THE MORNING CALL

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

PUBLICATION OFFICE:

No. 710 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.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY CALL (including Sundays), $6 per year by mail, postpaid; 75 cents per week, or 65 cents per calendar month through carriers. DAILY CALL, five copies three months, $6 25. SUNDAY CALL (twelve pages), $1 50 per year, postpaid. SUNDAY CALL and WEEKLY CALL, $2 50 per year, postpaid. WEEKLY CALL (eight pages), $1 25 per year, postpaid. Clubs of ten (sent to one address), $10.

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.

Subscribers who intend going to the country during the summer months can have THE DAILY CALL mailed to them for a week or longer at regular subscription rates, 15c per week. Give order to carrier or send to business office.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, SAN FRANCISCO, May 31, 1890—5 P. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer is highest off the coast of Northern California and lowest in Nevada; the temperature has generally fallen. Rain is reported as follows: Olympia, .16; Walla Walla, .02; Portland, .24; Roseburg, .08; Red Bluff, .10.

Forecast Till 8 P. M., Sunday.

For California—Fair Weather; preceded by light rain in the extreme northern portion; southwesterly winds; nearly stationary temperature in Southern California; slightly warmer in Northern California.

For Oregon and Washington—Rains; variable winds; slightly warmer in Southern Oregon; nearly stationary temperature elsewhere.

J. E. MAXFIELD.

THE CALL'S CALENDAR.

MAY, 1890.

Su.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	Moon's Phases.
				1	2	3	May 4th. Full Moon.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
							May 11th. Last Quarter.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	May 18th. New Moon.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	May 26th. First Quarter.

The Morning Call.

SUNDAY, ... JUNE 1, 1890

Fourteen-Page Edition

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.

THE LATE DISASTER.

At the first glance we would say that such an accident as was described in Saturday's CALL could not happen. We might go further and say if the catastrophe did occur it could not properly be classed under the head of accidents. The drawbridge, which was open, was in full view of the engineer of the approaching train. The bridge-tender says the draw was closing when the train ran into the gap. He thinks the bridge was fully three-quarters open when he last saw the train "coming pretty fast." There is proof that the danger flag was flying when the engine plunged into the water. It seems probable now that some persons in charge of the train made a miscalculation. They apparently thought that the draw would swing into place before the train would reach the spot. If the calculation had proved correct the engineer would have had a good story of adventure to relate. As his calculation was incorrect, thirteen lives paid the penalty. Thirteen persons who had risen in the morning with pleasant anticipations of the coming day, devoted to the commemoration of the heroes of the late war, were victims of the error. One cannot think or write of such "accidents" with patience. We place our lives in the hands of these railroad employes with an expectation that every possible precaution will be taken to prevent accidents. The traveling public is completely at their mercy. The passengers in the car could not see the open drawbridge. They knew that the train crossed a drawbridge, but assumed that men were in charge of both bridge and train who knew enough of their business to see that the bridge closed before the train entered upon it. The managers of the road are responsible to the public for the men placed in charge. The public does not know the employes, but it does know the officers of the company. They should see that their employes, especially those to whose care lives are entrusted, are competent to perform their duties. Men who are mentally so constructed that they see no harm in taking such chances as the engineer of this train took are unfit for responsible places. The company is responsible financially for all pecuniary losses sustained, but it cannot "give us back our dead."

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

The *News Letter* says: "If a clean ticket, free from the taint of bossism, is put in the field by the Republicans it will be elected by a majority such has never been seen in this city. Thousands of Democrats stand ready to vote any half-way decent ticket rather than permit the miserable putting up of which they were cheated by Buckley has had no hand." We also think that the power of the anti-boss voters is overestimated by our contemporary. If it be possible to put an anti-boss ticket in the field it will be elected. The readiest way to accomplish this purpose would be for the anti-boss Republicans to enroll themselves in the clubs of their party in such numbers as to control the result of the primary election. It is not yet too late to do this, but it probably will not be done. Anti-boss Republicans will solace themselves with the reflection that the bosses will have things their own way, and consequently that opposition to them would be useless. If the Republicans allow their primaries to fall under the control of the boss element the bulk of the party will consider what is the best way out of the corner in which they are placed.

MAKING PROGRESS.

The Republican members of the Senate Committee on Finance are making good progress in the consideration of the House bill. They have finished with schedules A and B, and have got well along in schedule C, in which the metals are classed. So far the changes have been comparatively slight and unimportant. The intimation has been thrown out that Senator Allison would insist upon such changes that the Conference Committee, to which the bill with amendments will be submitted, would have a difficult task on their hands. There is time, of course, yet, for some important changes to be made, but the present prospect is that the bill will reach the Senate very nearly on the lines McKinley adopted in framing it. It is possible that the investigations of the Senate Finance Committee in another quarter may lead to the restoration of sugar to its old place upon the dutiable list. The removal of the duties on sugar below 16 Dutch standard is the one departure McKinley made from the avowed principle upon which the bill was based.

