The Zigzag Club will give another of their enjoyable socials this evening at Mis-

Court Germania-America, No. 7472, and Germania Circle, No. 36, C. O F., gave a successful dance and Christmas-tree last evening at Union-square Hall. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Messrs. George Stockelberg (President), Louis Bahr. Ernest Kinder, E. A. Zachau, C. Buge; Mrs. Rodust, Mrs. Feitelberg.

A pleasant Christmas-tree social was given by the pupils of the Sanders & Carrel academies at Olympic Hall last evening. The La Voltas' dance, which was to take place this evening, has been postponed until January 9th.

An entertainment will be given at the M. E. Church, on Bush street, between Scott and Devisadero, this evening.

The Williams Christmas Party. One of the most enjoyable events of the joyous season was the dance given on Christmas eve by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Williams at their handsome residence, 1925 Octavia street. Every one knows that when the Williams residence is thrown open a royal time is assured and on this occasion the guests were delighted with a Christmas party which was ideal in its merriment and the hospital-

ity of all the thoughtful arrangements. The affair was given in honor of Mr Philip Williams, who is here from college in the East on a vacation, and some 150 friends were received by Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Williams and Miss Grube in the prettily decorated library. The whole of the first floor had been

charmingly decked for the occasion by Miss Mamie Burling and Miss Grube, whose kind | Port Townsend and is registered at the Paland deft hands had tast efully arrayed the front parlor in pink, a much admired feature being the apple-spray, thickly laden with being the apple-spray, thickly laden with pink blossoms, clambering up the frame of the main cheval mirror. The hall was in Christmas green-and-red and the back parlor in yellow, the effect produced mainly by chrysanthemums, scarfs and colored gasshades (which in every room corresponded with the predominant color). The rear most apartment in this convenient suit for dancing was in red, an immense Christmas-tree fillwas in red, an immense Christmas-tree filling the open hearth, that suggested the picturesque Christmas scenes of Dickens in its generous expansiveness.

Across the cosy hall was the library where Mrs. Williams received her guests and which was mainly distinguished by groups of flowers, set amid the handsome furnishings. A bowl of brilliant poinsettia made a lovely central ornament. The sitting-group again of the library gloved. sitting-room, again, off the library, glowed with a profusion of Cornel berries and cardinal searfs arranged about the mantel paneled mirrors and walls outlined with dark-

green streamers. Dancing was almost immediately inaugurated to the music of Ballenberg's Orchestra. There were a large number of young people present, varied by a few married couples, a feature of the assemblage being the remark-able contingent of future debutantes, who easily bore off the palm for fresh beauty and easily bore off the palm for fresh beauty and grace. Among these were: Miss Mamie Williams, the daughter of the house, Miss Bell Hutchinson, Miss Mabel Hall, Miss Ella Morgan and Miss Bertha Blanchard.

Dancing, including the new "Katie" waltz, with whistling accompaniment, continued till a very late hour, being only interrupted, most agreeably, about midnight by the service of a delicious supper. In mentioning the decorations the big bunch of mistletoe hanging in the front parlor doorway was omitted, but its presence was gen-

way was omitted, but its presence was generally noted by the guests for the purpose of avoidance. It was 2 o'clock before the last carriage rolled away, the parting words to the kindly hostess being appropriately blend-ed with wishes for "A Merry Christmas." present were. Mice Sanderson, Miss Hutchinson, Miss Jennie Sherwood, Miss Cora Caduc, Miss Burke, Miss Mamie Burke, Miss Mullins, Miss Laura Bates, Miss Bernie Bates, Miss Marie Griffin, Miss Edith Griffin, Miss May Marie Griffin, Miss Edith Griffin, Miss May Meiry, Miss Gussie Bosqui, Miss Robbie Wright, Miss May Reis, Miss Lilian Reis, Miss Mary Graham, Miss Millie Ashe, Miss Pierce, Miss Blanche Castle, Miss Livingstone, Miss Taylor; Messrs. Dick Sherwood, H. D. Hawks, J. L. Hawks, James D. Ruggles, E. M. Greenway, Vernon Gray, Dr. Hutton, Mr. Hutton, Dr. de Marville, Arthur Treat, Mr. Spinney, Charles Frost, John Blanchard, Mr. Davidson, Fred Beaver, Frank Madison, Lieutenant Dimnock, Lieutenant Poundstone, Lieutenant Gibbons, Mr. W. B. Cooke, Mr. Huie, Mr. Macondray, Mr. Farquharson. Macondray, Mr. Farquharson.

The Bliss-Sayers Wedding. Yesterday at 1 o'clock a quiet home wed ding of much interest united Miss Grace Sayers, only daughter of Colone and Mrs. J. R. Sayers, and Dr. F. A. Bliss a prominent dentist of this city.

Only members of the two families and a few most intimate friends had been invited to the home of the bride's parents, 2908 Jackson street, where the ceremony took place. Choice music was provided by a close triend of the family. There were no "official" attendants, and the impressive service was read by the Rev. Mr. Filbin of the Bush-street M. E. Church. The bride was given i.to the keeping of the bridegroom by her father, and the mutual vows were exchanged in the midst of warmly in-

The brightest flowers, such as no other State can proffer at this season in such profusion, lent their charm to enhance the Christmas wedding. Violets and roses yied with real orange-blossoms to scent the air, and amid their fragrance congratulation were showered upon the happy pair and an elaborate wedding breakfast enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. Bliss left immediately after breakfast for Del Monte and Southern California. They will be at home at the Palesco

fornia. They will be at home at the Palace Hotel after the 5th prox. Their presents were numerous and valuable, comprising many household articles as ell as bric-a-brac and jewelry. The Germania Club Anniversary A large number of friends and members

to celebrate the seventeenth anniversary of the club at Saratoga Hall. The celebration took the form of a ball and banquet, and both departments were duly patronized. The dancing to the music of J. von der Mehden was brisk, and the succeeding supper seemingly thoroughly enjoyed. The pleasant affair broke up at a late hour.

of Germania Club co-operated last evening

Following are the officers of the club and the special committees to whose efforts the agreeable evening was owed: Officers—President, F. G. Sachs; Vice-President, Th. Lutje; Secretary, L. Ripke; Financial Secretary, C. W. Moeller; Treasurer, C. Claussen. Trustees—G. Hauerken, P. Koeppen, H. Buttleman; Chairman of Committee, Th. Lutje; Committee of Arrangements—P. Koppen, William Brommer, H. Korner; floor manager, C. W. Moeller; assistant floor managers—J. Heitman, D. von Dehsen; Reception Committee—C. Claussen, H. Stelling, H. Vietheer, J. Schroder, J. Schmidt. the special committees to whose efforts the

The Everts-Brown Wedding in Oakland. At noon on Wednesday, Miss Sarah Lillian Oakland, were united in marriage by Rev.

Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roland G. Brown, and Mr. Charles P. Everts, both of Robert Richie at St. Paul's Church in that city. The best man was Dr. G. C. Simmons of Sacramento, and the maid of honor Miss Florinne Brown, sister of the bride. Miss Emma Farrier, Miss Alice Owen, Miss Carrie Wadsworth and Miss Minnie Dyer were rie Wadsworth and Miss Minnie Dyer were the bridesmaids. The ushers were: Messrs. Will H. Rabe, A. S. Macdonald, H. H. Adams and Adolph Scheld of Sacramento.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents, 1389 Jackson street, which was partaken of by some seventy-five intimate friends, including relatives of the newly married pair. One room was full of presents, numerous and beautiful, as well as elegant.

The bride and groom will be "at home" Thursdays, February 5th, 12th and 19th, at Sixth avenue and Fifteenth streets, East

Moore-Joy Wedding at Ocean View. A very quiet and unassuming wedding of much interest to friends here and in San Diego, occurred at Ocean View on Tuesday last. The contracting parties were Mrs. Lizzie P. Joy of Ocean View and Mr. George Russell Moore of Sacramento. The ceremony took place at the residence of the parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. W. N.

Mr. N. F. Raylin, the well-known and eloquent orator, performed the ceremony in a very impressive manner, and after the customary salutations and congratulations to the bride and bridegroom the guests were to Bear-in-the-Night on the eye, and we was retreating to the Rosebud when you cum up

marshaled into the dining-room, where a recherche collation was spread.

The repast was thoroughly enjoyed by the guests, and was succeeded by instrumental waste and song, after which the happy pair were escorted to the depot and sent on their way to San Francisco en route for Sacramento, which will be their future home.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

With many kind, hearty wishes for their future happiness and prosperity the company dispersed.

Among those present were: Mr. N. F. Ravlin, who officiated as minister; Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Cook, the bride's parents; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Smith of Ocean View, Mr. and Mrs. Kendall of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose of Sacramento, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson of San Francisco, Mrs. and Mrs. Dawson of San Francisco, Mrs. Wadham, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Steward, Mrs. Hewson, Mrs. J. B. Cook, Miss Grace Sully, Miss Nellie Steward, Miss M. Green, Miss Ida Wadham.

Party on Bryant Street.

Party on Bryant Street. On Saturday evening last a surprise party was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Lang at their new residence, 1222 Bryant street. The parlors were tastefully decorated and innumerable Chinese lanterns were strung about the

An impromptu programme was arranged. and the portrayal of several characters was executed with considerable cleverness by the amateur talent present. At midnight the assembled guests sat down to supper, after which dancing took place, and it was in the early morning hours that the merry throng dispersed.

in the early morning hours that the merry throng dispersed.

Among those who were present and participated in the festivities were: Mr. and Mrs. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Knowenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Sullivan, Miss Patton, Miss Phillips, Miss Condrin, Miss Eloise Smith, Miss May Reilly, Mrs. Sarah Laws (nee Kelly); Messrs. Thomas F. Graham, H. Butler, Professor Mingo, James Dunning, William H. Almon, D. C. Sullivan, W. McClellan, T. Jasper, B. McNulty, James W. Coffroth, W. J. Blattner, Hon. Frank J. Grady and B. F. Jones.

Society Personals. Mr. Walter Coggeshall, son of the New York State Senator, and Mrs. Coggeshall will winter in California.

Judge Ward McAllister is enending his winter season at the Hotel Rafael. Dr. Mary Whitney of East Oakland, who has been visiting friends in the East for the last three months, returned home on Mon-Theodore Winters and Miss Clara

Winters have returned to their home in Washoe Valley.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Kennedy of Oakland have been visiting Del Monte.

Mr. W. G. Nørris of Seattle has come on a two weeks' visit to this city.

Mr. Fred Macondray has come down from Part Townsond and is registered at the Pal

Port Townsend and is registered at the Palace Hotel.

Mrs. Gardner and her son, Mr. Harry Gardner, have come up from Los Angeles to spend the holidays with friends.

Mrs. Luther Fillmere of Oakland and her daughter, Mrs. M. D. Dawson, child and nurse, of Laramie, are visiting Mrs. J. M. Fillmore at the Ramona, San Luis Obispe, where they will spend the holidays.

Ensign. Theodore Vogelsang of the Charleston has gone to spend the holidays with his parents. with his parents.
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Ralston will spend the

winter with Mrs. Ralston's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Grayson. Miss Juna Peyton has returned to Santa Cruz from this city.

Miss Ethel Nourse has gone to Fresno to spend the holidays with Mrs. J. C. Shepard and Mrs. Judge North. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Ives have returned from their wedding trip and are keeping house on San Jose avenue, Alameda.

POOR MAY DURFEE.

Henry E. Dixey Talks About Her Lonely Death In Montana. "Taken altogether, her youth and beauty, her sad death, and the lonely grave, I think it the most pathetic story I ever heard," says the St. Louis Star Sayings. The speaker was Henry E. Dixey. He was standing in the rotunda of the Southern Hotel Sunday night. There were W. T. Carleton, Eddy Girard, John Russel, Charlie Reed. Henry Donnelly and one or two others in the group, well-known professional people. The conversation had drifted on to the death of conversation had drifted on to the death of May Durfee, the preity young actress of Nat Goodwin's company, who paid the penalty of her frailty, and died in terrible agony at the little Montana mining town of Missoula, early last April.

