THE MORNING CALL

Has a larger circulation than any other newspaper published in San Francisco.

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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 1513 Hyde st., at 11 o'clock.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO, April 17, 1890—5 P. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer is highest in Southern California and is lowest in Southern Nevada. The temperature has generally fallen. Rain is reported as follows: Olympia, .30; Spokane Falls, .01; Walla Walla, .11; Portland, .12; Roseburg, .22; Eureka, .28; Red Bluff, .12; San Francisco, .01.

Forecast Till 8 P. M. Friday.

For California—Light rains in the northern portion; fair weather in the southern portion; southwesterly winds; nearly stationary temperature.

For Oregon and Washington—Rains; variable winds; nearly stationary temperature.

J. 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.

FRIDAY.....APRIL 18, 1890

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

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.

When the Republican County Committee met Tuesday all the members who had worked themselves into office since the last session were asked to hold up their hands. Fourteen members admitted that their service on the committee had not been in vain; in other words, that they had been rewarded with public office. One other member had fled from the State under a cloud, so that there were fifteen vacancies to fill. The fact that so large a proportion of the committee had been successful aspirants for public office served to suggest to the remaining members that self-repudiating committees of this character are not a source of strength to the party. So a proposition was made to place the power to fill vacancies in the hands of seventeen citizens. This proposition was opposed on the ground that the committee is sufficiently respectable to fill its own vacancies. The proposition to leave the appointment to a committee was carried and the committee named. A good start has thus been made in the direction of a good municipal ticket. If the committee appointed can induce the right kind of men to serve on the County Committee the election machinery may be placed in the hands of men in whom the people have confidence. The only chance the Republican party has this year is to rise out of the rut it has worn running parallel to the rut the Democratic party runs in. If the public is offered a chance between two boss tickets it may take the Democratic boss, for he has at present such control of the election machinery that only an opposition ticket that commands the full confidence of the people will stand a reasonable chance of success. It is expected that in a contest of this nature a good many men who have acted with the Republican party will work in the interest of the Democratic boss. A certain percentage of all parties will go where the chances seem best of getting an office. Under a new management these men would have no show in the event of a Republican success. But there are thousands of Democrats who will ignore party relations in the interest of good municipal government. The Republican ticket must be of a character to satisfy such Democrats, as they will naturally continue to work in the ranks of their own party.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Among other suggestions which the Pan-American Congress makes is that the American nations shall conclude mutual treaties binding all of them to submit to arbitration all controversies which may arise out of disputes over boundaries, territory and the interpretation of treaties. We call the resolution on the subject a "suggestion," because, while some of the South and Central American delegates were clothed with power to bind their respective nations, no such authority was confided to the American members of the Congress. Their powers expired when they had recommended to Congress the adoption of measures of legislation.

There should be no objection to the proposed arbitration treaty. Arbitration is far preferable to war—more logical, less expensive and less liable to leave scars behind. Twice at least we have escaped a war with England by a resort to arbitration, and other nations have been equally fortunate. With nations as with individuals, it is always best to call in an impartial third party before resorting to hostilities.

But if any one supposes that the conclusion of arbitration treaties will put an end to wars he displays equal ignorance of history and of human nature. As a general rule wars do not grow out of clean-cut controversies with well-defined issues. They more frequently arise from outbursts of temper consequent upon some petty quarrel or some fancied indignity. Our war of the rebellion was caused by an apprehension—which was natural, but which was still a mere apprehension—that the growing power of the North would endanger the peculiar institution of the South. The Franco-German war was begotten of feeling; the two nations hated each other and longed to get at each other; they went to war. No one has ever been able to find out the cause of the Crimean war. There was a vague apprehension in England that Russia intended to conquer Turkey, and there was a strong desire on the part of the adventurer who was in power in France to strengthen himself by association with England. But there was nothing to arbitrate between the belligerents. Our war of 1812 had a specific cause, which might perhaps have been left to a third party; but neither nation was in the temper to arbitrate. Even the Napoleonic wars were declared and waged for conquests. At no time, however, from the peace of Amiens to the battle of Waterloo could an arbitrator have stepped in and rendered an award that would have induced the belligerents to lay down their arms.

