.

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FOR SALE AT
New York.....BRENTANO BROS., 5 Union Square
Chicago.....News Stand Palmer House
New Orleans.....GALLOT & JOUBERT, 115½ Common st.

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THE CALL cannot return rejected manuscripts, nor will the editor enter into correspondence relating thereto.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

FURNITURE.—By Wm. Butterfield, at NW. cor. California and Powell sts., at 11 o'clock.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

Official Forecast for Twenty-four Hours Ending Midnight Wednesday.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, SAN FRANCISCO, March 14, 1893.

San Francisco and vicinity—Continued rain; warmer; southerly winds.

E. T. JENKINS, Local Forecast Official.

THE CALL CALENDAR.
MARCH, 1893.

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

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 15, 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.

A RED-LETTER DAY FOR OAKLAND

Oakland won two victories Monday—one which gave her government into the hands of honest men and one which restores her water front to the people. The latter would have been of little value without the former. There would have been no considerable advantage in action by the Legislature placing the water front in care of a Council that could not be trusted. THE CALL some days ago indicated the lines upon which the municipal contest would be fought. The plan of battle was anything to beat Pardee. The Republican bosses nominated Barker to hold as many Republicans as possible to their party ticket and then did their best to elect Fitzgerald. It is what even in politics is called a mean game. A Republican of fair standing who had a right to the united support of his party as it organized for the municipal contest came out fourth in the race, and with less than 1000 votes. The bosses who induced Barker to run worked early and late for his Democratic opponent. On the part of the Non-Partisans the issue was made on the policy of a Non-Partisan government of municipalities. They put good men on their ticket and managed the contest with marked ability. They had arguments for well-disposed citizens and sterner measures for the rounders whom the bosses supplied with money. They now hold in their hands the destinies of our sister city. If they are true to their principles—and there is no reason to doubt that they will be—they will open a bright prospect for the city they have redeemed. As Dr. Pardee said on Saturday night the day was past when one or two Republican schemers could rule the city. The political career of Republicans who joined forces with the Democrats to elect Fitzgerald may be said to be closed. The people will not trust them again. They risked all in a losing cause and lost.

WATER RATES.

The Board of Supervisors has passed an ordinance reducing water rates by 8 per cent. Supervisor Denman presented a schedule of rates calling for a 12½-per-cent reduction, but the bill of Supervisor Rogers was adopted. The action of the Supervisors indicates a disposition on their part to do the fair thing by the water company and the rate-payers, so far as they can know what the fair thing is. It will be very difficult to find out exactly what amount the water company should be allowed interest on, the more so as the company has not preserved a distinction between investments upon which interest should be allowed and improvements made out of current revenues. Rates have been kept high to enable the company to make improvements, and there does not seem any way to distinguish between improvements made with the company's capital and those made from an excess of revenues. The public has not always known whether an improvement which at once becomes a part of the water property was made with the public's money or with the capital of the company. There are cases also in which property has been purchased and paid for in bonds of the company. The bonds thus issued are a part of the whole issue upon which interest must be paid. But the property thus acquired also figures as a basis of stock issues upon which it is contended interest should be allowed. The Supervisors' reduction is better than nothing—in fact, a good deal better. It is the first exercise in good faith on the part of a Board of Supervisors to fix water rates that has been made in some years. Next year the board will have a chance to review the work it has done and to make such further reductions as may seem judicious.

RAILROAD TAXES.

The Senate has by a unanimous vote passed the reassessment bill as amended by the Assembly. The bill as passed provides for the collection of railroad taxes from the year 1879. It is substantially the Seawell bill, and is the one that the Southern Pacific fought until convinced that the Carpenter bill could not be forced through the Assembly. In the face of the fact that the Southern Pacific Company opposed the Seawell bill, the assertion is now made that this bill is exactly what the Southern Pacific wanted. Mr. Mathews of Tehama says the bill passed under the party spur and whip. Under what party spur and whip? What party favored it and what opposed? It is an odd sort of a party whip which forces through a body almost equally divided between parties any kind of a bill. Mr. Mathews also says that he is satisfied that the provisions of this bill are such that the railroad companies cannot be compelled to pay anything. This opinion of Mr. Mathews, upon which he solemnly stakes his reputation, is based upon certain court decisions, which hold that no reassessment of property can become valid until all moneys paid on account of former assessments have been refunded. Mr. Mathews seems inclined to place too much reliance on court decisions which have been made to meet certain cases. There does not seem any good reason why sums paid on account or in part payment of an amount claimed may not be deducted from the amount the reassessment may find due. It is possibly true that if the Southern Pacific chooses to take the case into court it can keep the State and the counties out of money fairly due them for a long time. This possibility is, however, one the State cannot defer to without an abdication of its sovereignty. The State may do without any revenue from the railroads at all, but may not admit that any person, company or corporation may determine for itself what taxes it will pay. Individuals often complain of unjust valuations, but they have to pay taxes on the official valuation, however they may consider it. Is there any good reason why a large property-holder should have a recourse against law that is denied to a small one?

