THE MORNING CALL

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

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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.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

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

REAL ESTATE.—By Easton & Eldridge, at 618 Market st., at 12 o'clock.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO, June 2, 1890—5 P. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer is highest off the coast of Northern California and is lowest in Arizona; the temperature has generally risen; rain has fallen in Oregon, Washington and the extreme northern portions of California; elsewhere the weather has been fair.

Forecast Till 8 P. M., Tuesday.

For California—Warmer; fair weather; northwesterly winds.

For Oregon and Washington—Light rains, followed by fair weather Tuesday night; westerly winds; slightly warmer.

J. E. MAXFIELD.

THE CALL'S CALENDAR.

JUNE, 1890.

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

The Morning Call.

TUESDAY.....JUNE 3, 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.

SENATORIAL SPECULATIONS.

Our Democratic newspaper contemporaries do not appear to admire the course which the *Examiner* of this city is pursuing in relation to its party. The Fresno *Expositor* publishes the following paragraph in reference to the subject:

The San Bernardino *Courier*, one of the ablest and best of the Democratic papers of the State, has been engaged lately in "flouting" the San Francisco *Examiner* for its non-Democratic course. The *Courier* cannot understand why the *Examiner* is so quiet in reference to the Senatorial question. It does not fully conceive a reason for the supposed champion of its party in California ignoring the fact that with proper effort a Democratic Legislature can be elected and thus a Democratic United States Senator secured. But the *Examiner's* action in this particular is in keeping with its whole political course of late. Its time seems to be wholly taken up with its town-lot show.

Mr. Hearst belongs to that class of individuals who believe in taking care of themselves and his political aspirations probably run in the same direction. Perhaps Mr. Hearst realizes that while he is the only Democratic Senator from California he exercises more influence than he would if another Democratic Senator were sent from this State. It has been hinted that Mr. Hearst would be satisfied if a Republican United States Senator should be chosen by the next Legislature.

CHINESE IN MEXICO.

Mexico is what may be termed a cheap-labor country, but the rates of wages are not so low as to prevent Chinese from cutting under them. A dispatch from the City of Mexico states that the influx of Chinese is producing alarm among the laboring classes, and especially among gold and silver miners. The Chinese are superseding Mexican miners precisely as in California they superseded American miners. Although the average rate of wages is lower in Mexico than in the United States the Chinese will find it easier to supplant Mexican laborers than Americans. The Mexicans are an easy-going people. They believe in getting a living with the least possible amount of work. They are given to holidays, and are much inclined to take a vacation when they have accumulated a little money. They are generous and hospitable, but hardly what Americans would consider industrious. Such a people are ill prepared to contend against such patient, plodding workers as the Chinese. They could not stand the long hours and continuous labor to which the Chinese are accustomed. THE CALL has never entertained a doubt of the ultimate effect of an influx of Chinese into Mexico. The Mexican people will be less patient under such ruinous competition than Californians have been. They will protest in terms which will compel the Government to adopt some measures to shut the undesirable immigrants out. There will not probably be much difficulty in inducing the Mexican Government to adopt a policy similar to that originated in this country. They will have less difficulty in carrying it out than we have had as their land borders will be safe. They will only need to stop immigration at their ports. The northern border of the United States is our weak spot. British Columbia would enact stringent exclusion laws if the power to do so lay in the local Government, but the British Government has to be consulted in the adoption of a foreign policy, and there is not a British statesman in sight to-day who takes other than a purely commercial view of public questions as they arise. The greatest blunder the United States ever committed was in not shutting the British out of the Pacific Coast when we could.

SUPPOSE.

