THE MORNING CALL

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

THE EASTERN OFFICE OF THE CALL, 90 Potter building, New York City, is provided with files of California papers. Visitors welcome. Advertising rates and sample copies furnished.

F. K. MISCH, Manager.

THE DAILY MORNING CALL FOR SALE AT

New York.....BRENTANO BROS., 5 Union Square
Chicago.....W. B. SIZER, 189 State street
New Orleans..GALLOT & JOUBERT, 115½ Common

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY CALL (including Sundays), $6 per year by mail, postpaid; 15 cents per week, or 65 cents per calendar month, through carriers. DAILY CALL, five copies, three months, $6 25. SUNDAY CALL, $1 50 per year, postpaid. SUNDAY CALL and WEEKLY CALL, $2 50 per year, postpaid. WEEKLY CALL, $1 per year, postpaid.

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

PUBLICATION OFFICE:

525 Montgomery street, near Clay, open until 11 o'clock P. M. BRANCH OFFICES: 710 Market street, near Kearny, open until 12 o'clock midnight; 339 Hayes street, open until 9:30 o'clock; 505 Larkin street, open until 9:30 o'clock; SW. corner Sixteenth and Mission streets, open until 9 o'clock; 2518 Mission street, open until 9 o'clock; and 116 Ninth street, open until 9:30 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

FURNITURE.—By Chas. Levy & Co., at 1135 Market st., at 10 o'clock.

FURNITURE.—By Wm. Butterfield at 532 Howard st., at 2:30 o'clock.

FURNITURE.—By Frank W. Butterfield, at 825 Harrison st., at 11 o'clock.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
SAN FRANCISCO, January 5, 1894.

Official Forecast for Thirty-six Hours Ending 8 A. M., Saturday.

San Francisco and vicinity—Fair, continued cool weather; fresh westerly winds, becoming northerly.

B. S. PAGUE, Local Forecast Official.

THE CALL CALENDAR.

JANUARY, 1894.

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

FRIDAY..........JANUARY 5, 1894

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.

NO QUORUM.

For two successive days the Democratic House has been unable to show a quorum in the House. The Republicans show no disposition to help their opponents out of a difficulty which an adoption of the rules of the last Republican House would remove. Possibly ex-Speaker Reed silently enjoys their perplexities. He sees the House drifting toward the government which he devised, and he evidently proposes to let it drift. The Democrats are apparently deaf to the appeals of their organs. They are being assured from all parts of the country that the enactment of the Wilson bill is all that is needed to restore prosperity, but they do not hasten to the work. A good many are doubtless apprehensive that the Wilson bill would make things worse instead of better. They yielded once to the exhortations of the Wall-street organs and found when too late that Wall street was only looking out for itself. The failure of the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act has awakened distrust even of Mr. Cleveland. The Democratic members of the House doubtless expect to vote for the Wilson bill in the course of the session, but they seem disposed to put off the evil day as long as possible. Since the approach to free trade the Wilson bill proposes has been carefully considered in the light of individual experience, the Democratic majority has become a little bit shy of it. They find that each Democrat wants free trade for every interest but his own and protection for his own. Most of them have sense enough to realize that free trade cannot be carried out on such lines. The question then occurs to them if it is not better to have protection all round than free trade all round. The fight, if there is one, will be in the Senate. There might be Democrats enough in that body to defeat the bill if the conviction were less general that defeat would lose to the party what little chance it now has of electing the next House.

WINE AND WOOL.

Without distinction as to party the wine and wool men are moving on Congress in a hope to save these respective industries from impending ruin. Wool, as every one knows, is made free by the Wilson bill. On wine there is proposed an ad valorem duty not to exceed 100 per cent on the invoice value of the goods. Now this would seem at the first glance to be a pretty fair rate of duty. If there could be a certainty that wine would be invoiced at an approach to its selling value in this country 100 per cent duty would serve as a reasonable protection. But with wine selling at 8 cents a gallon at French vineyards and subject to an invoice value to correspond with the grower's estimate of value a 100 per cent rate would not be appreciable. French wine can be landed in New York at lower cost for transportation than California. If we ship by the cape the distance is 18,000 miles, requiring five months of time. The French wine is grown near the coast and a journey of 3000 miles places it in New York. The wine men and the wool men are, therefore, in the same boat. The one has so little protection that he cannot be much worse off if he had none and the other has none. The wool-grower will not be sentenced to a lingering death. He is not being fed with false hopes. He is landed on the bottom and at least knows there is no lower depth to descend.

PORTIA LAW CLUB.

Several San Francisco ladies have organized an association to be known as the Portia Law Club. The name has an imposing sound, but it is not suggestive of sound law. The Portia of the "Merchant of Venice" was not a lawyer. She did not know the first principles of law. She was a bright and charming young lady who volunteered to get her fiance out of trouble his spendthrift habits had led him into. The genius of Shakespeare invests the trial scene in the "Merchant of Venice" with an atmosphere of reality, but if Shylock had turned upon the fair advocate and asked her where she found law for the claim that the pound of flesh should be cut if at all without spilling a drop of blood the scene would have turned in Shylock's favor. But the divine William did not will it so. Portia was permitted to lay down law for the Judge, who sentenced Shylock to fines covering all his worldly goods and to change his religion. There is something in a name. Sound law might emanate from a Portia law club, but a good many people might be apprehensive that the stream might not rise higher than its source. Ladies who propose to become lawyers should not handicap themselves by their own acts.

SPANIARDS AND FRENCH IN AFRICA.

The determined attempt of the Moors to expel the Spaniards from Melilla in Africa has raised the old question of European domination in the northern portion of the Dark Continent. In the time of Cardinal Ximenes Spain was the only European country which had a secure foothold in Africa. Ever since then Spanish dominion has been declining and French dominion increasing. At the present time the area of the former does not reach 250,000 square miles, while that of the latter is ten times as large, and while the French tricolor penetrates further and further each year into the interior the Spanish flag keeps receding toward the coast.