USING THE WATERWAYS.

A significant bit of news comes from Modesto. The Tuolumne River is navigable to that city, and proof of it is given by the arrival of a steamer carrying 200 tons of iron pipe for new water works. How much higher up the Tuolumne vessels of light draught can go has yet to be tested, but the conclusion is warrantable that genuine transportation use can be made of this and a number of other rivers in California if the various cities and settlements on their banks will but study the subject practically. It is a positive reproach to portions of the State which have water communication that so little use has been made of it. Apathetic reliance upon the tender mercies of the Southern Pacific monopoly will not ease the burdens under which this State groans. There must be an assertion of the energizing principles of self-help, and nature itself has pointed the way in encouraging degree. The experiment at Modesto was made by a firm of contractors who, in the first instance, bethought themselves of using the railroad, but the rates being forbiddingly high they were forced to consider what might be done by navigating the San Joaquin and Tuolumne rivers. The latter waterway has not been ascended by freight boats since 1869, the year the overland railroad was completed. That undertaking filled them with visions of benefit and prosperity which have not been realized to the extent imagined. So much is this the case that our long-despised and neglected rivers, shallow though some of them are, and not navigable all the year, may now be looked upon as affording important aid in the solution of our transportation difficulties. The money spent by Modesto in railroad overcharges would, if applied to the improvement of the Tuolumne, have deepened the channel, and perhaps kept it open for traffic all the year. But the very fact of the river being a competing route would have sufficed to temper the policy of the Southern Pacific with mercy. Of this there is presumptive evidence in the fact that the railroad rates have now been reduced. Whenever a steamer appears on a river competing in the transportation business the scale of all the traffic will bear is lowered, and at the same time an effort is made to buy off or drive off the opposition. Modesto has now an offer from the Stockton Navigation Company to put a steamer on the route every ten days. With due management no doubt the company would make trips more frequently. Supplies of every kind can be conveyed to the city from San Francisco, Stockton and other points, and at least there should be cargoes of wheat and other produce in return. What Modesto can do for itself other places on the San Joaquin and on the Sacramento and its tributaries may also undertake. Make use as far as possible of the water routes of the State, and all places accommodated will soon have reasonable service both by rail and river. It is folly to grumble merely. The railroad monopoly does not care a fig for growling. What it is not indifferent to is action.

THE EUROPEAN EXODUS.

Over two thousand immigrants were landed in New York on Sunday. The annual exodus from Europe, and principally to the United States, has commenced, although winter has by no means disappeared. Additional checks have by recent legislation in Congress been placed on the admission of foreign elements undesirable as settlers, and if exercised impartially and unflinchingly a good amount of weeding out must result. But this is an exceptional year. The holding of the World's Fair at Chicago will spread the belief that great prosperity reigns in the United States. In Europe it is a period of depression in trade, and the unemployed are numerous and desperate through distress. There will naturally therefore be a desire to begin life under new conditions among many of those who can afford to emigrate. Alongside of those who are, comparatively speaking, independent, to the extent that they can pay their way for a short period until they obtain work, there is a percentage of the almost destitute who are assisted to emigrate. But when all grounds of objection have been exercised there still will remain at the end of the immigration season hundreds of thousands who are for better or worse destined to augment the population of this country. In some degree the new arrivals will displace or press irksomely upon certain branches of the labor field, especially in cities, where there is chronic disturbance, in the struggle for employment, but if the country as a whole is considered there is always room for the better class of immigrant, who may be expected to develop into an intellizent American citizen. If immigrants would settle in the rural districts and engage in agriculture or other productive vocation there would be less complaint of overpressure and less protest against making the United States the "dumping ground" for the European surplus. Unfortunately, a very large number linger in the cities and congregate in festering slums, and really constitute a useless and well-nigh hopeless addition to our population. Compulsion cannot, however, be applied to set these matters right. All that the United States authorities can insist upon is that immigrants shall conform to the regulations laid down by Congress or be sent back to the country whence they came.

