THE MORNING CALL

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F. K. MISCH, Manager.

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☞ VISITORS TO THE WORLD'S FAIR will find THE CALL on sale at the newsstands in the following hotels: Palmer House, Auditorium Hotel, Briggs' House, Clifton House, Commercial House, Gault House, Grand Pacific Hotel, Sherman House, Leland House, Northern Hotel, Richelieu Hotel, Tremont House, Virginia Hotel and Wellington Hotel.

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Willard, Arlington, Ebbitt and Shoreham Hotels.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

FURNITURE.—By Frank W. Butterfield, at 534 Turk st., at 11 o'clock.

FURNITURE.—By M. J. Simmons, at 1057 Market st., at 10:30 o'clock.

FURNITURE.—By S. Basch, at 319-321 Sutter st. at 10 o'clock.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, SAN FRANCISCO, November 6, 1893.

Official Forecast for Twenty-four Hours Ending Midnight Monday.

San Francisco and vicinity — Rain; slightly warmer Monday; south to west winds.

JAMES J. GRAY, Acting Local Forecast Official.

THE CALL CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER, 1893.

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

The Morning Call.

MONDAY.....NOVEMBER 6, 1893

NOTICE!

Any of our patrons who fail to find THE MORNING CALL for sale by trainboys will confer a favor by notifying this office of the fact, naming the date and train.

A WASHINGTON ROMANCE.

A gifted Washington correspondent entertains the readers of a local contemporary with a rumor that Attorney-General Olney contemplates legal proceedings to prevent the estate of the late Senator Stanford from being distributed according to the terms of the will. The Washington romancist thoughtlessly warned the public from placing much credit in his story by connecting the name of Attorney-General Olney with the contemplated proceedings. Eastern papers have, according to the veracious scribe, been somewhat severe in their criticisms of Attorney-General Olney's administration of the Department of Justice, and to show his Eastern critics that he is not a corporation slave the Attorney-General will, as the story goes, attack a Western estate. Without doubt there is the basis of an action in the relation of the Central Pacific Railway Company with the General Government. It has been shown by Government reports that the directors of the Central Pacific Company have divided among themselves money contributed by this Government to build the Central Pacific with. In other words, they built the road for a less sum than was contributed and appropriated the difference to themselves in payment of personal services. The assertion is made also that the earnings of the road have not been devoted to the maintenance of the same, but have been diverted to the benefit of the owners as individuals. Doubtless the Central Pacific contributed largely to the $50,000,000 Mr. Stanford is supposed to have distributed by will. Of course, there can be no question in morals as to the liability of the Stanford estate for its proper share of any debt that the company's property may fail to satisfy. Men are not allowed to become multi-millionaires by appropriating to their private use the revenue derived from mortgaged property and turning the property over to the holders of the mortgage. But that is about what has been done, and the humor of the Washington romance lies in the assumption that the Cleveland administration is going to make a legal protest against it.

THE IRON LAW.

A financial writer in an Eastern journal which declares protection unconstitutional says:

The so-called "iron law," according to which the tendency of wages is always to the lowest limit at which labor can be supported, applies only to countries like India, the population of which is content with a mere subsistence, and has none of the expensive habits of a people like ours. Here the bottom limit of wages is that at which men and women earn what they think is sufficient to enable them to live in the manner in which they are living. When wages fall below that limit the supply of labor will gradually decrease, through the decrease of marriages and the births of children, until the demand for it brings wages up again.

Under a free exchange of products a law of wages which applies to one country reaches into all other countries. In India the wage-worker is content with a mere subsistence. But the products of his cheap labor may be carried with slight expense to countries like the United States, in which the "bottom limit of wages is that at which men and women earn what they think is sufficient to enable them to live in the manner in which they are living." How can an American laborer think what his earnings ought to be when the prices of the product of his work is fixed by imported articles produced by laborers who are content with a bare subsistence?

