

Street, between Montgomery and Kearny streets. This building was constructed about two years ago, and these apartments especially arranged for the college. The rooms are very fine for this purpose, and, we are told, are in every respect equal to those of the best schools of like nature in our largest Eastern cities. A visit to them during school hours will always prove interesting as well as instructive.

The faculty of the college comprises the following well known teachers and officers: E. P. Heald, President; F. C. Woodbury, Secretary; L. H. Clement and J. D. Blackman, Teachers of Accounts and Penmanship; F. Seregni, Professor of Plain and Ornamental Writing; H. M. Stearns, Teacher of Mathematics and English Studies; A. A. Heald, Book-keeping; O. Brooks, Superintendent of the Telegraphic Department; W. P. Casey, Surveying and Navigation; R. K. Piotrowski, Modern Languages; and Lloyd Baldwin, Commercial Law.

ACADEMIE PARISIENNE.—This new institution, the specialty of which is to instruct young ladies in French, has been established at 912 Sutter Street as a French Boarding and Day School. The building recently erected by Mme. Forster to accommodate the increasing wants of the School, formerly located on Bush Street, is large and commodious and furnished with all the modern improvements. The locality, as regards health and pleasant surroundings, cannot be surpassed. The Principal is Mme. Forster, well known as a preceptress of youth, and a lady who has had long experience in her profession. The method of instruction pursued is essentially the European. The Kindergarten system introduced into this School with such marked success, will be a leading feature of the Primary Department. Though every effort will be made and every facility afforded to secure for each pupil a thorough and complete English education, yet French will be the language of the School and of the household. All the appointments will be such as will afford the pupils every advantage to be secured in a first-class French boarding school.

Young ladies having completed their English course of studies, and wishing to acquire fluency in the French language, or to pursue any other branch taught in the School, can do so provided they will conform to the regulations of the household. If desired by parents or guardians, pupils will have the same facilities for acquiring German. Boarding pupils will be accommodated with large cheerful rooms and excellent board, and the surroundings and household regulations will be such as will give a home-like charm to every department connected therewith. Special attention will be given to the physical development and the moral and social culture of the pupils. Exercises in Calisthenics will be given daily. The government of the Academy will be mild and impartial, but firm and prompt obedience and lady-like deportment will be required of all. Course of Study—French, German, and as complete an English course as is usually taught in our best seminaries. Those who desire can take a select course.

Benevolent and Social Societies.

The acquisition of California by the American Republic drew the attention of the world to this coast, and when, a short time subsequently, the announcement was made of the marvelous fields found here, the bold, the enterprising and the adventurous of every country, race, religion and character, turned their steps hither, and the most cosmopolitan State of our Union was created. A people of such elements, widely separated from their native homes, friends and associations, and governments, naturally gathered each to his class, order, or nation, and thus, at an early date, at the central port of the country, were formed some of those

societies of grand benevolence which now form so distinguishing a feature of San Francisco's society. The very isolation, so far removed from the succor of relatives or the protection of their flag made these organizations a necessity, and the generous and kindly spirit pervading the brave pioneer class with the abundant wealth the soil gave, rendered such associations more than usually effective. Sickness and death are inevitable, and want, through accident, disease or providence, is the lot of some, however bountiful the country, or genial the climate. To relieve suffering, assist the depressed, and bury the dead, have been the objects of the benevolent societies formed. The good deeds accomplished, and the constant care and watchfulness exercised, have given to San Francisco a world-wide reputation which is richly deserved. Aside from the organized societies, the popular benevolence is proven by the large sums often given for various objects at the call of charity or sympathy. Millions of dollars have been sent abroad when the good heart thought it was required to alleviate distress either among our own people or those of foreign lands, and never is relief called in vain for any individual case of destitution found in our midst. Fortunately cases of destitution are rare, and the provisions made by the law and by social organizations prevent any necessity for such distress as drives to importunate beggary.

The large sums sent with such a willing hand to aid the sick and wounded of the Union armies during the war of the rebellion and which constituted such a noble support, will always be referred to, in this connection, with just pride. A similar exhibition of benevolence and patriotic sympathy has been manifested on the part of the German and French citizens during the late war in Europe, each party having sent to their suffering countrymen nearly a quarter of a million dollars to aid the wounded of the battle field, assist the widows and orphans, and restore prosperity as far as it lay in their power. The grand piles of gold sent to the distant home will stand as a lasting monument of the golden State of the far West, and of the munificence of her people. Upwards of four hundred thousand dollars were collected and remitted in the brief space of six months, the free contributions of those classes of our citizens. More recently over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars were collected to relieve the sufferings occasioned by the disastrous conflagration in Chicago.

As individuals, and the citizens *en masse*, have shown unequalled benevolence, so do they manifest the same disposition in their numerous organizations for social and charitable purposes. There are now eighty-five such organizations in the city and many of these are divided into lodges, groves, stamms, vereins, councils, posts, etc., making a total of one hundred and ninety-three, some having upwards of a thousand members. These are of every class of reputable orders, and include those of every nationality that make up our population. From their number and strength it would appear that nearly all the people of San Francisco were members of one or other of these orders. Their wealth is shown in the possession of asylums, halls, hospitals, and schools, and the fine appearance members make on days of public celebration.

As their name implies, the general object of the societies is benevolence, assisting unfortunate members, or their wives and children, when in sickness, burying them when dead, or, if of foreign birth, aiding their return to their native land. But by no means do all limit their charities to their members. Several of these noble organizations are controlled by ladies whose care is for the orphan, the sick, and needy of all classes, and for the reclamation of the degraded of their own sex. Two asylums, generous homes for the tender orphans, are under their con-