Where a question of boundary causes strained relations, the arbitrator may appear on the scene to advantage. Boundary disputes turn on questions of measurement and surveys; they involve something tangible which may be decided positively one way or the other by competent engineers. Again, where international controversies involve questions of law, as in the dispute whether England was responsible for the depredations of the Alabama, it is feasible to submit the controversy to counsel learned in the law. So now, the pending boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, and the unsettled questions arising out of the treaty of peace between Chile and Peru might properly be left to arbitration. But, if a war should break out between Mexico and Central America, or between Central America and Colombia, in consequence of encroachments upon Central American territory by neighbors north and south, it is at least doubtful whether either of the parties to the controversy would be able to control popular fury sufficiently to avoid an appeal to arms.

Wars are less frequently the work of rulers and statesmen than people imagine. They generally spring out of sudden and ungovernable bursts of popular fury and race prejudice. Statesmen know what war means and shrink from it. But the populace, which never heard the whistle of a rifle ball, and which counts an enemy it does not see as non-existent, is often rampant for blood and battle, and it coerces rulers with a stress not to be resisted.

THE SUGAR SCHEDULE.

In considering the tariff bill which the Ways and Means Committee have reported to the House, the friends of a protective policy will make due allowance for the conflicting interests which the committee tried to conciliate. With a singular unmindfulness of what we conceive to be their true interests, the farmers of the Northwest made an importunate demand for free sugar. They evidently do not realize the value of the sugar-beet industry. They have also conceived an idea that the increased cost of sugar on account of the duty is greater than it is. The committee in their report show that this increased cost is about $1 for each man, woman and child in the United States. Assuming a family to consist of five persons, the Northwestern farmer insists upon selling his chances to profit by the sugar-beet industry for $5 a year. This absurd conclusion is arrived at doubtless through the teachings of free-traders whose stock in trade is in exaggerating the burdens imposed upon the people through the operations of a protective tariff. The committee in its report says that it believes the assumption that the United States will eventually be able to produce all or nearly all the sugar required for the consumption of our people, to be sustained by many facts, but instead of applying the policy of protection to sugar, it proposes to admit that product free, and place American sugar-producers in the odious position of receivers of public bounty. It proposes to take 2 cents out of the public treasury for each pound of sugar produced in the country. It attempts to bind this policy upon the country for the term of fifteen years, with singular disregard of the probability that the first Democratic House elected will repeal the bounty. The duties being removed by a Republican Congress, the Democrats would only have to repeal the bounty clause to expose the whole industry to foreign competition. Whatever unpopularity may attach to the killing of this important industry will then have to borne by the party that admitted sugar free—the party that declares itself in favor of protection for other products. It is much to be regretted that the committee did not present a bill that is consistent with the policy of protection, and stand or fall in its defense. Nothing is to be gained by going half way to the ground of an opponent. If the policy of protection is sound when applied to wool and other products which are partly of home and partly of foreign production, it is sound when applied to sugar. While it is true that the present domestic product of sugar is less in proportion to the entire consumption than in the case of some other articles, the conditions under which the industry is now being prosecuted are new and entirely favorable. The action of the committee in regard to this product effects a breach in the protective line of defense which the opponents of the policy could never have made. It is, in fact, an admission that the protective policy is right only where the especial interest to be protected is stronger than the interest to be sacrificed.

COLONEL NEW'S MISTAKE.

Colonel New, the United States Consul to London, lately delivered an address at a public banquet, in which he took occasion to observe:

> If England ever got into difficulty, America would rally to the support of the old mother country, for the English-speaking people dominated the world. Turn spread not the United States a well-thinking man who did not believe in the integrity of Great Britain, and who was not in favor of maintaining the ascendancy of Great Britain in those parts that she claimed.

After-dinner speeches are not always fair subjects for criticism, and this observation would not call for comment if it had not been uttered by a gentleman who is very prominent and who fills the most lucrative office in the diplomatic and consular service. These circumstances give it an importance which renders it not improper to remark that Colonel New misunderstands the temper of his fellow-countrymen, and if his speech is regarded as a true index to American feeling, it will mislead Englishmen. There is no imaginable circumstance in which "America would rally to the support of England in case of trouble," nor is there any class of people in this country—well-thinking or otherwise—which concerns itself about "maintaining the ascendancy of Great Britain in those parts which she claims." That is not our business.

