

Daily Alta California AND San Francisco Times. ALTA CALIFORNIA PUBLISHING COMPANY

San Francisco, - Saturday, October 12

MINING STOCKS.

A Stronger Market But Prices Still Very Low. The assessment of 25 cents per share on Best & Belcher is delinquent in the Boards today.

An assessment of 10 cents per share has been levied on Peerless. The stockholders of the Phoenix mine, Arizona, met on Wednesday and heard the report of the Reorganization Committee appointed in December last, consisting of George F. Chamberlin, Sidney W. Curtis and Henry C. Wallace, and the report gave in detail the history of the successful efforts made to save the property from wreck by the foreclosure sale.

The trustees are empowered to make such additions to the plant as they may deem necessary, and instructed to begin the work at once. Over 300,000 shares of the mine were represented at the meeting.

The expenses of the Cal. and Virginia mine during the month of September amounted to \$145,107.03, and included \$42,109.50 for salaries and wages, \$23,168.48 for mine supplies, \$268.73 for transportation and hauling, \$60,874 for reduction of ores and \$11,149 for royalties paid the Suro Tunnel.

The following reports were filed yesterday: Mr. DIABLO—There is hardly any ore showing in the stope between the fifth and sixth levels. The north crosscut from the east drift in this intermediate is 11 feet, and shows a few inches of \$50 ore. The main stope between the fourth and fifth levels is giving a little ore of fair grade. The west stope between the third and fourth levels shows a few inches of \$40 ore. The east stope on the third level shows a bunch of \$70 ore, about three feet wide. The vein between the second and third levels is down 42 feet, and shows a little ore in the bottom. The vein between the first and second levels, east of the shaft, is down 61 feet, and has connected with the east drift on the second level; there are bunches of \$50 ore showing nearly all the way down this vein. The east stope above the second level shows a foot of \$50 ore. We have started the south crosscut in the west intermediate between the first and second levels, and are now in 22 feet. The intermediate above the first level east is giving considerable \$50 ore. The mill has been running steadily during the week.

WELDON—The progress has been fair during the week in shaft No. 4. The vein in the bottom shows no change, with the exception of considerable more copper stain, without any change in grade. One of fair milling grade continues to be extracted from the various stopes, and the different levels, some of which show strong, and others continue to be considerably mixed with country and tale, which requires sorting. During the week, the repairs on tramway being completed, commenced moving ore to the mill, which will start up as soon as some repairs to machinery are completed.

PEER—Twenty-one feet has been made in the north drift from west side tunnel during the week, making ninety-six. No change of importance since last report. Face in vein made of low grade. PEERLESS—Eleven hundred level west lateral drift from No. 1 crosscut south, total length 30 feet, advanced 22 feet. No. 1 crosscut north, total length 28 1/2 feet, advanced 3 1/2 feet. Twelve hundred level west drift, total length 78 feet, advanced 18 feet. East drift, total length 25 feet, advanced 10 feet. No. 1 crosscut north, total length 7 feet. A portion of the week men have been taken from the mine to do other work. Formation of a favorable nature is being encountered in bottom of shaft and crosscut No. 1 north on the 1200 level.

A slight advance in Con. Cal. and Virginia caused the general line of stocks to take a firmer tone, and at the afternoon session business was fairly active at prices in advance of those at morning call. During the informal session in the afternoon signs of weakness were again apparent, but altogether the market was in a more satisfactory condition than on Wednesday.

In the 9:30 session trading was moderately active. Prices continued to rule very low. Mexican sold at \$3.55. Union sold at \$3.20. Con. Cal. & Virginia \$5.25, Ophir \$4.20, Sierra Nevada \$2.05, and Andes 60 cents. In the middle stocks Best & Belcher sold for \$3.05, Gould & Curry \$1.80, Hale & Norcross \$1.80, Potosi \$1.10, and Savage \$1.55. In the south-enders Alpha sold for \$1.20, Alta \$2.20, Belcher \$2.45, Benton Con. \$3, Crown Point \$2.15, Justice \$1.55, Occidental \$1.25, Overman 95 cents, Seg. Belcher and Mides \$1.25, Con. Imperial 40 cents, Exchequer 50 cents, Lady Washington 40 cents, Silver Hill 20 cents, and West Comstock 30 cents.