Precautions are being taken at some of the European ports against the acceptance of immigrants who may bring cholera with them. As it were, they are quarantined or are under surveillance for a few days prior to embarkation. This is commendable caution, as far as it goes, but if cholera does again sweep across Europe it would be a poor barrier against bringing the epidemic across the Atlantic. When the disease does appear in alarming form strong action will be needed on this side to keep it out. The suspension of immigration altogether may be advisable. To wholly rely upon the good faith and wise measures of the steamship companies would be very indiscreet. No great harm could be inflicted by suspension. The country is filling up with sufficient rapidity as a whole, and can dispense with much of the immigration it now receives. No other land receives such an inpour of strangers. If we take England into comparison, the contrast with the United States is decidedly strange. Hundreds of thousands arrive at our ports annually, but the last census of the United Kingdom showed that only 200,000 foreign-born persons were there resident at that time. Yet over in England, and especially in the east end of London, there is complaint of the inroad of foreigners and consequent scarcity of employment. The present Government, too, is sending two representatives to the United States to inquire into our methods of restriction.

PUGET SOUND DEFENSES.

A memorial was recently sent by the Chamber of Commerce of Port Townsend to the Government at Washington describing the defenseless condition of Puget Sound and the approaches thereto, and asking that fortifications be constructed on an adequate scale at points between the Columbia River and Puget Sound. The English fortifications at Esquimalt and at Victoria and Vancouver, either executed or planned, are an emphatic indorsement of the reasonableness of this petition. It cannot be pretended that British interests in this region outweigh those which have grown up in Washington and Oregon States under the American flag, and if they were, commercially, of greater value, the argument is not affected that we are bound to use foresight in providing for the contingencies of war and the protection of our own shores and property. An agreement has been concluded between England and the Dominion by which the mother country defrays the cost of the fortifications and their equipment, while Canada will provide pecuniarily for the garrisons. In a sense, such works are a preparation against war from whatever quarter it comes, but owing to geographical propinquity, they are peculiarly a menace to the United States. As in a game of chess, some move must be made on our part. The country will be involved in costly works, which would not have been necessary had the boundary line been drawn farther north so as to give us complete possession of the Straits of San Juan de Fuca, but the situation must be accepted as it stands. Fortunately, the ports of Puget Sound are easily defensible by batteries and submarine mines, there being liberal assistance from nature in the selection of positions. If Esquimalt can be rendered impregnable as a naval base, so can Port Townsend and other harbors, and in addition to shore defenses, a few coast monitors would render effective service in such narrow waters. The trade of Puget Sound is rapidly in the ascendant and is of an extremely varied character. Owing to the new aspect of our relations with Hawaii, the question of fortifications wherever they are needed on this coast has increased in gravity, and while it is true no positive urgency exists, the Government cannot with safety neglect action.

SCHOOL FADS.

The public schools of other cities than this are open to criticism. For some months the Chicago *Tribune* has been waging war against what it terms "school fads." Among the "fads" it includes music, drawing, mudpie making, dumbbell exercises and German in the primary grades. The *Tribune* says:

> The fads are indensible. They are no part of a common-school education. They lead to a waste of the time of the pupils and of the public funds. They disturb the order and discipline of the schools. They worry the class teachers. They are, in short, a nuisance in the schools. This is conceded.

The *Tribune* proceeds to give the cost of education per pupil each year in five of the principal cities. Following is the list:

St. Louis	$15 40
Brooklyn	20 32
New York	21 32
Cincinnati	21 74
Chicago (1892)	25 55

These five cities get off easily at a cost per pupil ranging from $15 40 in St. Louis to $25 55 in Chicago. The cost in San Francisco is greater than in either of the cities named and is steadily increasing. The *Tribune* attributes the increasing cost to "fads," and goes to the trouble of showing what each "fad" costs. The New York *Tribune* has taken up the question on a similar line of argument. It quotes the Superintendent of Schools as declaring "the tendency of the State under our present school system is to do too much for the higher and too little for primary education." He wants fewer studies and those which are more useful to the masses. He wants less trigonometry and more business arithmetic, less botany and French and more and better penmanship, less popular fads and more common-sense. The *Tribune* adds that "there is no doubt that in taking this position Superintendent Crocker reflects the views of a large element in every community."

