

AMUSEMENTS.

BALDWIN THEATRE—GRAND OPERA SEASON.
 MR. ALPHAYMAN, Lessee and Proprietor. MR. ALFRED BOUVIER, Acting Manager.
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY—Commencing This (Monday) Ev'g, January 13th,
 Mr. Hayman takes pleasure in presenting the
EMMA JUCH
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
 100 MEMBERS—40 ORCHESTRA—50 CHORUS
 (Under the direction of Chas. E. Locke)
 In a series of 14 performances of Grand Opera in English, produced after months of careful preparation and lavish expenditure for the Missions.
REPERTORY FOR FIRST WEEK:
 This (Monday) Ev'g.....FAUST.....Trovatore
 Tuesday (only time).....POSTILLION.....Carmen
 Wednesday.....MIGNON.....Carmen
 Thursday.....MIGNON.....Carmen
 Friday.....MIGNON.....Carmen
 Saturday.....MIGNON.....Carmen
 (Her first appearance here in this role.)
 SATURDAY Ev'g.....Great Novelty.....THE FREISCHUTZ
 (Such as Mignon)
 Juch in her great impersonation of Agnes.
 Box Office Open Daily (except Sunday) from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
 MAGUIRE, RIAL & OSBOURNE, Managers
THIS (MONDAY) NIGHT,
 Maguire, Rial and Osbourne's Dramatic Company,
 In Wilson Barrett and Arthur Jones' Greatest of Melodramas,
HOODMAN BLIND!
 A Story of English Rural Life.
 Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c.
 Monday.....Next.....
THE DANDY FIFTH.
 One Hundred and Fifty People in the Production.

HOODMAN BLIND!
 A Story of English Rural Life.
 Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c.
 Monday.....Next.....
THE DANDY FIFTH.
 One Hundred and Fifty People in the Production.

NEW CALIFORNIA THEATRE.
 MR. ALPHAYMAN, Lessee and Proprietor.
 MR. HARRY MANN, Manager.
THIS (MONDAY) NIGHT,
 Rice and Dixey's Elaborate Production of the Successful Comic Opera,
PEARL OF PEKIN!
 Introducing the Talented Comedian,
LOUIS HARRISON
 AND 60 ARTISTS.
 Charming Music! Rollicking Fun! Exquisite Costumes!
 Matinee Saturday Only.
 Evening Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1—All Reserved.

PEARL OF PEKIN!
 Introducing the Talented Comedian,
LOUIS HARRISON
 AND 60 ARTISTS.
 Charming Music! Rollicking Fun! Exquisite Costumes!
 Matinee Saturday Only.
 Evening Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1—All Reserved.

NEW BUSH-STREET THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT!
 Commencing Monday, January 20th,
J. M. HILL'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY
 IS
A POSSIBLE CASE
 An Amusing Comedy
SYDNEY ROSENFELD.
 THE PLAYERS:
 M. A. Kennedy, Herbert Archer, Havel Hanel, Henry Simon, N. C. Forrester, Edwin Belknap, Wm. Hannan, W. H. Pascoe, Helen Russell, Jean Harlow, Belle Archer, Kate Osterlie, Henrietta Lander, Marie Hartley
 Sale of Seats commences Thursday at 9 A. M.

A POSSIBLE CASE
 An Amusing Comedy
SYDNEY ROSENFELD.
 THE PLAYERS:
 M. A. Kennedy, Herbert Archer, Havel Hanel, Henry Simon, N. C. Forrester, Edwin Belknap, Wm. Hannan, W. H. Pascoe, Helen Russell, Jean Harlow, Belle Archer, Kate Osterlie, Henrietta Lander, Marie Hartley
 Sale of Seats commences Thursday at 9 A. M.

TIVOLI OPERA HOUSE.
 KREILING BROS., Proprietors and Managers
 Monday Evening January 13, 1890,
 AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
FIRST PRESENTATION ON ANY STAGE!
ANOTHER NEW COMIC OPERA!
 Vogt & La Fontaine's Spectacular Comic Opera,
FURIOSA!
 The Daughter of Hades.
 Magnificently Mounted!
 Laughable Situations!
 Sparkling Dialogue!
 Spectacular Effects!
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA!
 Our Popular Prices—25c and 50c.