A free-trade contemporary says: "Suppose the British consumer were required to pay a duty of 20 cents a bushel on American wheat, when he could get Indian or Russian wheat free, which would he take?" The British consumer would most certainly take the Russian or Indian wheat under such conditions, unless the American farmer should pay the duty. If the American farmer could not pay the duty, and still make wheat-growing profitable, he would soon cease to send wheat to the English market. But if the American farmer is clearly required to pay the English duty on wheat to get his product into the English market, does it not follow that the English manufacturer has to pay the American duty on English products to get his goods into the American market? That is what protectionists claim as the result of their policy. On all articles which may be produced in both countries the exporter has the duties to pay. So long as a nation imposes uniform duties on foreign goods foreign nations have no cause of complaint. But when a nation discriminates against the products of a friendly country it invites reprisals. Let us suppose that in response to the 20 cents a bushel duty the British Government is supposed to place upon American wheat, the American Government should discriminate against British goods. Suppose we take cloth from Germany or France at 50 per cent duty, and put an 80 per cent duty on British cloths. Would not the result be as disastrous to the British woolen manufacturer as the British duty of 20 cents a bushel on American wheat would be to the American wheat producer? It is hardly worth while to attempt to frighten the American people by threats of what foreign nations which want the run of our markets will do. Our trade with Europe consists mostly of selling raw material and buying finished goods. The trade is not profitable, and the time will soon come without hostile legislation in Europe when we will consume all our wheat and meat at home. Cotton will continue an article of export for some years longer, but the time is perhaps not far distant when we will export cotton in the form of cloth. We buy nothing or next to nothing of Europe which is essential to our comfort or prosperity.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DEBTS.

A recent work on political economy by Dr. Denslow estimates the total debt of the people of the United States, public and private, at $27,969,247,048. The odd dollars come from a computation of known debts, including national, State, county and municipal, to which are added estimates in round numbers of corporation and individual debts. Following is the table complete:

National debt	$1,675,816,660
State debts	236,597,594
County and municipal	821,486,447
Railway	4,163,640,144
Banking	4,581,706,203
Private banking	1,500,000,000
Record	6,000,000,000
Mercantile	3,000,000,000
Individual, otherwise than above	6,000,000,000
Total	$27,969,247,048

These figures leave one in doubt whether there is any solid ground to stand upon financially. The aggregate of indebtedness is equal to more than one-half the property reported in the country at the last census. It represents a per capita indebtedness of $465, or more than the average income of an American family. If the estimate is true, or nearly so, there would not be much property left after paying our debts. It is probable, however, that after the first five items, for which there is a basis to estimate upon, the compiler drew upon his imagination for his facts. In the item of individual indebtedness debts are cumulative. A hundred dollars in the hands of one debtor would be going from hand to hand paying, perhaps, debts amounting to a thousand dollars.

CIVIL SERVICE PENSIONS.

Congressman Henry Cabot Lodge has replied to an anti-civil service reform speech made in Boston by Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson. Mr. Clarkson took the ground that the offices should be held by members of the party in power; that the scheme of civil service reform makes a civil pension list inevitable, and that the true way to carry on the Government is by having chiefs of departments select their own subordinates. In reply Mr. Lodge admits that some offices ought to be and must be held by members of the party in power. But in the routine business offices of the Government which form the great mass of the civil service politics are of no consequence. He thinks also that the distribution of the mass of offices is a source of weakness to the party in power rather than of strength. But Mr. Lodge evidently regards the references to the civil service pension as the pith of Mr. Clarkson's argument against the life-tenure scheme. He avers that this civil service pension list is simply a bugbear held up by the opponents of reform. He admits that a few English-thinking persons, of whom President Eliot of Harvard College is one, have advocated a civil service pension list, but adds that "no one who discusses the subject with a knowledge of American thought, history and conditions would dream of such a thing." But the disclaimer of Mr. Lodge does not carry conviction except that he has undoubtedly expressed his own opinions. Personally he is not in favor of a civil service pension list, and does not regard it as a consequence of a life tenure of office. But it always happens that pensions are attached to offices held on life tenure. To say nothing of the army and navy, the Federal judges are pensioned at a certain age or after a certain period of service. The pension condition seems to go with the life-tenure system. No officers elected or appointed for a term of years are so provided for. In this city we pension policemen after a certain period of service. The proposition has been made that school-teachers who have devoted their best years to the schools should after a fixed period retire on a pension. Mr. Lodge speaks of the pension scheme as entertained only by persons whose minds run in the channels of English thought. Is not the whole civil service scheme the product of English thought? It is an adoption of English ideas in regard to permanency of service without at the time accepting the obligation which the English recognize of providing for the old age of public servants whose productive years were devoted to the service of the Government. But the spectacle of old public servants in want will furnish an argument in support of pensions. It may also seem that pension is the alternative of a large percentage of inefficient clerks who are kept on the pay-roll through consideration of former service.

LET US PULL TOGETHER.