In our local schools the "fads" occupy probably more time and cost more money than in the schools in the cities above named. We have not the course of study in the schools of each city at hand for comparison, but the steady increase in the number of teachers with no considerable increase in the number of pupils seems to indicate a more elaborate course of study. The report for 1892 gives the number of pupils enrolled on the public school register for the school month ending August 5 as 38,820, against a total for the corresponding month of the preceding year of 38,920. The falling off was 100. But the total number of teachers in 1892 was 967, against 879 in 1891. The fact that the total number of pupils enrolled in 1892 does not exceed the total number in 1885 indicates that a little reform in the schools would not come amiss.

JINGOISM.

The New York *Herald* has followed up its attack upon the Nicaragua canal by a characteristic sneer at what it terms President Harrison's jingoistic tendencies and vigorous foreign policy. If the *Herald* were an avowedly English paper its course would afford no cause for surprise. Articles of a similar tone have appeared in London papers from time to time since Blaine became Secretary of State under Garfield. During the years when we had only the relics of a navy the United States necessarily conducted its foreign correspondence in a low tone of voice. We did not want to attract too much attention. We knew that there was not a port in the United States a first-class warship could not steam into, and we naturally avoided giving them provocation. When President Harrison assumed the reins of government we had half a dozen modern warships and nine in progress of building. We had also made such progress in the manufacture of guns that defenses had become simply a matter of time and money. We had also at the head of the Government a man of calm judgment and high courage. The fact that we were in a position to repel attack would not have warranted anything like a jingoistic foreign policy, but it undoubtedly added some force to the tone in which the State Department conducted correspondence with foreign powers. Whether Germany, England or Chile was our antagonist the tone was the same. There was no jingoism, neither was there any hesitation in the assertion of a policy the President deemed just and wise. A so-called American journal now congratulates foreign nations on the fact that an administration has passed out of power which threatened the peace and tranquillity of the weaker neighbors of the United States.

HE MEANS WELL.

An Eastern financier is credited with the remark that there was nothing in President Cleveland's inaugural message "which cannot be accepted by every man in this country as a guarantee that his own peculiar views are going to be adopted by Mr. Cleveland." This remark was probably provoked by the general and vague character of most of Mr. Cleveland's sentences. He is in favor of tariff reform without defining what he means by tariff reform. He is in favor of the maintenance of the integrity of the currency, of a subordination of trusts to law, of economy, and other lines of policy which commend themselves to the average understanding. But no one seems able, from his speeches, to discover by what processes he proposes to effect all these desirable reforms.

The Waldorf Hotel, or Hotel Waldorf as it is named, appears to fulfill all the requisites of a caravansary too luxurious and gorgeous in appointments to suit the purse of most travelers. As a residential hotel it will have attractions incomparable for New York's fashionable set. The distinguished people of other cities and the foreigner of fame or title will also be certain to make this nineteenth century Astor House their headquarters. Probably the return will be handsome even on a capital outlay of $8,000,000. Recently it was announced that Mr. W. W. Astor proposed to lead an excursion of notables to the Chicago exhibition, halting by the way for a few weeks in New York and registering at the Waldorf. A few princes in the train of a millionaire might give the place a fillip, but there is no reason in common-sense why it should in a republic. As experience shows, however, the most extravagant ideas on the habits of life are not incompatible with republican simplicity and stern notions of equality.

Professor Garner, who went out to West Africa for the express purpose of studying the speech of the anthropoid apes, has reported progress in an interesting letter to his brother in Sydney, Australia. The professor declares that he has succeeded far beyond his anticipations. He plunged with his escort of natives into the woods where the apes abound, and had with him a phonograph, with which he has succeeded in recording speech for future dictionary use. Returning to Sierre Leone, he writes on September 16: "Here I am, safe on the coast, just reeking with quinine, the proud possessor of a chimpanzee that can say 'Bonakon Pakeha,' which is the Maori for 'Good-day, stranger'; a gorilla that knows about twenty words of Fijian, and a female ourang-outang that has picked up 'tonner and blitzen' from my German valet, and has, judging from her actions, quite fallen in love with him. I have also got written down, which is more important, nearly 200 monkey words." "Achru," he says, means sun, warmth, heat; "kucksha" means water, rain, cold, or anything disagreeable; and "goshku" means food or the act of eating. The professor thinks he has nobbled the whole vocabulary, with the exception of twenty or thirty words.