There was a time when the cost of transportation constituted a degree of protection to the labor of a country. Things brought into a country had to pay the cost of transportation. That cost is now so small that it hardly figures in the dearer production of manufacture. It costs some money to take wheat from India to Liverpool, but one can hardly to compute the cost of transporting the value ton of wheat in India silk. For these reasons the necessity of a protective system is greater now than it was when Andrew Jackson declared it indispensable. But a new school of statesmen has arisen since Jackson. We are told now that if we cannot compete with the cheapest labor it is not well that we survive. This is substantially the doctrine of Cleveland and other disciples of free trade. In 1892 for the first time in the history of parties in this country the platform of the party that proved successful declares protection to American labor unconstitutional. Yet a free-trader of some eminence cannot perceive how the cheap labor of India and China may without the aid of a protective tariff determine the rate of wages in the United States.

THE MORAL OF HARRISON'S MURDER.

The press comments on the murder of Mayor Harrison are interesting. The Chicago *Tribune* says that "a vicious system, pursued to its logical conclusion, poisoned the mind of a man not too wise under favorable conditions and destroyed his sense of responsibility." On this the New York *Times* explains that "the vice of the system is the belief that any man can have any right to a position in the public service." William Waldorf Astor's *Pall Mall Gazette* observes that "the lamentable affair contains an object lesson against the methods of municipal government which obtain throughout the United States." These writers appear to think that it is the rage for municipal office which arms the hand of the assassin. The English-American Astor holds that we would have no more murders of prominent men if we established in this country a King, Lords and Commons, with parochial vestries for municipal affairs. Astor is ahead of the American writers in that he offers a substitute for the death-dealing institutions he denounces, while neither the Chicago *Tribune* nor the New York *Times* tells us what we shall do when we have abolished self-goverment in cities.

To have any latent connection between American institutions and the production of cranks like Guiteau and Prendergast seems difficult. The normal effect of those institutions should be to develop the sense of individual responsibility, which would check illogical crime. In the confused mind of a Russian nihilist an opinion often prevails that the removal of the head of the State would abate political abuses which are shocking. No such illogical reasoning can gain ground in the mind of a rational American, because he knows that the institutions under which he lives do not depend on any man's life. Nor can it be said that the working of self-government in this country is calculated to influence the passions. Our system of conducting public business is cold and mechanical; it recognizes no appeal to feeling; it is as dispassionate as a piece of steel machinery. It is difficult to see how such a system can be fairly charged with deeds which are aberrations of mind and outbursts of ill-regulated instincts.

To draw a comparison between the development of cranks with murderous propensities in the United States and in monarchical countries, a similarity of general conditions must be supposed. If the crank could carry out his purpose as readily in a monarchical country as in the United States we should have more of his exploits in the former class of countries.

It was as easy for Guiteau to shoot President Garfield as for him to shoot any other public man in Washington. So with the murder of Carter Harrison. The Mayor allowed himself to be awakened from his sleep to meet any chance visitor, and Prendergast took advantage of the Mayor's good nature. It is not, perhaps, possible to exterminate cranks, but they may be suppressed. The idea may be impressed upon their minds in the early stages of their malady that punishment will follow the commission of crime. One does not get so far in the way to the irresponsible condition as to lose knowledge of the fact that killing is a crime, without attracting attention which will lead to confinement. The murderous crank is an object lesson in this way. He shows that we have been too considerate of his kind. We have been too ready to announce that a person was irresponsible because he showed himself in some respects to be irrational. The love of notoriety is often a disease. There are men who would rather have a month in the eyes of the world than years in obscurity. The brutal murderer of little Mamie Kelly was of that class. Guiteau was another. Prendergast may be another, but that remains to be seen. It is idle to say that all provocation shall be removed. Men must put up with provocation and bear with disappointments. If they neglect self-discipline they must take the consequences. In this country we cannot afford to shut public men in a cage however well appointed. We want easy approach to the men whom we have selected to administer our laws. The execution of Guiteau had a certain effect, but the object lesson would be more valuable if we had tried him in two days and executed him the third day after.