FAT MEN IN POLITICS.

The New York *Sun* has apparently conceived a prejudice against fat men as Presidential candidates. The prejudice first showed itself in the Garfield-Hancock campaign, when the Democratic candidate was pronounced a "good man, who weighed 250 pounds." The war on Cleveland, based ostensibly upon his tendency to avoirdupois, is fresh in the minds of most readers. The *Sun* has now turned its fire upon Speaker Reed. He is pronounced a "bold, able and sincere man," a "first-class statesman and a first-class politician," but, the *Sun* adds, "he weighs 300 pounds." This weight is deemed prejudicial to his running powers. Looking back we find the *Sun* devoted, with an affection passing that of the average politician, to Samuel J. Tilden. It is possible that this devotion found its incentive in the fact that Mr. Tilden's weight was less than one-half of Hancock's 250 pounds and but a little more than one-third of Mr. Reed's 300 pounds. The new standard of fitness the *Sun* has set up possesses certain advantages. Physically a candidate can be "sized up" at a glance. Nominating conventions will call aspirants before them and send those to the rear whose tendency to fat is too pronounced.

SAN FRANCISCO'S PROSPERITY.

The Colusa *Sun* has come to the conclusion that San Francisco is not a prosperous city. It derives its special information from two sources—the inability of inexperienced men to take a school census and the yaperings of an evening paper which has taken a contract to provide the city with a new transcontinental railroad. The spread of the city over new ground, the steady increase in the volume of business shown by the Clearing-house reports, the construction of costly and handsome buildings, and the Assessor's reports which find each year new property to be taxed have no weight with our Colusa contemporary. There are persons in every large city who expect to make a personal profit out of municipal enterprises. If these persons cannot persuade the city to do all the foolish things they ask it to do, they fall to and abuse the city. It happens that a portion of our newspapers are under the control of persons of such aims, and consequently a degree of publicity is given to what they represent as the lack of enterprise of the city. We cannot remember when these persons did not exist. They have been here in all the stages of progress the city has experienced. If one crowd got tired of waiting for the city to open its treasury and retired from the fight in search of communities more easily led astray, another crowd has taken their places. We are never without them. For forty years they have said there was no enterprise in San Francisco. They have said we have no merchants, no brokers, no railroad men, and no nothing. Nothing was as it should be. Streets have been represented as in a deplorable condition, school-houses as little better than pig-pens and stables, a fire department that was of little or no use, sewers inadequate to serve the purpose for which they were constructed, and public grounds without the surroundings that make such resorts attractive. Public spirit was dead, the only indication of enterprise being the preparation made to administer upon the effects of those who dropped out. Interior papers which know better quote these foul birds in the mistaken belief that in some way they spite the city. Meantime, San Francisco moves on. From forming a line on the eastern shore of the bay, it now reaches more than half way to the ocean, across an eight-mile peninsula. Lots anywhere within four miles of the city hall are worth $2000 apiece on eligible streets. Five miles from the center lots sell at auction at $50 a front foot on the whole peninsula, reaching to the ocean beach, nearly eight miles away. There is hardly a well-located lot to be had for less than $600. There are 300,000 people living in comfortable houses within the limits of this forty-year-old city, and they pay taxes on more than $300,000,000 of property. Saving banks are full of money, in spite of the fact that a large proportion of our working people have recently drawn money to buy lots and build homes. Still the croak of the foul bird is heard every morning and evening. People have become so used to it that they look for it as we listen for the droning of a fog-horn on stormy nights.

THE EXCLUSION ACT.