The American people, as a rule, cherish a friendly feeling toward Great Britain, as they do to all foreign countries. They are pleased to hear of her prosperity, and they sympathize with her in her troubles. But the feeling is didactic rather than sentimental; it springs from reasoning rather than passion. Nations do not fall in love with each other, as boys and girls do. When they conclude alliances, they do so from considerations of self-interest. We have such an alliance with Great Britain, and Americans hope that it will be maintained; but that is because Great Britain consumes half our exports, and sends us nearly one-fourth of our total imports. Love and affection cut no figure in the case. They would be out of place in international relations.

Whether Great Britain "maintains her ascendancy in those parts which she claims" or not is a matter of indifference to us, except so far as changes of condition or nationality might affect our material interests. No American would lift a hand either to uphold or to overthrow British dominion in Canada or in Australia or anywhere else. We have neither right nor inclination to do so. As to what we should do if the national existence of the British Empire were threatened by a combination of enemies, the attitude of the American people during the Crimean war affords some clew. Our sympathies during that conflict were decidedly with Russia. Not that we loved Russia more—for that empire was an unknown country to Americans generally—but that we hated her less. The memories of the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812 were still lively enough to influence a large number of people. Our ruling class—the slave-owners—saw a bond of union between ourselves and the Russians in slavery. The British press had for years goaded us and ridiculed us and kept alive our bitterness toward the mother country. For these reasons Americans as a people rejoiced over Russian successes, and were sorry when Sebastopol fell.

How they would feel now if England fell into trouble it is not easy to determine. England's open sympathy with the Confederates during the war of the rebellion would undoubtedly operate to incline many minds toward the side of her adversary. In obedience to a well-known law our very close relations with England would have a similar tendency—on the principle which makes a man secretly rejoice over the sorrows of his near neighbor. But much would depend on the nature of the conflict and on its cause. If a new Napoleon should revive the scheme for the suppression of England as the home of constitutional liberty, we could hardly help sympathizing with the mother country; but if England went to war with Russia over territory in India we should at first be indifferent; and then, as in 1855, we might side with the Muscovite. The French in 1870 thought we were unnatural and ungrateful in not giving them our sympathies, considering the help France gave us in the revolutionary struggle. But nations are not sentimental, and rarely indulge in gratitude. We forgot all about Vergennes and only remembered Maximilian. So far as Americans showed any leaning it was toward the Germans.

But whichever way our feelings might incline in the event of future European complications, it is impossible that we could take a hand in them. No party in this country would ever dare to go before the people with a proposition to adventure American blood and American treasure in European wars.

MORE TIMELY RESOLUTIONS.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has made the amende honorable to our southern sister republic, declaring in effect that the recent memorial of that chamber in regard to the purchase of Lower California was sent to our Representatives under a misapprehension of conditions which have since been proved to exist. The Los Angeles chamber is now satisfied that Mexico does not desire to part with any of its territory, whether it has a present value or not. Consequently the chamber will not retain under consideration a proposition which, under the new light, would be clearly unfriendly to the Mexican Government and the Mexican people. This frank admission of a misconception should relegate the memorial business to the category of things that have never existed. The chamber adds that "we desire and invite the closest commercial relations with that country and favor a treaty of reciprocity as broad and complete as it can be made without injury to the growing industries of either country."

SILVER.

The silver outlook is good. The prospects now are that the Senate bill requiring the coinage of $4,500,000 worth of silver a month will become a law. This is the simplest and most effective way of restoring the double standard in fact as well as in theory. The Eastern gold men are giving way to the force of public opinion. Predictions of evil results to arise from this increase in the silver coinage are not so numerous nor so positive as were heard when the bill to coin $2,000,000 was passed. In fact the failure of the gold advocates to estimate with an approach to accuracy the effect of the Silver Coinage Act has greatly impaired their prestige. It has been found that financiers by profession and occupation do not know more about finance than other people. The Harrison administration is doing pretty well. Its recent action in the matter of Chinese in transit indicates that it will keep its pledges to the people on that question, and now the practical indorsement of the Senate Silver Bill settles the standing of the Administration on the silver question.