ALCAZAR THEATRE.
 WALKER & STOCKWELL, Managers
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, January 13th,
 Another Big Production!
THE SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY!
 PRODUCED WITH
 New Scenery and Sensational Effects.
 THE CAST WILL INCLUDE E. J. BUCKLEY, L. R. STOCKWELL, ETHEL BRANTON, CLARA JEAN WALKER AND THE
ALCAZAR THEATRE COMPANY.
 Prices—25c, 50c, 75c.
 Next—JULIA STUART.

NEW BUSH-STREET THEATRE.
 M. E. LEAVITT, Lessee and Proprietor.
 J. G. GOTTLOB, Manager.
LAST WEEK OF
MISS VERNONA
JARBEAU!
 In Her Brilliant Musical Comedy,
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL
 Introducing Miss Jarbeau in Her Celebrated
 Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.
 Next Week, J. M. Hill's Co. in the amusing comedy
A POSSIBLE CASE.
 Seats Ready Thursday at 9 A. M.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG!
 On Market, corner of Tenth, is the most realistic and interesting War Picture ever produced. Read what Gen. O. O. Howard says of it in our catalogue.
 Open 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.

A Cocking Mats.
 Some fifteen or twenty sports crossed the bay yesterday and assembled at a well-known sporting resort where a main was fought between Oakland and San Francisco birds for \$250. The local birds won three out of the four fights and carried off the money. Considerable money changed hands on the result. All the fights with the exception of the third, were rather tame.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.
 Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for CHILDREN TEETHING. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, allays all pain, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

Visitors to our city troubled with defective sight, consult C. Muller, the expert optician, 135 Montgomery street, near Bush.

Broken household candy, 20c pound, made from genuine herb. Townsend's, 627 Palace.

County Jail yesterday by Chief Jailer Mike Smith. As the jailer passed along the passage ways the prisoners in the cells would give vent to triumphing groans on account of the escape of some of their number. This very much annoyed the jailer, who retorted, "If you fellows don't stop that noise I will put you on bread and water to-morrow."
 "Yes, if there are any of us left by to-morrow," called back a long-timer from the upper court.

The cells from which the men made their escape were in a disordered condition, caused by the jailer overturning the beds, etc., to see if the escapes had left any farewell notes telling where their future addresses would be. Nothing of importance except a half brick tied up in the end of a towel, making a sort of rude slung shot, was found, in McNulty's cell.

Mr. Smith explained that the walls are only eighteen inches thick and are of poor material, and consequently could be easily opened with the three-foot steel jimmy that the escapes left behind. They must have dug their way out after 6 o'clock," he explained, "because at 9 o'clock in the morning these cells were washed out and then inspected by Captain Williams of the day watch at 9:30 o'clock."

"How was it that the six passed through the west corridor and dug their way out with Mr. Hoy on duty in that particular part of the jail?" asked the reporter.

"He must have been taking his tea or coffee at that time. Besides, it only took a few minutes to get through that rotten wall," was the reply.

Sheriff Lanmeister has sent all his spare men abroad over the city in search of the escapes, but to no purpose. The watchman at the foot of Market street informed him that he saw three strange men leave on the hunters' train early in the morning, but the Sheriff does not believe that they were the men.

The police are on the alert also for the escapes.

WHERE WAS DEPUTY HOY?
It Was Rather Remarkable That He Did Not Hear the Escapes.

A CASE OF NO ONE TO BLAME.
 Chief Jailer Smith Says if Prisoners Will Dig Out the Deputy Sheriffs Can Not Help It.

Yesterday morning the ALTA published exclusively an account of the escape of six desperate prisoners from the County Jail. These criminals who occupied three cells in the west row of the lower corridor, cut their way through the several brick partitions, into a bathroom, pried the lock off a heavy iron door leading into a second courtyard, and made their escape by cutting through the wall of the jail into Pinckney place. Not one of them has been retaken as yet, and it is doubtful if one, John McNulty, is ever again taken alive. The escapes are Neil Breesler, alias Jimmy Kenny, and Joseph Renner, in cell 19; John McNulty and John Sullivan, in cell 18, and H. S. Edwards and Eric Erickson, in cell 17.