While there is some doubt whether all present laws restricting Chinese immigration terminate in 1892 or in 1894, it is well, perhaps, to accept the earlier date. The second act was an amendment to the first, and in its terms does not clearly extend the period of operation beyond that fixed in the original act. The original act went into effect on August 6, 1882, and was limited to ten years. There is much danger that if a new act is not passed before August 6, 1892, there will, after that date, be no legal restriction upon Chinese immigration. This is not a pleasant state of affairs. It is unquestionably true that the Pacific Coast was aided materially in procuring desired legislation by the exigencies of the political situation. Both parties needed the votes of the Coast, and both bid for them. Their bids were so nearly even that neither party got much advantage. Whether they will bid again will depend largely upon the prospects of the two parties. If either party thinks it can win with the vote of the Pacific Coast, and does not see its way clear without that vote, it will aid the Pacific Coast delegation to get a new Exclusion Act into operation before the present one expires. It is held in some quarters that the Pacific Coast has lost ground since 1888. The East is listening more intently to missionaries than to the advocates of exclusion. The churches of the East are making their influence felt in Congress, and against the Pacific Coast view of the question. But there is one element in our favor that is just beginning to be influential. That is the dread of the effect further immigration of any kind will have upon the industrial conditions of our own people. The United States no longer needs to import labor either from Europe or Asia. There is hardly work enough for our own people. Any increase in the number of producers out of proportion to the number of consumers will tend to lower the present standard of wages. The Eastern sees this danger quite as clearly as the Pacific Coast. The laboring men of the East will perceive the effect the introduction of such a working force as the Chinese have proved to be upon their own condition. The labor issue has become so pressing that the party which opposes restriction will incur great danger of defeat upon that issue alone. It is not probable that the attention of the present Congress can be directed to the enactment of an exclusion law, but the next Congress will be confronted with the fact that the existing law will expire about the time the first session usually comes to an end.

SOMETHING TO THINK OF.

The St. Louis *Republic* says:

Every dollar appropriated out of the public funds for public or private purposes represents the net product of a day's work by one man. If the wage-earners of the country would only realize this economic fact they would not be so willing to have their representatives squander the funds so recklessly as they are now doing.

The present is a good time to impress upon the minds of those who have the handling of public money the cost of money. To the mass of the people each dollar represents a day's work. Every taxpayer does not work a day for each dollar he contributes to the support of government, but the fact still remains that, taking the country through, a dollar is average pay for a day's work. The heads of departments are making estimates that, if allowed, will largely increase the expenditures of the city. So far as reported, all the estimates call for considerably more money than has been expended in either of the past two years. These estimates have probably been made in response to the suggestions of several of our contemporaries. The Street Department, which has been accomplishing good results with the money at its disposal the past year, wants a large increase. The more the streets are improved, the more need of improvement. The Park Commission want $500,000 for the next year; $100,000 for running expenses and $400,000 for permanent improvements. The Fire Department, the police, the schools, and various charitable institutions will demonstrate their need of larger appropriations than are possible under the dollar limit.

WHAT DEMONETIZED SILVER?

The Portland *Oregonian* says that silver demonetized itself. The Coinage Act of 1873 had little or nothing to do with it. "Silver," says our contemporary, "never made an important part of the American monetary system, and only $8,000,000 were coined in the whole history of the nation before 1873." It is true that during the years preceding 1873 silver was higher in the legal ratio than gold. The silver in a 412½-grain dollar was worth as bullion a trifle more than the gold in a 25.8-grain gold dollar. Under these conditions not much silver was coined, except the light-weight half-dollar and its subdivisions. But silver and gold together constituted the measure of value for commodities. It was known that all the silver in the country and all the gold in the country might be converted into legal-tender money. When gold should be cheaper than silver gold would be coined, but when silver should be cheaper than gold silver would be coined. The coin of both metals would at all times be legal tender, and, as such, constitute the measure of value for commodities. The act of 1873 dropped the 412½-grain silver dollar from the list of American coins. After that date there were no silver dollars to be added to the gold dollars in constituting the money which should serve as a measure of value for commodities. The only silver that could be coined was the light-weight minor coins, which were legal tender for $5 only. Had not the act of 1873 dropped the silver dollar from the list of American coins the decline of silver which followed the discovery of rich silver mines would have caused silver to be coined into dollars. The two metals would have continued to serve as a measure of values for commodities, the one that was the cheaper at the time being the more largely coined. But the act shut out silver from the mints and led to the depreciation from which it has not yet recovered. It is not correct, under these conditions, to say that the law of 1873 had little or nothing to do with the demonetization of silver.

TALLEYRAND'S MEMOIRS.

Political and literary circles are agitated at the prospect of the publication of Talleyrand's Memoirs. The dispatches state that the memoirs should have appeared in 1868, but at the request of the Emperor Napoleon were withheld for twenty-two years beyond the period set by their author. This is probably a mistake. It has always been understood that Talleyrand's will directed his executors and their successors to keep the memoirs in manuscript till fifty years had elapsed after his death. He died in 1838 and the fifty years were up in 1888. Meanwhile a number of persons, including Monsieur Thiers, M. de Blowitz of the London *Times*, and others, have had access to the papers and have published extracts from them from time to time.