Fifty years have elapsed since Algeria became a French dependency, but to this day its southern boundary is undefined. No one can tell where French authority stops and the desolate freedom of the nomad tribes of the desert begins. On the east of Algeria is the province of Tunis, which has been French for some thirteen years. This province includes the harbor of Carthage, which the French are now fortifying with a view of making it the strongest place in the Mediterranean. Abutting against Tunis is the Turkish vilayet of Tripoli, which for the time stops French progress in an eastern direction. On the west of Algeria is the kingdom of Tripoli. Without displacing the native authorities the French have usurped such control in Morocco that it may be said to be a French protectorate, and here is where the French and Spaniards may come into collision. Melilla is in Morocco, and so are Ceuta, Tangier and Algesiras. Passing the latitude of the Canaries France claims the whole of West Africa from Cape Blanco to Tago, with the exception of the British colonies of Gambia, Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast. The base lines of these colonies are undetermined. Indeed, the boundaries of the French Soudan are indefinite on all sides, but it seems to be conceded that the valleys of the Niger and its confluents are French, except where the natives have proved too strong to be dispossessed. The whole territory claimed by the French is something like ten times as extensive as France itself.

In comparison Spain's African possessions are insignificant. The most extensive of them is the Canary Islands. The Spanish flag floats over a few other coast islands, among others Fernando Po, which is a Spanish penal settlement. The war which broke out between Spain and Morocco in 1859 and was brought to a close by General Piron in the following year left Spain in possession of a few places on the Mediterranean coast, of which Tangier is the most important. Tangier and Algesiras are the necessary complements of Gibraltar. If they were properly fortified and armed with modern guns they would destroy the value of Gibraltar as a refuge for an English fleet. Hence, it has always been the desire of England to get hold of them, either by conquest or purchase. If the Moors took Melilla their next objective would be Tangier, and if they captured that point the world would understand that they only hold it in trust for Great Britain. It is openly said at Madrid that the assailants of Melilla are backed by the English.

The trouble with Spain is that it is still on the decline. It actually seems to have no recuperative capacity, and its possessions are so widely scattered all over the world, from Cuba to the Philippine Islands, that it cannot concentrate its national spirit on domestic reform. The Spanish people are imbued with such obsolete doctrines in matters political that they lag behind all the nations which are classed as civilized. They are impervious to progress and cling tenaciously to antique heresies which have been discarded everywhere else. It would only need a determined effort to induce the English to surrender Gibraltar. It is of no value to England, and now that it is connected with the rest of Spain by rail its retention by a foreign power is a perpetual thorn in the Spanish flesh. But the Spanish Government does not seem to be able to muster courage enough to invite the English to retire, and the status quo remains, though it is a source of expense and anxiety to one nation and of heart-burning to the other.

THE MINING PRODUCT.

The report of the Director of the Mint shows that, notwithstanding the alleged disturbance in the mining industry caused by the silver controversy, the product of the precious metals did not vary much in 1893 from previous years. The production of silver is given as 58,000,000 ounces, and of gold 1,506,375 ounces. The gold yield was about the same as that of the census year—say $3,000,000 less than the product in 1880, and $3,000,000 more than the product of 1883. The coinage value of the silver was $8,000,000 more than in the census year; the increase being probably due in part at least to the reputed effect of the Sherman law. If reports from Colorado and other silver States are to be believed, the silver product of 1894 will show a decrease; but so long as there is any profit at all in the industry the mines will probably continue to be worked. What the industry now needs is not a stoppage of productive silver mines, but a more thorough exploitation of gold mines in all parts of the world.

One of the revelations in the report is the large increase in the lead product. When Leadville was booming, the lead product of the United States was 97,800 tons, and small amounts of lead were imported from Spain. In ten years the product doubled, and the price fell below 4 cents, at which figure the world was told that lead mining would not pay and would be abandoned. It appears, however, that the product in 1893 was 213,262 tons, showing a considerable increase over the year previous. It is hardly to be supposed that this large output was obtained at a loss. When Leadville was booming, and marketable lead was procured from carbonates which melted themselves, mine-owners sold their lead at 6 cents, and quite simply became millionaires. Now, most of the lead is got out of sulphides or sulphurets, and it costs money to expel the sulphur. Thus the cost of production must be greater than it was twelve years ago, and yet the product seems to have increased nearly 150 per cent.

Petroleum is a mineral product which seems to be falling off. The product two years ago was 54,000,000 barrels. In 1893 it was only 50,500,000 barrels. In the last census year it was 35,000,000 barrels, and in the previous census year it was 26,286,000 barrels. Production seems to have reached its maximum in 1891. Geologists would not be surprised if it declined almost as fast as it increased. The quantity lying latent in the earth is, of course, limited; it may be exhausted. This would be a matter of regret, as kerosene oil is one of our staple exports to South America, China and other Pacific countries. If our oil wells give out Russia stands ready to take our place with an apparently inexhaustible supply from the wells at Baku. But it is unlikely that all the oil beds have been discovered. We have in this State deposits of oil which have never been even explored—the policy of the late Standard Oil monopoly having discouraged prospecting for new sources of supply.

Our silver-lead industry has passed out of the speculative stage and has taken its place among the steady industries of the nation. It is now well understood that ore which carries 75 ounces or more of silver is an accidental bonanza, which cannot be relied upon. But of the ore which carries 12 to 20 ounces of silver there is an abundance, and with economical management such ore can be made to pay very well indeed. Prospecting thus far has been very superficial, and has been confined to spots. Veins as rich as those which last year yielded 58,000,000 ounces of silver remain to be discovered on this rim of the great American basin. As year follows year these will be discovered, and in spite of all mishaps the supply of silver will probably keep up.

NEED MENDING.