In the outsiders Bodie sold for 70 cents, Grand Prize 70 cents, Navajo 30 cents, Nevada Queen 75 cents, and North Belle Isle 75 cents. In the call the general tone of the market improved, prices advancing somewhat. Con. Cal. and Virginia sold to \$5.50, Mexican to \$3.70, Union Con. \$2.90, and Ophir \$4.30, the session closing with prices well maintained.

At the 2:30 session of the Board the line of stocks were firmer than in the morning, and more speculative ones making from one to three points advance. Mexican sold at \$3.70, Union Con. \$2.95, Con. Cal. & Virginia \$5.62 1/2, Ophir \$4.30, Sierra Nevada \$2.10, Utah 85 cents, and Andes 65 cents. In the middle stocks Best & Belcher sold for \$3.00, Gould & Curry \$1.80, Hale & Norcross \$3, Savage \$1.70, and Julia 20 cents. In the south-enders Alpha sold for \$1.25, Belcher \$2.40, Challenge Con. \$2.65, Crown Point \$2.20, Justice \$1.60, Kentuck \$1.15, Occidental \$1.20, Overman \$1.20, Potosi \$1.15, and Mides \$1.30, Yellow Jacket \$3.15, Baltimore 15 cents, Bullion 50 cents, Caledonia 25 cents, Con. Imperial 35 cents, Exchequer 50 cents, and West Comstock 25 cents. In the outsiders sales were made in Bodie 40 cents, Grand Prize 40 cents, Crocker 40 cents, and Peerless at 25 cents.

After the call little strength was displayed, Con. Cal. & Virginia not selling beyond \$5.50. Union Con. sold, however, to \$3, and the general line of stocks were much firmer on the session closing on the day previous.

Closing Quotations. Table with columns for Bid, Asked, and various stock names like Alpha, Andes, Argonia, etc.

A Wheat Loan. The Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the case of J. H. Byers, Robinson administrator, vs. The Nevada Bank. This was an action for damages for the conversion of 3748 sacks of wheat. The defense was that the wheat had been pledged to the bank by J. H. Byers, acting

through one W. A. Mathews, who is claimed to have been his agent, to secure the payment of money advanced by the bank, which money had not been repaid. Byers was a farmer in Colusa county, who was in the habit of sending his wheat to Mathews to be warehoused. Mathews was in the habit of storing the wheat in the Mission Rock warehouse in the name of Byers; and this particular lot was so stored. In November, 1884, Mathews gave a promissory note to the bank signed "W. A. Mathews, agent," and pledged the wheat to secure its payment. The question at the trial was whether Mathews had authority to pledge the wheat. The trial court gave judgment for the plaintiff, and the bank appealed from the judgment and from an order denying a new trial.

AFLOAT AND ASHORE.

More of the Salmoa Fleet in-Smelling a Typhoon off Formosa.

Among the arrivals yesterday were the bark Alden Besie and Margaret, from the North, with salmon. The Besie was sixteen days from Yuyak with 31,300 cases and 14 barrels of salmon, and the Margaret was seventeen days from Afognak with 22,561 cases and 15 barrels of salmon.

John Langford's boat was yesterday smashed up by the steamer Empire, as the latter was docking at Pacific-street wharf.

There were quite a number of passengers on the steamer Australia, which left yesterday for Honolulu.

The Revenue steamer Richard Rush is expected here daily from the Sound. She has been stationed in the Behring sea, and will go up to Mare Island on her arrival for repairs.

Another attempt was made to pump out the coffee-dam yesterday. The water was lowered three feet and then another leak was found which soon filled up the dam again.