"I had a couple of days," continued Dixey, "and the story, as published, having made a great impression on my mind, I decided to stop over at Missoula and visit the grave.

The sad event was still fresh in the minds of the kindly dwellers of the mountain town, and the first man I asked pointed out the place upon the hillside, and told me how to find the trail that led to it. As I was leaving him he called out: 'Say, stranger, do ing him he called out: 'Say, stranger, do you know where the man is that caused that poor girl's ruin? Because, if you do, I recken there are enough of us left to go and fetch him here and string him up.'

"Missoula lies in a chiff of the Rockies, and away up on a barren hillside is the town graveyard. A low picket fence marks out the patch of ground, and the day I visited it the first snows of winter had begun to whiten the ground, and lay in narrow drifts wherever a sheltering rock intted out wherever a sheltering rock jutted out. After looking over the graves I found a low mound in one corner with a little pine board at one end of it, with the painted words:

MAY DURFEE. "I stood uncovered for some time, think-"I stood uncovered for some time, thinking of the sad fate that was hers. Young, beautiful and clever, with a loving husband she dared not meet, that was what drove the poor girl to the rash act that proved fatal. A death full of agony, far from home and friends. A lonely grave on the mountainside. The day was cold and threatening more snow, and I buttoned my coat more closely around me and stooped to pick up one of my gloves. I noticed and shuddered one of my gloves. I noticed and shuddered that the loose earth and stones had been scratched away, the work, no doubt, of some ghoulish coyote."
"Poor phild," said Charlie Reed, and Se little party of mirth-provokers broke up and retired to their rooms.

AMONG AFFABLE CANNIBALS.

When Their Good Qualities Are Understood All Prejudice Vanishes.

Discussing cannibalism, a writer in the English Illustrated Magazine says: "I dare say to outsiders the idea of a cannibal is inexpressible shocking and revolting, but after living among them and discovering in them the same traits of honesty, honor, even chivalry, as might have been found in the beef and mutton eating knight of old, this feeling of horror dies away, and we can understand how a people may be cannibal through long custom and tradition without being innately more ferocious than the peaceful citizen who buys his steak or chor of the humane-looking good-tempered butcher round the corner. Personally, although out of purely disinterested friendship, I have been offered a piece of human broil. I never tasted it, but this I regarded as a prejudice bred from custom entirely. Except from early prejudice, which will not be overcome, I do not know of any more reasonable objections which can be set up against a good, simple living, moral and healthy fed savage, or even an opium flavored Chinaman (which they tell me is very sweet) than can be set up by opium flavored Chinaman (which they tell me is very sweet), than can be set up by vegetarians against the flesh of the ox, sheep or pig. Of course when it comes to the taking of life then the same objection applies all around, and that is about the only philosophical objection which we can raise on the subject. The New Guinea native in his hour of peace and friendship is all that in his hour of peace and friendship is all that can be desired—faithful, humane, courteous. If he is forced into battle hs will fight bold-ly and fiercely; there is no giving away or surrender, the termination of the battle meaning that he either will have food or be food; his poisoned spears or arrows are not used here; the hunting weapons are or-dinary arrows, clubs, axes, spears and man traps, and both sides fight on equal terms and with similar intentions. After a man has lived among them for a time he begins to think it rather a compliment to be considered good enough to eat. I did not feel very highly flattered when, after asking a native who was leisurely feeling my muscles if I was good ki-ki (food), he replied, with rather a wry face: 'No, no; too salt; no good. Chinaman very good.'"

WAR IN ESSEX STREET.

tle as Wild Indians.
The New York Sun gets off the following norceau anent the Indian uprising: The officer had interfered and broken up a row among a lot of boys in Essex street,

"Now, then, tell me what this ruction "Well," replied the boy, "me and Wounded Knee were coming along here, and we met Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse. He struck us for 10 cents. Just then Man-on-a-Buffalo came up and give us—"

and he then called to one and said:

"What on earth do you mean?" inter-rupted the officer.
"And then Mud-on-His-Back, Man-Who-Talks and Fire-on-a-Hill cum along and put in their gab, and—"
"Wire are all these boys?" demanded the officer, in great astonishment.
"And the first thing I knew Walk-Downa-Hill he hauled off and hit White Crow on the county and the county and the county and the county and the county are set of the county and the county and the county are set of the coun

SEA AND SHORE.

Captain Reed Tells How He Saw the Abandoned Ship.

The Bark Bonanza Puts Into This Port in Distress-Rough Trip of the British Steamer Strathclyde.

On Tuesday last telegraphic advices received at the Merchants' Exchange from Tacoma stated that Captain Red of the ship Ericsson, bound from this port to Nanaimo. had passed an abandoned ship off Cape St. George, standing in shore on the starboard tack. The Ericsson touched at Port Angeles, in the Straits of Fuca, and the news was taken by tug thence to Tacoma. When the news was received J. D. Spreckels & Brothers, who contemplated sending a tug to pick up the abandoned ship, sent a dispatch to Captain Reed at Nanaimo and yesterday received the following report in reply: "On Saturday, December 20th, thirty-five west by south from Cape St. George (Empire City) saw what appeared to be an abandoned lumber-laden vesse l. No person could be seen on board nor were any colors hoisted. The mainmast was gone clean with the deck. The foretop gallantmast was carried away at the cap. The mizzen topmast was also gone at the cap. The only sail set was the lower foretopsail.

LOOKED LIKE THE DASHING WAVE. "The ship's head was to the south and eastward, with a strong wind from the south-southwest. The hull, bowsprit, jibboom and foremast were in good order. In appearance the derelict looked like the ship Dashing Wave, but her name could not be made out. It was blowing too hard with too high a sea to attempt to board the floating wreck. Did not see any boats on the vessel and am inclined to the belief that the crew had abandoned her. The wrecked vessel was heading for the shore when the Ericsson passed. The chances are that she went ashore, as the wind lasted for twenty-four hours."