"UNCONDITIONAL" REPEAL.

Commenting upon the fact that THE CALL does not indorse the Cleveland administration, in respect either to its financial or tariff policy, the Woodland *Democrat* says:

We defy THE CALL to name a single recommendation or declaration made by the President since his election that is not in line with the Democratic platform and its demand for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act.

If our Woodland friend will turn to the financial plank of the Chicago platform, he will discover that the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act is not demanded by that plank. Repeal is demanded, but the demand is coupled with no less binding requirements that gold and silver shall continue to be used as money, and that there shall be no discrimination against either as to coinage. The word "unconditional" was applied to repeal when Mr. Cleveland urged that measure, without providing for the coinage of silver. Cleveland demanded unconditional repeal, while silver Democrats were ready to vote for repeal providing other conditions of the platform were complied with. We certainly feel confident that so perspicuous a mind as that which directs the fortunes of the Woodland *Democrat* will perceive in this demand for "unconditional" repeal a recommendation that is not in line with the Democratic platform.

DEATH TO THE WHALE.

The whale is destined to disappear from his well-known resorts in the North Pacific much more speedily than he was driven from the Eastern approaches to the Arctic. The whale fleet sailing out of the port of San Francisco has this year caught in Arctic regions no less than 353 whales—probably a larger number than has been caught by whaleships sailing from all the other ports of the country. Small steamers made larger catches than were ever known in the history of the whale fishery. The product of this season's catch would have been represented by about $2,000,000 had prices remained as they were about three years ago. When one small steamer takes sixty-two whales in a single season, and a still smaller one kills sixty-four there is a striking illustration of what steam is doing for the extermination of the whale in the Pacific. There will be no restriction. The whale fishery as formerly prosecuted by sailing vessels has for some time been unprofitable. It will be carried on by steamers as long as the business pays.

But it is clear now that the use of steam has sealed the doom of the whale. Steam whalers will be multiplied. A winter in the Arctic has lost its terrors for the new whaling fleet. The risks of being ice-bound for three to five years have all been discounted. The whale will be hunted to the point of extermination. What the sailing craft could not do in a lifetime of years the steam whaler will pretty effectually accomplish in a very few years.

FOREIGN MONEY.

One of the conditions expected to follow the repeal of the silver-purchasing act is the increase in foreign investments in this country. While it would certainly be inconvenient to have a large amount of foreign capital withdrawn at the present time, there is no need that we should shape our policy to attract more. There is a stage in the development of a new country when immigration is desirable. A stage follows when it is a mixed good and another when it is a positive evil. So with foreign investments. There was a time when we needed foreign money. If that time has not quite passed it is rapidly going. The country may develop a little more slowly if we rely upon home capital, but its growth will be more healthy. We probably owe now a thousand millions. The interest on that at 5 per cent is $50,000,000. If there should be danger of war there is a chance that we may have to pay the bulk of the principal before we provide for the expenses of the threatened conflict. The fact should be borne in mind that a generation will succeed that now on the stage. Why not leave them something to do? Why attempt to bring every acre of our vast public domain under cultivation in the first fifty years of our ownership of it?

THE NEW YORK BALLOT LAW.

The New York *Times* states the conditions upon which voting is done under the existing ballot law. The most important of these conditions are:

The names of the regularly nominated candidates of each party are printed upon one official ballot. Each voter can deposit one such ballot and no more, but he is at liberty to erase any name and write another in its place, to paste any printed name he chooses over that of an objectionable candidate, or to use a complete paster ballot provided for him, sticking it upon the face of any one of the official ballots.

The *Times* urges voters to paste a name over that of the Democratic candidate for the Court of Appeals. It is true that Maynard is the nominee most obnoxious to respectable voters. A good many will think they have performed an act of exalted virtue when they paste some other name over his. But how about a general ticket nominated by the convention that nominated Maynard? Can the convention be allowed to reward Maynard for an act voters are called upon to punish without coming in for a little punishment itself?