A TRAITOR IN CAMP.

Chairman McKinley has good reasons to apply to himself and committee the well-known objurgation "Save me from my friends." Pressed by the demands of Western farmers for free sugar, he naturally looked to the newspapers of the section which would from its interest naturally be opposed to a removal of the present duty for an expression of opinion, and he found one journal, claiming to be Republican and protectionist, declaring that the sugar industry in that section was not worth preserving. If this expression of opinion had come from a Democratic organ it would have passed without much consideration, but coming from a journal that makes pretensions of supporting the protection policy of the country it naturally had some weight. The perplexed Chairman could at least plead in excuse of his action that there was a diversity of opinion in the Republican party in the State as to the prospective value of the beet-sugar industry. If sugar is made free and the beet-sugar industry thereby ruined, our farmers may thank the *Chronicle* for it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Imperial Palace at Oranienbaum, just destroyed by the Nihilist torch, was located on the south coast of Finland, opposite Cronstadt. The site was presented by Peter the Great, in 1714, to Mershikoff, who erected the country seat of Oranienbaum. It was confiscated, like the rest of his estates, in 1727, and became an imperial residence. The town is a favorite summer resort for the inhabitants of St. Petersburg. The destruction of the palace recalls the story of Alexander Danilovich Mershikoff, the son of a poor man, who employed him to sell cakes about the streets of Moscow. Peter the Great made him his page, and he afterward won fame and fortune as a General. His house was a magnificent one, and he entertained Embassadors in regal style. During the reign of Catherine I he virtually governed the country, and subsequently tried to secure the marriage of the young Czar, Peter, to his daughter, Mary. His downfall resulted, and he and his family were banished to Siberia, where he died.

To make the World's Fair the greatest show on earth the residents of Chicago continue to suggest original features on a grand scale. Among the latest suggestions are the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, covering about ten acres, rising in six or eight successive terraces resting on solid iron or marble piers; a gigantic amphitheater similar to the Colosseum of Vespasian and Titus, but larger, capable of accommodating 100,000 spectators; a big iron pyramid 400 feet high; an enchanted park with miniature lake and enchanted islands; a mammoth monument to Lincoln, the pedestal a thousand feet high with a colossal statue of the martyr President 200 feet high; a huge globe representing the earth on a scale of one inch, and bridling the Niagara Falls to supply power for the machinery and the electric lights.

An effort is being made at Washington to place the funds for the irrigation survey under the control of the Agricultural Department. The Committee on Agriculture has been investigating the matter. It is said that of the quarter of a million appropriated last year only $110,000 was spent on the irrigation surveys proper, the remainder being used for topographic surveys for irrigation purposes. Friends of irrigation claim that the latter work is not necessary, and insist that the appropriation should be used for the purpose Congress intended.

Recent investigations showed that more than one-third of a Congressman's time was spent in securing offices for his constituents. The interests of the people consequently suffer. Out of the 17,000 measures introduced in the last Congress, more than 11,000 were never reported from the committee, about 1400 were reported but never acted upon, while less than 3500 were finally disposed of in the House or Senate.

The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill, as completed by the House committee, appropriates a little over twenty million dollars. Among the California appropriations Oakland heads the list with $250,000. Then come Humboldt with $80,000; San Diego, $60,500; Wilmington, $34,000; the San Joaquin River, $75,000, and the Sacramento and Feather rivers $30,000.

When the Army Appropriation Bill comes up in the Senate Senator Hale will make an effort to amend the section relative to army canteens by providing that no alcoholic liquors shall be sold or supplied to enlisted men in any canteen, or in any room or building at any garrison or military post, an amendment the House rejected.

SEIZURE OF OPIUM.

Eighty-two Tins Found on the Haytian Republic.

Captain Holmes and Inspectors Ahern and Atkinson of the searching force of the Custom-house made a clever capture of opium on board the steamer Haytian Republic yesterday afternoon.

The vessel arrived from Nanaimo on Wednesday last and docked at Howard-street Wharf, and as usual with arrivals from British Columbia she was carefully searched.

In rummaging around the chain locker the Inspectors found a bulkhead, which divided off quite a space from the locker. The Captain procured a probing iron and began to bore through the bulkhead. In a short time he "struck oil."