To be of service to history personal memoirs should be published before all the persons mentioned in them are dead. Otherwise they may contain errors and false representations which cannot be contradicted. But the publisher of scandalous anecdotes about living persons runs risks which can easily be appreciated, nor would any kindly person willingly give to the world stories calculated to wound those who have done him no wrong. Hence writers of memoirs have not unfrequently required their executors to refrain from printing until the personages with whom they had associated had passed away, thus to some extent sacrificing the value of their work to regard for the feelings of their acquaintance. Mme. de Remusat's memoirs were not published till fifty-four years after her death; when Viel Castel's executors hastened to publish his journal as soon as he was laid in the grave, the effect produced was very unfavorable to the family of the deceased.

Talleyrand's memoirs derive their chief charm from the length of his life, the extraordinary number of eminent personages whom he had known and the large share he had taken in public affairs. He was made Abbe by Mme. Dubarry before our War of Independence broke out; he died when Van Buren—whom he had known at London—was President. During the intervening sixty-seven years he had associated on terms of intimacy with almost every prominent monarch, statesman, soldier, author and artist in the civilized world, and had had perhaps as large a share in shaping the destinies of Europe as any other man of his time. When he said of Napoleon that he was an intellectual giant without moral force he described himself. It does not appear that he was ever affected by moral restraints. He probably attached no meaning to the word principle and had no clear conception of right or wrong. But he had a marvelous insight into character and a magical capacity for discerning the consequences of events. He foresaw Napoleon's career when he was a mere gunner and committed himself to his fortunes; he was the first to detect the indications of his downfall and to plot against him. He predicted the line of policy which the powers would adopt before they had decided on any.

There is probably no period of history touching which the world is better informed than the Napoleonic era, and yet Talleyrand's memoirs may add something to the knowledge we possess. They are at any rate likely to prove that he was broader and wider than the mere wit which historians have painted him. He was an ideal statesman—that is to say, one who never troubled himself about philosophical theories or abstract principles, but who tried to do the best he could with the materials at his hand as he found them; a leader who never crossed a bridge till he came to it; a politician who never decided a question which he could postpone. When the Congress of Vienna was broken up by news that Napoleon had landed from Elba Talleyrand cut loose from his fellow-diplomate and went to Carlsbad. When asked why he sought so obscure a retreat, when all Europe was gazing with excitement, he replied that the first duty of a diplomate after taking part in a congress was to attend to his liver.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Two ocean steamers have recently had very narrow escapes from being sunk as the result of collisions with icebergs. The Hamburg line steamship Normania on her maiden voyage to New York collided with an iceberg, smashing five plates, and only averting a more serious catastrophe by the timely operation of the twin-screws, which swung the ship around in time to prevent her running full tilt into the crystal mass. The Thingvalla, with 550 souls aboard, on May 19th, struck a gigantic floe, and had about eighteen feet of her iron stem crushed in. Both of these mishaps occurred during dense fogs.

The Fifty-first Congress has a remarkable record in the number of changes made in the roll of members since it met in December. There are now sitting in the House nineteen members who were not declared elected to it in the election of 1888, and two vacancies are still to be filled, owing to the death of Representative Wilbur of New York and the promotion of Carlisle to the Senate. This number is to be further increased by the probable action of the House on the three remaining contested election cases, the Committee on Elections having reported in favor of the contestants.

The right of the State to require the vaccination of children before admitting them to the public schools has been affirmed by the Supreme Court Commissioners. The efficacy of Jenner's method of preventing the spread of small-pox was recently strikingly exemplified by the experience of the members of Stanley's expedition, an epidemic playing sad havoc with a number of his followers who refused to submit to vaccination, while nearly all who did passed through the trying experience with little or no sickness.

Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson is about to make a tour of the Pacific Coast to obtain a thorough knowledge of its postal needs. His belief that the far West is entitled to better postal facilities is shared by the merchants of San Francisco and Portland, whose business was badly demoralized at times during the past winter.

James V. Coleman's followers, it is asserted in political circles, are in a fair way to join the threatened revolt in the Democratic party against Boss Buckley's slate for the State campaign.

E. H. BLACK, painter, 19 Ellis street.

BAR counters constantly on hand. 321 Sutter.*

Gettysburg and Phonograph, Market & Tenth.*

ADAIR WELCKER, Attorney-at-law, opposite Berkeley Station, Berkeley, Cal. *

LATEST style Russian jackets, all sizes and colors, $8 50. J. H. Stein & Co., 716 Market. *

GRADUATES will find 10 to 30 button length suede gloves at P. Centemeri & Co.'s, 110 Post st.*

PALACE BATHS.—Warm salt water. Large swimming tank. Porcelain tubs. Elegantly refitted. Now open. 715 Filbert street. *

THE action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. *

DIVORCE GRANTED.—Laura Lee was granted a divorce from Dr. Lewis Lee yesterday by Judge Hunt on the ground of infidelity. The parties were married in this city on February 4, 1889.