Captain Biegler, of the French bark Iton, which arrived yesterday from Hongkong, reports that when off the north end of Formosa, he experienced light winds with a falling barometer, indicating a typhoon in the vicinity of Formosa, thence to the meridian of 180 degrees moderate, variable winds.

Notice is given that No. 2 buoy, Bonita channel, on northeast end of the Four Fathom Bank, entrance to San Francisco, has gone adrift, and will be replaced as soon as practicable.

A DARING FOOTPAD.

Matthew Jackson Makes an Effort to Rob Williams, the Swimmer.

Matthew Jackson, a middle-aged man, was arrested early yesterday morning for attempted robbery and for carrying a concealed weapon. John Williams, the swimmer who went out to stay with the seals some time ago, alleged that while walking along Kearny street, near Pacific, Jackson threw him to the ground and was in the act of rifling his pockets when he called for assistance. Officer M. C. Conboy responded, but before the policeman had time to reach the victim, Jackson escaped, after a lively run, captured the prisoner in Bartlett alley. Conboy had to fire three shots in the air.

Jackson has been held to answer before the Superior court in \$1,000 bonds. He pleaded guilty to the charge of carrying a concealed weapon, and was sent to the County Jail for three months.

A Hint to Attorneys.

In the case of Smith vs. Irving, wherein the Supreme court affirmed the lower court and then granted a rehearing, a decision was handed down yesterday morning by the judgment. In the course of his opinion, the Supreme court says: "If attorneys could be induced to plead as required by section 426 of the code of Civil Procedure by stating 'the facts constituting the cause of action in ordinary and concise language,' instead of loading their pleadings with a detailed history of their case and the evidence by which their cause of action is to be established, they would save themselves and the courts a great deal of unnecessary labor, materially simplify the practice, save much expense to their clients, and sometimes avoid a decision against them because of the extreme difficulty of understanding what their cause of action is."

A Small Blaze.

Fire broke out yesterday forenoon in the shavings room of Kincaid's planing mills, at the corner of Main and Mission streets. An alarm was sounded from box 265, but before the department arrived the flames were extinguished. The damage was nominal. This is the fourth or fifth time that the mills fire brigade has done effective work.

Obstructed the Road.

Lucy Bottyver built a fence across a part of a long disused road at Thompson's Flat, Butte county. The road overseer, L. McR. Rose, brought suit to enjoin the defendant from maintaining the obstruction named. Judgment was given in favor of plaintiff and has been affirmed by the Supreme Court.

Pink Eye or Ophthalmia is a painful disease of the interior lids and eye-balls that sometimes becomes epidemic. Babies are frequently attacked with it. "It is Ophthalmia," said a prominent physician to a young mother; "you and her are careful of her, but she has the right of that eye." He left some ointment, and the case grew worse. The lid was entirely closed and much inflamed. The mother lost faith in the doctor and tried Pond's Extract and warm water, equal parts, bathing the eye very hour. Next day the eye opened, and the baby was entirely well.

MISCELLANEOUS. BY USE OF POND'S EXTRACT CO. VANISH THE MORRHAGES CEASE. Advertisement for Pond's Extract with an illustration of a woman and child.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Return of General Miles From His Tour of Inspection North.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD SOLDIERS.

Report of the Annual Muster of the National Guard—The Cadet Company's Camp a Failure.

During the week just past no events other than of minor importance and pertaining to strictly routine duty have taken place in military circles. An exception, of course, must be noted in the case of the presentation of silken colors to Major-General Dimond at the Occidental Hotel, a full account of which ceremony has already appeared in these columns.

The various regiments of the National Guard are busily occupied with their company and battalion drills, and a feeling is beginning to make itself manifest among the rank and file that each may excel the other when the time comes for the Division Camp next year.

United States Army. General Miles, it is expected, will arrive in the city this morning on his return from the north, where he has inspected the various military posts in Oregon, Washington and the northern portion of the State.