Drawing out the iron, the end was found to be covered with a dark, sticky substance, which was at once pronounced to be opium. The bulkhead was torn down and eighty-two five-tael tins of Lai Yuen opium was disclosed. The seizure is valued at about $650. No arrests were made.

Joy and Sorrow.

Michael Gorman was acquitted yesterday of a charge of robbery. It was claimed that with Peter Collins and William McMann he assaulted William Boyd on the water front and robbed him of $17. Collins has been convicted of assault to rob. When the verdict was returned Gorman's mother and sister kissed and hugged him frantically. Collins' sister, who was in another part of the room, burst into loud lamentations and had to be led out.

Confessed His Guilt.

Thomas O'Brien pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Van Reynegom of the larceny of $6 and a knife from Michael Henry of Hanford on March 11th. Three "priors" are charged against him.

VITICULTURAL.

The Commission Wants to Have a Fair Showing.

Charges Made That the State Board of Trade Favors the Wine-Dealers to the Exclusion of the Producers.

There was to have been a meeting of the State Board of Viticulture yesterday, but for lack of a quorum no business was transacted.

To-morrow President Wetmore's term of office will expire, and the newly appointed executive officer, Mr. Bundschu, will take the seat of President. Mr. Bundschu is a member of the Wine-dealers' Association, while Mr. Wetmore is devoted exclusively to the interests of the wine-producers.

In his official capacity, and with a view to lay the matter before the meeting which was to have been held, Mr. Wetmore addressed the following letter to General Manager J. Q. Brown of the California State Board of Trade:

A LETTER OF INQUIRY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17, 1890.

To the California State Board of Trade—GENTLEMEN: Our commission is informed by press reports that in connection with your traveling exhibit of California products you have an exhibit of California wines. Will you be so kind as to send us a list of the exhibitors and the name or names of the person or persons who acted for you in collecting and preparing the wine exhibits? Respectfully yours,

CHARLES A. WETMORE,
President of the State Viticultural Commission.

In reply to this, Mr. Brown sent a verbal answer that he did not know anything about the matter, but that Mr. Bundschu of Gundlach & Co. had made the collection and could give the information. In answer to this, Mr. Wetmore wrote:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17, 1890.

J. Q. Brown, Esq.—DEAR SIR: I cannot leave the hall to-day. We want some exhibits to go on your train, and our committees would like to know what has been done and who has charge of it. So please send me some information for use to-day. Yours sincerely,

CHARLES A. WETMORE.

NO ADDITIONAL EXHIBITS WANTED.

Upon receipt of this note Mr. Brown sent the following:

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF TRADE, SAN FRANCISCO, April 17, 1890.

Charles A. Wetmore, Esq., Pres. Bd. of S. V. C.—DEAR SIR: Yours of to-day received. I have to say that the exhibit on board the California on Wheels at present occupies all space available. In regard to sending any additional exhibits of wine, they could only be taken care of in the lockers for sampling, and for that Mr. W. H. Mills would have to pass upon it, as he, as Chairman of the committee, would be the proper person to act. Yours truly,

J. Q. BROWN, G. M.

Mr. Wetmore then prepared the following resolution which he intended to have presented to the meeting of the Viticultural Commission:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the State Board of Trade to secure, if possible, a proper and fair representation of brands of California wines in the exhibit of the said board, and that we especially condemn the action of the person who selected for the said board the exhibits now shown in California on Wheels, as unfair to producers and solely in the interest of a small clique of wine-dealers.

THE WINE EXHIBIT.

Mr. Brown says that it was with the greatest difficulty that a representation of the wine interest was obtained for the exhibit, and a portion of it had to be purchased with the funds of the State Board of Trade. Moreover, the exhibits have to be secured in such a manner as to insure their safety while the cars are in motion. This could only have been done while the goods were being arranged here in the yard at the corner of Fourth and Townsend. But if the State Viticultural Commission will send its exhibits, he will see that they shall be made as public as possible.

The law with regard to the appointment of Commissioners is explicit. The appointee must be a resident of the district which he is appointed to represent. For this reason, Mr. Wetmore says that Mr. Prieber, the newly appointed Secretary, is ineligible, and if a strict construction is put upon the law, Mr. Bunschu is also ineligible. He claims that both of these gentlemen represent the interests of the Wine-dealers' Association and not the producers.