M. Gounod, the composer, passed away very suddenly and very calmly. During the day he went to the Church of St. Cloud to hear mass and intending to play the organ. Instead he invited the organist to lunch with him, and arranged that he should write a pianoforte score of his "Requiem Mass," which is to be produced at the Conservatoire this winter. After lunch Gounod played and sang with his usual force, then played a game of dominoes with Mme. Gounod and smoked his pipe. Then he went back to the piano and, taking up the score of the Requiem, carried it to a secretaire and afterward sat down, pipe in mouth, and was seen to fall forward. He was unconscious, but while being carried to bed he opened his eyes and asked what was the matter. These were the last words he spoke, and he had no return to consciousness. Although a robust man, he had had several attacks of paralysis, and he had a feeling that his end would be soon. A fortnight before his death he said so to an interviewer, to whom he quoted the passage of St. Paul, "I have fought the good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith."

Communication between ships at sea without flags, fog-horns or trumpets is highly desirable, and nobody need doubt that the problem of achieving it will be solved. This communication would prevent a wreck such as occurred ten days ago in the Golden Gate. Water as a rapid conductor of sound is being utilized in an instrument called the hydrograph, invented by Captain Neale. He has proved on the Thames that communication may readily be kept up two-thirds of a mile apart. He has a transmitting and receiving instrument. The sounds coming through the water are received by drums and an acoustic apparatus conveys these sounds by means of a bell, and each sound is recorded by hand on a tape. Messages were transmitted and recorded correctly, but slowly, owing to the operation being controlled by hand. It is said to be a practical invention and no doubt capable of improvement. If it can be brought to success it will do much to save shipping from disaster during fogs.

Those who by eminence can most lay claim to the possession of genius are generally hard workers and disposed to credit hard work with their success. Young singers, artists and painters are all prone to believe in genius—sometimes that others have it, and confident that they themselves may have it. Madame Albani, the prima donna, gives this advice to singers: "My only prescription is hard work. Too many artists imagine, as soon as they have won some reputation, that the future is assured and that they need not trouble further about the cultivation of their voice. Regular study is given up and they will often go to a concert without looking at their music. As I have said, in my opinion one's musical studies should never cease. The cultivation of the voice should go on always if one desires it to last. Personally I allow nothing to interfere with my morning's practice." It is with other forms of art as with music.

The young German Emperor can afford to be magnanimous when he speaks about the foundation of the empire. Who would expect him to make a kingly speech in this style, with a very roundabout allusion to Prince Bismarck?—"The task was appointed for him (William I) by God to fulfill the longings of all Germans and to restore to Germany her unity with the victoriously conquered imperial crown. He (William I) was permitted to find great men for this work who had the honor of executing his ideas and working with him as his advisers." The *Westminster Gazette* calls this divine right in the Hohenzollerns plus inspiration, and infers that the doctrine accounts for much in William II. "Great men" are apt to conclude that if German unity had depended upon the brains of William I it would still be far off. The late Emperor Frederick had some share in suggesting the empire, but it was Bismarck who worked out the diplomacy and the plotting which led to the whole, and it is small policy not to acknowledge his share openly.

In France, as a consequence of the Russian visit, the Russian waltz is coming into vogue at parties. In the ordinary waltz the partners swim over the floor with monotonous devotion each to the other, but in the Muscovite variety the partners change rapidly, and before the music stops there may be as many as twenty changes. How this should add to the sprightliness of hops most partygoers are well aware. But it has its drawbacks. Society, however, welcomes any novelty.

The fashionable colors for ladies this year are already determined. Of late there has been a tendency to rush into startling colors, which the painter would depict with very pure glazes. One of the very fashionable bonnets is described as a truly lovely pink, with white lights playing over it. It is trimmed with black to suit any complexion. Another color in bonnets is brown—the homely brown, which will become anybody—also trimmed with black. But no sooner are these colors installed than the milliner thinks of something else still more becoming and helpful to business as well as beauty.