The escapes all have serious charges against them. Their descriptions and records are as follows:

John McNulty, murderer, sentenced to death in the Superior Court. He appealed his case to the Supreme Court about eighteen months ago. McNulty is twenty-five years of age and a native of New Brunswick. He stands five feet eleven in his stocking feet. He has dark hair, dark complexion and blue eyes. One of his distinguishing marks of the man is a scar in the center of his forehead. A ring in India ink is on the third and little finger. There is a large ink mark on his left forearm. There is a live J. with a dot on his right forearm. McNulty is a sailor and boatman. He was in prison for shooting and killing James Collins on Second street, near Minna, on Saturday, March 26, 1888. He was held on April 18th of the same year and subsequently convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge Murphy to one year in the House of Correction. On October 10, 1888, he was convicted of malicious mischief and sentenced to thirty days in the County Jail, under the name of John Reynolds. On the 22d of November last he was held for trial in the Superior Court on a charge of robbery.

Neil Breesler, alias James Kenny, is also charged with robbery. He stands five feet seven and a quarter inches in height. He is of slight build, weighs 119 pounds, dark hair, dark complexion and blue eyes. A scar is noticeable on the outer corner of his right eye. There is a small scar at the base of his left thumb and five ink dots on his left arm. He is about nineteen years of age, and is a brother of the notorious Mike Breesler, now in the City Prison on charge of burglary. On the 23d of November he was charged with Frank Lewis and James Kirwin, with robbery.

H. S. Edwards is charged with forgery and was awaiting trial in the Superior Court. Edwards is a native of New York, 19 years of age, five feet five inches in height, is of medium build, dark hair and complexion and has blue eyes. He has the picture of an eagle and two small ink marks on the left forearm and has a small star at the base of his right thumb. Edwards was a clerk in a stockbroker's office and forged the name of his employer to stock certificates. With the proceeds of the sales of the stock he fled to Reno, Nevada, where he spent some time in fast living. He was brought back by Morse's detectives.

Joseph Reardon, alias Adams, is charged with assault to murder, robbery and burglary. He is a brother of Dan Reardon, who was killed last July by G. Abate. He is also a brother of Mamie Reardon, alias Rainsbury, who is now charged with robbery. He is 18 years of age, five feet seven inches in height, and has black hair and blue eyes. He has no particular distinguishing marks. Reardon has a hard record. In June, 1884, he was sent to the Industrial school for petty larceny. On April 15, 1888, he was held to answer for burglary, and on August 20th was allowed to go free on his own recognizance. No sooner was he free than he again got into trouble, and on November 22d last he was held for robbery, under the name of Joseph Adams, and on November 30th he was held to answer on a charge of an assault with a deadly weapon.

Eric Erickson is a big, broad-shouldered Swede, who was arrested for a stage and mail robbery committed in Shasta county on the 20th of last August. He and Archie McKinnon were brought here for trial before United States District Judge Hoffman. McKinnon was tried first and was acquitted on account of lack of evidence. The case against Erickson was dismissed for lack of evidence. As soon as he was released Erickson returned to the scene of the stage robbery and proceeded to dig up the cached plunder. He was shadowed by the Sheriff of the county and Wells Fargo & Co.'s detectives, who rearrested him in the act of unearthing the booty. He subsequently struck one of his captors in the back of the head with a bar of iron and made a break for liberty. He was recaptured, however, after being shot through the leg. He is a man of immense strength and endurance. One of his accomplices is Walter Elynn, who is now in the County Jail awaiting trial.

Sheriff Lanmeister has offered rewards of \$100 each for McNulty and Erickson and \$50 for the others. It is worth more than \$100 to any one to try and capture McNulty, who has death staring him in the face.

The deputy sheriffs who were on duty on Saturday night fell very sore over the escape. From 4 p. m. to 12 midnight, Martin Flagley was in charge of the lower corridor, James Lennon in the outside west corridor and Eugene Sullivan was upstairs. From midnight to 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Captain George Hadler was in charge of the lower corridor. M. McLaughlin was in the upper corridor and John Hoy was supposed to be on duty in the west corridor, through which the prisoners escaped. At 6 o'clock there were 198 prisoners in the jail.