A general court-martial met at Benicia barracks on Wednesday last, of which the following were the details: Captain Francis E. Pierce, First Infantry; Captain Matthew Markland, First Infantry; Captain John J. O'Connell, First Infantry; First Lieutenant Albert Todd, First Infantry; First Lieutenant John J. Vogdes, First Infantry; Second Lieutenant Samuel Vaision, First Infantry; Second Lieutenant John L. Hayden, First Infantry; First Lieutenant John S. Mason, Jr., First Infantry, Judge Advocate.

Notice of absence has been granted Second Lieutenant Charles I. Menoher, First Artillery, for fifteen days.

The leave of absence for one month granted Major C. A. Wikoff, Fourteenth Infantry, has been extended one month longer.

The new stables, gun sheds and necessary shops for the Second Artillery, at Fort Gaston, in the vicinity of the Presidio, are nearly completed, and will be completed, in all probability, this month.

Dr. W. Michel, physician in charge at Fort Gaston, is of the opinion that as soon as the Indians are removed and the buildings turned over to the Interior Department for an industrial school. At present there is only a police guard of ten soldiers, under Lieutenant Brand, who maintains order. The 500 Indians are being removed to the new industrial school, the same number of whites, situated in the same locality, their farms being well cultivated and yielding good crops.

The professor of gunnery at Woolwich Military Academy, England, forwarded the following problem to the artillerists of the world: "Given a gun of a calibre of 1 1/2 inches, a projectile weighing 350 pounds, an angle of firing being 40 degrees, the velocity at the start 2375 feet per second, and how far will the shot travel? The gun was wound with 7000 feet of cord."

Artillerist mathematicians have been bending their heads everywhere trying to solve the problem, and once again it is a feather in the cap of the United States that the man whose calculation came nearest the mark was Captain J. M. Ingalls of the First United States Artillery, who is instructor in ballistics at the Fort Monroe. The calculation was made for the mean or average distance travelled by two shots. This mean shot is termed by artillerists the "jubilee shot." Captain Ingalls' figure came within 160 yards of the jubilee shot, which is a calibre of 1 1/2 inches. The altitude reached by the actual distance travelled by the shots are, however, matters that directly interest the public. The fact that the journey of the mean shot was twelve miles and eighty-three yards is rather startling. The projectile also shot upward into the air to the height of 10,000 feet. Shots can be safely fired from a ship at an angle of eighteen degrees.

In one of the recent magazines some interesting information was given regarding the United States military bands. The following various nationalities represented in the military bands are reliable as performers and steady going in temperance: Italian, German, French, English, Irish, Scotch, and American. The Italian comes next in numbers. There are comparatively few French musicians, and the native Americans form the smallest class, although they are increasing in numbers. As musicians the English, Irish and Scotch belong to the artistic grade, there being no appreciable difference in skill. Curiously, the best musicians are very nervous men, their sensibilities appearing to attain an almost abnormal development. The bands that receive special mention are the excellent one of the German band leader, R. W. Reeves' American band, Sousa's band, and the Cappa's Seventh Regiment Band. But a large part of the article is occupied with a record of the triumph of Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, who "to-day stands without a peer in his line in this country if not abroad." "Poor and unknown, he landed in Boston in 1848. He was only 19, but his rare abilities were promptly recognized. Ten years later, in 1858, he organized his own band, having meanwhile been the leader successively of the Suffolk Band, of Boston, the Boston Irish Band, and the Boston Band. His band, under the name of the "Sarsfield Band," was singularly well fitted for the responsible position of bandmaster of the leading regiment of the National Guard. He is fifty-five years of age, having been born at Alessandria, in Piedmont, in 1834. His father was a major in Napoleon's army, and died from a wound received during the retreat from Moscow. Carlo began his musical studies at the age of ten. After a five years' course in the Royal Academy at Asti—devoted exclusively to the instruction of sons of soldiers—he entered the band of the Six Lancers, in which he played the first trombone. Remaining in the army for four years, he then enlisted in the United States Navy, and in the frigate Congress made a two years' cruise. On his arrival in New York in 1858, Cappa, then a stalwart young man of twenty-four, joined Kendall's band, and later on, in the Seventh Regiment Band, when Grafduff became its leader, in 1860. Though Cappa has served in the Seventh Regiment for twenty-nine years—for the last eight years as its leader—his service has not been continuous. From 1869 to 1876 he played first trombone in the Theodore Thomas' Orchestra. He also played the euphonium in the orchestra of the Mapleson Opera Company for three years."