IF Dobbins' Electric Soap *is* what so many insist that it is you *cannot afford* to go without it. Your grocer has it or can get it, and you can *decide for yourself* very soon. Don't let another Monday pass without trying it. *

THE BILLIARD WIZARD.

Schaefer Breaks the World's Record—3000.

"I will bet $20 to $200 that I win this game," Professor McCleery announced last night in the Metropolitan Hall a few minutes after the billiard match between Schaefer and himself had been resumed.

Considering that Schaefer at that moment was gracefully continuing a straight run of 2000, it is almost unnecessary to state that the bet was immediately taken.

With little or no concern for side issues, Schaefer moved easily around the table, preceded by Referee Chesley and narrowly watched by McCleery. The quiet click of the balls and the montonous calls of Scorer Saylor were the only interruptions to the silence that marked the appreciation of the wizard's skill. The turning of a corner or the finish of an additional 100 points evolved bursts of applause that were speedily hushed in the desire to enjoy the musical click of the ivories in conjunction with the subtile movements of the cue.

When the scorer called "2583," the wizard nonchalantly maintained his persistent play at the game which has made him so famous, although McCleery was announcing that the world's record, 2572, had now been broken. A mighty cheer rang through the building, to which Schaefer paid not the slightest attention.

At the call of "2806," the referee brought the white balls to the front, but only nine shots were required to have the three shining globes again together at the rail. Within an hour after making his first shot, Schaefer scored 3000, and then retired with the vigorous applause of a few hundred admirers thundering in his ears.

Afterward a number of exhibition shots were made by McCleery and Schaefer, the latter giving a brilliant display of his talent.

A match has been arranged between McCleery and Ives for as much money up to $3000 as the former can raise by next Tuesday. Ives will play 3000 points against McCleery's 2000, straight billiards. The contest will take place on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday next.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Successful Bids for Supplies for Public Institutions.

At a meeting yesterday of the Hospital and Industrial School committees of the Board of Supervisors the following report in favor of awarding contracts for supplies for public institutions for the next fiscal year was decided upon:

Mau, Sadler & Co.—Coffee, 19.21 cents a pound; Golden C sugar, 5⅜ cents; granulated sugar, 6¾ cents; powdered sugar, 7¼ cents; Golden sugar, 22 cents per gallon; corn-meal, 1.89 cents a pound; rice, 4.69 cents; mustard, 9½ cents; pearl barley, 3⅝ cents; pearl sago, 4¼ cents; tapioca, 4¾ cents; vermicelli, 5¾ cents; vinegar, 7½ cents; yeast powder, $1 24 a dozen; canned toast, $1 70 a dozen; assorted pie fruit, $2 a case; tobacco, 27.2 cents a pound; rock salt, 40 cents a cwt.

Buckeye Milling Company—Flour, $2 05 a cwt.

Del Monte Milling Company—Oatmeal, 2¾ cents a pound; cracked wheat, 2⅛ cents a pound.

J. F. English—Potatoes $1 00 a cwt.

F. Hammer—Cabbage 94 cents a cwt., carrots 60 cents, turnips 74 cents.

D. Tiedeman—Onions $1 20 a cwt., beans $2 20 a cwt., beets 70 cents a cwt., butter 11 cents a pound, cheese 8 cents, eggs 19⅝ cents a dozen.

S. Foster & Co.—Crushed sugar 6.69 cents per pound, corn starch 5.24 cents a pound, dried fruits 5.99 cents, pickles 18.99 cents, raisins 5.49 cents, starch 4.44 cents, vermicelli 6.24 cents, currant jelly $1 24 a dozen. Zante currants 6.47 cents a pound, laundry soap 3.37 cents a pound, mackerel $1 59 a kit.

South San Francisco Packing Company—Bacon 10¾ cents a pound, ham 12½ cents a pound, lard 8¼ cents a pound.

A. Paladini—Fresh fish 3.99 cents a pound.

Robert Haight—Butter 19.04 cents a pound, codfish 6 cents a pound.

The bids for furnishing coal were rejected, and the bids for supplying drugs were similarly treated because Supervisor Bingham thought the discrepancy between the prices this year and last was too great.

BILLY HAMILTON'S PANTS.

They Have a Large Open Window Now in the Rear.

The meeting of the "Alumni of the Deestrict School," held a few evenings ago, recalled an incident which occurred when arrangements were being made for the original entertainment.

