THE MORNING CALL
has a larger circulation than any other newspaper published in San Francisco.

PUBLICATION OFFICE:
725 Montgomery street, near Clay, open until 11 o'clock P. M. BRANCH OFFICES: 710 Market street, near Kearny, open until 12 o'clock midnight; 339 Hayes street, open until 9:30 o'clock; 603 Larkin street, open until 9:30 o'clock, and 2518 Mission street, open until 9 o'clock P. M.

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AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

FURNITURE.—By Chas. Levy, at 536 California st., at 10 o'clock.

FURNITURE.—By Geo. F. Lamson, at 1011 Market st., at 11 o'clock.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO, March 31, 1890—5 P. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer is highest near the mouth of the Columbia River and lowest in Arizona. The temperature has generally risen. Rain is reported as follows: Eureka .02, Sacramento .04, Fresno .02, San Diego .02.

Forecast Till 8 P. M. Tuesday.

For California—Fair weather, northwesterly winds.

For Oregon and Washington—Warmer; fair weather; variable winds. F. E. MAXWELL,

THE CALL'S CALENDAR.

April, 1890.

Su.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	Moon's Phases.
		1	2	3	4	5	April 5th. Full Moon.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	April 12th Last Quarter.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	April 19th. New Moon.
27	28	29	30				April 26th. First Quarter.

The Morning Call.
TUESDAY.... APRIL 1, 1890

...y of our patrons who fail to find THE MORNING CALL for sale by train-boys will oblige a favor by notifying this office of the ...

PRIMARIES.

...thing is prettier in theory than a primary election. It originated in the town meeting. Neighbors, all known to each other, met to choose the most fit of their number to represent the whole in convention or Legislature. No man who did not stand well in the community would dare to ... himself or anybody else for a ...ce. If the best citizens in the town ...run the meeting, they had at ...o power in the proceedings. ...f course, no other resemblance ...the primary election in a city at ...sent time and a "town meeting" ...at both constitute original sources ...rity. At the city primary the so-...d citizens are never seen. Men ...ke politics their business have taken ...ness out of their hands. The tickets ...pared without consulting them. If ...good citizens present themselves ...eir own list of delegates the ...in charge will see that not ...them vote to change the result. ...ave been primaries in this city ...considerable nerve was required on ...art of a body of good citizens who ...osed to have an influential voice in ...election of delegates. The average citi...would return from such contest with ...feeling in his mind that popular government was not quite what he had supposed it to be. A correspondent in "Everybody's Column" tells us that it ...was only by the unpatriotic neglect of ...better classes of our people that we had ...h a riotous primary election the last ...In the abstract this is true; but in ...citizen does ...He would go out and vote ...ld without having to fight his way ...lls. Most of them vote at the ...tion, and would at the primary if ...nducted with the same regard for ...sonal safety of voters. We quite agree with our correspondent that it is time something should be done. The boss system culminated in the election of 1888. The spectacle that was exhibited during the session of the Legislature of 1889 has never been equaled in this State for venality and audacity. The boss of the dominant party received delegations of citizens in his apartment and arranged with them as to what bills should be passed and what defeated. Everything went that had money behind it. Men who had pet schemes to push forward by aid of money declared that it was a pleasure to deal with a one-man Legislature. They could find out in a short time what could be done and what not, and what either would cost. But the people had to pay the bills. The one-man Legislature raised taxes about 30 per cent in the State, and his lambs are indignant because dollar-limit pledges stand in the way of a like result in this city.

UNDER FIRE.

The letter of Mr. J. W. Sweeney to Governor Waterman, reviewing the letter of the Governor in declining to declare the 1st of May a legal holiday at the request of the Eight-hour League is worthy of a careful reading by the Governor and his political friends. The Governor had an undoubted right to exercise the faculty of mind which he considers his judgment on the legal holiday proposition, but he would have done better to decline without giving a reason than to withdraw labor from its place as the basis and foundation of our entire industrial system. Labor and business—in other words, the employed and the employer—are in many ways mutually dependent upon each other, but the distinction may be made that labor builds and business builds upon labor. There may be considerable industrial activity without what is technically known as business, but there can be nothing without labor. At this period in the world's history labor is looking up. The wage-earner is more numerous and more powerful than ever before. Business methods have for some time tended to the consolidation of large interests under one management. In place of firms composed of several men, each working with his own hands, we have companies and corporations with few owners and many workers. Owners desirous of the largest possible profits have adopted labor-saving machinery to an extent small firms doing the greater part of their own work would have thought impracticable. The result is an apparent excess of workers. The consumption of goods does not keep pace with production. The Eight-hour League urges that the remedy is a reduction in the hours of labor. If there are too many workers let each worker do less work. This is a sound position to take, with the proviso that the Eight-hour League shall cover in its work the whole labor field subject to one set of conditions. If we have eight hours in San Francisco and ten in Chicago, the latter city will underbid us for work that can be done in one place and transported to another. Designating a certain day as a holiday devoted to the interest of ...d give the eight-hour issue im...among national questions. It ...a national movement and kept ...olitics except as some politician ...self obnoxious to the organiza...