The mode in which Professor Garner captured his pupils is certainly original. He set up a battery to work the phonograph, and near it placed a revolving mirror. A clump of bananas completed the attraction. The monkeys swarmed around the mirror and chattered away for an hour, but disappeared, with one exception, when the professor approached. This one was a chimpanzee, and it was hypnotized by the mirror. The animal made no sign as he approached; it was all unconscious of his proximity, and was muttering in a guttural tone "achru," which is assumed to have had reference to the mirror. The phonograph, when afterward tested, gave out this sound repeatedly. The monkey was caged and revived with a sniff of ammonia and a lighted taper held before the eyes. It proved quite tractable and intelligent. A gorilla was also caught by hypnotizing and was sent to school under the chimpanzee. Whether the articulations and ejaculations phonographed constitute a language or not, the professor's travels and studies will greatly interest the scientific world.

The illness of Mr. Gladstone has thrown the second reading of his home-rule bill over the Easter holidays. It is unfortunate there should be delay, as the bill is very complicated in its details, and if passed at all will consume many weeks of discussion in committee. The full text would make a page and a half of THE CALL, and amendments will bristle upon every sentence. In its first year a new Parliament is energetic. Three or four sessions end in rendering members indolent. But postponement of the second reading was inevitable. Only Gladstone is quite au fait with the meaning of every line and all his powers of exposition are needed when the moment comes to answer objections. His reply in the debate on the second reading will be at least as important as his introductory speech. The cold from which the aged Premier is suffering probably is no worse than others he has had. He is in good hands under the care of Sir Andrew Clark and Mrs. Gladstone. Sir Andrew has made a study of the constitution of the G. O. M. and has the highest opinion of its lasting qualities. He has declared that there is no physical reason apparent why he should not attain to 100 years.

People who talk about royal blood coursing in their veins presume a good deal on the inertia of reflective powers common to mankind. Has any one made the calculation of where the royal families of Europe stood in ancestry at the time of Julius Cæsar? Instead of a few names being bracketed together to show the line of descent, a volume about the size of Webster's Dictionary would be needed to trace the genealogy fully in the direct and lateral relationship. As a scientific inquiry, a couple of million persons would be needed to represent the ancestry of Queen Victoria instead of the usual string of crowned heads. All the persons living in any generation have about the same number of ancestors, but it is quite certain that few persons can go back with a pedigree fully traced more than a few generations, and the great majority cannot go beyond their grandparents. It is a trifle ridiculous to learn of Princess Kaiulani talking about her royal blood. According to George Parsons Lathrop she has none. But what if she had? It is only the blood of her race, and all the race have the same blood.

All now depends upon Governor Markham whether the audacious and vicious park bill is to become law, vesting in the Park Commissioners absolute power to manage the chief popular resort of San Francisco as they please and to expend the money paid by taxpayers as seems to them wise and befitting. Such irresponsible powers are peculiarly autocratic in a community which professes to breathe the breath of freedom. It is to be hoped that time will not show what ducks and drakes may be made of the park by leasing, for the Governor has an opportunity to kill the bill and stop leasing.

The British do not get much satisfaction out of the Ameer of Afghanistan. He accepts assistance in money and arms and professes gratitude and friendship with all the fervor of an Asiatic ruler, but when it comes to taking advice and accepting coercive aid from the English against his revolting tribes native hauteur draws him up in proud refusal. All these things he can manage better himself, he says, and it is not polite to tell him his judgment is mistaken. The Ameer would be glad to be rid of both the British and the Russians. He no doubt sees that on one side or the other he is menaced with absorption, or at the least, semi-independence. Perhaps he prefers John Bull's friendship to that of the Muscovite, but the latter is too wily to give him wholly the enjoyment of his own preferences.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

It is said that Patti's mail exceeds that of a Cabinet Minister.

General B. F. Butler considered Jeremiah Mason, Webster and Choate the greatest three American lawyers.

The Queen of England has only signed one death warrant during her reign and this was for a murderer in the Isle of Man.