Two prominent politicians, whose homes are in Los Angeles County, intimate that there is not so much in the movement to divide the State as many people suppose. THE CALL has been inclined to the opinion ever since the question was sprung, that it was mainly the work of politicians. It is impossible to see what the people of the Southern counties would gain by division. But we are glad to know that gentlemen of the standing of Mr. Markham and Mr. White think there is little or nothing in it. It indicates that the division sentiment is dying out. These gentlemen know that the two State conventions are likely to be inquisitive on that subject, and are much too astute to go into a campaign without making a clear record on that point. THE CALL is pleased to see evidence that the division fever is subsiding. It was an agitation from which nothing but harm could result. The division of the grand old State of California is well nigh impossible, and any disposition to produce such a result will work injury to the whole State, and especially to the part which is afflicted with the division fever. Let us pull together, and try to convince the people of the Atlantic States that there are communities on the Pacific Coast in no respect inferior to the best type of Eastern civilization.

FREE SUGAR.

The open letter addressed by Henry A. Brown of Massachusetts to the Senate Finance Committee, showing the value of the sugar industry, is an important contribution to our stock of knowledge on that subject. Loose statements have been made to the effect that the home production of all kinds of sugar was only about one-eighth of the consumption, and that the home product was not relatively increasing, and on the strength of these statements the House voted that the sugar industry was not worth preserving. Mr. Brown has examined the subject exhaustively, and finds the home product is 17 per cent of the whole and is rapidly increasing. It does not appear from the synopsis given of Mr. Brown's letter that he has paid especial attention to the progress of the beet-sugar industry in California and one or two Western States. This really is the most important phase of the sugar question. If the experiments Claus Spreckels has made at Watsonville can be repeated with like success in other parts of the State—and there is no known reason why they may not be—the sugar industry is yet in its infancy. While there may be a limit to the amount of cane sugar which can be grown in this country, the only limit of the beet-sugar product will be the demand for sugar. There is much reason to hope that the Senate will restore the duties on sugar, with perhaps such reduction of rates as the industry can stand.

WHAT AN OPPORTUNITY.

As the readers of THE CALL know, our Democratic contemporaries are very generally advocates of free trade. They would have the duties removed from nearly every commodity which we receive from foreign countries. They would throw open the ports of the United States to green and dried fruits, which Californians generally realize would be a heavy blow to California industries. To raise fruit to be sent East is not very remunerative at best, but to open our ports to other countries would take away nearly all the remuneration which we now enjoy. There seemed to be a prospect that the State would find in the beet-sugar industry a relief from a dependence on such perishable commodities, but now comes in an attempt to reduce the duties on sugar, which, if successful, will crush this new industry. There is but little doubt could the duty upon sugar remain that California would soon be placed upon such a basis that she would not be compelled to resort to sending such perishable articles as cherries, pears, plums, peaches, etc., to the Atlantic coast. The beet-sugar industry would alone within the next few years undoubtedly place California in a prosperous condition could the duties upon sugar stand as they are at present. California would be able to supply the whole Union with sugar within the next few years.

GAINING GROUND.

There is abundant evidence that the policy of political union with the United States is gaining ground in Canada. The recent elections in Nova Scotia resulted in the choice of a Legislature in favor of annexation. The members were not elected directly on that issue, but the leader of the majority was known to be an annexationist. The Newfoundland Legislature has moved in the same direction to the extent of sending delegates to the Dominion Government asking for its co-operation in their policy of resistance to the measures of the mother country. It is stated, also, that several members of the Montreal Board of Trade, in discussing the questions presented by Newfoundland, intimated that political union with the United States was the inevitable result of a favorable response. The drift of public opinion in this direction would doubtless be much accelerated if the United States should adopt toward Canadian railroads the policy that is enforced against vessels of all other nationalities in respect to trading between American towns and cities. The Dominion Government would find the subsidized Canadian Pacific a costly investment if the United States Government should exclude it from doing business on this side of the line.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The sum of $6,000,000 is set down in the appropriation for the maintenance of the Indians—who are the wards of the Government—for next fiscal year.

McKinley expressed himself to a newspaper representative yesterday and gave it as his opinion that the Silver Bill would become a law during the present session of Congress.

FOR THE FAIR ONES.

A Girl Who Dresses Jewelers' Windows—Novel Bonnets.