...NS FOR SCHOOL-TEACHERS.

...s under consideration by the New ...egislature to give public-school ...a pension after twenty-five years ...e. A teacher, who represents herself ...s richer than the proverbial church mouse, opposes the pension scheme on the ground that there is a close relation between civil service pensioners and paupers. A self-respecting teacher, she claims, could only accept a pension when all other civil service servants are in like manner rewarded. This teacher says: "Our work is wearing, both mentally and physically, but the vacations give us an opportunity to recuperate. We get, in most cases, a fair compensation, and the number who belong ...building associations indicates that we ...ve money if we would." The salary of the teacher who writes this is $50 a month, and she opposes the pension scheme because she thinks the best interests of the teacher, both as a professional educator and a citizen, require that the bill should not become a law.

FARMERS' PROJECTS.

As might have been expected, the long-prevailing depression in agricultural products is rousing the farmers to consider whether the evils from which they suffer can be traced to the laws under which they live. Farmers' leagues, State granges and farmers' alliances all over the country are studying the question of prices and searching for plans to raise them. Upon their success in the search the profit of agriculture may somewhat depend.

Farmers in Marshall County, Minnesota, having given exhaustive consideration to the subject, agree that the price of wheat would be raised if the Government bought or built a railroad for the conveyance of farm produce from Minnesota to the seaboard, and if, in addition, any surplus moneys in the Treasury were loaned to the farmers on the security of their land and their crops, instead of being lodged in banks to the credit of the Treasury. Other farmers in Iowa, noting that corn in that State is selling at 10 cents a bushel less than last year, while the Liverpool price is only 4 cents less, and the charge for transportation from Iowa to the seaboard is the same, call upon Congress to subsidize lines of steamers on the Atlantic in order to enable them to carry freight at rates below those which now rule. Other farmers in Kansas propose to organize a receiving depot in Kansas City, to which all grain grown in the State shall be consigned, the depot to hold the wheat until a favorable moment arrives to market it. These and other schemes of the like nature are being recommended in conventions and discussed in the newspapers. They rather tend to create an impression that a knowledge of agriculture is not invariably accompanied by an acquaintance with political economy.

It very rarely occurs that it is in the power of governments to sustain a falling or to check a rising market. Prices rise and fall in obedience to the law of supply and demand; and that is a law which no Congressional statute can override. If the price of wheat and corn is unremunerative it is because there is more of both than the world is prepared to consume at current prices, and neither the embarkation of the Government in the railroad business nor its assumption of the functions of a banker nor its interference in the ocean-steamship business would mend the matter. When in the past crops have failed and famines have resulted governments have often attempted to keep bread cheap by enacting maximum laws, and punishing forestallers and regraters, but the device always failed and made matters worse. There is nothing to be done but to wait patiently until the turn comes and equilibrium is restored.

The trouble with agriculture in such States as Iowa and Kansas and Minnesota is that their chief products do not command on the average a price which enables them to stand much transportation at the ordinary market rates. They are too far from their market. The late Commodore Vanderbilt used to say that farming at such a distance from the great centers of distribution would never pay because the carrier would charge all the farm produce was worth for hauling it to the consumer. Railway competition has to some extent falsified the prediction. The Dakota farmer does, once in a way, make money by growing wheat for sale at Liverpool. But he is handicapped all the time by his freight bills. And this would continue to be the case if the freighting business were taken out of the hands of companies and transferred to the people at large, as represented by the Government. There is no reason to believe that the Government, which is instituted for a totally different purpose, would be able to carry wheat or corn more cheaply than the railroad companies or the steamship companies. On the contrary, as their agents would be unskilled in the business there is every reason to believe that in their hands the farmer would fare worse than he does now.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE MONEY?