MRS. BALDWIN'S CHARGE.

Conspiracy to Defraud Her of Valuable Property.

John F. Burris was charged with conspiracy by Lydia A. Baldwin in Judge Hoge's department yesterday. The complaint was filed May 25, 1889, and sets forth that plaintiff owned the property on the southwesterly corner of Hayes and Polk streets, valued at $60,000. On March 13, 1889, Burris, her daughter, Adella Petitpirre, and Jacob J. Rauer conspired to defraud her out of a half interest in said property. Under threats and misrepresentations she deeded her half interest to Adella and one-fourth interest to Rauer, without any consideration.

On March 25th Adella and Rauer deeded one-half the property to Burris, and on April 3d Burris conveyed a half interest to Rauer. On March 25, 1889, Burris mortgaged a half interest in the property to the Hibernia Bank for $14,000.

The plaintiff was persuaded by defendant to sign an agreement with Gustave H. Umsden to sell the property and authorizing him to collect the rents.

The Court is asked to adjudge that all of the above-mentioned deeds are fraudulent and void, that Rauer be required to reconvey said property to plaintiff and that she recover from defendants the $14,000 mortgage money.

G. H. Umbsen & Co. had filed an answer in the case, setting up that they were not connected with the alleged conspiracy, but the property was simply put in their hands to sell for the usual commissions. Their attorney moved that the proceedings as to his client be dismissed. The Court thereupon gave judgment dismissing the action as to them.

Advanced Civilization.

Anna Lureich, living at 213 Polk street, swore out a warrant yesterday for the arrest of George Mutter, charging him with seduction under promise of marriage. She says she knew him in Germany, and after he had saved some money here he sent for her. On her arrival he told her that marriage ceremonies or formalities were obsolete in California, as they were merely an old-fashioned observance or custom. Believing him she lived with him until recently, when he deserted her.

Buy your buttons at 105 Fifth street.

SUIT TO EJECT.—John M. Curtis has entered suit to eject his tenant, Benjamin F. Napthaly, from 2317 Webster street, because his lease has expired. Plaintiff asks $200 damages.

CALIFORNIA glace fruits. Thousands of pounds sent yearly all over the U. S. Townsend's.

COUNTY HOSPITAL EXPENSE.—Superintendent Healy of the County Hospital reported to the Supervisors yesterday the expense of that institution as follows: January, $7546 61; February, $6637 66; March, $6839 82.

EQUALLY DIVIDED.—In a continuance of the divorce case of Catharine Eichenlaub against John Eichenlaub, before Judge Levy yesterday, the property in Langdon place was equally divided between plaintiff and defendant.

WANTS HIS COMMISSION.—B. M. Gunn has entered suit against the Bank of California for $1000 commission on the sale of the Golden Age Flour Mills property. In December last R. P. Keating purchased the property for $41,000.

A Successful Enterprise.

San Francisco has obtained its present prestige as a commercial city through the unusual energy and shrewd judgment displayed by her leading business men. One of our leading firms, namely, the C. C. Liniment Company of 12 Bush street, during the past six months has made such rapid strides as to astonish our leading wholesale druggists. It promises to become what its ambitious manager, Mr. W. H. Bone, has from the first aimed to have it—the leading patent medicine manufacturing company of the Pacific Coast. It aims to be to San Francisco and the Pacific Coast what J. C. Ayer & Co. and C. I. Hood & Co. are to Lowell and the Atlantic Coast. C. C. Liniment is already a household word in our city. Thousands of our leading citizens have been almost instantly relieved and permanently cured of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Poison Oak, Corns, Catarrh, etc.

During the past unusually severe winter, "Berlin Cough Cure" had an unprecedented sale, hundreds testifying to its wonderful efficacy in curing coughs and colds that would not yield to ordinary remedies, its success is assured beyond doubt.