The *Literary Digest* in its "Balance Sheet for 1893" says that our educational methods need mending. It copies from an address delivered by Melvill Dewey, secretary of the board of regents of the University of New York, in which the admission is made that the schools of that State were not doing what was expected of them. There had been a four-fold increase in crime in the last four decades. In Massachusetts there is a growing illiteracy in spite of the fact that in addition to its public-school system libraries are provided for 97 per cent of the people.

Turning to the schools of Brooklyn, N. Y., the *Digest* finds one cause of the failure of the schools to meet expectations. Superintendent Maxwell attended an examination in geometry in the three highest grades in the grammar schools. He said:

A majority of the pupils apparently did not know what an obtuse angle or an isosceles triangle is; their methods of demonstration were clumsy and indirect; they evidently depended more upon parrot-like memory than upon their reasoning powers, and their use of the English language was inaccurate, slovenly and incoherent to a deplorable degree. These facts indicate unmistakably that both in quantity and quality the instruction given is seriously at fault. The children are not taught many things which they should be taught and they are taught few, if any, things in the right manner.

There was a time when the study of the English language preceded examples in Euclid. The ages of the children attending the three grades of the grammar schools examined as to their proficiency in geometry are not given, but presumably they range from 10 years to 16. Yet they were set to studying geometry before they had been taught to tell what they do know in pure English. The indications are that the schools will continue to fail to meet expectations some time longer. The aspiration of all School Superintendents and trustees is to make a show. They take the pupil over as much ground as possible, cram him for examination and turn him out upon the world when the time comes for him to earn his own living with a smattering of many kinds of study and a thorough knowledge of none. It is a question if the old New England school, with its three months' term each year, did not produce better results than are produced in the schools of to-day in a ten months' term.

SOONER OR LATER.

A pamphlet has recently been published purporting to be an interview with a prominent Irish churchman, in which the assertion is made that the obligations assumed by the Irish tenants under the land-purchase act will ruin them. Under this act tenants are allowed from fifteen to forty-nine years in which to complete the series of payments agreed to. The pamphlet shows, as conclusively as any statement reaching into the future can demonstrate, that the appreciation of money during the period of payment will bankrupt the purchaser. Gold has already appreciated about 30 per cent, and as a consequence 30 per cent more of the farmer's products must be sold to procure a given sum of money than had to be sold when silver and gold began to part company. Twenty per cent more of gold appreciation, the churchman calculates, will do up the average Irish farmer.

The late coinage bill, just introduced in the House, attempts to provide against such a condition of things in this country. That bill declares that all contracts hereafter made which are by their terms made payable in dollars and cents may, at maturity, or thereafter, be paid in lawful coin of the United States. This feature of the bill will be denounced as inflicting a blow to our credit. Men who have money will not loan it unless the law assures payment in gold. There will, without doubt, be a little jar in getting back to the bimetallic basis, but we have to come to it sooner or ater.

FALSE ECONOMY.

It is a matter for regret that an institution to which the greater part of the people of the United States look for light should have set the example of discharging professors during a period of dull times. Without doubt the revenues of the university have been affected by the general depreciation of property which has preceded the application of Harvard's free-trade theories, but the institution is rich enough to stand a temporary suspension of a part of its revenues. To discharge professors is to add to the ranks of the unemployed. If the discharged professor does not join the ranks in person he will send his cook, his gardener, his man or maid of all work to represent him. Harvard ought to show more pluck. If the students are not made of better material than the managers it is no wonder they lose football games.

The explanation given by young Carlin of the abandonment of the cook Colgate contains one point in favor of the action taken, but leaves another open to censure. It was a badly organized party, and no care was taken to find out whether Colgate was in a fit condition for a tramp and privation among the mountains in winter. To that extent is blame attachable. And yet it may be said that Colgate must have known what his own health was. Carlin did a humane thing in offering Colgate transport to reach a physician early in the journey. The man should have there and then abandoned the task which was evidently beyond his strength. He persevered, however, and broke down when starvation and snowing in were imminent. When left to his fate there could not be much doubt as to what would happen to Colgate, if it be the fact that both legs were mortified below the knee. He would have a few days of lingering death, or perhaps fall a victim to wolves. It is a horrible story with a warning to hunters.

At Rotherham, which is contiguous to Sheffield in England, a wife, or "missus," was recently sold by a husband to another lord and master for thirty shillings, or $7 50. This is an unusually high price, as in the same district wives have been sold for sixpence or a pot of beer. The parties present at this transaction were the husband, the wife, a miner whom she loved not wisely but too well, the wife's parents and two friends. According to the Sheffield *Telegraph* the wife was prepossessing and only 26 or 28 years of age. The husband wanted $15 for his wife and she thought this too much. The buyer concurred and said, "When I set out this morning I only intended to give 20 shillings for thee." The husband reduced the price to $10, and still the miner haggled, and the husband said, "We will stop as we are, then." Finally 30 shillings was fixed upon as ample, and the now emancipated husband set up the drinks and a document was signed, the first draft of which was: "Mr. ——, to let my wife, Elizabeth ——, free from me forever, to do as she has a mind this day, 11th December." The husband took the responsibility of caring for a child. No doubt the parties acted in good faith, under the impression that they were not breaking the law should the miner and wife marry. Such is custom as a weld amid civilization.

The case of the salmon fishers at the mouth of the Russian River, who are inhibited by an order of the Sonoma Supervisors from casting their nets, may deserve some consideration. They are prevented from earning a living. It is right to regulate fisheries by establishing close seasons and by prescribing the length of nets and even the places where they shall be cast, but in the prohibition which is being enforced there may be much more. The sporting instinct is a trifle selfish and sometimes loses sight of the prime truth that the principal object of catching fish is to eat them. They are interesting as game and as scientific specimens, but that is not the average criticism of icthyophagic mankind.