There is a jeweler's window on Broadway, just above Tiffany's, which attracts a good deal of attention. The trinkets shown in it are beautiful, but this is not uncommon; the noticeable feature is rather the skill with which they are displayed. The softest, most exquisite colors are chosen as backgrounds, and against silk or brocade or airy gauze the flashing gems are wonderfully combined. I have not passed this particular window in two years without stopping to look at it, but it was not until yesterday that I learned, so to speak, its history. The window-dresser's position in all large city establishments is important and well paid. The dresser attached to this jewelry house fell ill, and in his absence a young woman who sometimes brought painted plaques and other trifles for sale asked to be allowed to experiment. Permission was given without much enthusiasm, but the results were such that the dresser had to seek another situation on recovery. Since that time the young artist has given every Monday to a fresh design for the jeweler's window, and it pays her much better than plaque painting. Window-dressing is a business hardly as yet invaded by women, but one in which it might be supposed their taste would come excellently in play.

The Guide and Chaperon Bureau.

The Ladies' Guide and Chaperon Bureau, newly established in New York, and patterned on a London model, flourishes to such an extent that it has already opened a branch, and imitators are rising on every side. Certain of its functions are to me incomprehensible. Why, for instance, an able-bodied woman should care to engage a chaperon to take her to a lecture or a concert is harder to solve than any clover puzzle. It appears to me that, being of sound mind and fairly discreet years, I would trust to myself and the horse-car or cab, or else I would stay at home. But the business of furnishing guides for strangers who have a limited time in which to shop or see the sights is more reasonable, and the common sense and intelligence of American women, I hope most of the bureau's patronage will come in this way. Its operations are, I believe, on a scale so large that it is going to send out next month a European excursion.

A Lady and a Carriage.

Such a lot of startling things in wagons have been seen in the park this spring that it takes a rig quite out of the common order to attract much attention. Yesterday afternoon, in the midst of the equipages at the east drive entrance at Fifth avenue, where low, heavy rolling victorias move four or five abreast, with flashing horses, jangling chains and imported tigers and grooms, there appeared a sudden and startling image, public but drawn by white horses. The harnesses were black unrelieved. The piles of embroidered cushions were black also. Against these leaned a tall and handsome woman in a soft black lawn robe. She wore a wide black hat and carried an accordion-pleated parasol of dainty black mull. In the carriage beside her nestled on either side a little girl. The tiny creatures were pretty, but the people looked at them because they wore white wool gowns. There were white flowers in their laps, and they carried small white lace parasols. The contrast was startling; carriage and woman black, horses and children white, coachman in black coat, white gloves and breeches. Somebody looked at the turnout and called it "light mourning." The gossips who know everything say it belongs to a young widow who has so far recovered from her grief as to be quite willing to advertise her own charms and those of her beautiful children. In no other city probably would such a display be accepted with a smile so good-natured. New York women continue to do the most outlandish things without offending anybody's sensibilities, for the city is so bright and so brisk and so cosmopolitan that it takes most things for granted, and if a woman chooses to be a little freakish to-day it laughs and forgets it to-morrow.

Bonnets of Natural Flowers.

The season's belle is appearing at the theaters and at the last spring festivities in novel guise. Her evening bonnet is nothing more than a horseshoe fillet of wires which she has carefully filled in before leaving home with mountain laurel, freshly gathered, or lilacs or roses. One young womah who sat in front of me a few nights ago was garlanded with natural sprays of yellow honeysuckle, and the effect was quite bewildering until the last act, when the poor flowers drooped under the combined influence of heat and tragedy. If the fashion becomes in anyway general there will have to be florists next door to the theaters, so that when our sex goes out between the acts for liquid refreshments the other can get its bonnet freshly and fragrantly decorated. Under this system it might even be possible to follow a play with sympathetic headgear; non-committal flowers like daisies or buttercups for the first act, passion flowers for those intermediate, mignonette, forget-me-nots, bride roses or whatever the drama itself might suggest as most appropriate for the closing scenes. The proper order of flowers might even be indicated on the programmes. Seldom has a fashion been started with such chances of entertaining developments, and yet the chances are it will not go far. Few people take up a whim that is so extreme.

Our Portias.

We are going to have our Portias. The University of the City of New York will permit Dr. Emily Kempin to lecture under its auspices to classes of women, and so there will be no separate woman's law school, but matriculation in an already established college.

ELIZA PUTNAM HEATON.

New York, May, 1890. Copyright.

Ashbury Heights Sale.