The National Guard.

Routine work has been the order of the day at the various regimental armories during the past week. Company and squad drills are now being regularly held, and perhaps the very absence of other than ordinary news betokens the fact that work of an important, albeit of a dull and routine, character is being done.

The Colonel of a prominent National Guard regiment was recently asked the secret of his success as a drill instructor, and in reply he said: "I am an epitome of the duty required by a commanding officer, it is herewith given in full. 'My course,' said he, 'has always been to impress upon the raw recruit, on the first night, that he must do exactly what I tell him; that I must be obeyed implicitly, and that I must be obeyed implicitly, and that I must be obeyed implicitly. My principle has always been to treat every recruit as a gentleman, giving him plainly to understand, at the beginning, that his first duty was to obey orders cheerfully and promptly, without question or hesitation. The majority of non-commissioned and commissioned officers in the National Guard seemingly do not comprehend the great importance of making finished soldiers in the squad. Experience has taught me this fact, that unless the recruit leaves the squad a perfect soldier in all particulars, he rarely, if ever, amounts to a great deal afterward. It is all-important that the recruit should be well instructed when first enlisted. Herein lies

the secret of making and maintaining a well-drilled and thoroughly disciplined National Guard regiment."

Orders have issued from the headquarters of the First Infantry Regiment relative to the battalion drills for the current month. On Monday, October 14th, companies C and G will meet for drill at the regimental armory; on October 15th, companies D and H; on October 17th, companies A and F, and on the 21st the entire command, excepting the band and the cadet company, will assemble at the junction of Van Ness avenue and Market street, at the usual hour (on the 30th inst., will be a school for non-commissioned officers.

The City Guard Rifle Club (Company B) will hold the regular target practice to-morrow at Harbor View, instead of, as heretofore, at Shell Mound. The only reason for this change is to settle down on the latter place will be fully occupied Sunday, and so a change was rendered necessary.

Last Monday the cadet company attached to the First Regiment left the city for Guerneville, where they intended to go into camp for one week. An advance guard had been sent ahead to pitch tents, etc., and when the company, under command of Captain E. C. Stone, arrived at their destination, they naturally expected to find everything in readiness for them. They saw, however, with a great big disgust, that the heavy rains had converted the camping ground into a swamp; a small gale of wind had proceeded them, blowing all the tents, save three, in the mire, and the prospect altogether was so uninviting that the company returned to the city the same day. The little camp had been christened "Camp Smeedberg," but one of the soldiers in embryo, overcome with disgust and mud, struck up the sign "Camp Mudberg," and it was generally conceded it was a more appropriate name for the nondescript camping place, that was, at that time, neither land nor water, but an unpleasant mixture of both.

The left wing of the Second Artillery Regiment, consisting of Companies C, G and H, will hold battalion drills on Monday, the 14th inst., and on November 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th, Major Geary in command. The right wing, consisting of Companies H, E and D, will drill on Wednesday next and on November 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th, with Lieutenant-Colonel Keiser commanding.

In the Third Infantry Regiment everything has been exceedingly quiet during the week, and although company drills have been held, yet, in all probability, the regiment will not settle down to good hard work until after the formal opening of the Armory.