The requirement to police Bering Sea presses hard upon the Navy Department because there are so many requirements for vessels elsewhere. England is not quite in the same fix because she keeps up a North Pacific squadron, mostly in idle cruising, and the vessels may as well be employed in this service as in any other. After the sort of decision rendered by the Paris tribunal the duty of policing cannot be regarded with much favor, and perhaps the trouble will have very poor results and much annoyance. Yet arbitration restored the two countries to harmony, and that is enough of triumph for both sides.

Peixoto was reported the other day to be a prisoner and manifestly going to the bowwows. The telegrams have now veered round. De Mello is scurrying to places of safety, and is on the point of being pulverized while Peixoto is about to put all enemies under his feet. Until there is news of a fight between the rival fleets nobody should put much faith in these deeds of telegraph ticks. But the end cannot be far off unless the whole country is to be prostrated.

A trial is to be made of auctioning fruit in this city. It is an innovation which commission men will not relish, and it may not benefit the growers as much as they hope. The system has, however, been long favored in several big cities, and the point that growers and the public are interested in seeing maintained is that the auction-room should be open to every class of buyer. A close auction is no better than a private sale. With free competition true values are ascertained. The grower gets a fair return, perhaps not a cent better than through a commission merchant, and the public should have their fruit at a moderate price.

Now that they have the opportunity the Chinese are far from showing alacrity in registering, but they are not believed to object to compliance with the law. The Consul can expedite their movements materially by a proclamation and warning. Anything that may emanate from the United States authorities is looked at with indifference, but an admonition from one of their own rulers is regarded as very obligatory.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

Harriet Hosmer, the American lady who has acquired a world-wide reputation as a sculptress, is registered at the Palace. Her visit here is for the purpose of superintending the placing in position of the model of the celebrated Queen Isabella statue in the art department of the Midwinter Fair. The statue was originally intended for the art gallery of the World's Fair, but a misunderstanding between the lady managers of the fair and the representatives of the Queen Isabella Society prevented it being exhibited. Miss Hosmer attributes the society's determination to take part in the Midwinter Fair to the kindly interest manifested by Mrs. Strong, who erected the pampas palace at the World's Fair. Miss Hosmer was born in 1830, but is one of those kindly natures upon whom the passing years make but little physical impression.

Colonel L. F. Moulton, who is popularly supposed to own about all the inhabitable portion of Colusa County outside of the cities and towns, is, with his daughter, registered at the Grand. Mr. Moulton owns now about 20,000 acres of land, although his original holding exceeded 35,000 acres. One prune orchard of 100 acres netted, at the low price of the fruit last year, over $600 an acre. He is deeply interested in river improvement matters, and several years ago brought the famous engineer, Captain J. B. Eads, out to this coast to look into the matter and report thereon. One of Mr. Moulton's hobbies is to bring the individuality of Central California to the fore, and all of his letter-heads, envelopes and other stationery bear the date line, "Colusa, Central California."

J. T. de Freece of Seattle, who was at the Baldwin yesterday, says the survey of the northern part of the Colville reservation in Washington has been completed, and that it is believed in that locality that the land will be thrown open to settlement during the coming spring. The reservation is bounded on the north by the British Columbia line, on the west by the Okanogan River and on the south and east by the Columbia River. The portion to be thrown open to settlement extends the whole width of the reservation and from the British Columbia boundary to about thirty-six miles south. It has an approximate area of 2500 square miles.

The California footpads and pickpockets are aiming for big game these days, and counts and countesses fail their victims just like the ordinary run of mankind. The costly experience of Count de Benghem with a couple of thugs in the park the other day is followed by that of the Countess Brazza. She and her husband returned to the Palace yesterday from a visit to San Jose and that vicinity. While absent the Countess' pocket-book, containing a round sum of money, mysteriously disappeared, and her only reason for belief that her pocket was not picked is that a person who went through the World's Fair and escaped that kind of an experience is invulnerable to attacks of that kind.

J. S. Thomas, who is connected with the Weather Bureau at Olympia, Wash., and who was at the Occidental Hotel last evening, says that the weather clerks up his way have a newspaper of their own. It is issued monthly and is called the Washington State Weather Reporter. It contains a summary of reports from all over the State on the weather of the preceding month, with interesting comments, and a variety of information on amateur observation. The first number was issued in November.

Thomas Wells of Sanger, who is at the Russ, says that there were indications of an impending riot in his town last Sunday and Monday. An evangelist named Walker had severely criticized a prominent citizen of the place, and Sunday night while he was preaching some persons threw rotten eggs through the windows of the church. Walker's friends took the matter up, but the other people declare that it was the work of a lot of boys.

George Herndon of Chicago, one of the best insurance statisticians in the country, in speaking last night at the Palace of the past year's losses in the country, said that they would approximate $160,000,000, which is the largest in the history of the country, except the year of the Chicago fire.

Frank L. Coombs of Napa, ex-Speaker of the Assembly, ex-Minister to Japan and a prominent merchant, whose reputation is not confined to the limits of the State, is a guest at the Occidental.

Ignacio Malarin, who is the proprietor of an immense cattle range near Salinas, is staying at the Baldwin. Mr. Malarin is said to possess some of the finest bred stock in the State.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Daniel Mitchell of Yarmouth, Me., who was captured in 1751 by Indians, was adopted into an Indian family and lived as a member of it for ten years, so that when his parents found him he refused to return to them and had to be taken by force, was a great uncle of Thomas B. Reed.

Mrs. Martha Swain, who was born December 17, 1792, and didn't change her name when she married, celebrated her one hundred and first birthday on Sunday in Lee, Mass. She is remarkably bright and active.

The coveted post of successor to the late Sir Andrew Clark as physician to the British Premier has been given to Dr. Thomas Barlow, a well-known man at the London hospitals and a learned one withal.

The friends of Joseph L. Dion, who was once the champion billiard player of America, are raising a charity fund to maintain him in a private asylum.