An ALTA reporter was shown through the

A SCHOOLHOUSE BURNED.

The Girls' High School Almost Totally Destroyed.

A SEVERE LOSS TO THE CITY.

The Fire Viewed by Thousands—Historical Sketch of the Burned Edifice. Scenes and Incidents.

At twenty minutes after 7 o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was sounded from box 134, at the corner of Bush and Hyde streets. Engines 8, 14 and 15, hook and ladder trucks 3, 4 and 5, and hose companies 2, 5 and 8, responded promptly, and found a destructive fire raging in the rear portion of the Girls' High School, a large three-story frame building on the north side of Bush street west of Hyde. Before the alarm sounded, engine company No. 3, and District Engineer McCarthy, whose headquarters is at the company's house on California street, near Leavenworth, were summoned on still alarm, one of the members of the company having seen the light of the fire. This company was on the ground some ten or fifteen minutes before a box alarm was sounded. Engineer McCarthy stated last night that when he arrived with engine 3 the fire was entirely at the rear of the building, the place of origin evidently having been the basement. By the time the engines of the surrounding district arrived the fire had ascended to the roof and the top floor was in flames. A high wind was raging, and it was at once apparent that the portion of the fire department present was unable to cope with the fire. Engineer McCarthy ordered a second alarm turned in, and engines 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 were soon on the ground. Meanwhile the flames had burst forth from both the second and third floors, making an illumination visible throughout the city. The rain fell in torrents, but the heat was so intense that the rain and the water from powerful streams was turned into steam before reaching the interior of the burning structure. For three quarters of an hour it was a sharp struggle between fire and water as to which would obtain the mastery. The school building was surrounded on three sides by frame dwellings, and from the roofs of these and from the schoolyard a dozen powerful streams began to have an effect. On the east and west the wings of the school building were separated from the dwellings by a narrow space, but to prevent the spread of the fire to the dwellings in the rear. Through this court three streams were taken and they rendered excellent service. The greatest fight, however, was on the east side of the building. Wind was blowing in that direction, and it was only by desperate effort that Dr. Elkan Cohn's house was saved. The school building was almost totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$25,000, with no insurance.

THE ALARM SOUNDED.

A Most Remarkable Delay in Notifying the Fire Department.

The fire was discovered about the same time by three persons. Mrs. F. J. Burge of 1220 Bush street, next door to the schoolhouse, went to close the blinds of a window in the rear of the house and was horrified to see the reflection of the fire in the school yard, which her window overlooked. Mrs. Burge called the family, and several members rushed into the street crying "Fire!"

J. F. Turner, who occupies the two-story frame cottage at No. 911 Hyde street, about the same time noticed the flames from his kitchen window, which was in full view of the entire north side of the schoolhouse. Mr. Turner stated that when he first saw the fire the windows in the schoolhouse were ablaze with light, flames dancing and leaping in the first and second stories. Smoke was drifting around in the schoolyard, but he could not tell from which direction it came. A minute after his discovery he rushed into the street to give the alarm.

Several persons living on Bush street, across from the schoolhouse, saw the reflection of the flames about the same time and joined the others in the street with their cries of "Fire! Fire!" A hasty inspection made by ALTA reporter, who was among the first on the ground, showed that the blaze was in an L, 40x60 feet in size, on the west side of the building and the fire was in the northwest corner of the L.

For some reason there was a delay of ten or fifteen minutes before the first alarm was turned in, and Engine No. 3, located on California street, three blocks away was notified. District Engineer McCarthy directed that the first stream be turned on the building from the school yard, in the west of the building. In the meantime the flames had been climbing from story to story, till the entire L was in a fierce blaze, which threatened to consume the main building on the east and the row of Mr. Broad's buildings on the west.

F. J. Burge, who resides at 1220 Bush street, next to the school house, moved nearly all of his furniture and household effects across the street. His example was followed by Mr. Rogers, who lives at 1222 Bush street. By this time a portion of the Fire Department was on the ground. Three streams were directed on the flames from the big play-yard on the north side, and one was played on the west wall of the school from Broad Court, in the rear of 1220 and 1222 Bush street, to prevent the flames from communicating to No. 1220, which was within six inches of the west school wall. Another stream was brought to bear on the main entrance and front of the L. The firemen hurried the wide doors and sent the water flying into the center of the flames in that part of the building.