Professor W. H. V. Raymond was to take the part of a big, overgrown school-boy, and desired a pair of pantaloons which would not show off his symmetrical proportions to the advantage aforded by his bifurcated garments. He therefore went to Billy Hamilton, the obese and genial County Clerk, and asked the loan of a pair of trousers, explaining why they were wanted. Billy is always willing to oblige, and took from his closet and handed to the professor a pair of pantaloons which cost $15, and which were kept exclusively for picnic and Sunday wear. The professor took the pantaloons to a lady friend, and—wishing the stage effect to be as realistic as possible—requested her to put a large patch in the most prominent part of the trousers. The lady did as requested, the professor appeared in the borrowed pantaloons, and, as will be remembered, made a decided "hit."

The day after the entertainment the professor desired to return the pantaloons, and set about to remove the patch. He removed the stitches, and, to his horror, a very large section of the seat of the pantaloons came out, leaving a hole as large as the proverbial barn door.

The lady who did the work was unmarried, was not up in the art of patching, and instead of putting on a false patch she cut out a large piece and sewed in another of the same pattern.

The professor broke the news to Billy as gently as possible, and the latter proposes to keep the pantaloons as a memento of the "Deestrict Skule."—Sacramento Bee, May 28th.

FRANKLIN GRAMMAR.

Programme of Commencement Exercises. Award of Medals.

The closing exercises of the Franklin Grammar School took place in the assembly hall on Thursday last before a large number of parents and friends.

The hall had been beautifully decorated with evergreens, flags and ferns, interspersed with flowers of every description. The blackboards throughout the building were rendered very attractive by being ornamented with drawings which reflected great credit upon the teachers and showed marked progress and ability of the pupils in this study. The following programme was well rendered:

Instrumental solo, Frankie Callahan; recitation, Katie Kelly; vocal solo, Susie Heutt; dialogue, Eva Levy, Katie Hickey; solo Etta Kasper.

After an address by Superintendent Anderson the diplomas were awarded to about forty-five graduates. Then followed the presentation of Denman medals to Maggie Dempsey, who ranked highest in the class, and to Jennie Bakofsky and Jennie Lacoste. The deportment medal was awarded to Etta Bracken. The Bridge medals were awarded to Ralphe Wolfe and Willie Borkhelm.

Superintendent Anderson then congratulated the pupils, teachers and pupils on the standing of the school in the second spelling examination given by Director Woodward. He then called forward Miss Minnie Johnson and informed her that she had obtained the highest percentage of any pupil in the city who passed that examination. He shook hands with the young lady and loudly congratulated her amid an outburst of applause which made a happy ending of the school year.

FITZSIMMONS EXPLAINS.

He Accuses McCarthy of Having Misrepresented Him.

Fitzsimmons, who defeated McCarthy on Thursday night in a finish fight at the rooms of the California Athletic Club, denies that he offered to make the loser's end of the purse $550. He claims that when he shook hands with McCarthy after entering the ring the latter asked him if he would make it $300. He replied that he would, meaning that in case he won he would allow his opponent $50 over and above his share of the purse. McCarthy, he says, is trying to take advantage of the fact that he is a stranger in this country to place him in a false light before the public.

"I didn't intend," he said last night, "to give him the idea that I would allow him $550, as that would have been almost as much as my share, and I don't think he would have done as much for me. All I have to say is that if I had made any such promise I would live up to it no matter what it cost, but I don't propose to be bluffed into it by McCarthy."

MITCHELL AND CARROLL.

Offers to Both Pugilists From the London Pelican Club.

A letter has been received by Walter Watson of this city from the editor of the London Sporting Life, asking if Young Mitchell would agree to fight either Toff Wall or Ted Pritchard before the Pelican Club of London for a purse of £300. The letter also contained an offer from the same source to match Jimmy Carroll for a finish fight against Jem Carney for a purse of £500.

Carroll says that he will not fight for less than $5000, his expenses to be paid both ways.

The Demorest Silver Medal.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the M. E. Church, on Tennessee street, a meeting of the Star of Hope Board will be held, at which several children will compete for the Demorest silver medal for the delivery of recitations. Mrs. James Irving will preside.

"California on Wheels."

The traveling exhibit, "California on Wheels," is at Stillwater, Minn., to-day. To-morrow it will be at Hudson, Minn. The last two days of its stay at St. Paul were stormy and only about 7000 people visited it in that time.

THAT tired feeling should be got rid of immediately. Do not let summer heat overtake you when languid and tired. Tone up your system and gain strength by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

YOU HAVE TRIED AND WERE PLEASED WITH THEM. They stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels, improve the complexion. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous ills.