An auction sale of residence lots on Ashbury Heights was held yesterday at the office of O'Farrell & Lang, 11 Montgomery street. Fifty-one out of the sixty-five lots offered were sold, averaging about $1624 each, and making a total of $82,790. Many home-seekers were present, but permitted the property to be purchased by speculators. The heights front on Frederick, Sixteenth and Clayton streets and Fremont avenue, and are situated between Buena Vista Park and Golden Gate Park.

Weather Report.

The signal service report for May last of the United States Army, Division of the Pacific, states that the weather during that month has been generally favorable to growing crops and the temperature higher than normal. The rainfall was as follows: Spokane Falls 1.54, Portland 1.07, Sacramento 1.80, San Francisco 1.07, Los Angeles .03, San Diego .07, Fresno .45.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Otto Fox of Dixon is at the Baldwin.

Rev. Dr. C. E. Babb of San Jose is at the Lick.

J. J. Burt, a San Jose lawyer, is at the Lick.

E. D. Beard, a Napa merchant, is at the Lick.

S. P. Maslin of Sacramento is at the Occidental.

H. A. Cleveland of Chicago is at the Occidental.

Alfred Daggett, a Visalia lawyer, is at the Lick.

J. K. Chambers, a Fresno attorney, is at the Lick.

W. K. Nichols of Santa Rosa is at the Baldwin.

Judge C. H. Garroutte of Woodland is at the Grand.

W. D. P. Ames Jr. of Philadelphia is at the Palace.

R. B. Murdock, an Orland banker, is at the Palace.

F. Berringer, a St. Helena viticulturist, is at the Lick.

V. Courtois, a St. Helena wine-grower, is at the Grand.

T. A. Robb, a Glenwood wine-grower, is at the Grand.

W. Van Allen, a Healdsburg fruit-packer, is at the Grand.

Fish Commissioner Routier of Sacramento is at the Grand.

G. W. Frank, a Los Angeles real estate dealer, is at the Palace.

T. Erskine, a large raisin-grower of Fresno, is at the Palace.

F. H. Kent, a prominent citizen of Albuquerque, N. Mex., is at the Lick.

John A. Long, a leading wholesale grocer of Kansas City, is at the Palace.

G. W. Eustice, a large mine owner of Carlisle, N. Mex., is at the Occidental.

J. D. Nimmo, one of the leading merchants of Calcutta, India, is at the Palace.

Theodore Sutro of New York, brother to Adolph Sutro of this city, is at the Palace.

Pacific Iron Works.

The copartnership existing between Rankin, Brayton & Co. in conducting the Pacific Iron Works has been dissolved by mutual consent, and Ira P. Rankin will succeed to the business, which will be carried on by the Pacific Iron Works' Company, a corporation.

Footing Up the Totals.

Superintendent of Schools Anderson is engaged in footing up the totals on the block-books of the census marshals, and will probably know the result by this morning. He expects the total number to be 62,000, an increase of 1300.

Visit Battle of Gettysburg, Market and Tenth.*

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

LARGEST manufacturer of California glace fruits, 50c. per lb., in Jap. baskets. Townsend's.*

DIVORCES GRANTED.—Judge Rearden yesterday granted divorces to Helen from William Haynes for failure to provide, and to Kate M. from Charles A. Cook, for cruelty.

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.*

BANK EXAMINATIONS.—The Bank Commissioners report the resources and liabilities of the Bank of Escondido to be $77,791 50, and of the San Diego Savings Bank $130,751 95.

No side agents. Fine but cabinet photos, $2 50 per doz. New York Gallery, 1144 Market street, between Mason and Taylor. *

FOR LEGAL SERVICES.—Eliza M. Sharp, administratrix of the estate of the late W. H. Sharp, has brought suit to recover $30,600 from Joseph Brandenstein for legal services rendered.

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

A LABORER'S INFIRMITY.—Richard Walsh, an elderly man and a laborer by occupation, was sent to Agnews Asylum yesterday. His mind has become unbalanced by an injury to the head and by excessive use of intoxicating liquor.

DOBBINS' Electric Soap *is cheaper* for you to *use*, if you *follow directions*, than any other soaps would be if *given* to you, for by its use *clothes are saved*. Clothes cost more than soap. Ask your grocer for Dobbins'. Take no other. *

BITUMINOUS STREET WORK.—John Weir, the Supervisors inspector of concrete and bituminous street work, has notified them that the work now being done is in accordance with law. During the month he has supervised work on twenty-one blocks.