A correspondent wants to know what becomes of the large sums of money foreign investors are reported as bringing to this country. Sales of properties to foreign syndicates are reported to the amount of $60,000,000, more or less, and no corresponding movement in specie appears. There are two principal reasons why the sale of properties to foreigners does not bring money to this country. The first is that American securities are held largely abroad, and consequently payments for American properties may be made with these securities and without handling a dollar of coin. It is true debts to the amount of the purchase have been paid, but there has been no transfer of gold or silver to be reported. A second reason is that the people of the United States spend, collectively, vast sums in Europe. Not far from 100,000 Americans go to Europe each year, and but few get off with an expenditure of less than $1000. The trip can be made for less, but if a few months are spent in Europe the thousand one may start with will easily disappear. In this one custom there is an annual exportation of money greater than the reported amount of foreign syndicate purchases of American properties. And then it must be remembered that a large number of rich American women are supporting foreign husbands in good style in the old countries. A good many millions go this way. Other millions go for foreign goods purchased abroad for personal wear, and consequently not subject to duty. Such goods of course do not appear in our foreign trade balances. There are also quite a number of Americans of means living abroad who are not numbered among the tourists. In most cases their investments are in this country, and the revenues transmitted to order. On the whole it is not surprising that the sale of $60,000,000 of American properties does not call for the transfer of much foreign money to this country.

ONE.

The conviction of Sheriff Flack of New York brings one of a gang of scoundrels within view of the State Penitentiary. Flack, however, was but one, and in a moral sense not the deepest in sin of all. A judge, empowered by the people to deal with such men as Flack, appears to have been a coworker with him. The *World* says, in commenting upon the conviction of Flack:

Bookstaver was intimately associated with these convicted conspirators in the transactions for engaging in which they have been found guilty of crime. The Grand Jury which indicted them officially declared him to be a sharer in their miscreancy, and refrained from including him in the indictment as one of the conspirators only because his judicial position forbade.

The Grand Jury refrained from including him in the indictment because of his judicial position. The law may provide some other method of reaching a corrupt judge than those employed in bringing ordinary rascals to trial, but these methods should not be such as to screen him. For the same offense a judge should be punished twice as severely as other men. When corrupt or in any way law-breakers they betray the public in a double sense. It is all very well to convict Flack, but it is not well to permit a judicial associate in crime to continue the exercise of judicial functions while his principal is being tried and after he has been convicted.

STILL HUNTS.

Since Samuel J. Tilden showed smaller politicians the way a still hunt is becoming fashionable in politics. In this State four years ago a still hunt secured a Democratic Legislature in the face of a slight Republican majority on the State ticket. The junior California Senator was the result. In New York the report is that Governor Hill and his lieutenants have determined on a still hunt to secure, if possible, the next Legislature. The State was badly gerrymandered some years ago by the Republicans and since then the Legislature has been of that party without much regard to national or State tickets. In the present Legislature there are ninety Republicans, and but seventy Democrats, although the Democrats have more than half of the popular vote. A gain of eleven and a loss of nine will give the Democrats the next Legislature. Still hunts are most effective, however, when they are so still that no one knows there is a hunt going on.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

The American Copyright League, of which James Russell Lowell is President, is concentrating its efforts to secure the enactment of the copyright bill now before Congress. A circular letter issued by the league says that the bill is the cordially accepted platform of the entire copyright movement; it accepts the following limitations upon the privileges extended to foreign authors: First, "the work so copyrighted must be printed from type set in this country"; second, "the sale of foreign editions and plates of works so copyrighted is not permitted." With the permission of American owners of copyright, foreign books may be imported in parcels of two for use, with a view to the benefit of colleges, libraries and schools that may desire special English editions. It is also provided that editors may import newspapers and periodicals for quotation even when they contain copyright articles.

The league directs attention to a plan for international copyright presented in the *Nineteenth Century* by Mr. Pearsall Smith, of which the following are the main features: First, "that any American publisher shall be at liberty to print editions of the works of a foreign author under the condition of paying to such author a royalty of 10 per cent on the retail price"; second, "that this royalty shall be paid by the purchase from the author, in advance of the publication of the American edition, of stamps representing the above rate, as many stamps being bought as there are copies printed in the edition, and each copy of the book that is placed on the market by the publisher bearing one of these stamps conspicuously affixed." The league opposes Mr. Smith's plan. It quotes from Herbert Spencer to show that the plan would be a direct interference with the laws of trade under which the author, like any other producer, had the right to select his own agents and to make his own bargains." The league further objects on the ground that "no Legislature was competent to determine what was a fair rate of profit to the author." Notwithstanding these objections the plan of Mr. Smith would fairly compensate such foreign authors as American publishers might desire to reprint. The international copyright would not of course affect the right of the foreign author to make terms for the publication of his work in his own country. It does, however, give him a reasonable percentage of the receipts of the American publisher on account of the foreign work. Possibly the real reason why Mr. Smith's plan is not accepted by the league is that it does not give to one American publisher a monopoly of the right to reprint. The league gives as one reason why the copyright bill should be passed that it will render practicable "a large number of international undertakings which cannot be ventured upon without assured control of several markets." Again the league says: "A large number of important English and Continental works, American editions of which would prove of material service to American students and readers, it is not practicable under the present state of things for American publishers to undertake at all, as in case their reprints are favorably received, any prospect of profit from these is promptly destroyed by the competition of rival and unauthorized editions, which receive the advantage of their literary judgment and advertising." This argument sounds familiar. Something like it is advanced in support of such combines as the Standard Oil, sugar and the hundred other trusts proposed in industrial pursuits. Give a combine complete control of the market and it will promise not to charge exorbitant prices and in a general way to conduct its business for the good of the people. The publishers' trust does not differ materially from several others.