A considerable amount of talk has taken place during the week about the ALTA's remarks last week relative to the re-formation of the Second Brigade of the National Guard on a volunteer basis. While some officers and men were anxious to see the re-formation of the old brigade, others again maintain that such a change is bound to take place sooner or later, and, for the benefit of the service, they hope it may be sooner. Whatever merit there may be in the scheme, it is certain that in looking over the records of the National Guard of California, as contained in General Order No. 20, just issued from the Adjutant-General's office, one is struck with the incongruity of the composition of the several brigades. The First Brigade is composed of one regiment, the Second Brigade of two regiments, the Third Brigade of three regiments, and the Fourth Brigade of four regiments. The Second Brigade is composed of four regiments, an unattached company of hussars and a signal corps, in all, 1877 men; the Third Brigade is composed of one regiment, mustering in the brigade 462 men; the Fourth Brigade, two companies, the brigade mustering 132 men, and the Sixth Brigade one company, mustering in the brigade 88 men. It would appear from the above that it is really a fact that the Second Brigade is the only one that has the slightest need for a Brigadier-General and staff officers. The total membership of the National Guard on July 1, 1889, was 3159, having, in addition to regimental and field officers, 118 division and other staff officers.

Navy Yard Site.

The report of the Board appointed to select a site for navy yard purposes on this Coast has been submitted to the Secretary of the Navy. The site selected is at Point Turner, Port Orchard, W. T., being about fifteen miles from Seattle and thirty miles from Tacoma. It contains 1752 acres and has the advantages of an excellent harbor and an abundant water front; is well within the principal line of defenses of Puget sound, and offers ample security against a naval attack by dash or bombardment. It has a narrow entrance that can be filled with submarine mines and is in every way adapted for the purpose for which it is intended. The site is on the mainland and can be connected with the railroad systems. It is in every way a desirable site, and with all the resources of the country. Water can be obtained from wells or from Lake Kitsap, three miles away, and which discharges 337,000 gallons per hour.

Miscellaneous.

The anniversary of the battle of Sedan has opened the eyes of the German nation to the fact that France is annually calling out 60,000 more recruits than Germany, and expends 200,000,000 marks a year more on her army than Germany on hers. The military law voted by the Chamber is calculated to give an army of 2,000,000 men to France in the next year.

The largest gun in existence was recently shipped by Messrs. Krupp from Hamburg to Cronstadt. The calibre of the gun is thirteen and one-fourth inches; the barrel is forty feet in length. The range of the gun is over eleven miles, and it will fire two shots per minute. Each shot weighs between 1250 and 1500 lbs. At the trials of the gun held in the presence of Russian officers at Meppen, the range of the Essen firm, the projectile, four feet long and weighing 1800 pounds, and propelled by a charge of 700 pounds of powder, penetrated sixteen and one-half inches of armor and went 1312 yards beyond the target.

Miscellaneous.

A Skin of Beauty Is a Joy Forever! DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier, Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No Other Cosmetic Will Do It.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on the face. Accepts no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Syer says of any of the best (to patients): "As you ladies will use this 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the 'Skin preparations.' One bottle will last six months, and every day. It removes the most stubborn and superfluous hair without injury to the skin."

ERD. T. HOPKINS, Proprietor, 43 Bond St., running through to Main Office, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM. Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Try the Care-HAY-FEVER. A particle is applied to each nostril and is agreeable to the patient. By mail, registered, 50c. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

PRINCIPAL LESZYNSKY.

His Friends Think He Has Been Greatly Maligned.

WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENSE.

The Commercial High School a Model Institution Under Mr. Leszynsky's Able Management.

Principal Leszynsky of the Commercial High School had his innings yesterday, in the investigation of the charges preferred against him by Director McDonald. For four hours and a half Directors Dalton, McDonald, Tamm, Wilson and Stone, members of the Committee on Rules and Regulations, sat and listened to the praises of Mr. Leszynsky, as sung by several witnesses under the skillful leadership of Attorney Charles Ackerman. Mr. McDonald conducted proceedings for the investigating committee, and by his questions managed to make things interesting for some of the witnesses.

Andrew J. Moulder, ex-Superintendent of Schools, was the first witness called for the defense, and related the circumstances of the founding of the Commercial School. He had frequent occasion to visit the school, and thought that no man in the educational department could surpass Mr. Leszynsky in his management of the school. The principal was a man of great zeal and industry, and greatly desired the success of the school. Leszynsky told him that his assistants did not work harmoniously with him and would not follow his methods.