Aristocratic ladies in England are turning to sport for amusement. A number have been quite successful as salmon-fishers. The Prince of Wales' daughter, the Duchess of Fife, has found time to leave little Lady Alexandra Duff in her nursery, and on Deeside has landed between thirty or forty salmon. She killed seven fine fish on one day. Ladies of very tender feelings are supposed to be able to fish without any pangs of squeamishness about the pain inflicted on the captives, but what about the rifle? One lady is described as bringing down a proud-antlered deer.

Dr. Jameson, one of the leaders of the Mashonalanders against King Lo Bengula, has personal acquaintance with that now demoralized monarch. He was a doctor in practice in Kimberley when Cecil Rhodes took him up and converted him into an administrator and traveler. Jameson once went alone to Lo Bengula on a mission. He found the King sick, and brought him out of his trouble successfully, to the delight of his wives and people. Thereafter he had great influence with the Matabeles. It is a pity to give this friendship a violent wrench by making war.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Miss Pauncefote, daughter of the British Embassador, has decided artistic talent.

The Czar of Russia is intensely devout. He carries religion into every ceremonial of his official life.

The Duke of Westminster has spent a million in rebuilding Eaton Hall, which is now one of the finest private residences in the world.

Stephan Stambuloff, Bulgaria's Prime Minister, is short in stature, but stout and powerful. Robustness is the dominant note of his whole being.

Queen Victoria is to leave Balmoral either on November 16 or 17, and will then reside at Windsor Castle until about December 20, when the court is to proceed to Osborne for two months.

Charles Belmont Davis, who has been appointed Consul at Florence, is a son of the well-known managing editor of the Philadelphia Ledger, L. Clarke Davis, and Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis.

The recently published memoirs of Baron Thiebaud, Frederick the Great's friend, indicate that Marie Antoinette, whatever her physical charms may have been, was of untidy if not slatternly appearance.

Bismarck's private physician, Dr. Schwenninger, has written an article in which he severely criticizes and condemns various modern fads, such as vegetarianism, the all-wool and all-cotton doctrines, the Kneipp cure and the "Schwenninger cure."

H. R. Taubeneck, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the People's party, is now in Kansas to make speeches for the Populists. He declares that the Populists will sweep the country in 1894 and that in 1896 it will elect the President.

The Duke of Westminster, who owns a large number of houses in the fashionable district of Mayfair, London, has declined to lease or renew leases to any surgeon, physician, dentist or medical man in general. He gives no explanation for it, but the accepted opinion is that it is simply a fad.

Lord Vivian, British Embassador at Rome, whose death from pneumonia has spoiled the festivities of the visiting British fleet in Italian waters, was the head of the younger branch of an ancient Cornish family, the Vivians of Trenoweth, and had been in the diplomatic service since his youth.

Mrs. John Burtchaell.

There were few women in the United States in 1861 and 1862 whose patriotism was so severely tested as this lady, the sister of seven brothers, five of whom were members of the Third and Ninth New Jersey regiments. Three of them returned to their homes severely wounded, and after she had nursed them and they were well again she sent them to rejoin their regiments with burning words, equal to those of the Spartan mother: "Boys, you do the fighting; I'll do the nursing."

Yesterday this noble woman was borne to her last resting-place—Cypress Lawn—followed by her nine children and twenty-eight immediate relatives.

Her maiden name was Dora Tunstead, and she was born in the county of Carlow, Ireland. Her brother, Thomas Tunstead of this city, and ex-Sheriff James Tunstead of Marin County were with her children the principal mourners.

Attacked His Shins.

A colored sailor named Robert Pemberton was kicked in the shin yesterday by a fellow-seaman on the British ship Stoneleigh, which lies at Main-street wharf, and was taken to the City Receiving Hospital. There it was ascertained that he had a slight fracture of the tibia.