The vessel that is abandoned could not be

The vessel that is abandoned could not be the Dashing Wave, as that vessel arrived here on Sunday last and is now discharging at Folsom No. 2. The mate of the Dash-ing Wave says that when they passed out through the straits they were in company with a vessel that looked so much like the Dashing Wave that they could not be told apart. It may be her that is lost. A number of lumber-laden vessels have lately left the Sound for this port, Chile, Australia and other parts of the world and it is a matter. other parts of the world, and it is a matter of speculation as to which one it can be.

PUT IN IN DISTRESS. The bark Bonanza, Captain Stetson, arrived after a long passage of 84 days from Sydney, Australia. She is bound to Port Townsend and put into this port for repairs. The reason for the bark putting in will be found from the following report of the

"Sailed from Sydney October 2d. On October 10th and 11th had a heavy hurri-October 10th and 11th had a heavy hurricane from east-northeast to southeast in latitude 32° north, longitude 172° east; was hove to for thirty-two hours. Carried the southeast trades to latitude 15° south, then had doldrums to latitude 6° north. Crossed the equator November 7th in longitude 171° east. On November 18th, in latitude 32° 20′ north, longitude 167° 45′ east, in a heavy squall from the southeast, carried away the fore topmast, jibboom and main topgallantmast with everything attached; also sprung the foremast head. On November 29th and 30th, in latitude 33° north, longitude 165° west, was hove to for thirty-six hours in a heavy northeast gale. The vessel was within 200 miles of this port for the last eight days, with light northeast winds."

Captain Stetson brought his vessel 2400 miles in her crippled condition. miles in her crippled condition.

HAD A ROUGH TRIP. Among the arrivals yesterday was the British steamer Strathclyde, Captain White, 68 days from Java, 41 from Yokohama and 11 from Honolutu. She brought 14,370 baskets of sugar for J. D. Spreckeis & Bros. Some fears had been entertained for her safety by insurance men and her arrival was hailed with delight by them. She had was halled with delight by them. She had a very rough trip, as the following meager report of the captain will show: Sailed from Java October 18th. Had fine weather to the Japan coast, where we had a succession of gales, and on November 13th put into Yokohama for boats and sails. After leaving Yokohama had a succession of gales from north to northeast with a very heavy mountainous sea, the water coming an deck by tons, washing away everything.

on deck by tons, washing away everything movable, destroying the stores and doing other damage. Experienced such rough weather that we had to put into Honolulu on December 7th for coal and provisions. We left Honolulu December 14th and had fine weather and southerly winds towards. fine weather and southerly winds to port. QUICK STEVEDORING.

QUICK STEVEDORING.

The British steamer Eton, which arrived on the 16th inst. from Java with a cargo of sugar for J. D. Spreckels & Bros., has finished discharging, been on the dry-dock and will leave for Nanaimo to-day. During her stay at Mission Rock, Stewart Menzies & Co., stevedores, discharged from her 3450 tons of cargo in four working days. This is said to be the quickest piece of stevedories. said to be the quickest piece of stevedoring ever done here. The weather was hazy at Point Lobos yesterday and the wind all day from the north-east, blowing as high as sixteen miles an hour. The barometer read: 8 o'clock in the morning, 30.19; noon, 30.19; 5 o'clock in the

Only one vessel left this port yesterday. It was the schooner Kitsap, Captain Tib-betts, bound for Puget Sound. The blackboard at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday had on the inscription, "A Merry Christmas to Ail," done in colored chalks. It is a very artistic piece of work done by Captain Edward Rock, Statistical Clerk of the Exchange. Abe Marks held the ladder while he did it.

PASSED WRECKAGE AT SEA. Captain Yarneberg of the steamer Laguna, which arrived yesterday from Humboldt, reports that he passed considerable wreckage between Point Gordon and Mendocino Tuesday night, December 23d. It is supposed that the wreckage came from the ost steamer Ajax.

The following vessels get over the bar at Eureka on Wednesday, and are now on their way to this port: Emma Louise, Sadie, Gus-sie Klose, Sparrow, Royal Tar and Laura Pike. They have been bar-bound for some

on the water front yesterday. A few arriving steamers were discharging, and that was all that was doing. All the ships at anchor and in the stream were decorated with flags, and many of the coasters had bunches of evergreens and berries at the ends of their mastheads and booms. The schooner Anna has cleared for Kahului with a cargo of general merchandise,

valued at \$11,165. MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS. The schooner Kitsap towed to sea yester-

day.
The bark Bonanza docked at Third street on arrival.

The Belvedere will go to the Merchants' dry-dock to-day.

The steamer Eton will leave the Union The Steamer Eton will leave the Union
Iron Works to-day and anchor in the stream.
The Pass of Balmaha will come from
Oakland to-day and dock at Pacific street.
The Tropic Bird left the Union Iron
Works and docked at Mission No. 1.
The whaling bark Abram Barker docked
at Main street. The ship India has gone to the Mail dock to discharge.
The Thermopylæ will go to Union street

to discharge to-morrow.

Nich. Bichard's bark Don Nicholas, bound from this port to Melbourne, put into Sydney on Tuesday to land the captain who was sick. The vessel proceeded in charge of the

KILLING BY ELECTRICITY.