Senator Smith of New Jersey is nearly seven feet high and his gray hair is a fitting crown to the good-natured face beneath it.

If you want to pronounce the surname of Richard Olney, who is Mr. Cleveland's Attorney-General, as he does himself, drop out the "l."

Emile Zola is a big thorn in the side of the French Academy and the more its members show their disinclination to admit the great author the more M. Zola insists.

The Empress of Germany plays the violin and her husband is gallant enough not to make an effort to escape to his club when he sees her preparing for the family concert.

Governor Matthews, Indiana's new chief executive, started in the world money he ever earned, 25 cents for footing out briars, for a circus ticket and it was only a single-ring show at that.

Chicago is not going to spoil the musical attractions of the exposition by any penuriousness. Mme. Nikita will sing twice at each of the fifty-two concerts and have a check for $50,000 handed to her as a token of appreciation.

GRAY DISGUSTED.

A Justice of the Peace Who Wants a Quiet Home.

Ex-Chief Justice Gray is an unhappy mortal just now.

He is not anxious to be "where heaves the turf in many a moldering heap," but he wants a quiet home.

Last Saturday Chief Justice-elect Barry took possession of Gray's comfortable quarters. The locks had already been changed, and yesterday Barry opened court in his new home, vice Gray, evicted.

Gray had accepted the inevitable as peacefully as he could, and agreed to Supervisor Ryan's suggestions about his new quarters next to Justice Willett. But the new quarters have not been whitewashed or otherwise rendered habitable. Yesterday Gray lost patience and went to Mayor Ellert.

The Mayor could only assure Mr. Gray that everything would be made O. K.

"They have taken the sign off my door," said Mr. Gray. "I want to know who did that. There is a big kick coming from here and don't you forget it."

Saying which the courtless court strode angrily away.

THE LAST RITES.

Funeral Service Over the Remains of the Late Robert Sherwood.

The mortal remains of the late Robert Sherwood were laid in their final resting-place in Laurel Hill Cemetery yesterday afternoon.

Grace Church, in which the funeral service was held, was thronged with many sincere mourners. There were many beautiful floral offerings, the last tribute of those who in his lifetime were proud to call Mr. Sherwood friend.

As the cortege entered the church there was an organ voluntary. During the service, conducted by the Rev. R. C. Foote, the choir, composed of Mrs. Brechemin, Mrs. Wesluater, Mr. Messmer and Mr. Campbell, with Mr. Bosworth presiding at the organ, rendered "Lord, Let Me Know Mine End," "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "Rock of Ages."

The pallbearers were: Alvinza Hayward, John Taylor, Thomas Gibon, Charles Harvey, Dr. George A. Moore, Herman Zadig, O. S. Putnam and Henry Toomey.

Napthaly Escapes With a Fine.

Ben Napthaly's motion for a new trial was denied by Judge Troutt yesterday morning, and the defendant stood up to receive sentence for the offense of aiding a prisoner to escape.

After a brief address by the court he was sentenced to pay a fine of $1000 or go to San Quentin. It is believed that his friends will save him from a trip across the bay.

It is generally conceded that he knows too much of the ins and outs of the criminal history of San Francisco to be refused aid in his present predicament.

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

FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.—Dr. James Stanton has sued John Daly, as executor of the will of Henrietta Schibner, deceased, for professional services rendered to the latter before her death. The claim is $550.

TO QUIET TITLE.—Fred W. Ray, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Brenham, has sued Cora B. Smith (wife of Sidney V. Smith), Sidney V. Smith and James B. Haggin to quiet title to a lot on Adair and Capp streets, valued at $1500.

AT the private shooting contest Lieutenant H. Robinson of the Chicago Light Horse Cavalry won the second prize, a silver medal, scoring five bullseyes out of twelve shots. Captain Frazier won the first prize by one shot.

WANTS THE MONEY.—Richard S. Mesich has sued the Equitable Life Association for $6173 30 by reason of the rescission of a life policy and the defendant's failure to make settlement.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup"
Has been used over Fifty Years by millions of mothers for their children while Teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the Gums, allays Pain, cures Wind Colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

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

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

Mission Lodge No. 169, F. and A. M.—Officers and members are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our late brother, FREDERICK W. PARKIN, from the hall of the lodge, Sixteenth and Valencia sts., TO-DAY (Wednesday) at 1:30 P. M. By order of the W. M. [1] C. D. BUNKER, Secretary.