A second alarm had been sounded, and other engines were soon on the ground. Two long ladders were run up to the roof of No. 1220 Bush and two lines of hose were carried to the roof, from which point the firemen prevented the fire spreading to the west and destroying Mrs. Broad's block. In fact, although No. 1220 was within six inches of the flames, no damage to speak of was sustained by the building.

All of this time the fire had been active as the firemen and the main building was in flames, which were spread rapidly by the high wind which was blowing from the southwest. But with this wind, luckily, came the rain, which fell in torrents.

About half an hour from the time the fire started portions of the building began to fall. The first to go were the heavy overhanging cornices that overhung the eaves of the structure. Several firemen narrowly escaped being hit by falling timbers. Soon after the cornice dropped to the ground the roof began to tumble in, and at 8 o'clock the large square cupola surmounting the middle of the building fell into the mass of flames with a crash, sending clouds of sparks and cinders into the air. A short time later the two large brick chimneys on the Bush street side of the L. The firemen hurriedly drove the flames through the building toward the large residence of Dr. Elkan Cohn on the corner of Bush and Hyde streets. Three long ladders were placed against this building on Hyde street and two or three lines of hose were carried up each ladder. Notwithstanding the

deluge of water from this source the fire steadily encroached till the rear part of Dr. Cohn's house was severely scorched and the walls were badly blistered on the inside. The house was occupied by Dr. Elkan Cohn, son of the late Rabbi Cohn, and Charles Colman, son-in-law of the Rabbi. Fortunately, they moved all of their furniture out before the fire reached their west walls. The loss by smoke and water to carpets, walls, etc., will amount to about \$700.

About 8:30 the combined streams of water on all sides and from the roofs of the adjoining buildings brought the flames under control.

The building is almost entirely destroyed, nothing but tottering walls being left standing.

Theories as to the Origin.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. By some it is believed that the fire was incendiary, as there was no fire in the building. The structure was heated by stoves, the fires in which were allowed to burn out Friday evening. The janitress worked in the school all day Saturday, and did not go near the building yesterday.

Mr. Turner, who lives in the rear of the school, says that he saw smoke coming from the basement in the northwest corner as early as 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He thought the janitress was getting the fires ready for Monday, and paid no attention to it. He first knew of the fire at about a quarter past 7, when he saw the flames coming from the rear of the building. They started from the bottom and rapidly ran up toward the roof.

The theory of spontaneous combustion is also advanced. The basement was used to store fuel and school-room furniture. The chemical laboratory is situated on the third floor in the rear of the building, and the fire may have started there and smoldered for some time before it was discovered.

With the exception of Mr. Turner, no one seems to have seen the blaze until the entire end of the building was enveloped.

BURNING FOR HOURS.

Smoke Noticed in the Afternoon, Before 5 O'clock.

The fire had no doubt been spreading in the west L of the building some hours before it was discovered and the alarm turned in. At 4:30 o'clock the family of Mrs. Doody, of No. 1228 Bush street, were seated at their dinner table, in the kitchen. One window in this room commands a view of the rear of the schoolhouse and a portion of the play-grounds. Miss Philomena Doody, a young lady fifteen years of age, looked out of the window and exclaimed, "Why, mamma, see that smoke in the schoolhouse yard?"

"It must be from the chimney of some of the other buildings near by drawn down by the wind," replied Mrs. Doody, on looking out of the window.

A few minutes later the young lady again called attention to the smoke that curled and eddied in the L. The other members of the family discussed the matter for a few minutes, and came to the conclusion that it was only smoke from a chimney near by. Smoke was noticed there several times till darkness set in, when the matter was forgotten till revived by the alarm.

Danger from Flying Sparks.