Compound Sulphur Powder, put up *only* by The W. H. Bone Company, 12 Bush street, is proving itself to be the *most wonderful specific* for Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, Diseased Liver, Biliousness, Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gravel, etc., that has ever been placed on the market: It is pleasant to the taste, does not gripe, is prompt and beneficial in its effects, and for enriching and purifying the blood *it has no equal*. For travelers and persons of sed-entary habits it will be found a most valuable remedy. We have read the testimonials of our best medical men indorsing the above articles, which in itself is a sufficient guarantee of their success. We predict for the C. C. Liniment Company and its General Manager, W. H. Bone, the success they certainly merit.—Alta, April 17, 1890.

FOLSOM STREET.—The Folsom-street Improvement Club has instructed its Executive Committee to petition the City and County Surveyor to make an official survey of Folsom street from Twenty-sixth to California avenue, in order that all improvements to be made along the street shall conform to a uniform grade.

SIBERIAN EXILES.

Friends of Justice and Humanity Invited to Sign a Petition to the Czar.

The Siberian Exile Petition Association of Philadelphia in a letter addressed to the friends of justice and humanity invites cooperation in the movement which has for its aim the presentation to the Czar of Russia of a monster petition, signed by Americans, calling for personal attention to the cruelties which are currently reported to be practiced on helpless victims under the Siberian exile system with the hope and expectation that his attention, so pointedly and urgently invoked, may lead to a revision and reformation of that system. The form of petition has been drawn up with the greatest possible care under the supervision and correction of those who are well versed in diplomatic and Russian affairs, and is believed to be one which will command the widest indorsement here and the best chance of reception and respectful attention on the part of the Czar and his Government. The petition refers to the friendly feeling on the part of this country toward Russia and declares: "In this we are giving expression to the feelings of a friendly people, that in the punishment of some of her subjects Russia, whether from causes peculiar to her people or on account of an ancient custom, is not in harmony with the humanizing sentiments of the age. It is our wish that by the wisdom and power of the Czar and the favor of God Russia may grow in the admiration and sympathy of the American people and of the whole civilized world."

Egbert Has Returned.

Cashier Egbert of the Postoffice Money Order Department has probably concluded that all danger from the tidal wave is over, for much to the astonishment of his fellow employes he returned to his duties yesterday. He is being joked pretty freely but takes it good naturedly.

DO you have bitter taste, bad breath, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, loss of appetite, and other symptoms of biliousness? Hood's Sarsaparilla will give you an appetite and completely cure you.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

FOR THROAT DISEASES, COUGHS, COLDS, etc., effective relief is found in the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*." Sold only in boxes. 25 cts.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Yerba Buena Lodge of Perfection, No. 9—Regular meeting THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, April 18th, at 8 o'clock. D 13. GEO. J. HOBE, Secretary.

For Auld Lang Syne—The Caledonian Club hereby invites its lady and other friends to its open meeting THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING at Scottish Hall, 111 Larkin st. Entertainment to begin at 8 o'clock. W. C. BURNETT, Chief. THOMAS WILSON, Secretary. ap18 1t

Tahoe Chieftains' League, No. 3—Members are requested to attend the regular council at 320 Post st., on SATURDAY EVENING, 19th inst., when the Supreme Representative to the N. C. L. of the U. S. will be present and make a full report of the proceedings of the recent session of the National League. Come and give our brother a welcome and hear what has been done. J. W. MAHER, Bashabe. HENRY A. CHASE, K. of R. ap18 2t

La Parfaite Union Lodge, No. 17, F. and A. M.—The officers and members of this lodge are hereby notified to attend a special meeting for first degree on FRIDAY EVENING, April 18, 1890, at 8 o'clock, at Masonic Temple. All Masons are cordially invited. By order of the W. M. A. LEMARDELAY, Secretary. ap17 2t

Steamship Stevedores' Protective Union—The regular semi-monthly meeting of the union will be held in Irish-American Hall on FRIDAY EVENING, April 18th, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is urgently requested, as business of the utmost importance is to be transacted. By order of the union. THOS. HALLINAN, Pres. JOHN GRIFFIN, Rec. Sec. ap17 2t

A Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pacific Undertakers will be held at the parlors of the company, 777 Mission st., bet. Third and Fourth, on FRIDAY, April 18th, at the hour of 8 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of important business. M. C. GORHAM, Secretary, Office 777 Mission st., San Francisco, Cal.* ap17 2t

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

Dividend No. 60 ($1 per share) of the Oceanic Steamship Company will be payable at the office of the company, 327 Market st., on and after THURSDAY, May 1, 1890. Transfer-books will close THURSDAY, April 24, 1890, at 3 o'clock P. M. [ap16 16t] E. H. SHELDON, Secretary.