FINE AND COARSE GOODS.

A free-trade journal discourses, not very wisely, as follows:

Monopolies and trusts strike always at the necessaries of life, and the articles required and used by the mass of the people. Thus in the Republican tariff common coarse blankets and woolen goods always bear a much higher duty than the fine goods used by the rich, and this discrimination runs through the whole of the Allison bill and its successor, the McKinley bill.

The discrimination our free-trade contemporary complains of has firmly established the branch of the woolen industry which produces the coarse varieties of cloth in this country. It was shown in the tariff debate in the House in 1888 that as good cheap suits were made in this country as in Europe at the same price. Europeans excel us in the manufacture of the finest varieties on much the same principle that certain brands of French champagne are better than any product in California. In the old countries there are processes handed down from father to son by which the best results either in cloth, silk or wine are obtained. A great deal of labor is involved in these processes and if we knew how it would not always be profitable to follow them. Merchants who are importing woolen cloths from Europe and also receiving similar goods from Eastern manufacturers say the Americans are gaining ground. They are producing better goods each year and the excess of cost is covered by the duties on foreign goods. When we read that imports of cloths amount to $50,000,000 a year or more we do not stop to think that there are as many millions of people in the United States as the sum of our imports. In other words we import one year with another a dollar's worth of cloth for each individual in the United States. The product of our home mills is infinitely greater than our imports. And yet there are people who think that the protective policy has accomplished nothing.

WYOMING.

The House has passed a bill admitting the Territory of Wyoming to Statehood in the Union, and it is expected the Senate will concur. The chief peculiarity of Wyoming is that the Constitution establishes woman suffrage without a popular vote on the question. It is contended by many who are not opposed to woman suffrage that such an innovation should not be made without the concurrence of the people. The right of woman to vote extends back to 1869, when there were about 9000 people in the Territory. Since that time the question has not been submitted, and of course women who chose to do so have voted. If Wyoming is admitted with a Constitution giving the full elective franchise to women it will be the only State in the Union to do so. Washington Territory allowed women to vote at one time, but when the question was submitted as to incorporating woman suffrage into the State Constitution the electors voted against it. There are several States in which women have partial suffrage. In fourteen they vote on school questions. In Kansas they have the right to vote at municipal elections. The proposition to give women the full suffrage has been submitted in several States, but has invariably been voted down. The real reason for this adverse action is that women do not seem to care to vote when they have a chance. In Kansas they only vote largely when some temperance or religious question is up. The advocates of woman suffrage contend, however, that with full suffrage they would take more interest in public affairs. Some are inclined to say that they will not vote at all if a distinction is to be made between their tickets and those men vote.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Japan proposes to supply the San Francisco market with coal from mines in the northern part of the country. It is reported that a syndicate with $7,000,000 to back it will develop these mines.

Governor Hill of New York has declared himself opposed to reform in matters connected with elections by vetoing the Saxton Ballot Reform Bill. He puts it on the ground that the bill is unconstitutional.

The reports from the Lower Mississippi Valley are not encouraging, and a large number of plantations in the vicinity of Austin are submerged. The water came on so rapidly that the occupants were forced to flee, and were unable to save any of their property.

The Republican Tariff Bill has at last been presented. The minority will be granted ten days' time in which to offer amendments if they have any. Should the bill pass in its present form it will, according to McKinley, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, effect a reduction of $45,000,000 in the revenue.

By a decision of the Court of Claims, announced yesterday in the action of Representative Crain to recover his salary, which was drawn and embezzled by Silcott, it appears that the United States is responsible for the money, judgment having been given for the claimant. It is probable that to prevent other suits being commenced an appropriation will be made to meet the claims of the others who were losers by Silcott's defalcation.