A Skilled Physician Says It Should Be Applied to the Heart. William A. Palmer, until a few days ago principal medical examiner in Rhode Island, gives the New York World the following interview on Kemmler's execution Dr Palmer was for years the police surgeon for Providence, and has invariably been called by the Government as an expert witness in murder trials held in the State, and is freely acknowledged to be high in medical juris-

The doctors and electricians thought to kill Kemmler instantly by paralyzing the brain and spinal cord. Did they not know that vigorous lite, conscious or unconscious that vigorous lite, conscious or unconscious, may continue for some time after paralysis or even death of the brain, as in the convulsions and heavy heart-beating after concussiou, compression and even apoplexy of the brain? Did they not know that temporary death of the brain only liberates greater nerve energy to the heart, lungs and the rest of the body? Did they never kill a fowl by decapitation and observe the difficulty to restrain by manual effort the convulsions that followed? They must have known that the heart will beat and the lungs will breathe for a time after the brain known that the heart will beat and the lungs will breathe for a time after the brain and spinal cord have become paralyzed or killed. Remove the cause of brain paralysis, renew the brain life and the life machine, not having stopped, will regain normal motion, or having stopped, but not too long, may be set in metion again. The brain and spinal cord are the regulator of

the motion of the machine of circulation and respiration, not the cause of its motion. The temporary death of the brain does not, therefore, instantly stop the working machine of life. Neither does the temporary death of the lungs stop the machine, as may be seen in strangulation and lung apoplexy. To stop the heart beat is instant death. Now, if the criminal is to be legally killed by electricity by way of experiment for the benefit of electrical science, let the current be passed through the heart direct or via the blood channels from the extremities of the body and not by experiment through the brain and spinal periment through the brain and spinal chord to see how long the heart will beat after the nerve functions have been temporarily abolished, or how soon the lungs will resume normal action after the cause of temporary paralysis has been reresume normal action after the cause of temporary nerve paralysis has been removed; again, the doctors should have known that the knowledge of an oncoming shock prepares one for resistance. Had Kemmler not known that he was to be killed by electricity, and in some way and unawares had received one-half the current he did, and even by the route had did he world. awares had received one-half the current he did, and even by the route he did, he would undoubtedly have been instantly killed. Sudden and unexpected exposure to violence causes great fright, heart failure and sudden death; whereas if the violence had been anticipated the mental part of the shock might be resisted, for if we say we will live we can live for some time after death says we shall not. Mental shock has undoubtedly much to do in the sudden deaths, from

BRUTAL INDIANS.

A Bloody Tragedy in the Early Days of Nebraska.

edly much to do in the sudden deaths, from comparatively feeble currents of electricity, of employes regulating live electric wires.

In the year of 1839 a young man and his newly-married wife set out from Parkersburg, in what is now called West Virginia, to try their fortunes in the great West, says the St. Louis Star Sayings. The young man had scarcely attained his majority and his wife was a few years his junior. They settled first at Burlington, Iowa, then a frontier town. But living in a wilderness beto to the state of eight years on the installment plan, they settled at "Brocke's Bottom." They had been blessed with eight children, two of had been blessed with eight children, two of whom they had buried in Iowa. By dint of toil and thrift they had accumulated a large property. They built a comfortable home upon this "squatter's claim." Here another son died (the first natural death in the county), and another was born to them. Their sorrow was merged in this new joy, and father, mother and children bent their united energies to the subduing of the for-est. A happy future appeared to be before them. But, alas, sorrow was in store.

In September, 1862, Abraham Lincoln issued the emancipation proclamation, and when in the month following the President called for more troops with which to suppress the rebellion the heart of the Virginian abolitionist, hurned within him. His second son, now 17, was deemed sufficient protector for mother and children, and so the eleest chilsted as a soldier. The father joined Company I, commanded by Captain John Taffe, afterward a member of Congress, and the company was ordered to join Sully's regiment, which was sent to Crow Creek,

On the 23d day of June, 1863, the mother had gone to Yankton, Dak., by pony express to purchase some of the little luxuries that to purchase some of the little inxuries that serve to mellow the rough side of a frontiersman's life. Leaving the carrier at old St. James, near the mouth of Petit Arc, as the French voyagers called it, she walked three miles through a ravine to her home. Arriving there with a mother's joyful expectation, she was alarmed at seeing no signs of tion, she was alarmed at seeing no signs of life; no outstretched arm met her waiting embrace; no lips were upturned to receive a mother's cherished kiss. Looking through the window she saw an Indian lying upon

the floor.

Tell-tale marks of gore were upon the door. But they had not the significant assurances which the blood of the Paschal lamb gave to the breast of a Hebrew. As the terrible truth flashed upon her bewildered brain she was seized with the frenzy of despair. She rushed to the other side of the house. There lay one of her children, a boy of 8 years, stark and stiffshot to death. Wild with grief, fear and frenzy, the poor woman fled back through the rayine to old St. James, and told the dreadful story. It was now nightfall, and no one dared move till daybreak. What a night that must have been to that fond

On the morrow the small band of settlers at old St. James took a circuitous route on the open prairie to the scene of the massacre. Three of the five children were dead. The two others were yet alive. The eldest, a boy of 17 years, lay upon the floor, his skull crushed and both arms broken. His hands still clutched his rifle, with barrels empty. The brave boy had perished in a hand-to-hand struggle to protect the honor of his sister from savage infamy. The sister, yet living, had been mutilated in a manner which forbids detail.

which forbids detail.

The poor girl lived for five days, but never spoke. The second boy, a lad of 13, had been stabbed to death. Another boy of 8 years, lying outside the door, had been seen by his mother. But the saddest of all was the sight of "mamma's darling," a little felter of 5 supports mortally wounded. "Inlow of 5 summers, mortally wounded. "Indians scared me, mamma," was all be could say. He died in three days. The victims of this cruel slaughter were buried in a single grave near the mouth of Petit Arc.

In less than two weeks (news traveled clause then they the sad story reached the father. slowly then) the sad story reached the father, 200 miles away. Mounting his horse without taking refreshments, he set out upon his dismal journey. On he rode, night and day, with the energy of madness and despair. Arriving at "Brocke's Bottom," Hanson Wiseman entered the house—his

Above the grave of his slaughtered chil dren Hanson Wiseman swore a terrible oath of vengeance. How well the oath has been kept is a secret between him and his God. But this is certain; for over twenty years none of the vagabond bands of Indians which have infested this county could be induced to enter "Brocke's Bottom." To the red man it is the valley of the shadow of death. At the time the Winnebagoes were moved down the river several cances were emptied of their living freight in passing the scene of the Wiseman murder. Some mysterious person shot them from the "heavy timber" along the river. But a short time since the settlers in that neighborhood were shocked by the discovery of several skeletons buried near the "Wiseman claim." They were the bones of aborigines.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon writes from the South of France that he believes he is slowly but surely recovering his health. Aunt Patty Richardson of Bethel, Vt., 91 years of age, is called the last survivor of revolutionary widows and soldiers. Mrs. Blaine is the tallest of the ladies of the Cabinet and Mrs. Noble the shortest the latter being only 5 feet in height.