Dividend No. 27 (Thirty Cents Per share) of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company will be payable at the office of the company, 327 Market st., on and after Thursday, May 1, 1890. Transfer books will close Thursday, April 24, 1890, at 3 o'clock P. M. ap10 2t E. H. SHELDON, Secretary.

Dividend Notice—Dividend No. 11 (40 cents per share) of the Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company will be payable at the office of the company, 327 Market st., on and after MONDAY, April 21, 1889. Transfer books will close Monday, April 14, 1890, at 3 o'clock P. M. ap9 13t E. H. SHELDON, Secretary.

ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

Electric Improvement Company, location of principal place of business San Francisco, Cal.—Notice—There are delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment No. 8 levied on the 7th day of March, 1890, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respected stockholders as follows:

NAMES.	No. Ce.	No. Shares.	Am't.
William H. Howard	47	4249	$8498
H. B. Land, Trustee	59	1000	2000
A. J. Bowie, Trustee	81	500	1000
H. B. Land, Trustee	104	200	400
H. B. Land, Trustee	115	250	500
H. H. Land, Trustee	116	250	500
H. B. Land, Trustee	117	100	200
H. B. Land, Trustee	120	49	98
Leon D. Smith, Trustee	125	500	1000
Leon D. Smith, Trustee	126	500	1000
Leon D. Smith, Trustee	127	500	1000
Leon D. Smith, Trustee	128	500	1000
Leon D. Smith, Trustee	129	500	1000
Leon D. Smith, Trustee	130	500	1000
Leon D. Smith, Trustee	131	500	1000
Leon D. Smith, Trustee	132	500	1000
Leon D. Smith, Trustee	133	248	496
T. C. Van Ness, Trustee	137	1069	2138
George W. Reynolds	143	50	100
H. B. Land, Trustee	145	450	900
William H. Howard	148	2125	4250
H. B. Land, Trustee	153	20	40
H. B. Land, Trustee	155	1000	2000
H. B. Land, Trustee	156	1000	2000
H. B. Land, Trustee	160	200	400
H. B. Land, Trustee	161	200	400
H. B. Land, Trustee	162	200	400
H. B. Land, Trustee	165	100	200
J. P. Martin, Trustee	166	4249	8498
George W. Arnold, Trustee	176	100	200

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 7th day of March, 1890, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the company, 35 New Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday, the 7th day of May, 1890, at the hour of 12 o'clock M of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

H. J. DUTTE, Secretary.

Office, Room 28, 35 New Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal. ap17 td

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Indigestion, also all diseases of the throat, stomach, intestines or kidneys, cured free of charge with Dr. Hofpruner's Liniment, at office, 850 Market st. Sold at drug, grocery, shoe, bazaar, hair and stationery stores; 50 cents and $1 per bottle. ap18 1t*

Miss Camille Harrison from New Orleans; magnetic treatment. 28½ Sixth, r. 18. tf

Sealed Proposals Will Be Received on or before April 21st for the privilege of the bar at the ball to be given by the Iron-molders' Union, No. 164, for the benefit of the striking iron-molders, at the Mechanics' Pavilion, Saturday, April 26th. Committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids. RICHARD P. BURNETT, 227 Second street. ap17 3t*

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

Bad Tenants Elected for $4. Collections made, city or country. Pacific Collection Company, 528 California st., Room 3. de22 tf

A New Process Discovered by the celebrated female physician, DR. E. V. WICE of Berlin, for female trouble, 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.

A Card.—John 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 tf] J. H.

33 Taylor st.—Rose Cleveland, from New York, with new lady assistants; magnetic massage: 1 to 11 P. M. ap13 8t*

Rose de Lafont, Best Massage, 1126 Market, Parlors 2, 3. ja20 3m

Addie Wood and Assistant Removed to R. 18, Nucleus House, 34 and Market. 13 8t

Mrs. Dr. Donovan—Private Home in confinement. 27 Eleventh, nr. Market. 12 7*

Mrs. Dr. Strass