Witnesses objected to expressing an opinion as to Professor Knowlton's ability as a teacher, on the ground that it would injure Professor Knowlton.

Mr. McDonald sustained the witness in his objection, but Director Stone was in favor of allowing all to state the charges against the principal.

Attorney Ackerman said that his object in asking the question was to prove that the discipline of Professor Knowlton's class was such that Mr. Leszynsky was compelled to treat him arbitrarily. The witness then stated that he did not consider Professor Knowlton a good disciplinarian. Witness thought that the Commercial was a model school and that Mr. Leszynsky deserved great credit for making it such. He never saw anything unfair in defendant's treatment of pupils, and considered him a conscientious, impartial and efficient teacher.

In answer to Director McDonald's question Mr. Moulder said that he thought the rule discouraging intimacy was a bad one, and that a man who was nervous and irritable and unable to control himself was unfit to have charge of a school. State Superintendent of Education Ira G. Hoyt was the next witness, and said that while a School Director he had visited the Commercial School, and had always found the pupils doing good work. Messrs. Stone, White and Knowlton had complained to him that Leszynsky's treatment of them was overbearing, and that they were not showing enough consideration, but he did not think the charges worthy of investigation.

In answer to Mr. McDonald the witness said that all the credit for a good school should not be given to the principal, but that it was an important factor. In his opinion D. C. Stone was a good teacher; Professor Knowlton had ability, but talked too much.

Dr. C. D. Cleveland, an ex-member of the Board of Education, was most emphatic in his indorsement of Mr. Leszynsky. He was questioned by the Board as to the charges against him testified against Mr. Leszynsky, and his opinion of them was not flattering. He said principals of schools, as a rule, were too lazy, but Mr. Leszynsky was almost too active. The witness admitted that his testimony in regard to the testimony of the teachers was evidence, Dr. Cleveland, when asked if Mr. Leszynsky was not a nervous man, answered in the affirmative, and added, by way of information, that a man who is not nervous is of no account.

Joseph O'Connor, Principal of the Valencia Grammar School, was the best witness for the defendant, and after giving him the highest indorsement as a teacher and principal, upheld him in many of the actions which were charged against Leszynsky by Mr. McDonald. He regarded Leszynsky as a natural teacher, and believed he was competent to have charge of the Commercial School. The discipline of the school was good, especially in the business department. Leszynsky had complained to him of the teachers, but was always working in the interests of the school. Leszynsky said that the teachers were not to be faulted in other schools, down to practical business. Witness knew D. C. Stone and Professor Knowlton, but wished to be excused from answering questions as to their abilities as teachers. The action of the Board showed that Mr. Knowlton was unsuccessful in the Boys' High School. Witness approved of Mr. Leszynsky's method of having teachers report to him concerning the conduct of pupils, and had adopted a modification of the system in his own school, as it taught pupils to control themselves. He did not consider the instruction of teachers to report to the principal for punishment for any infraction of the rules, as an arbitrary assumption of authority.

Mr. McDonald then took the witness in hand and questioned him as to the success of Mr. Leszynsky as a teacher in a private commercial school. Witness said a good school could be held up in spite of bad teachers. He would think that if teachers preferred charges against him that they were not successful, because they preferred such complaints. Of Teacher William White, Mr. O'Connor said he was a good school teacher as far teacher, but was overbearing and could not get along with his pupils. Mr. Stone asked if Mr. Leszynsky were beneath him as a teacher, and witness had corrected him for it. Mr. O'Connor said that he was in the habit when a pupil demurred to a complaint as to his teacher, of sending for the teacher and stating the case, and if the pupil was right of acknowledging it. Mr. McDonald did not seem to understand this method, but Mr. O'Connor was firm in his conviction that it was the right way to do.