Professor Max Muller, the philologist, is 70 years old. He lives at Oxford, England, with his wife, who is an English woman.

Major M. M. Clothier of Whatcom, Or., has a cane cut at Plymouth Rock in 1621 by Nathaniel Pierce.

Mrs. Oliphant is settled for the winter at Nice, in the preparation of two new novels.

Manuela Palido of Madrid is the only woman lawyer in Spain.

A PHENOMENAL SWITCH.

Editor Call—SIR: For the interest of the public and the Ferries and Cliff House Railway I desire to call attention to the phenomenal switch on the line of the road named at a point on Washington street nearly midway between Mason and Powell. There must be some radical defect in the design or construction of the switch named. It has been regularly derailing cars, sometimes several times a day and again at longer intervals, ever since the line was opened. I think it no exaggeration to say that it has caused not less than 1000 derailments. The derailed cars are turned at all angles across the street, blockading the lines from North Beach along Mason and from Taylor down to Powell street. The switch is intended to turn the Mason and Washington street lines into connection with Powell street; it often blockades this connection.

When one of these derailments occurs there is a grand rush of employes to and from the power-house, fortunately near by, and men with jack-screws and levers are called out to lift the cars back upon the rails.

Changes have been constantly made in this switch ever since the line was opened, sometimes with an apparent good result and at others simply making bad worse. Few nights have passed within the last two weeks when repairs were not in progress at this point by workmen who are "put on" after the cars stop running, and who make the wee sma' hours of the night hideous to those who need sleep, by the throwing down of crowbars and cold chisels, moving and throwing aside of rails upon the stone pavement of the street, with a racket and noise and hammering that would suggest to those who did not know the sudden establishment of a boiler factory.

A few more such switches on the line would bankrupt the company and justify its condemnation as a public nuisance. SUBSCRIBER.

Copies of "Picturesque California" can be secured at the following places: San Francisco—710 Market street. Oakland—1010 Broadway. Alameda—Schneider's bookstore, 1435 Park street. Berkeley—E. E. Bancroft, Center street, East Berkeley. Woodland—E. P. Huston. Santa Cruz—Cooper Brothers. Napa—D. L. Haas Company. Only one coupon and one dime. For the former see page nine.

Strong Horehound Candy 20c lb. Townsend's. •

NOVELTIES in graniteware. Cosgrove's, 1828 Market street. •

ELMWOOD ranges are the best. Cosgrove's, 1828 Market street. •

BUY your shoes and stockings at Pioneer Dry-goods Store, 105 Fifth street. •

GIVING UP BUSINESS! Best eyeglass 15c, 81 Fourth st.; Sunday, 736 Market st., Kast's celebrated shoestore. •

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.

The Carlisle Club.

At its Wednesday night meeting the Carlisle Democratic Club installed its officers for the ensuing year as follows: N. S. Farley, president; Dr. H. R. Morton Sr., vice-president; D. F. Supple, secretary; B. E. Meredith, treasurer; A. Coleman, R. T. Acres, Charles W. Reed, J. J. Walsh and Thomas J. Maxwell, directors; S. Clarke, porter; J. J. Degan and M. Massett, finance committee, and Joseph Catania, sergeant-at-arms.

IT is a mistake to attempt to cure catarrh by using local applications. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's purifies the blood.

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 through to Chicago without change every 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.

To all those who are in a state of weakness or fatigue from any cause whatsoever, BUGEAUD'S WINE will give strength and vigor. To be had of the principal druggists.

BLANK BOOKS

AND STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR EITHER OFFICE OR HOME USE.

PICTURES AND FRAMES

IN ENDLESS VARIETY. FRAMES IN ALL THE NEW COLORS AND FINISHES, AND MOUNTED WITH HANDSOME CORNERS WHEN MADE TO ORDER.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

FOR EVERY ARTIST AND AMATUER, INCLUDING EVERYTHING TO PAINT WITH AND TO PAINT ON. THE NICEST GOODS AND LOWEST PRICES.

SANBORN, VAIL & CO.,

741-743-745 Market St.

no24 FrMoWe tf 6p

MISCELLANEOUS.

BIENNIAL STATEMENT

....OF....

THE HIBERNIA

Savings and Loan Society,

MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE,

Passed March 23, 1893,

AND HERETO ANNEXED, TO WIT:

The People o the State of California, represented in S nate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1.—The Cashier or Secretary of every Savings Bank, Savings and Loan Society, and every institution in which deposits of money are made and interest-paid thereon, shall, within fifteen days after the first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and within fifteen days of the first day of December of each and every second succeeding year thereafter, return to the Board of Bank Commissioners a sworn statement, showing the amount standing to his credit, the last known place of residence or postoffice address, and the fact of death, if known to said Cashier or Secretary, of every depositor who shall not have made a deposit therein, or withdrawn therefrom any part of his deposit, or any part of the interest thereon, for a period of more than ten years next preceding; and the Cashiers or Secretaries of such Savings Banks, Savings and Loan Societies and institutions for deposit of savings, shall give notice of these deposits in one or more newspapers published in or nearest to the city, city and county, or town, where such banks are situated, at least once a week for four successive weeks, the cost of such publications to be paid pro rata out of said unclaimed deposits; *provided, however,* that this Act shall not apply to or affect the deposits made by or in the name of any person known to the said Cashier or Secretary to be living, any deposit which, with the accumulations thereon, shall be less than fifty dollars.

SECTION 2.—The Board of Bank Commissioners shall incorporate in their subsequent report each return which shall have been made to them, as provided in section one of this Act.