Colusa and Butte County papers complain of the great scarcity of farm laborers.

"ALL run down" from the weakening effects of warm weather, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give this peculiar medicine a trial. Sold by all druggists.

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.

DO NOT PURGE OR WEAKEN THE BOWELS, but act specially on the liver and bile. A perfect liver corrector. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" will relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, and Throat Diseases.

BEACHAM'S PILLS cure sick headache.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 44, F. and A. M.—Obsequies of our late member, Brother SOCRATES C. FLEMING, in Masonic Temple WEDNESDAY, 4th inst., at 2 P. M. Master Masons and friends of the deceased respectfully invited. By order of the W. M. C. F. BROWN, Secretary. jel 2t

Pacific Lodge, No. 136, F. and A. M.—Officers and members are notified to attend the stated meeting THIS TUESDAY, June 3d, at 8 P. M. By order of the W. M. GEORGE PENLINGTON, Secretary. 1t

Oriental Lodge, No. 144, F. and A. M.—Stated meeting THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. W. H. LORING, Secretary. 1t

Golden Gate Lodge, No. 30, F. and A. M.—Stated meeting THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, June 3d, at 7:30 o'clock. GEO. J. HOBE, Sec. 1t

Initiation—The Officers and members of Parker Lodge, No. 124, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified to attend the next regular meeting of the lodge, THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, June 3d, 1890. Sojourning brothers are cordially invited. By order ARTHUR BAKER, N. G. HENRY J. HYLAND, Rec. Sec. 1t

Magnolia Lodge, No. 29, I. O. O. F.—Election of officers THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, June 3d. Officers, members and brothers of the order please attend this meeting. H. D. MCKELLER, N. G. p. t. SAMUEL POLACK, Secretary p. t. 1t

Morse Lodge, No. 257, I. O. O. F.—The officers and members of this lodge are notified to attend the next regular meeting of the lodge on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 4 th. Election of officers and other important business to come before the lodge. Visitors cordially invited. By order of L. H. WEIRON, N. G. C. BRIND, Recording Secretary. jel 2t

Eureka Alliance, No. 3, of San Francisco, California Militia. The regular semi-monthly meeting of the above Alliance will be held at St. George's Hall, 609 Market st., THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, June 3d. A. J. REAVEY, Pres. C. D. BRODER, Sec. 1t

Quarterly Meeting of the Austrian Benevolent Society—Officers and members, you are hereby notified to attend your quarterly meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 4th, at 8 o'clock sharp, at your hall, 413 Sutter st. All members are requested to attend, as business will be strictly enforced. By order of M. SCANATICH, Pres. N. BOLLINGER, Rec. Sec. jel 2t

Members of the Second Ward Republican Club are requested to attend a special meeting THIS EVENING at their headquarters, cor. Greenwich and Mason sts., at 7 o'clock sharp. By order of President Moran. MICHAEL MONTANA, Secretary. 1t*

British Benevolent Society—The regular monthly meeting will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d of June, 1890, at 4 P. M. A full attendance is respectfully requested. Y. DOXEY, Secretary. 413 Natoma st. 1t*

BENJAMIN CLARK, Secretary. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Ancient Order of Foresters and Companions of the Forest picnic, held at Forest Grove on Decoration day. The winning numbers, gate prizes: 3003, 1706, 1918, 1582, 2929, 1945, 3177, 2831, 238, 2832, 1519, 2983, 2161, 1603, 3663, 1549, 386, 1506, 1544, 2828, 1609, 280, 1783, 1796, 3098, 336, 2921, 3119, 1997, 1843, 1673, 3001, 2935, 3104, 2874, 1611, 2902, 3503, 1707, 1646, 1962, 3216, 3203, 3641, 2797, 3126, 2945, 3013, 1510, 2829, 1780, 3676, 2844, 2088, 3114, 1826, 1666, 1983, 245, 1916, 2238, 3660, 1518, 1615, 3674, 2924, 2941, 473, 1928, 3074, 3247, 1623, 3606, 2968, 3149, 1864, 2948, 1884, 3642, 255, 3093, 2232. Special prizes for Companions of the Forest—3, 42. Children gate prizes—1, 82. The distribution of prizes at hall given at B'nai B'rith Hall on Friday evening, June 6th. 1t