Mission Lodge No. 169, F. and A. M.—Called meeting THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING at 7:30 o'clock. Second degree. By order of the W. M. 1 C. D. BUNKER, Secretary.

Mount Moriah Lodge No. 44, F. and A. M.—Meeting THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, March 15, at 7:30 o'clock. Second degree. Masons entitled are cordially invited. 1 C. F. BROWN, Secretary.

Crockett Lodge No. 139, F. and A. M.—Called meeting THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7:30 o'clock. Second degree. 1 C. HILDEBRANDT, Secretary.

Good-Will Encampment No. 83, I. O. O. F.—Officers and members, you are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our late brother, F. W. PARKIN, WEDNESDAY, March 15, at 2 P. M., from Odd Fellows' Hall, Sixteenth and Valencia sts. C. K. MACLAUCHLAN, S. G. J. M. J. LYON, C. P. 1

Unity Lodge No. 131, I. O. O. F., March 15, 1893.—Officers and members are hereby notified to assemble at the lodgeroom, Sixteenth and Valencia sts., THIS DAY (Wednesday), at 1:30 P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, FREDERICK W. PARKIN. By order of HIRAM W. STUART, N. G. WM. THACKERAY, Rec. Sec. 1

The Officers and Members of Oriental Rebekah Lodge No. 90, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified to assemble in Prospect Hall, Odd Fellows' Building, THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING at 8 o'clock. All members of the degree are cordially invited to attend. Degree work second and fourth Wednesdays. EMILY C. LINCOLN, N. G. JESSIE M. OLSSON, R. S. ja25 We 1t

To the Officers and Members of Templar Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F.—You are hereby notified to assemble in Memorial Hall, New Odd Fellows' building, corner Sixteenth and Market streets, THIS EVENING (Wednesday), at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers cordially invited. By order of the N. G. [We 1t] GEORGE W. MOSHER, Rec. Sec.

A. O. H.—The Members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of the city and county of San Francisco are hereby notified to assemble in the hall of St. Theresa's Church, Potrero, on SUNDAY MORNING, the 19th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of complying with article XI, section 35, of the constitution. The usual uniform badge will be worn. The penalty for non-attendance is suspension. His Grace Archbishop Riordan has kindly consented to celebrate mass and preach on the occasion. P. J. CROWLEY, Chaplain. M. J. WHIN, C. D. M. H. McCAFFERTY, Sec. 1

The Regular Meeting of the Bricklayers' Association will be held THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, March 15, 1893, at B. B. Hall, 121 Eddy st., at 8 o'clock. WILLIAM B. HARVEY, Pres. JAMES K. COLBERT, Rec. 1

The Builders' Exchange Annual meeting—The members of the Builders' Exchange are hereby notified to attend their annual meeting, which will be held at their rooms, 314 Montgomery st., MONDAY, March 20, at 6:30 P. M., for the election of a board of directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may properly come before the exchange. Polls will remain open until 8:30 P. M. By order of the board of directors. W. N. MILLER, Vice-President. M. J. DONOVAN, Secretary. mr13 15 18 3t

Societies, Take Notice! Society Emblems, badges, etc., manufactured; reasonable prices. FRED. HEIDUSKA, 413 Bush st. 728 6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mrs. Borgstrom, Midwife, removed 749 to 823 Howard st.; good home. 3m

Bad Tenants Ejected for $4. Collections made, city or country. Pacific Collection Co., 415 Montgomery st., R. 6. Tel. 5589. ov1 tf

Buy Your Cloaks at Wholesale prices. Factory, 20 Sansome st. mr10 6m

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

John F. Lyons, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds, office 607 Montgomery; telephone 5419; residence 1206 Stevenson. jy8 tf

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 Should Consult Mrs. Dr. Lapham, reliable specialist in all female diseases; have arranged my home to suit rich and poor; business strictly confidential; pills, $1; safeguard, $3; home in confinement at 526 Geary st. 1y

Private Home in Confinement; monthly irregularities treated in one day; no instruments. BURE, midwife, 1103 Folsom street. mr11 12m

Ladies—If Irregular, See Mrs. Puetz and be content at once. 956 Folsom. mr2 tf

Female Diseases; Private Home. MRS. ALLEN, 1128 Folsom, Lindell Hotel.