TOWNSEND'S famous broken candy, 2 lbs 25c.*

PALACE baths, 713 Filbert; warm sea water Cures rheumatism, neuralgia, many ailments. *

MORE than 50,000 people read the "Pacific States Watchman"; 20,000 bona fide subscribers; largest legitimate circulation of any monthly west of the Rocky Mountains. A few first-class advertisements will be taken. Address WM. H. BARNES, St. Ann's building, San Francisco, Cal. *

Northern Pacific Railroad.

The rates are much lower via Portland, Tacoma and Northern Pacific Railroad, to St. Paul, Chicago and all Eastern points than via any other route. T. K. Stateler, general agent 638 Market street, San Francisco. *

Pompey's Pillar at Alexandria is 114 feet high, the shaft being a single stone 90 feet in length.

"IT is like being rescued from a burning building!" says a man who was cured of a severe case of salt rheum by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give this peculiar medicine a trial. Sold by all druggists.

The Overland Flyer.

The Union Pacific is the only line running new Pullman double drawing-room sleepers and dining cars, San Francisco to Chicago, without change, in three and one-half days. All tickets good via Salt Lake City and Denver.

Select tourist excursions every Tuesday and Thursday in charge of managers.

Steamship tickets on sale to and from all points in Europe.

For sleeping-car accommodations and tickets call on D. W. Hitchcock, general agent, 1 Montgomery street, San Francisco; F. R. Ellsworth, agent, 918 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.; or G. F. Herr, 229 South Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Phillips' Rock Island Excursions

Leave San Francisco every Wednesday and Saturday via RIO GRANDE AND ROCK ISLAND RYS. Through tourist sleeping cars to Chicago and Boston. Manager and porter accompany these excursions through to Boston. For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and further information address CLINTON JONES, General Agent Rock Island Ry., 36 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

"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 Diarrhœas 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.

IN TIME OF PEACE

Warlike Preparations at Mare Island.

CONDITION OF THE BOSTON.

Work on the Monterey and Other Vessels—Some Needed Improvements.

Correspondence of THE MORNING CALL.

VALLEJO, Nov. 6.—After all the talk concerning the supposed injury to the hull of the cruiser Boston by pitting, it turns out that nothing much is the matter. The painters have about completed their work in giving the hull a thorough coat of paint. The vessel has been stripped of all her gear and furniture. The crew has been transferred to the receiving-ship and marine barracks. The officers will soon be transferred to other duties, and the cruiser turned over to the yard mechanics for repair.

The Ranger made a short trip down the bay the first part of last week. Her machinery worked almost to perfection, and without much difficulty her speed approximated ten knots per hour.

The Monterey has been hauled under the shears. The boring of the holes in one of the turrets having been completed, The turret-plates have been taken down and hauled to the shears, where they are being hoisted on board and bolted in place. Some fifty odd men are employed in this and other work aboard of the monitor.

Over 200 men find employment on the Monadnock. The wooden backing is about all on. Soon she will be ready to receive the armor-plates as fast as they arrive. The deck planks will be the next woodwork commenced on board of her.

A force of 750 men are on the yard-rolls, which is a greater number than has been employed for many months. Each day a gradual increase in the number of men employed is noted.

The Comanche, Pensacola, Hartford, Swatara and Alert are lying in the stream, and the Monadnock, Monterey, Mohican, Ranger, Albatross and Independence along the water front. The Boston is still in the drydock. This makes a good showing of ships at the yard, and the outlook for plenty of work for the winter is good.

More wharf room is required. It is limited as it is, and when the big cruisers begin to arrive the greater necessity will be found to increase its extent. Congress should appropriate enough money to increase the length at least 3000 feet.

The dredger is performing excellent work. Something over 40,000 cubic yards of mud have already been pumped from the bed of the river to a uniform depth of twenty-five feet, and through a system of large pipes it has been transported to the tules and low lands abreast of the receiving-ship. In a year or two's time this will make excellent ground, either for farming or building purposes.