SECTION 3.—Any Cashier or Secretary of either of the banking institutions mentioned in section one of this Act neglecting or refusing to make the sworn statement required by said section one shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

In accordance with the foregoing, the following Statement is submitted as appears from our books at close of business on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1893, to wit:

Eliza Dorgan, San Francisco	$405 09
William Taylor, 24 Sacramento street, San Francisco	107 95
Patrick Sullivan, 12 Eighth street, San Francisco	56 90
Owen McEarnan, San Francisco	1,230 87
David B. Gifford, San Francisco	178 85
William Faughney, San Francisco	1,166 89
Bernard Kiernan, Bush-street House, San Francisco	84 56
Patrick Flynn, United States Hotel, San Francisco	6,515 34
Albert Jonson, 36 Steuart street, San Francisco	903 03
Mrs. A. R. Turner, 933 Sacramento street, San Francisco	52 73
James Creamer, Pacific street, San Francisco	484 14
Lorenzo Lapham, 60 Stevenson street, San Francisco	64 34
Adelaid Bartholms, cor. Vallejo and Powell streets, San Francisco	102 66
Patrick Hafferty, 519 Mission street, San Francisco	3,221 38
Jane Carlin, Oakland, Cal	72 84
Andrew Anderson, San Francisco	434 84
Mary Ann Phillips, San Francisco	10,580 12
Michael Morkan	1,291 19
Garrett Moloney, Pioche, Nev	88 17
Bridget Hogan, 916 Montgomery street, San Francisco	364 93
John Flynn, Potrero, San Francisco	82 80
Cyrus D. Hoyt, San Francisco	119 35
Thomas McCormick, San Francisco	229 62
Theodor Krauss, San Francisco	109 77
Henry I. Isaacs, San Francisco	222 83
Timothy Collins, San Francisco	132 84
Patrick Briody and Eliza Briody	173 58
Charles Detruit, San Francisco	113 31
Eugene O'Reilly, Central Hotel, San Francisco	73 37
Manuel Joseph, San Francisco	1,209 50
Hugh Green	1,226 19
Thomas Joyce, Bolinas, Cal	379 70
Henry Strobel, San Francisco	61 27
Agnes C. Ely, San Francisco	150 66
Sarah M. Ryan, San Francisco	55 52
John McDonough, 26 Fourth street, San Francisco	633 91
Henry McCue, Oakland, Cal	75 26
William Roche or Bridget Roche, San Francisco	478 29
Thomas Reynolds, San Francisco	140 03
Edmund Ryan, Clinton Hotel, San Francisco	752 86
William Eagan, Livermore Valley	4,238 66
Patrick Roach, What Cheer House, San Francisco	880 72
William Gebson, Philadelphia House, San Francisco	145 25
Catherine Welsh, Devisadero street, near O'Farrell, San Francisco	238 24
Maria Daly, San Francisco	53 89
James Kelleher, San Francisco	71 13
Honora Kelly, San Francisco	1,020 86
Maria Marchall, Powell street, San Francisco	90 16
Joseph Tasset, Atlantic House, San Francisco	1,458 43
Ellen Doherty, 28 Silver street, San Francisco	272 86
Jacob H. Denmark, Half Moon Bay, Cal	110 60
James McNulty, What Cheer House, San Francisco	426 64
Frederick G. Clark, Battery street, San Francisco	527 22
Thomas Bamburg, Truckee, Cal	2,964 28
William Frohling, San Francisco	205 48
Mathias Vost, Grass Valley, Cal	117 48
Joseph Stalder, 431 Pine street, San Francisco	62 78
Charles Crowley	464 12
George Barrett	141 14
Lincoln Varney, Pacific T House, San Francisco	107 60
Thomas Brady, San Francisco	345 51
Michael McAvoy, 214 Broadway, San Francisco	3,222 81
B. Costagnetto, Ruby City	3,285 04
John F. Caffery, 350 Clementina street, San Francisco	360 44
Anthony Reiff Jr., San Francisco	320 78
Henry C. Benn, Kearny and Jackson streets, San Francisco	2,370 70
John Sullivan Shirig, Steuart street, between Mission and Howard, San Francisco	183 08
Janette Thingler, San Francisco	58 54
William Malone, San Francisco	5,643 85
John Murray, Davisville, Cal	262 84
Antonio Barvellini, Livermore Valley, Cal	58 22
James Burns, Centerville, Cal	850 12
B. J. McDonald, San Francisco	68 42
John Hewitt, Pioche, Nev	897 08
Nills Nielson, East street, San Francisco	392 03
Thomas Kennedy, Mendocino, Cal	898 20
Catherine Ryan or Mary Quinn, Hayes Valley, San Francisco	86 32
Margaret Butler, 417 Sutter street, San Francisco	484 34
Denis Corcoran, Calaveras County, Cal	78 48
Alexander Heilisy	114 32
Mary Connelly, Eddy and Jones streets, San Francisco	476 10
M. A McKee	103 93
John McElroy or Bridget McElroy, Vallejo, Cal	784 12
Kate McElroy or Bridget McElroy, Vallejo, Cal	269 55
Alice McElroy or Bridget McElroy, Vallejo, Cal	269 55
E. Allen, San Francisco	79 36
Margaret Moore, San Francisco	97 97
William Stack, Spring Valley Water Works, San Francisco	65 50
Patrick McLaughlin, Half Moon Bay, Cal	3,365 82
Mary Murphy, San Jose, Cal	295 57
Henry Stewart, San Francisco	1,204 35
Mercedy Mendlebaum, Sacramento, Cal	51 19
M. A. Connolly	99 91
Marion McInness, San Francisco	103 68
Jerry Donovan	367 82
Michael McGaughran, Folsom, Cal	87 77
William Hughes, San Francisco	334 53
Ann Quirk	487 47
William E. Croston, What Cheer House, San Francisco	1,558 34
Rebecca Carson, 252 Minna street, San Francisco	58 74
Mary Dolan, 182 Stevenson street, San Francisco	80 77
Catherine Murray, 87 Greenwich street, San Francisco	78 03
M. L. Curtis	143 11
Eugene Chretien, San Mateo County, Cal	449 61
James Flaman	86 16
William Bishop, Tukelet	73 58
John Sullivan, San Francisco	370 18
Nellie Powers, 202 Stockton street, San Francisco	60 58
John Gould, What Cheer House, San Francisco	97 86
Mary Cahill, 420 Stevenson street, San Francisco	69 44
Manuel L. Silvera, 116 Jackson street, San Francisco	659 68
Edward Lynch, San Francisco	64 51
James Moorhouse, Alameda County, Cal	1,347 97
John Duffy, 648 Mission street, San Francisco	71 26
Sabina Bermingham, 17 Stanley place, San Francisco	407 70
Mary McCullough	1,284 87
Michael Murphy, Dutch Flat, Cal	1,745 59
Sarah E. Chambers	1,573 59
Hugh Wilson, Duncans Mills, Cal	607 35
Cornelius Murphy, Point Bonita, Cal	58 14
Anna B. Kuster, Brooklyn, Cal	445 97
Patrick Donelan	52 55
Ellen Sullivan, corner Broadway and Sansome streets, San Francisco	143 28
Stanhope Dickinson, San Francisco	150 33
Hannah Murphy, San Francisco	121 38
James Johnson, San Francisco	198 96
Eugene Chaumond, San Francisco	162 04
Margaret Lewis, Twenty-third and Folsom streets, San Francisco	211 28
Ann Henry, 8 Polk street, San Francisco	105 99
Annie Baxter, 911 Sutter street, San Francisco	53 00
Fany Speer, Carson City, Nev	85 51
Mathew McCaffrey, Broadway Hotel, San Francisco	493 07