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 unfailing success by MRS. DR. GWYER, 311 Hyde st., S. F. de8 tf

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

All Ladies Desiring the Services of an experienced and reliable physician, who makes a specialty of diseases of women, treat 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 desire to know their future health, should call or write. MRS. M. DAVIES, 1238 Market st., Murphy Bldg.rm.53, 3d floor. Pills $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, German midwife, 1211½ Mission. 1y

Dr. C. C. O'Donnell—Office and Res. NW. cor. Washington and Kearny sts. my27

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

SITUATION WANTED FOR A SCANDINAVIAN cook, with references. Apply to J. F. CROSETT & CO., 312 Sutter st.

COMPETENT SCOTCH GIRL, WITH REFERences, desires situation for cooking and housework. Apply PHILIP BESSON (Mgr.), 206 Powell. 1

GERMAN GIRL WANTS SITUATION TO DO housework. Call or address 1723 Stevenson st., bet. Eighteenth and Nineteenth. mr15 2t*

COLORED WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION to do general housework, and is a good cook. Call at 21 Everett st. mr15 3t*

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER; also chamberwork. Call at 136 Sixth st., room 15. mr15 3t*

LADY, SPEAKING FRENCH, GERMAN AND English, wants a situation as housekeeper, hotel, boarding-house or private. Address 109 Fifth. 15 2*

AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A POSITION in a family of adults as housekeeper where there are children; is reliable and trustworthy. Apply at 1042 Twenty-second st. mr15 2t*

MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN WOMAN WISHES A situation as working housekeeper; she is a good cook. Apply 405½ Gough st. mr15 2t*

LADY OF 26, LATELY FROM THE EAST, WELL educated and good business experience, would take a position in doctor's office or as housekeeper for respectable gentleman. Address MISS MARY E. COLWELL, station B, city. mr15 2t*

SWEDISH GIRL WANTS SITUATION TO DO cooking and general housework. Please call 207 Montgomery ave. mr15 2t*

WOMAN WISHES WORK BY THE DAY WASHing or housework. Apply 113 Fifteenth st. 15 2*

WANTED BY COMPETENT WOMAN WASHing and ironing or housecleaning by the day. Call or address 1007 Folsom st. mr15 2t*

COMPETENT PERSON DESIROUS OF PROCURing position to do upstairs work or sewing, or some genteel employment; references exchanged. Address Reliable, box 115, Call Branch Office. *

YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO DO chamberwork in lodging-house or country hotel. Call or address T. M., 38 Gilbert st., off Brannan, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GIRL DESIRES A place in an American family, city or country, as general housework; is good plain cook; wages $25 per month. Call or address C. J., Yosemite House, Market st., bet. Sixth and Seventh. *

NEAT YOUNG LADY, CORRECT SHORTHAND and typewriting, will assist bookkeeping; 1 year's experience; wages $5 per week; good references. Address "Seneca," box 156, Call Branch. *

EXPERT SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITER wants position; legal experience; best of references; fair salary. Address A., box 27, this office. *

FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNDRESS; CITY or country; good references. Inquire 250½ Bush st. *

FRENCH WOMAN TALKING GOOD ENGLISH wishes situation at everything in connection with housework, taking care of sick people, etc. MADAME MORLET, 315 Chestnut st. mr14 6t*

FIRST-CLASS WORKING HOUSEKEEPER DEsires position. 458½ Minna, near Sixth. mr14 3*

SCANDINAVIAN WOMAN WISHES WORK BY the day, washing, ironing and cleaning. Please call or address 430 Union st., near Dupont. mr14 3t*

YOUNG GERMAN WIDOW DESIRES A POSItion as companion to lady or seamstress, with some experience of fancy needlework; willing to assist with housework. Address H. B., box 109, Call Branch. mr14 3t*

SITUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT American woman for housework; country preferred; no postals. 1239½ Market st., near Ninth, room 21. mr14 3t*

COLORED WOMAN WANTS TO DO GENERAL housework or work by the day. Address 723 O'Farrell st.; apply after 1 P. M. mr14 3t*

TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRLS, AGED 17 and 19 years, would like to do light housework; no cooking or heavy washing; or would work in a store. Apply 806 Center st., Center station, Oakland; no postals. mr14 3t*

YOUNG GIRL WISHES SITUATION TO DO light housework; sle