Friday afternoon Gunner J. G. Foster, who has been stationed in the ordnance department for a number of years past, left for the East for duty on the United States ship Wabash. He bears with him the best wishes of all who have been brought in contact with him while here. Acting Gunner H. J. Tresselt takes his place in the ordnance department.

Miss Mazie, eldest daughter of Commander and Mrs. Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., and Ensign S. S. Robinson, U. S. N., were united in marriage by Rev. T. F. Burnham on Tuesday of last week. The young couple are now on their wedding tour.

The Mohican, it is rumored, will be sent to Peru, where the presence of an American man-of-war is required.

Surgeon D. O. Lewis has been detached from the yard and ordered to the Mohican. Surgeon Paul Fitzsimmons, from the torpedo station at Newport, will be attached to the yard as surgeon of the yard.

UNITARIANISM.

The Views of Charles Montgomery Expressed in Gospel Hall.

Every seat was filled in Gospel Hall yesterday afternoon by a congregation eager to hear Charles Montgomery's views on the subject of Unitarianism. In his introduction Mr. Montgomery deplored the spread of materialism, which he declared to be the workings of the natural man, who, engaged in educating, improving and refining himself, forgets entirely the debt he owes to God. Briefly reviewing the history of Unitarianism from its birth in the third century up to the present time, Mr. Montgomery stated that although, as a class, Unitarians are upright, good and charitable, they make the fatal mistake of bringing their own goodness to God instead of depending upon the mediator whom he has appointed.

Unitarianism, he declared, has no help in it for the poor and sinful. All their talk about education and refinement has no power to save the perishing souls which can only be saved through the mediation of Jesus Christ.

To convince his hearers of the fallacy of the religion against which his lecture was directed the speaker read from the Bible the five most important texts upon which he said that sect bases its belief. These texts were: John x:29, John xiv:28, John xvii:3, Matthew xxvii:46 and Phil. ii:11, and Mr. Montgomery claimed that, when read with their context and understandingly, they prove something entirely different from that which the Unitarians claim.

"Unitarianism," he said, "had no foundation but the pit, and Satan is its father. Unitarians themselves are often honest, but, like Saul of Tarsus, are blind, and unless they can be made to believe in a savior they must die in their sins and die forever, since there is no repentance after death."

Speaking of the fact that orthodox churches of the present time are claiming to be broad and liberal, Mr. Montgomery deplored the fact that here in San Francisco he had seen orthodox ministers sitting upon the same platform with Unitarians. For himself he declared that although he numbered many of that denomination among his acquaintances, he would never break bread with them nor admit them as friends into his home, and he urged his hearers to follow his example, for they owed loyalty to Christ in the smallest as well as the greatest things.

Many texts were read to prove the divinity of Christ and the reality of the trinity, and, in conclusion, Mr. Montgomery declared that everything points to the early coming of the Lord, since we are in the midst of the troubles foretold to precede him, and he urged his hearers to be prepared for that glorious time. A very impassioned appeal to any Unitarian who might be within the sound of his voice to renounce his false beliefs and accept the true, closed a lecture which was listened to with great attention, and was remarkable in that it was the first public testimony which has been offered here against a religion which has many adherents in our city.

"Evangelization of a Great City."

The meeting of the Presbyterian Ministerial Union at 10:30 o'clock this morning in the Howard church on Mission street, near Third, will be a public one, and will be addressed by the evangelist, Rev. Francis E. Smiley, on "The Evangelization of a Great City." The address will be followed by a free conference on the subject.

The Alcohol Caught Fire.

John Koskey, whose home is at 79 Colton street, took the advice, with painful consequences, of a gentleman who had never received a regular medical training. Koskey had a bruised arm and the friend suggested to him to put a little alcohol upon it and rub it over a fire. Koskey followed the advice and the alcohol became ignited. The result was that Koskey was yesterday being doctored at the City Receiving Hospital for a burned arm.