Whatever ultimate good might result from the gold of that somewhat mysterious "English syndicate" that is, professedly, ever anxious to gobble up and annex any or all of the California breweries, one present fact is gradually asserting itself. The host of conflicting idle rumors, as confidently circulated as they are persistently contradicted, is exercising a certain unsettling effect on the trade concerned. The uncertainty, to say the least, attaching to reported transactions, which are utterly untraceable, can work no good. Customers excuse themselves by professing ignorance as to whom they are actually dealing with. "Why, I heard you'd sold out!" is now an everyday greeting on the street and in the markets. It would certainly be far better if these repeated denials of a contemplated change of ownership were at once contradicted or confirmed from some authoritative source. Trade would then be rendered sounder and more secure. Meantime the denials come from the breweries.

TEN THOUSAND Easter Eggs at Townsend's.

ADAIR WELCKER, lawyer, 507 Montgomery st., rooms 5, 6 and 7. No charge unless successful.

CHOICE Cream Mixed Candy in 2, 4 and 6-pound Japanese baskets at 25c a pound. Townsend's.

SPRING OPENING.—Mrs. Adcock, 10 Kearny street, will display her new importations to-day, and continue during the week.

J. F. CUTTER'S OLD BOURBON.—This celebrated whisky is for sale by all first-class druggists and grocers. Trade mark—star within a shield.

CUSTOMS AND REVENUE.—Receipts for duties at the Custom-house during the past week amounted to $173,805 gold, making a total since January 1st of $1,928,021 99. Internal revenue receipts in the San Francisco District during the same period amounted to $26,359.

AVOID harsh purgative pills. They make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and cure you.

HENRY P. IRVING'S ESTATE.—Judge Coffey yesterday ordered a distribution of the estate of the late Henry P. Irving, who died in January, 1887. The legatees are Mary I. Thornton of New York and Robert K., Carter H. and Isabella Irving of Virginia.

SLIGHTLY imperfect ornaments but skillfully repaired very cheap during the grand annual clearance sale at Nathan, Dohrmann & Co.'s, 130 Sutter street.

OUTLIVED ITS USEFULNESS.—The Folding Iron Gate and Guard Company has applied to the Superior Court for permission to dissolve as a corporation, business having been voted for at a meeting of the stockholders. The company was incorporated January 17, 1883.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA.—Four first premium medals awarded. More agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale in bottles only, with United States Government registered label attached, without which none is genuine. At druggists and country stores.

ADJOURNED FOR ONE WEEK.—Judge Garber yesterday adjourned Department 1 of the Superior Court until next Monday, as he is engaged in the trial of a Chinaman in Judge Murphy's department for the crime of murder.

A New Building and Loan Association.

Subscription books for stock in the Home Investment Association are now open at Room 3, Real Estate Associates' Building, 230 Montgomery street. Office hours from 12 M. to 5 P. M. Judge J. F. Sullivan has been elected President and W. H. Gagan Secretary.

ESTATES OF INSANE PERSONS.—Mina D. Solomon yesterday applied for letters of guardianship on the person and estate of her daughter, Lillie Crocker, an insane person. The estate is valued at $3500. She also applied for similar letters in relation to Simal D. Solomon, another child who is insane, whose property is valued at $2000.

New Billiard Parlors.

Invitation cards for an "At Home" and grand reception on Tuesday, April 1st, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, have been sent out by Messrs. Jesse E. Marks and Ike Deutsh. The occasion is the opening of their new billiard parlors at the Yosemite Palace, 8 Eddy street. The rooms certainly are something for the new proprietors to be proud of. The decorations are bright and effective, the delicate tints of the walls being relieved by choice pictures, all combining, with a ceiling prettily paneled, to present a pleasant appearance. The fame of the makers, Brunswick & Balke, is sufficient guarantee. The important question of light is here reduced to a science, 144 eight incandescent lights forming not the least attractive feature of the rooms. A careful equipment of that necessary adjunct, the bar, has received special attention, and the choicest and only the choicest liquors and cigars will minister to the wants of its patrons. From 1 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the opening day will be reserved for the ladies, who are availing themselves of the invitation to be present in great numbers.

Keeping Up the Fines.

Judge Joachimsen sentenced Ah Hong, a Chinese, yesterday to pay a fine of $400 for visiting a lottery place, or to go to jail for 400 days in default of payment. An appeal was taken from the decision.

That tired feeling which affects nearly every one in the spring is driven off by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great spring medicine and blood purifier. Take it now, to realize the greatest benefit.

No buffet should be without a bottle of Angostura Bitters, the South American appetizer. Manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Ask your druggist.

ONE TAKEN EVERY NIGHT stimulates the liver, carries off the bile and improves the digestion and appetite. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Don't forget this.

HIGHLAND Brand of Milk (unsweetened) is absolutely pure cow's milk evaporated to a rich cream.