The rain that had been falling during the day and evening proved a blessing to the householders living to the north and east of the schoolhouse. The high wind carried clouds of sparks and cinders, which blazed as they flew, for blocks away. Several small fires were caused by sparks, but the occupants were on the lookout for danger and the fires were put out. E. J. Hubbard of 923 Hyde street sustained damage amounting to about \$200 by a firebrand lodging in the eaves of his new house. A bucket of water prevented it spreading. Small fires started on the roofs of two other buildings, one on Pine, near Hyde, and the other on Hyde, near Pine, but they were put out without loss.

Sick Children in Danger.

In Dr. Cohn's residence on the corner of Hyde and Bush, adjoining the burning school building, the five little children of Charles Colman, son-in-law of the late Rabbi Elkan Cohn, were lying sick with scarlet fever, two of them being very ill. When the fire started H. E. Oppenheim, Joseph Naphtaly and Moses Gunst entered the residence, and wrapping the little ones in blankets, conveyed them in safety to the residence of Dr. Conestinn at the corner of Sutter and Hyde streets.

Standing in the Rain.

Soon after the alarm was turned in hundreds of people collected in the streets as near to the fire as they could get. When the second alarm was sounded the streets became actually packed with sightseers. Police men stretched ropes across the street to keep the crowd back so as not to interfere with the firemen. Now and again a hose cart or hook and ladder truck would dash into the crowd and scatter the people right and left. During the heaviest rainfall the people stood bravely and took the downpour and the occasional baptism from the hose streams that were swung around now and again.

THE BUILDING.

Erected Twenty Years Ago—The Cost Nearly Two Thousand Dollars.

The building was erected in 1870, and first occupied on July 5, 1871. It was three stories in height, with a frontage of fifty-four feet on Bush street by a depth of eighty-two feet. There were wings on the sides, each being 21x50 feet in size, which were the entrance halls, the dressing-rooms for the young ladies, the office of the principal and lunchrooms for the teachers. On each of the first and second floors there were four classrooms, each 26x34 feet in size, for study and recitation. On the third floor there were two recitation-rooms and one large hall for the general assembling of the pupils for examinations or general exercises. In the wings of this floor there were a library and a room for experiments in chemistry and philosophy, each room being 19x20 feet in size. All the rooms of the edifice were light and airy, and well arranged for the purposes of a High School. The contract price of the building was \$2,000, but extra work brought the sum up to \$30,360. It cost \$7000 additional to furnish the building.

HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL.

Secretary Beanson Says There Are No Funds for Rebuilding.

An ALTA reporter was the first person to inform Secretary Beanson of the Board of Education that the Girls' High School had been destroyed by fire. Secretary Beanson was greatly astonished at the news, as he had not even heard the bells, and at once expressed his regret, saying that it was a severe blow to the educational interests of the city, as the Board has no funds either to build a new school or to furnish it. When asked for some data respecting the building destroyed, and the history of the Girls' High School, Secretary Beanson furnished the following information:

The Girls' High School was first organized in June, 1864, in the old brick building previously occupied by the Denman Grammar School, on Stockton and Bush streets, and the organization was brought about by the transfer of all the girls from the San Francisco High School, then located in the building at present occupied by the Commercial College. A new twelve-class building was erected in 1870, on the 50-va-va lot next to the old brick building on Stockton and Bush streets, and now occupied as the South Cosmopolitan School. This new building was occupied only for one year and three months, but as the city was rapidly growing it was set apart as a

grammar school, and the present fourteen-class building on Hyde and Bush streets commenced. On July 5, 1871, the Girls' High School was opened in the building just destroyed. The contractor who erected the building failed in business before it was completed, and the Board of Education was compelled to finish it. On August 7, 1876, the present city Normal class was established as an adjunct to the High School, and has continued in existence ever since as a part of the institution. Mrs. Kincaid was made the first Principal, in which position she continued until she succeeded John Sweet as Principal of the Girls' High School. The first Principal of the Girls' High School was E. H. Holmes, who was appointed at the time of its organization, and continued in the position until June 13, 1876, when he was succeeded by John Sweet, who in turn was succeeded by the present Principal, Mrs. Kincaid, on October 1, 1889.