The Following is the List of Numbers calling for the unclaimed gate prizes drawn at the Machinists' Picnic at Glen Eden, Sunday, June 1st: Gents—132, 156, 808. Ladies—580, 414, 640, 534. The above prizes, including the one for the "tug of war," will be distributed at Mutual Hall, Shiels Building, 32 O'Farrell st., Wednesday evening, June 4th. 1t

Highest Price Paid for Cast-off clothing, hats, shoes and jewelry. JOHN DALY, 334 Third st. jel 12m

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

Bad Tenants Ejected for $4. Collections made, city or country. Pacific Collection Company, 629 California st., Room 3. de22 tf

The Sisters of Mercy Hereby Notify all persons (not residents of the Hospital of Home) who have trunks at St. Mary's Hospital that they must be removed on or before June 9, 1890. 1 3

Old Gold and Silver Bought; Send your old gold and silver by mail to the old and reliable house of A. COLEMAN, 41 Third st., San Francisco; I will send by return mail the cash; if amount is not satisfactory will return the gold. 2y

SPECIAL NOTICES—CONTINUED.

Piles—Freiling's File Salve Permanent sure cure; $1 a box. 228 Brannan. 30 7*

Ladies, Send for Our Pamphlets—We have something new which will save you trouble; price $5. Address KIRKWOOD HARD RUBBER CO., Market and Jones, 4th floor, R. 124, San Francisco. Send stamp; lady agents wanted. ap5tf

Books bought and sold. King Bros, 3 Fourth st., near Market. mr27 tf

Mrs. Schmidt, Midwife, Graduate University of Heidelberg, Germany; private hospital; women's diseases a specialty; sure specific remedy for monthly irregularities; reasonable. Office 1211½ Mission st.; 2 to 6 P. M. my27 12mos

Ladies. If Disappointed, See Mrs. PUETZ, 205 4th, and be contented. my25 3m

Mrs. Wilmet, Clairvoyant. Ladies 50., gentlemen $1. 865½ Market, R'm 39. 6m

To Property-Owners and Others—Estimates furnished for brick, stone and concrete work; brick foundations put under old frame buildings; boilers, furnaces and fire work a specialty; estimates free, and many dollars may be saved; no labor unions handicap my work. JOS. SMITH, 2933 Mission st., bet. 25th and 26th. * my7 3m

Superfluous Hair Removed by Electricity. N. Y. Hair Store, 224 Taylor st. 22 1m

Dr. J. E. Pelham, Formerly of the Small-pox Hospital. Office and residence, 873½ Market st. my18 1m

Try Kelly's Corn Cure; 25 Cents bottle; no cure, no pay. 102 Eddy. my10 3m

Alameda Maternity Villa: Strictly private. DRS. FUNKE, nr. Encinal Pk. m3 tf

Dr. C. C. O'Donnell—Office and Res. W. cor. Washington and Kearny sts. my8 tf

Dr. W. R. G. Samuels, Surgeon and physician; office, 21 Flood Building, Market and Fourth; diseases of women a specialty. ap19 3m

Mrs. Dr. Donovan, Private Home in confinement. 27 Eleventh st. ap26 6m

Mrs. Dr. Strassman, 916 Post—Specialist for all female troubles; pills $1. ap9 tf

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

Dr. Hall, 426 Kearny st.—Diseases of women a specialty; hours 1 to 4, 6 to 8. my5 1y

Dr. Ricord's Redorative 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. STEELE & CO., 638 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

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

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

Dividend Notice—Office of the Pacific Borax, Salt and Soda Company, San Francisco, May 29, 1890. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above-named company, held this day, a dividend (No. 32) of one dollar ($1) per share was declared, payable TUESDAY, June 10, 1890, at the office of the company, 230 Montgomery st., Rooms 11 and 12. Transfer books close June 5, 1890, at 3 o'clock P. M. my30 td ALTON H. CLOUGH, Secretary.

MASSAGE.

CLAUDA MELVILLE, 108½ GEARY ST., ROOM 14; 2 to 11 P. M. jel 3m

33 TAYLOR—ROSE CLEVELAND, FROM NEW York; Eastern assistants; superior massage. 3 7*

AN AUSTRALIAN LADY GIVES MASSAGE. 11 Eddy st., Room 10, first floor. jel 7t*

IDA GREY HAS REMOVED TO 26½ KEARNY st., Rooms 14 and 15, second floor. jel 7t*

MISS STEWART—MAGNETIC TREATMENT; vapor baths; assistant. 1068 Howard, R. 10. 7t

EMMA MOORE—VAPOR BATHS AND MASSAGE treatment, with assistant. Parlor 3, 28 Ellis st.