Mr. J. P. H. Wentworth, ex-School Director, said that he was chairman of the Visiting Committee of the Board of Education, and he served and had an opportunity of observing Mr. Leszynsky's conduct of the Commercial School. He thought the school was ably conducted. He considered Mr. Leszynsky a good disciplinarian, and regarded him as a competent principal. The school was held in high estimation, and he thought the principal should be given all the credit for it. The investigation was then adjourned until next Tuesday evening.

MEETINGS.

Exchequer Mining Company.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Exchequer Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, room 79, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, on MONDAY, the 21st day of October, 1889, at 10 o'clock P. M. The purpose of the meeting is to elect a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will close on Friday, October 18, 1889, at 3 o'clock P. M. CHAS. E. ELLIOT, Secretary. Office—Room 79, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.

Eureka Consolidated Mining Company.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, 206 Pine street, room 9 and 10, San Francisco, California, on MONDAY, the 21st day of October, 1889, at the hour of 11:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will close on Friday, October 18, 1889, at 3 o'clock P. M. H. P. BUSE, Secretary.

Annual Meeting.—The Regular Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the West Vancouver Commercial Company will be held at the office of the company, room 3, No. 438 California street, San Francisco, California, on MONDAY, the twenty-first day of October, 1889, at the hour of three P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will close on Friday, October 18, 1889, at 12 o'clock P. M. Office, Room 3, No. 438 California street, San Francisco, California.

The River, Harbor and Canal Dredging and Land Company.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The River, Harbor and Canal Dredging and Land Company will be held at the office of the company, 14, Tabor Block in the City of Denver, Colorado, on SATURDAY, October 12, 1889, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. JABEZ HOWES, Secretary.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated California and Virginia Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, room 3, Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery street, on MONDAY, the fourteenth (14th) day of October, 1889, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Transfer books will close Thursday, October 10, 1889, at 3 o'clock P. M. A. W. HAYES, Secretary. Office, Room 3, No. 332 Bay Street, San Francisco, California.

California Wire Works.—Notice of Special Meeting of Stockholders.—The stockholders of the California Wire Works will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October, 1889, at three o'clock P. M., of said day, at No. 332 Bay Street, San Francisco, California, said place being the principal place of business of said corporation, and the building where the Board of Directors of said corporation usually meet. The object of said meeting will be to consider and vote upon a proposal to create a new bonded indebtedness of the said corporation to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars for the purpose of paying off the present bonded indebtedness of said corporation, and to create a new bonded indebtedness of the amount of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars and of defraying the expense of certain proposed improvements of the works of said corporation. By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. C. BROWN, Secretary.

PERSONALS. A—Buy Fresh Imported and Seldenberg's Key West Cigars, Roberts' Candies, Periodicals, Stationery, etc., at the Depository, Passenger Depot, Cor. Third and Townsend streets. W. G. BROWN, Proprietor.

Bags and Hay-Rops, new and second-hand. M. KEDON, 110 and 112 Clay street. All prudent persons order from San Francisco, 418 Front St., S.F. Send for list. Money loaned on every description of security, old and new, at 10% per cent. COLLAMAN'S, 41 Third; private entrance, Jessie street.

SPECIAL NOTICES. McAlester & Jones, Real Estate and House Brokers, Office of 201 Montgomery street, between California and Sacramento. The latest office in the city; men of experience, having twenty years' practical experience in the management of real estate—renting, selling and collecting, and taking full charge of property at the lowest rates. If you should meet the eye of WILLIAM DUDLEY CASTLE, of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, for San Francisco, U.S.A., about twenty years ago, he is informed that his mother is dead, and that he is entitled to a share of property inherited by the late Morris Castle, deceased, and is requested to communicate with the undersigned. Any person knowing whereabouts, if alive, or who can give authentic information, is requested to give communication to the undersigned. ALFRED WILLIAM CASTLE, Solicitor. Tarry, Manning River, New South Wales, Australia. Dated 14th August, 1889.

Mr. W. J. Cassidy has charge of the circulation and service of the DAILY ALTA. Any orders, changes of address, or complaints, may be left at the Postoffice News Stand, 463 Fourth street, Oakland, and will receive prompt attention.

Removal