DEMOREST PATTERNS—Spring styles. Catalogues free. Agency, 228 Post st., below Stockton.

GREAT REDUCTION in Louisiana Sugar, at Sbarboro & Co.'s, 531 Washington street.

FOR a Disordered Liver try BEECHAM'S PILLS.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Masonic Funeral Notice—Officers and members of Mission Lodge, No. 187, and A. M. are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our deceased brother JACOB KARMELENSKI, of Molino Lodge, No. 150, of California, from King Solomon Hall, Masonic Temple, THIS DAY (April 1st), at 1 o'clock P. M. Master Masons and friends of the deceased are cordially invited. By order of the Master. apl 1t J. E. BUSCELLE, Secretary.

Pacific Lodge, No. 136, F. and A. M.—Officers and members are notified to attend a stated meeting THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, April 1st, at 8 o'clock. 1t GEORGE PENLINGTON, Secretary.

Oriental Lodge, No. 144, F. and A. M.—Stated meeting THIS EVENING at 7:30 o'clock. 1t W. H. LORING, Secretary.

Golden Gate Lodge, No. 30, F. and A. M.—Stated meeting THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, April 1st, at 7:30 o'clock. [1t*] GEO. J. HOBE, Secretary.

Hermann Lodge, No. 145, I. O. O. F.—The officers and members of this lodge are requested to be present at their regular meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 2d. Election of representatives to the Grand Lodge and election of nominee for D. D. Grand Master. By order GEORGE HAUB, N. G. HENRY LIGOTZKI, Sec. apl 2t

Officers and Members of California Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 1—You are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our late brother, J. F. BRYN, at 2 o'clock TO-DAY, from the Howard Presbyterian Church, on Mission st., bet. Third and Fourth. By order Noble Grand. 1t LIZZIE R. ROY, Secretary.

Eureka Alliance, No. 3, of St. Patrick's Alliance of California—The regular semi-monthly meeting of the above alliance will be held at St. George's Hall, 909 Market st., THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, April 1st. A. J. REAVEY, Pres. C. D. BROWN, Sec. 1t

British Benevolent Society—The regular monthly meeting will be held on TUESDAY, April 1st, at 4 P. M. Important business. A full attendance is requested. H. H. DOBINSON, President. BENJ. CLARK, Secretary. 1t

To the Officers and Members of the M. M. B. A. You are hereby notified to assemble at your hall, 421 Post st., TO-DAY (Tuesday), April 1st, at 1:30 P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, F. J. BRYN. J. C. ESCHEN, President. mr31 2t

Annual Meeting Notice—The Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fidelity Building and Loan Association for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may now fully come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the association, 205 Sansome st., next to the Pacific Bank, in the City of San Francisco, State of California, on MONDAY, the 14th day of April, A. D. 1890, at 8 o'clock P. M. mr29 17t WILLIAM E. LUTZ, Secretary.

Stair Builders—Journeymen Will meet at Academy Hall, 927 Mission st., between Fifth and Sixth, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 2d, at 7:30 o'clock. mr23 11t*

A Week's News for 5 Cents—The WEEKLY CALL, in wrapper, ready for mailing.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

First-class Book-keeper and Accountant open for engagement; squaring and balancing confused accounts a special; references, trustworthiness, and pre-eminent ability guaranteed. Address S. P. N., Accountant, Box 100, CALL Branch Office. mr31 3t*

33 Taylor st.—Rose Cleveland, from New York, with new lady assistant; magnetic massage; 1 to 10 P. M. mr30 8t*

A New Process Discovered by the celebrated female physician, DR. E. VICE of Berlin, for female troubles, no matter from what cause, etc.; no medicine need be taken; safe in all cases; impossible to fail. Sole agent for Cal., DR. V. POPPER, 127 Montgomery st.; can be used at home.

Many Tenants Ejected for $4. Collections made, city or country. Pacific Collection Company, 528 California st. Room 3. de22 1t

Books bought and sold. Kirk Bros. 5 Fourth st., near Market. mr27 1t

MEETING NOTICES—CONTINUED.

A Card.—Join Hoey, inventor of the famous Hoey bed-lounge, sincerely thanks the public for the liberal patronage given the lounge from the very first time it was put on the market in this city, where it was invented; and now it is a well-known fact that it is the lounge all over the United States; in fact, any lounge that looks like the Hoey Lounge finds ready purchasers, and many a housekeeper who goes out to purchase a Hoey Lounge instead brings home an imitation, and thereby unwittingly defrauds the inventor of the fruits of his labor, as well as being imposed on themselves. The only way to avoid all this is to see that the inventor's name is stamped on them, as I am now very particular to stamp Hoey's patent on all I make. Another good way to avoid being imposed on is to have the dealer write on your bill of sale "Hoey Patent Bed-lounge," and when you get home and should find out differently, you and I can have the dealer arrested for fraud and violation of letters patent; penalty, $100. Respectfully, JOHN HOEY.