ROSE DE LAFONT—BEST MASSAGE. 969 MISSION st., cor. Sixth, Parlors 9 and 10. my21 tf

TWO YOUNG LADIES GIVE MASSAGE TREATment. 28½ Sixth st., Room 15. my20 1m

108 TAYLOR — MME. HANSON; MASSAGE, vapor baths; cures rheumatism; assists. 6m

MANICURE PARLORS.

MABEL AYER, MANICURE AND MAGNETIC 11 Eddy st., Parlor 16. jel 7t*

FINGER-NAILS BEAUTIFIED. JULIE LA BLANCHE, 1020 Market st., Parlor 2. 4 1m*

SPIRITUALISM.

DR. WOOD, TRANCE MEDIUM AND INDEpendent slate-writer; all chronic and nervous diseases successfully treated. 112 Valencia street. ap22 tf

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

FIRST-CLASS SCANDINAVIAN GIRLS, COOKS and housework, awaiting situations at European Female Employment Office, 105 Stockton st. 1t*

FIRST-CLASS SCANDINAVIAN GIRL FOR general housework. 2 German girls for same house and others. Servants constantly on hand at J. F. CROSETT & CO'S, 202 Stockton st. 1t

COMPETENT SWEDISH SECOND GIRL; 2 first-class German second girls want places; best references. Please call or address MISS K. PLUNKETT, 424 Sutter st. 1t

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER WANTS A FEW more engagements by the day; terms $1 75. Call or address 21 Dehone bet., Church and Sanchez. 3 3*

YOUNG GERMAN WISHES SITUATION TO DO general housework. Call or address 1 Central place, off Pine st., bet. Kearny and Dupont. jel 3t*

ELDERLY GERMAN LADY (WIDOW) WISHES situation in respectable family as house-keeper. Inquire Prescott House, cor. Kearny and Pacific. 3 3*

SCOTCH WOMAN WANTS SITUATION; GENeral housework or chambermaid; city or country. 1029 Howard st., downstairs. jel 3t*

LADY WANTS POSITION AS COMPANION OR light housework; in country. 311 Gough. 3 3t*

GERMAN GIRL WISHES POSITION AS CHAMbermaid or general housework. Call 603 Geary street. jel 3t*

YOUNG LADY WISHES POSITION AS COMpanion, governess, second work or the care of a child; city or country; excellent references. M. G., 317 San Ness ave. jel 3t*

SCANDINAVIAN GIRL WANTS SITUATION IN American family for general housework or upstairs work. 744 Folsom st. jel 3t*

WANTED—SITUATION BY A LADY'S NURSE, or invalid; references given. Address 113 Polk street. jel 3t*

RESPECTABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY GERman woman, with little girl 4 years, desires situation as housekeeper; is competent in all kinds of sewing and housework. Apply 250 Tehama st., bet. Third and Fourth. jel 3t*

YOUNG GIRL WISHES SITUATION TO DO general housework; plain cook. Apply 807 Nineteenth st. jel 3t*

RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS WORK BY the day; is a good worker; references given. Call or address 1430 Post st., downstairs. jel 3t*

POSITION WANTED BY FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress who understands German cooking. Call 601 Turk st. jel 2t*

SITUATION WANTED BY COMPETENT PROTestant woman to do housework; is good American cook; city or country. 590 Stevenson st., near Seventh. jel 2t*

GERMAN GIRL WANTS SITUATION FOR cooking and general housework. 1112½ Mission st. jel 2t*

DANISH GIRL WANTS SITUATION IN A private family to do general housework. 913 Filbert st. jel 2t*

WOMAN WITH A CHILD WANTS SITUATION to do housework in country. Call or address MRS. A. J., 109 Tenth st. jel 2t*

WANTED—SITUATION BY ELDERLY WOman who is good cook and housekeeper; city or country. 549 Stevenson st. jel 2t*

COMPETENT WOMAN AS BABY'S NURSE; can do all kinds of sewing; best city references would go to the country. 255 J