JUDGE LAWRENCE of the Supreme Court of New York has just decided that Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons have the exclusive right to the trademark and name of Angostura Bitters, and has granted them an injunction against C. W. Abbott & Co. of Baltimore restraining them from using that name or putting up goods in imitation of Angostura Bitters.

THROAT DISEASES commence with a Cold, Cough, or over-fatiguing the voice. These symptoms (which, if neglected, often result in a chronic trouble of the Throat) are allayed by the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

J. B. MASON, Providence, R. I., suffered with pneumonia, accompanied with a dry cough, hoarseness and entire loss of voice. Physicians afforded him no relief. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY cured him, and he says it saved his life.

JUNE styles Butterick's patterns. Catalogues mailed free. 124 Post street, San Francisco.

IF afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it at 25 cents.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Howard-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Howard st., near Third, two blocks from the Palace Hotel—Rev. R. Harcourt, D.D., pastor. (Residence 613 Folsom st.) Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 12:45 P. M.; Andrew R. Over, Superintendent. A. O. Donogh, Assistant Superintendent. Professor Martin Schultz, Musical Director. Young People's Union praise service at 6:15 o'clock. Mrs. Judge Gray's Bible class on Friday evening at 7:30. People's meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30. Morning sermon by the pastor. Subject: "Parental Home Rule," to be followed by the reception of members and the Lord's Supper. In the evening Dr. Harcourt, by request of the "Seventy Pines Association" of the Grand Army, will preach a Memorial sermon. The church will be decorated with flags and flowers. Strangers are cordially invited to all of our services. 1t

Simpson Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Hayes and Buchanan sts.—Rev. G. W. Izer, D.D., pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and reception of members at the 11 A. M. service. Simpson Lyceum to-morrow (Monday) evening. Seats free. Ushers in attendance. The public cordially invited. 1t*

Calvary Presbyterian Church, Cor. Powell and Geary sts.—Rev. T. Chalmers Easton, D.D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. (reception of members and the Lord's Supper) and at 7:45 P. M. The following music will be rendered: 1, "Venite," in A (Buck); 2, "Thy Will Be Done" (Gottschalk); 3, cantata, "Domino" (Buck); 4, "Teach Me, O Lord" (Jackson). Prof. Gustave A. Scott, organist and choir director. The Sabbath-school meets at the close of the morning service. James Horsburgh, Esq., Superintendent. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor meets at 6:45 P. M. All are cordially invited to these services. Strangers in the city at hotels are especially welcomed. Pastor's residence, 1023 Bush st., near Gough. 1t

The Franklin-Street Presbyterian Church, cor. Franklin and Vallejo sts.—Rev. W. H. McFarland, pastor. Communion service at 11 A. M. "Lessons From Military Life" will be the subject in the evening. Mrs. Martin Schultz, choir-leader. Music appropriate to the occasion. Mrs. Schultz will sing "No Cross—No Crown." Sunday-school at 12:30 P. M. All are welcome. 1t

Central Presbyterian Church, Cor. Golden Gate ave. and Fillmore st.—Rev. J. W. Ellis, pastor. Morning theme: "The Wells of Joy." Evening theme: "The Young Man to Whom the Angel Was Sent." 1t

First Congregational Church, Cor. Post and Mason sts.—Rev. G. L. Barrows, D.D., pastor. Rev. J. H. Goodell of New York City will preach morning and evening. Sunday-school and Mrs. Cooper's and the General Howard Bible classes at 12:45. All members of Sunday-school classes are earnestly requested to be present. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Chinese school at 8. 1t

Grace Church, California St., Cor. Stockton—Rev. R. C. Foute, rector. Divine service, 11 A. M. Afternoon service, 4:30 P. M. Grace Church Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Mission Sunday-school at 1 P. M. Strangers welcome. 1t

The Christian Church, Twelfth St., bet. Howard and Mission.—M. J. Ferguson, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. on "Who Is My Neighbor?" In the evening there will be a special children's meeting and concert appropriate to children's day. The barrels containing the children's offering to foreign missions will be opened. 1t

Bible Christians Will Meet for Divine worship in Foresters' Hall, 20 Eddy st., every Sunday at 3 P. M. All are invited. Christians earnestly contending for the faith once delivered to the saints especially invited. Subject: "False Christs and False Prophets." "For there shall arise false Christs and false prophets, and shall show great signs and wonders, insomuch that, if it were possible, they shall deceive the very elect." Matthew xxiv. 1t*

Messrs. Marshall and Goodfellow, evangelists, will conduct evangelistic service to-night (Sunday), at 7:30 o'clock, in Gospel Hall, 826 Howard st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. All cordially invited. 1t*

Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 232 Sutter st., bet. Kearny st. and Grant ave. Grand union mass-meeting for young men only this afternoon at 3 o'clock, to be addressed by Rev. H. Grattan Guinness, D.D., of London. Dr. Guinness is an eloquent speaker, and his address is sure to be of great interest. Music free to all young men. Special singing is an interesting feature of the service. All young men are cordially invited. 1t

SUNDAY MEETINGS.