P. S.—The reason I do not give the number of my factory is that it is more convenient to get them from the dealers in furniture. [mr23 1t] J. H.

Gas Fixtures of All Kinds Very cheap. HUESCHMIDT, 637 Clay. au27 12m

Wanted—Contracts to Grow Hair upon the heads of persons and gentlemen who are getting bald or are already so; no cure no pay. Hindoo Hair Growing Co., 22 Geary st., Room 7. 15 tf

Ethel Conklin, Magnetic Treatment. 156 Third st., Parlor 10. mr27 7t*

Dr. E. P. Tierney—Office 14½ Montgomery ave., will, owing to the great financial depression among the working classes, reduce his fee to $1 per visit. mr21 1m*

Advice Free—Divorce, Insolvency, etc. ROBERT SCOULER, Att'y, 211 Sutter st. tf

Photographer—Chas. Lainer, 715 Market st., makes the best photographs; also the best life-size crayons, framed, from $2 up; gold medal 1889. mr14 1m

Mrs. A. Lang, Nurse and Midwife, agent Dr. Simms' great uterine tonic, a harmless, positive relief for uterine weakness and obstructions; satisfaction guaranteed. 408½ Green st. 6 tf

Aline Ray, with Rose de Lafont, best massage. 1126 Market, Parlors 2, 3. ja30 3m

The Only Safe Sure Specifics to regulate all female troubles, no matter from what cause. Never fail. Pills, $1. Every disease cured. MRS. DR. STRASSMAN, 916 Post st. mr9 tf

Ladies, If Disappointed, See Mrs. PUETZ, 205 Fourth, and be contented. 8 tf

Hydropath Institute, 832 Sutter, is prepared to treat patients of every kind. tf

Miss Camille Harrison from New Orleans; magnetic treatment. 28½ Sixth, r. 14 tf

Mabel Ayer, Young Healer, 917 Market st., Room 3. mr2 tf

Dr. X. Dodel, 1315 Howard st., near Ninth; hours—1 to 3, 6:30 to 7:30 P. M. de3 tf

Ladies, Send for Our Pamphlets; we have something new which will save you trouble. Address KIRKWOOD HARD RUBBER CO., cor. Market and Jones, 4th floor, Room 124, San Francisco. Send stamp; lady agents wanted. 16 2m*

Alameda Maternity Villa—Furnished rooms previous to confinement; private. MRS. DR. E. FUNKE, near Encinal Park. mr2 tf

Mrs. Davies, 426 Kearny St.: Only safe and sure cure for all female troubles. 12 tf

Julie la Blanche. Magnetic Massage. 1020 Market st., Rooms 1 and 2. n15 tf

Dr. Hall, 426 Kearny st.—Diseases of men a specialty; hours 1 to 4. 6 tu th s 3m

Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills; Specific for exhausted vitality, physical debility, wasted forces, etc.; approved by the Academy of Medicine, Paris, and the medical celebrities. Sold by J. G. NEREE & CO., 635 Market st., Palace Hotel, San Francisco. Sent by mail or express. Prices: Box of 50, $1 25; of 100, $2; of 200, $3 50; of 400, $6. Preparatory Pills, $2. Send for circular. fe2 tf.

Dr. L. Goldschmidt, Women and children specialist, 5 Stockton st; telephone 5054; residence, Baldwin Hotel. mr1 3m

Dr. C. C. O'Donnell—Office and Res. NW. cor. Washington and Kearny sts. my6 tf

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

Dividend Notice—Office of the Pacific Borax, Salt and Soda Company, San Francisco, March 31, 1890—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above-named company, held this day, a dividend (No. 30) of one dollar ($1 00) per share was declared, payable THURSDAY, April 10, 1890, at the office of the company, 230 Montgomery st., Rooms 11 and 12. Transfer books close April 5, 1890, at 3 o'clock P. M. JOHN D. ROSENFIELD, Secretary.