MISCELLANEOUS.

Patrick Connelly, Empire City, Nev	$1,176 65
Narcissa D. Parsons, Market street, San Francisco	62 17
Clotildo A. Jette, 574 Folsom street, San Francisco	98 85
John Mahon, St. Louis, Sierra County, Cal	62 94
Julia Iverson, 327 Beale street, San Francisco	308 95
Catherine Burns or John Hewston, 1011 Pine street, San Francisco	506 22
Edward Tracy, 6 Whitman place, San Francisco	72 64
Robert McCarty, Truckee, Cal	645 54
Dr. J. P. Roberts or Mrs. Sarah Roberts, Pacific National Hotel, San Francisco	1,347 80
Henry Frasse, Kern County, Cal	949 73
P. Donovan, Sacramento, Cal	2,424 98
Mary Keane San Leandro, Cal	248 71
Annie Stewart, Virginia City, Nev	120 38
John Ford, Elmira, Cal	2,971 49
Mary Jane Peirce	272 42
Mary Bryson, 223 Beale street, San Francisco	86 15
Bridget J. Fenry, 313 Hyde street, San Francisco	555 42
Miss Addie Moran, 119 Perry street, San Francisco	73 74
Annie Mason, in trust for George L. Mason, Vallejo, Cal	427 10
Mary Haggerty, 646 Howard street, San Francisco	840 41
Albert Freelan, Oakland Point, Cal	897 00
Carrie Emery, 15 Belden place, San Francisco	55 58
Martin Maroney, Petaluma, Cal	1,326 07
Michael Roach, Stewart's Hotel, Oakland, Cal	2,973 73
L. I. Backstrom, 132 Steuart street, San Francisco	109 31
John Dillon, Prospect place, San Francisco	54 77
John O'Connor, 12 Dora street, San Francisco	103 01
John Johanson, 140 Folsom street, San Francisco	1,350 03
Ellen Tracy, 31 Russ street, San Francisco	259 78
Michael Taity, 528 Pacific street, San Francisco	614 14
John Connolly, Tehama street, between First and Second, San Francisco	636 99
Patrick Flanagan, Treasure City, Nev	6,448 68
Peter Keough, 212 Broadway, San Francisco	295 42
Thomas Moorwood, Felton, Cal	360 42
Mary Green, Jessie street, between Third and Fourth, San Francisco	289 59
Mrs. Rebecca Mathias, corner Pacific and Sansome streets, San Francisco	2,733 67
Manuel Silva Garcia, Darwin, Inyo County, Cal	629 25
Mary Doherty or Catherine Dowling, 13 Harrison avenue, San Francisco	696 63
Fannie Cunningham, corner Twenty-sixth and Bartlett streets, San Francisco	54 49
Thomas Standon, 424 Powell street San Francisco	997 77
Jane Trimble, 932 Folsom street, San Francisco	206 75
Jeremiah O'Keefe, Benicia, Cal	334 33
John C. Roberts, 318 Jessie street, San Francisco	273 82
Tilla S. Stump, Palisade, Nev	3,301 07
Thomas Armstrong, Clipper Hotel, East street, San Francisco	1,672 02
Antonio Geraldi, 738 Vallejo street, San Francisco	52 42
Bridget Schmidt, trustee for Mary Josephine Schmidt, Presidio Barracks, San Francisco	202 18
George C. Hunter, International Hotel, San Francisco	2,189 59
Jane Quinn	103 48
Cornelius Lynch, Columbia, Cal	59 85
John Hogan, San Francisco	8,007 29
Thomas M. Breslauer, 308 Kearny street, San Francisco	250 65
Daniel Murphy, San Francisco	222 99
Mary Burke	625 03
Rose Stewart, San Francisco	272 87
Patrick McCauley, San Francisco	3,800 36
Mary Collins	510 89
P. D. Mulloy, San Francisco	1,142 66
Elizabeth O'Connor, 19 South Park, San Francisco	218 70
James Holoban, San Francisco	76 05
M. R. Roberts	117 51
Margaret Connor, San Francisco	136 11
Mary Gorman, corner Vallejo and Montgomery streets, San Francisco	64 68
John B. Casey, San Francisco	968 88
William M. Zabriskie, San Francisco	114 89
Peter Donlan, Broadway and Sansome street, San Francisco	108 25
Jeremiah Pendergast, Empire Hotel, San Francisco	11,052 11
William Ryan, Portland, Or	4,391 44
Winslow Crocker, Oakland, Cal	159 51
Jeremiah Chamberlin, Dolores and Dorland streets, San Francisco	146 27
Colin McPhail, Seventeen-mile House, Cal	59 60
Charles McTernan, San Mateo, Cal	2,444 58
Patrick Moran, 38 Sacramento street, San Francisco	3,443 34
Bridget McCuig, 321 Ellis street, San Francisco	1,277 50
Arabella P. Budd, 15 Guy place, San Francisco	102 38
Richard Corbett, Idaho City, Idaho	4,241 75
Barthly Ballentine, San Francisco	169 18
John Claffey, San Francisco	148 62
Mary A. Igo, Treasure City	100 41
Thomas M. Edwards, San Francisco	58 84
Julian Frederay, Mission San Jose, Cal	210 08