Sir Arthur Sullivan has put the finishing touches to his grand opera "Ivanhoe" and in five weeks it will be produced at D'Oyley Carte's new theatre. For youthful vim in old age Benjamin Ca-pen of Eastport, Me., certainly stands with-out a peer. In his seventy-seventh year he s able to outskate any man, young or old, i

Ex-King Milan is to be allowed £30,000 year by the Servian regency. He has de-cided to establish himself in Paris, and has bought a house there in the avenue du Boi de Boulogne. Senator Warren of Wyoming is six feet tall and his form is straight as a Rocky Mountain pine. He is a bionde, is rather good looking, and talks and dresses well. He is 46 years old.

The will of General John C. Fremont, which he deposited in the Surrogate's office, New York, for safe keeping two days after he made it, in 1854, is to be taken to Los Angeles for probating.

Professor Roberts-Austen of the British Mint estimates that the great smoke cloud that overhangs London is 300 tons in weight and contains carbon and carbonic acid gas of the yearly value of \$2,000,000. Queen Amelia of Portugal is now almost restored to health. She is the prettiest and most fascinating of the sovereign ladies of Europe. She is tall and has a graceful figure

and a charmingly expressive face.

The late Gilbert Ball of Philadelphia, the 'Quay of colored politicians," as he was alled, was a fine-looking man with a light brown shin and a big black mustache. He was a!ways in good humor and widely popu-

Dolores-Street Bridge The residents of Dolores street are much elated at the work of building a bridge at the railroad crossing on Dolores street and the excavating of the ground so as to open the street. This improvement has been advocated for many years. When it is completed the street will be clear its entire length. It is a very wide thoroughfare and will become a great driveway.

Fire was discovered last night a few min-utes after 6 o'clock in the store 411 Sutter street, occupied by George Brothers, who PEEK-A-BOO.

A Major-General's Game With the Retired List.

It Is Held That One Wrong Is Made a Right by Another Wrong-Interpreting the Queen's English.

The topic of the hour among our National Guardsmen is the taking advantage of a series of acts and orders, void from the very first, in order that a certain officer might have his name restored to the retired list with the rank of Major-General, enjoying under the circumstances the distinction of being the only one on that list with that rank, yet having in the outset no right whatever to be on that list.

One set on the retired list is composed of commissioned officers, "who shall have served as such in the National Guard of this State for the continuous period of eight years," but all on the list only "subject to detail for duty by orders from the Commander-in-Chief;" when "detailed for active duty other than upon Boards of Officers, court-martial and courts of inquiry they shall only be entitled to the rank which properly belongs to the office the duties of which they are detailed to perform," yet "on all occasions of cere-mony shall take rank next to officers of like rank upon the active list." Officers on the retired list continue therefore officers of the

In the desperate effort to have the name in question restored to the list on the plea of a legal technicality, a startling proposition was also advanced and in all seriousness argued, to the effect that any officer is eligible to be placed on that retired list who may have ever, from the time of the admission of the State into the Union, served an aggregate of eight vers on the installment min iaw admits of no such construction, and to the credit of Brigadier-General R. H. Orton, Adjutant-General, and also to Attorney-General G. A. Johnson, who apparently discerned "the nigger in the fence," they have studiously avoided to give official recog-nition to any such perveys construction of nition to any such perverse construction of a law, which has never been questioned until this case, and then for reasons.

ORTON'S SPECIAL ORDER. The authority for restoring this name to the retired list is in the following:

the retired list is in the following:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, NOVEMBER 10, 1890.

Special Orders, No. 47.

In compliance with special instructions from the Commander-in-Chief, it is hereby ordered that Special Orders No. 69, issued from these headquarters, October 3, 1887, be and the same is hereby rescluded and rendered null and void, and the name of Walls Turnbull is restored to the retired list of the National Guard of this State, with his rank of Major-General, as designated in Special Orders No. 22, rething said officer, and dated April 5, 1887.

In addition to said specific instructions of the Commander-in-Chief canceling said Order No. 69, and restoring Major-General Turnbull's name to the rethired list of the National Guard, this action is also based upon an exhaustive optaion by Athurnson Chief Rescheduly in the same to the rethed list of the National Guard, this action is also based upon an exhaustive optaion by Athurnson Chief Rescheduly in the National Chief. the retried list of the National Guard, this action is also based upon an exhaustive opinion by Attorrey-ai-Law G. Frank Smith, now on file in this office, and concurred in by General W. H. L. Barnes and Attorney-General George A. Johnson, to the effect that the retirement of an officer of the National Guard by a Commandern-Chief cannot afterward be reviewed or reveked by any successor, nor does the power exist anywhere (except in a military court) to depuive such officer of the privileges of his retirement. By order of the Commander-in-Chief. [Official.] R. H. ORTON, Adjutant-General. General Orton's reason for keeping this General Orten's reason for keeping this General Orton's reason for keeping this special order the profound secret that he did is not apparent. It was the same serecy which permitted the original blunder in placing the name on the list, without a shadow of right, during the Cosby administration of the Adjutant-General's office. Wafter Turnbull fortunately was restred "by the late Governor Bartlett with the rank of Major-General, but, unfortunately, during his absence from the State and without the intervention of any court, either

R. H. Orton) directing him to erase the name from the roster of retired officers, and the Adjutant-General did so." the Adjutant-General did so."