TO GO TO THE BUOY.

The Cruiser Olympia Will Try Her Engines.

The cruiser Olympia will go out to the buoy this forenoon to try her engines. Captain C. M. Goodall will be in command and J. M. Fields will be her chief executive officer. These gentlemen have taken out every man-o'-war that has been built on the coast so far.

Mr. Fields was at the Union Iron Works dock yesterday looking her over. He could not say yet what day the big cruiser would be taken out for her trial trip.

Chief Engineer R. Forsyth of the Union Iron Works, assisted by E. Morriss, will have charge of the propelling machinery of the Olympia. Her four double engines and six single ones have an aggregate capacity of 13,500 horse-power. She has six big boilers to supply her engines.

The cruiser's displacement is about 5500 tons, and her mean draft 21 feet. She is built for a 20-knot speed, but at the works it is expected she will go still faster, and thus make a nice little sum of money for her builders, according to the Government's agreement.

It will take 450 men to completely man her for service in the navy.

NOTABLE VISITORS

Canadians Investigating the Tariff.

A Government Inquiry Being Made With a View to Suggesting Modifications.

A party of distinguished Canadians arrived in the city yesterday morning and registered at the Palace Hotel. The party comprises: Hon. G. E. Foster, Minister of Finance; Hon. A. R. Angers, Minister of Agriculture; Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Wiggins; Senator Landy, a member of the upper house of the Canadian Legislature, and L. Gerin, secretary of the party.

They left Ottawa on the 2d of October, and have been traveling through the Canadian dominion. The party is in the Government private car Ottawa of the Intercolonial Railway. The parties named visited all the main towns of Manitoba, Winnipeg and the western portion of the dominion, meeting and conversing with all classes of business. Mr. Foster, as Minister of Finance, is charged by his Government with the preparation of a report upon the tariff question, which will be presented to the Canadian Legislature when it meets in the latter part of January or February.

Mr. Angers investigated the agricultural conditions of the country, and will suggest what relief he may deem proper. Both gentlemen refused to talk about what their reports would recommend, that being as yet a matter for consideration by the Ministry.

"The Canadian tariff is low," said Mr. Foster last night, "compared to your present tariff in the United States. We find it works to our advantage, though there are some goods on which, if reciprocal trade relations existed between the United States and Canada would work to our joint advantage. The average rate of duties on joint free and dutiable goods is 17 1-5 per cent, and on entirely dutiable goods is 29 per cent. I believe the average under the McKinley law is 49 per cent. We do not find that the low tariff hurts us in the least."

Although Mr. Foster would give no intimation of the nature of his report, still the inference could easily be drawn from his remarks that he was not an advocate of a high protective tariff.

The stay of the party in this city will be limited to two days, as urgent business requires their presence in Ottawa in about two weeks time. Shortly after their arrival the park and Midwinter Fair claimed their attention. Mr. Foster was quite surprised when informed that Sunset City was not being built under the auspices of the State. He remarked that assuredly the people of California were wonderful people to do so much in so little time.

The party will return over the Central and Union Pacific roads, making a detour to view several of the scenic beauties of the country.

"If you read the papers about the middle of February next," said Mr. Foster as a parting salute, "you will then find what our conclusions on the tariff question are."

The Eviction Case.

Patrick Hussey and his family, who were evicted from the St. Charles lodging-house, rear of 528½ Pacific street, have been able through the kindness of some charitably disposed people to obtain rooms south of Market street. Their furniture and other belongings were removed just in time to save them from yesterday's rain. The case of battery against George McDonald, the night clerk, will come up in Judge Campbell's court this morning.

A Mother's Duty.

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"Nature has provided a time for purification, and if the channels are obstructed, the entire system is poisoned, and misery comes.

"Irregularities from any cause, at any age, are sure indications of organic trouble.

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