Dividend Notice—Dividend No. 59 (one dollar per share), of the Oceanic Steamship Company will be payable at the office of the company, 327 Market st., on and after Tuesday, April 1, 1890. Transfer books will close Tuesday, March 25, 1890, at 3 o'clock P. M. mr19 to apl E. H. SHELDON, Secretary

Dividend Notice—Dividend No. 26 (40c per share) of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company will be payable at the office of the company, 327 Market st., on and after Tuesday, April 1, 1890. Transfer books will close Tuesday, March 25, 1890, at 3 P. M. mr13 to apl E. H. SHELDON, Secretary.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

BEST HELP OF ALL NATIONALITIES AT THE German Employment Office. MRS. ELFEN, 206 Stockton st. apl 1t*

LADIES—AT SWEDISH EMPLOYMENT OFfice, 624 Bush st., best servants. apl 1t*

GERMAN WIDOW WISHES SOME WORK BY the day or week; office-cleaning or housework. 1301 Webster st., near Ellis. 1t*

WANTED—POSITION AS WET-NURSE BY A strong, healthy woman. Address MRS. MARY MILLER, Children's Hospital. apl 1t*

SEAMSTRESS WISHES SITUATION; WOULD take care of children; city reference; wages $25. Address R. C., Box 33, this office. apl 3t*

YOUNG GIRL, WHO IS A GOOD PENMAN, desires any kind of office work; wages no object. A. L., 2 W. Box 142 Stockton st. Office. apl 2t*

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WILL SEW IN families for $2 per day; cutting and fitting a specialty. Dressmaker, Box 108, CALL Branch. 1 3t*

NORTH GERMAN WOMAN WANTS TO TRAVel with a private family. 1 Martha place, off Geary st., bet. Mason and Taylor. 1t*

SITUATION WANTED BY A WOMAN TO DO general housework for a small family. Inquire at 1019 Pacific st. 1t*

YOUNG DANISH WOMAN WANTS SITUATION for cooking and general housework. Brooklyn Hotel, 208 Bush st., Room 21. apl 2t*

GOOD COOK AND WAITRESS WANTS SITUATION; references. 14 William st. apl 2t*

WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE YOUNG SWEDIsh girl, situation take care children in private family. Please call 117 Natoma st. 1t*

COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS WORK BY THE day washing, ironing and house-cleaning. Call or address 323 Fourth st. 1t*

DRESSMAKER WHO UNDERSTANDS CUTting and fitting wishes few more engagements by the day; no objection to go out of town. Apply MRS. ROBERTSON, 2007 Mission st. 1t*

WOMAN, WITH LITTLE GIRL, WISHES SITUation do cooking or general housework; no objection to country. 1137 Harrison st., above Seventh. apl 3t*

SWEDISH GIRL WANTS PLACE DO LIGHT housework. 1015 Bryant st., in rear. apl 3t*

COMPETENT SWEDISH GIRL WANTS SITUation to do general housework; best of references; $20. 140 Sixth st., Room 66. apl 3t*

RESPECTABLE WOMAN LIKE WORK ANY kind from 9 to 5. 418 Post st., rear. 1t*

COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES SITUATION in family; understands American or German cooking. Apply 50 Nevada st., bet. Eleventh and Twelfth, off Folsom. 1t*

FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNDRESS DEsires situation; city or country; with reference. 270 Jessie st. 1t*

RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WISHES A POSItion for upstairs work and waiting or take care of grown children. Address M. D., 33 Rincon place. apl 2t*

GIRL FROM THE EAST, A GOOD COOK; willing to assist with washing. 23 Hyde and court. apl 2t*

WOMAN WHO IS A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH and American cook wants situation; city or country; references. Address C. C., Box 92, CALL Branch Office.

FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS SITUATION; UNderstands all kinds thoroughly; no objection to large family; willing and obliging; good references. 1143 Mission st. 1t*

YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS type-writer or copyist, or assistant book-keeper; wages no object. Address E. S., Box 29, this office. apl 2t*

YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN HOUSEWORK; wages $10; a good home. 930 O'Farrell st. 1t*

WOMAN, LATELY FROM THE EAST, WISHES position to do general housework; city or country. Address 1019 Howard st. 1t*

FIRST-CLASS YOUNG LAUNDRESS WISHES 6 day work. Apply 1104 Mission st., Room 24, third floor. apl 3t*

WANTED—SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman to do general housework; is a good cook and will do plain washing; references; wages reasonable. Address M. N., Box 98, CALL Branch Office. apl 1t*

WOMAN WANTS WORK BY THE DAY; GOOD reference. Apply 135 Langton st. apl 3t*

GIRL, 14, WOULD LIKE A SITUATION TO take care of a child or assist in housework. Address 47 Louisa st., off Fourth, bet. Folsom and Harrison. apl 2t*

INTELLIGENT MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN widow wishes position as housekeeper; city or country. Address Widow, Box 92, CALL Branch Office. apl 2t*

AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as housekeeper or to take charge of gentleman's home during summer months; an A1 cook; 15 years' references. Address R. F., Box 107, CALL Branch Office. apl 2t*

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