Henry B. Chase, Fremont street, near Harrison, San Francisco	86 85
Henry W. Engles, 522 Minna street, San Francisco	100 64
Mary T. B. Howard, Grand Hotel, San Francisco	86 21
Kate Welch, Lick House, San Francisco	10,271 76
Mary Doherty	78 07
Annie D. Marie, Nevada City, Cal	65 31
Peter Nillson, San Francisco	58 21
Charles N. Miles, United States Hotel, San Francisco	2,481 96
John Taylor, Union House, San Francisco	1,948 55
Mary O'Brien, Broadway and Kearny street, San Francisco	760 38
Edward McArdle, Hamilton, Cal	2,888 80
Ann O'Neill, 18 Clara street, San Francisco	388 85
Mary Taffe, Fifth street, north of Natoma, San Francisco	267 10
Benjamin Mann, Idaho	2,256 99
William Burke, Oakland, Cal	80 16
Peter A. Silva, Idaho	76 25
John Bassard, San Francisco	1,551 46
John Mann, San Francisco	405 07
William Duffy, San Francisco	184 76
Mary A. Lawler, 20 McAllister street, San Francisco	50 31
Alban French, Fort Crook, Cal	98 69
T. H. Jenkin, Forest Hill, Cal	755 16
J. McEvoy, Eureka, Nev	427 18
Jacob Redfox, Pacific Lodging-house, San Francisco	1,730 04
Mrs. Marian Bahney, Auburn, Placer County, Cal	94 00
John G. Jones, Park Hotel, Turk street, San Francisco	180 34
John A. Field, Navarro, Cal	926 29
Mathew Hayes, corner Sixth and Mission streets, San Francisco	5,030 36
John Coleman, corner First and Folsom streets, San Francisco	342 14
Mary Cronan, trustee for Annie Cronan, Redwood City, Cal	52 54
Andrew Brannan, Silver City, Idaho	557 39
Ellen Rourke, 1100 Powell street, San Francisco	152 76
Maxime Manin, Routier Station, Sacramento, Cal	805 94
J. A. Hyland	125 10
Annie Davis, 121 Sixth street, San Francisco	274 67
Michael Reynolds, Los Angeles, Cal	142 56
Mathew Jamison, 744 Howard street, San Francisco	124 25
Eugene McCarthy, 11¾ Garden street, San Francisco	265 85
Patrick Lynch, Kentucky House, Clay street, San Francisco	350 73
William Llewellen Kaneen, Virginia City, Nev	87 39
Patrick Hynes, Davisville, Yolo County, Cal	4,021 53
Julia Brennan, Folsom street, between Seventh and Eighth, San Francisco	532 90
R. T. Garland, Milton, Calaveras County, Cal	420 83
Michael Connolly, 15 Minna street, San Francisco	67 19
J. Whittle, Summerville, Contra Costa County, Cal	170 18
Emily Bowen, Martinez, Cal	161 65
Mary MacDonald, 44 Sixth street, San Francisco	271 10
William Gallagher, Gwinn Mine, Calaveras County, Cal	202 79
Bridget Schmidt, trustee for Ahey Schmidt, 2558 Greenwich street, San Francisco	162 25
Alexander McLaughlin, 429 Fulton street, San Francisco	56 97
Katie A. Gamble, trustee for Fred T. Gamble, Danville, Contra Costa County, Cal	83 84
C. Sheehan, Umatilla, Or	161 49
Jacob Friedenham, U. S. S. Pensacola	644 26
John Bulbridge, Pacific Lodging-house, Sacramento street, San Francisco	88 48
Mary Goff, Sixth and Point Lobos avenues, San Francisco	160 25
Patrick Considine, 511 Mission street, San Francisco	552 80
William MacLeod, Salmon Creek, Mendocino County, Cal	313 25
James Graham, Truckee, Cal	309 16
William Chester Farrell, a minor, 348 Fourth street, San Francisco	195 06
Edward Allen Jr., a minor, Fort Jones, Siskiyou County, Cal	83 66
Daniel Horgan, 221 Pacific street, San Francisco	151 38
Henry Koster and Elizabeth Koster trustees, 1823 Stockton street, San Francisco	149 91
William Kenkle, U. S. A., Fort Gaston, Cal	2,237 74
Ann Holman, Brooklyn Hotel, San Francisco	2,966 11
Frank Finnerty, Franklin Hotel, Pacific street, San Francisco	2,216 63
Sarah H. Bainbridge, Seminary Park, Oakland, Cal	957 44
Antonio V. Parreira, 315 Drumm street, San Francisco	736 42
Total	$230,984 59

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, } ss.

I do solemnly swear that I have a personal knowledge of the matters contained in the foregoing statement, and that every allegation, statement, matter and thing therein contained is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT J. TOBIN, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of December, 1893.

de15 4t Fr GEO. T. KNOX, Notary Public.

Weekly Call, $1 a Year