S. F. Free-Thought Society—Sociable and dance to-night. All are invited. Admission, 25c. Union-square Hall, 421 Post st. 1t*

Moses Hull Will Lecture To-Day at Metropolitan Temple, afternoon and evening. At 2 P. M., subject, "Adaptation of Spiritualism to Meet the Wants of Humanity"; at 8 P. M., subject, "Give the Devil His Due." Dr. Schlesinger will give tests during evening; excellent music; admission 10 cents. 1t*

Theosophical Society Meets To-Day at 506 McAllister st., 2 P. M. Mrs. Harris will lecture. Subject, "Theosophy Applied to Functions"; open doors. Free library at 13 Mason st.; open daily. 1t*

First Evangelical Spiritualists — Every Sunday conference and tests at 2. For life reading, spirit faces, messages and names, seen and described, $.. Truths as practiced by Christ, his crown jewel. All invited. MR. AND MRS. PERKINS, at 111 Larkin st., near Market. 1t*

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Court Robin Hood, No. 5931, A. O. F.—The officers and members of this court are requested to meet at Shiels Building on TUESDAY EVENING, June 3d, to pay a fraternal visit to Court Eureka. THOMAS WATSON, Secretary. 1t

Hall of Excelsior Lodge, No. 310, I. O. O. F., 2319 Mission st.—Officers and members are hereby notified to attend regular meeting on MONDAY EVENING, June 2, 1890, at 8 o'clock. Business, election of officers and 2d and 3d degrees. Visiting brothers cordially invited. J. H. MCGUANN, N. G. THOS. C. NIXON, R. S. jel 2t

Pohonachee Tribe, No. 10, Improved Order of Red Men—Members are notified to attend the next council, MONDAY EVENING, June 2d, for election of officers and other important business. J. B. CANTRELL, Sachem. M. CAMPBELL, C. of R. jel 2t

Journeymen Stair-builders' Union will hold their regular weekly meeting TUESDAY EVENING, June 3d, at 927 Mission st. J. S. TIETJEN, President. A. J. CRAWFORD, Secretary. 1t

The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Pavers' Union will be held at Irish-American Hall SUNDAY, June 1st, at 2:30 sharp. P. MCMURRAY, President. JOHN CALNAN, Financial Secretary. 1t

Riggers' and Stevedores' Union Association—The members of this association are hereby notified to attend their meeting MONDAY EVENING, June 2d, at 7:30 o'clock sharp. Business of great importance requires the attendance of every member. The roll will be called and the penalty on absentees strictly enforced. T. F. RYAN, President. F. E. DURHAM, Recording Secretary. jel 2t

Notice—Republicans of the Fourth, sixth Assembly District, Club No. 1, comprising precincts Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, will meet at Turn Verein Hall, 2115 Mission st., for temporary organization on TUESDAY, June 3, 1890. jel 2t*

Pacific Lodge, No. 136, F. and A. M.—Officers and members are notified of a called meeting on SUNDAY, June 1st, at 9:30 A. M., at the Masonic Temple, to attend the funeral of our late brother, HERMAN BEHRENDT. All Master Masons in good standing are invited. By order of the W. M. GEORGE PENLINGTON, Secretary. my31 2t

Officers and Members of Pacific Lodge, No. 155, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet in Prospect Hall SUNDAY, June 1st, at 12:30 o'clock, sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, F. V. W. RATHBONE. E. L. HOLLENBECK, N. G. E. BRACKETT, R. S. my31 2t

The Members of California Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., are requested to be present at our next regular meeting, MONDAY EVENING, June 2d. Election of officers. T. T. ATKINSON, N. G. G. F. QUIGLEY, Recording Secretary. jel 2t

Fidelity Lodge, No. 222, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting MONDAY EVENING, June 2d. Election of officers for the ensuing term. T. R. MORSE, N. G. J. L. BAKER, Recording Secretary. jel 2t

The Twentieth Annual Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of the State of California will be held in Irish-American Hall, 721 Howard st., in the city and county of San Francisco, on WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1890. All State, county and division officers are urgently requested to attend, as this will be the most important State Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians ever held