In an opinion given Waiter Turnbull, at his request, by G. Frank Smith and concurred in by W. H. L. Barnes, whom Adjutant-General Otton styles "General" in the special orders, though he has no rank and is not longer—and has not been for years—in the N. G. C., it is claimed, and rightfully, that General Orton's order, "if not a blunder, was the mere usurpation of a power that had no existence—it was a void order, a nullity, and had no force or value, except in so far as the Adjutant-General clothed it with a seeming authority and did

clothed it with a seeming authority and did make the ordered erasure or revocation as he called it. But this erasure was a void act, because based upon a void order.' A BROKEN RECORD OF SERVICE. To intelligently understand the controversy, which has evoked not a little discussion and adverse criticism, it is absolutely necessary to know Waiter Turnbull's record

of service. It is as follows: of service. It is as follows:

Enlisted it Company B. First Infantry, December 28, 1863; appointed corporal, 1865; sergeant, 1867; exemption certificate granted, August 9, 1871—a service as an enlisted man of about 7 years, 7 months and 11 days, after which he stepped out of the National Guard and remained out of it for about ten months and a haif. But this service does not affect his pice on the retired list. remained out of it for about ten months and a haif. But this service does not affect his pi ce on the retired list.

Commissioned First Lieutenant and Quartermaster First Intantry, June 26, 1872; Adjutant, March 28, 1873; resigned, December 30, 1874—a service of 2 years, 6 months and 4 days, followed by another long and apparently farewell leave-taking from the N. G. C., which continued for a period of 6 years, 3 months and 22 days.

Commissioned Lieutenant-Colonei and Division Inspector (Major-General W. H. L. Barnes's stall), April 22, 1880; resigned, August 6, 1880; Lieutenant-Colonei First Infantry, August 7, 1880; Major-General, February 1, 1883; resigned for the second and last time, December 30, 1886—a service of 6 years, 8 mouths and 8 days, with his name first placed on the retired first resignation, so that the total service of 23 years and 2 days in three installments, one as an enlisted man and two as a commissioned officer, has two interruptions, amounting in time to 6 years, 2 months and 7 days, leaving an actual total service of 16 years, 9 months and 25 days, and as a commissioned officer of 10 years, 2 months and 2 days, with a yawning gap of 5 years, 2 months and 22 days, as shown before.

Having in some incomprehensible manner, in April, 1887, been placed on the retired list with this demonstrated time riddled in April, 1887, been placed on the retired list with this demonstrated time-riddled record of service and the name erased one year five months and twenty-eight days af-ter, the restoration is ordered after four years seven months and five days upon a legal opinion rendered by two lawyers and in which three points are urged:

1. Whether under subdivision 3, Section 1973 of the Political Code, general officers of the N. G. C. can be retired from active service and placed upon the retired list? upon the retired list?

2. Whether service as such officer for eight consecutive years is indispensably necessary to such retirement?

3. Whether the retirement of an officer by one Command-r-in-Chief can be canceled and set aside by a succeeding Commander-in-Chief of his own voiltion?

A QUESTION OF PROCEDURE. A QUESTION OF PROCEDURE.

The first proposition is answered in the affirmative, to which no one can find fault, as no one will or can deny the right of any commissioned officer to go on the retired list after service "for the continuous period of eight years"; and as the opinion with oracular wisdom declares, "general officers are as certainly commissioned officers as are captains or colonels."

captains or colonels."

"The retiring officer of the two classes must make application to his brigade commander" in either case, though the law is silent as to whom the continuous eight years' service shall apply, and the Commander-in-Chief cannot issue orders retiring one until officially notified by the Brigade Commander attested by the Adjutant-General, so that the rational constructant-General, so that the rational construction is that the application is left "to take its usual course of transmission through the usual channels." In accordance with this "a Brigadier would apply to the Commander-in-Chief through his Major-General, having no intermediary, must apply direct to the Commander-in-Chief, for it would be absurd to claim that the statute intends that the Major-General must notify his superior through one of his inferior officers." The point is really nothing more than one of procedure, and as such would not seem even serious enough to warrant the space given it in the tant-General, so that the rational construcenough to warrant the space given it in the | examining the stamp, pa id her \$135 for it.

opinion or even the suspicion that "because the statute is silent as to the channels of their application therefore they (Major and Brigadier Generals) are to be excluded" from the benefits of the retired list por-

THE VITAL POINT.

The second point is really the vital one in the Turnbull case, for if the proceedings suggested by the decision on the third point are taken avail of, the question would arise, How did the name ever come on the retired list? and upon proof of the record of service that it is and was not continuous, the name would have to be stricken from the list, not ever to be restored under any circumstance on the plea of the record in question. The argument on the second point is regarded such an extraordinary one and the reasons for it not less so, that were it to be upheld a hole is knocked into the retired list provision, permitting any one to avail himself of retirement, who may ever at one and at another period since the admission of California have served a total of eight years.

The construction placed on the word "continuous" is so opposite to all authorities that it is given verbatim: THE VITAL POINT. tinuous" is so opposite to all authorities that it is given verbatim:

that it is given verbatim:

I say that the statute does not use the word consecutive but continuous, and we are taught that continue is an irregular verb, continuous the adjective, and continuously the adverb; but in no parts of speech, tense or connection do any of these words mean what consecutively does—without break, cessation or interruption.

Bryant, in his History of the United States, when speaking of Webster's reply to Hayne, says, "he spoke annot continuously applause," and meant not that the applause and speech ran on uninterruptedly together, but that the speaker was frequently applauded. One often hears that "it rain-d continually last winter," but no one understands from this that it rained without intermission for ninety days; and when Macaulay writes of James' reign that "the people continued to mummr," he hardly meant that they hever are, drank, slept, labored or traveled, but murmured without cessation. never ate, drank, slept, labored or traveled, but murmured without cessation.

Why then give a strained and unnatural interpretation to the use of this word continuous in this section of the law which it bears nowhere else? If the Legislature had intended the eight years of an officer's service to be made without break or interregnum, it would have said "eight consecutive years;" but whatever the construction of this word may be, it is very evident that general officers seeking enrollment on the retired list are exempt from all investigation, notification and attestation of either Adjutant-General or Brigade Commander, and his retirement is subject only to the discrettonary action of the Commander-in-Chief, to whom he must apply, and from whom the order of enrollment issues. Necessary contact and the proximity of rank between general officers and the Commander-in-Chief makes him the littest judge of their entitlement to the favor sought, and the Legislature evidently intended it as a prerogative of his office.

"ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE." Herewith are given, however, the defini-"continuous" and "consecutive," applied respectively by the statute to commissioned officers and enlisted men, and it will be observed that all declare that "continuous" does necessarily involve the thought of "without break, cessation or interruption:" "Without break, cessation or interruption:"

CENTURY DICTIONARY—Continuous—Joined, connected, uninterrupted (in space or time); characterized by continuity; not affected by disconnection of parts or interruption of sequence; having uninterrupted extent, substance or existence; unbroken; unintermitted or constantly renewed; continual.

Consecutive—Uninterrupted in course of succession; succeeding one another in a regular order; successive.

Webster's International Dictionary—Continuous—Without break, cessation or inter-

websters international Dictionary—
continuous—Without break, cessation or interruption; without intervening space or time; uninterrupted; unbroken; continual; unceasing;
constant; continued; protracted; extended.

Consecutive—Following in a train; succeeding
one another in a regular order; successive; uninterrupted in course of succession; with no interval or break.

interrupted in course of succession; with no interval or break.

RICHARDSON'S—Continuous—To keep or hold together, without stop or break; to contain; to connect; to add to the dimensions; to prolong to draw out in length; to keep with, to remain, to be permanent, incessant or without ceasing; to preserve, to perjetuate; also to last, to endure, to tarry, to loiter, to delay.

Consecutive—To follow close after, to persue, to overtake, to come up with, to reach, to attain, to gain.

to gain.

IMPERIAL DICTIONARY—Continuous—Joined without intervening space or time; proceeding from something else, without interruption or without apparent interruption; unbrowen.

Consecutive—Uninterrupted in course or succession; succeeding one another in a regular order, successive. rupted; successive.

JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY—Continuous—Joined together without the intervention of any space. Consecutive — Following in train; uninter rupted; successive.
STORMOUTH'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY-Con-Vening space.

The United States statutes require that an alien shall have resided "continuously within the United States for at least five years" and will it be contended that he who bas resided in this country in 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888 and 1890, but any where save in the United States in 1883, 1885, 1887 and 1889 the United States in 1883, 1885, 1887 and 1889 will be admitted to citizenship? If the Legislature "evidently intended" the placing of an officer on the retired list as a blind prerogative of the office of Commander-in-Chief, and that "the continuous period of eight years" implied no break, no cessation, no interruption, then why did it employ the term "continuous period" rather than the simpler and unconditional term "period of eight years"?

RIGHTING A WRONG BY A WRONG. The ruling on the third point, which is a nice technicality, is incontrovertible, as will be readily admitted. It is as follows: The power of the Commander-in-Chief and all his official acts in this respect are regulated by statute, and I find nowhere any authority for the cancellation of the retherment of any officer after due enrollment by any Commander-in-Chief, whether it be the one that retired him, his immediate successor, a pay of the processor of any officer.

due enrollment by any Commander-in-Chief, whether it be the one that retired him, his immediate successor, or any other.

When the Commander-in-Chief has "caused orders to be issued retiring the officer," and such retirement is completed by enrollment "in the rosters kept in the Adjutant-General"s office, division headquarters, and at the brigade head-quarters," as required by law, they have both exhausted their statutory functions in that matter, and cannot recall the act except by the aid of courts-martial or of inquiry, the preferement of charges of fraud, falsehood or misre-presentation in the officer's ap plication, judicial investigation and judgment in due form; for, were it otherwise, the anomaly may occur of each Governor (Commander-in-Chief) of his own volition and on his mere order removing every pointical opponent from the retired list, enrolling his own partisans, and they stricken off again by his successor, when politics changed; or, if a Commander-in-Chief may use this power of removal at his own sweet will, he may make enrollment or removal the reward or punitshment for partisan service or political hostility, and the law would thus become a scourge and not a benefit to the deserving soldier.

On this point Adjutant-General Orton (as the order shows) and Attorney-General Johnson only concurred in the opinion, so that ex-Major-General Walter Turnbull's case would seem to dwindle itself down to this: Not having served for "the continu-ous period of eight years," that is "without ous period of eight years," that is "without break, cessation or interruption," as the record of his service proves, he was, notwithstanding, by some manner placed on the retired list. The taking off of his name was an unauthorized act, because no "judicial investigation and judgment in due form" had been had, so that this said act by a complete of the property of No. 2 in pulling down the name made legal said act No. 1 in putting up the name—in short one wrong was made a right by

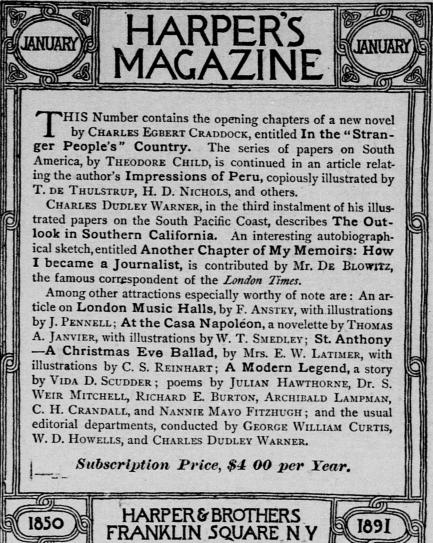
DISAPPOINTED CANOERS. The excellent programme of races and aquatic amusement prepared by the Oakland and Alameda canoe clubs for vesterday had and Alament canoe cluss for yesterday had to be abandoned for want of a breeze. Though few feel like objecting to beautiful weather, particularly at this season of the year, it seems that there can be an occasion where too much of a fine thing is not desirable of the company.

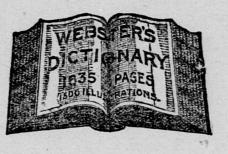
The races were to have commenced at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but when the hour arrived and the anxious participants were ready to cut loose, the surface of the water was as smooth as a mirror over the entire was as smooth as a mirror over the entire course, and its only movement was in response to the tide.

The disappointed canoemen hardly knew what to do. They looked the picture of disgust as they floated around waiting for the usual afternoon breeze. But they waited in vain, and finally, when the day was far spent and the ebb tide left their barks stranded on mud flats, they folded their white wings and went home.

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MISCELLANEOUS.





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