The school has eighteen teachers and is conducted under the departmental system, such as the department of physics, that of mathematics, and so on. The course lasts three years, divided into two classes, and senior classes. With the normal class, the graduates of which obtains a certificate entitling her to teach, the course may be said to last four years. During the last year a Latin teacher was appointed for the school, the object being to raise it to the same standard as the boys' high school, which was no probable, and a new principal, Principal Beanson, stated in his proposition for a number of years the Girls' High School has had on an average about 700 pupils, although in some years the number has gone up to almost 900. For the same period the number of graduates has averaged about 130.

Secretary Beanson stated that the furnishings of the burned school were quite valuable, originally having cost about \$7000. There were desks for 800 pupils, these cost not less than \$5 each. Besides this, there were the desks of the teachers and the furniture of the Principal's office, which are entirely new. Principal Beanson had provided a philosophical apparatus, at a cost of \$400. There was also a valuable library in the building, the volumes of which cost not less than \$1000 to collect. There was also one piano on each floor, making a total of six.

Secretary Beanson also said he was at a loss to imagine how the fire had started. The building was heated by stoves, and no other fire was allowed on the premises. It would be impossible for a fire to have lingered in one of these stoves since last Friday. The janitress was accustomed to work on Saturday, and was not supposed to visit the school on that day. It was his opinion that the fire must have been the work of an incendiary, as there was no other possible explanation.

When asked what would be done by the Board of Education in regard to the matter of continuing the school, Secretary Beanson answered that he believed the board would immediately taken to secure temporary quarters for the school. The educational interests of the city would not permit the suspension of the school. It was true the Board was now tightly pinched for money, and had no funds to build a new structure, but this would not prevent the securing of some suitable quarters for holding regular sessions. This should be done as soon as possible. Perhaps the Board of Supervisors would be called upon to furnish a special appropriation to meet the emergency. He believed that there was a law providing for the case, but was not positive. In regard to the teachers of the Girls' High School suffering from the fire, Secretary Beanson said that the teachers would continue to draw their salaries unless the board failed to secure temporary quarters, which was not probable, and passed a resolution stating that as there were no quarters provided for the erection of a new building, the school there was no need for teachers, and suspended them until another building was erected. It was his opinion that the board would take steps immediately to secure available quarters for the school going until it had been erected.

In speaking on the question of insurance, Secretary Beanson stated that the Girls' High School was not insured, nor were any of the public school buildings. There was no municipal law which required that all public structures should be insured.

In consequence of the crowded condition of the building, the Board of Education for two years past have been contemplating the erection of another High School for girls at the Mission. With the erection of numerous grammar schools during the past ten years the demand for accommodations has increased, and owing to a lack of school funds it has been impossible to erect another building. There has been a greater demand for High School accommodation for girls than boys, owing to the fact that many boys, upon graduating from the grammar schools, instead of entering the High School, go to the Commercial School or a business college, or possibly enter business life, while the majority of girl graduates from the grammar schools enter the High School. For this reason the burned edifice has been overcrowded for several years past. The Board of Education will doubtless hold a special meeting to-morrow to make some arrangement to provide quarters for the twelve classes of the school until another building can be erected. The site of the present building will be utilized for a more commodious and modern building as a Girls' High School for the northern portion of the city, while it is highly probable that in the next municipal estimate for school purposes provision will be made for a Girls' High School to be located at the Mission, for the use of the southern portion of the city.

STRUCK FROM BEHIND.

W. J. Oliver Seriously Injured by an Unknown Assaultant.

W. J. Oliver, an employee for upwards of twenty years of Wells, Fargo & Co., was recently the victim of a brutal assault. He lives a little distance outside of San Jose and drives into town every morning to catch the early train to this city. On Saturday morning he entered his stable as usual to harness the horse. Hardly had he entered when he was struck down from behind, being hit on the back of the head with a blunt instrument. He was found by the stable boy insensible on the floor. The man who did this has not yet been found. It is thought that the man was robbery, but the cries of Mr. Oliver evidently frightened him away. Mr. Oliver is sixty years of age and is in a very serious condition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
 Is a peculiar medicine. It is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where other preparations fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
 Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Bolls, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, and builds up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
 Has met peculiar and unparalleled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., that it is now sold by every druggist. Those who are taking it at the same time, Lowell druggists sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparilla or blood purifiers. Sold by druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar