THE MORNING CALL

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

PUBLICATION OFFICE:

525 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; 15 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.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

FURNITURE.—By Geo. F. Lamson, at 1812 Pacific ave., at 11 o'clock.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO, June 5, 8 P. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer is highest in Idaho and is lowest in Arizona; the temperature has generally risen; the weather has everywhere been fair.

Forecast Till 8 P. M., Friday.

For California—Fair weather; westerly winds; nearly stationary temperature along the coast of Central California; slightly cooler elsewhere.

For Oregon and Washington—Warmer; fair weather; northerly winds. 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.

FRIDAY.....JUNE 6, 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.

A PICTURE OF OUR SITUATION.

Our contemporaries who run with the Buckley crowd object to any arrangement by which the influence of that association of desperadoes may be curtailed. In this connection we notice that Senator Hearst's paper is displeased with the bill for the enlargement of the Yosemite Park grant, which, it is urged, contemplates placing its control under the general Government. Of course not, for this would interfere with some of the patronage of that class of depredators. The *Examiner* in noticing Mr. Vandever's bill says:

> The centralizing tendencies now dominant at Washington are well illustrated in Mr. Vandever's bill enlarging the Yosemite grant and placing the whole reservation under national control. The fact that Mr. Vandever is supposed to represent the State of California has no effect upon his actions. He would probably be glad to see the Federal Government take hold of our local elections, manage our public schools and regulate the pay of our policemen and the license of our saloons.

> There are many persons in this city who do not believe in permitting the Buckley crowd to run the city and State. These desperadoes are doing more than is good for the well-being of the public. Indeed, the people have seen how taxes are increasing under this regime, and they are not pleased even with judges and juries who are virtually controlled by Buckley's lambs. What can we expect from judges who are nominated by such influences? And jurors who are selected by the men placed in office through such a combination cannot be relied upon. The *Examiner* says further:

> Undoubtedly a change is needed in the management of the Yosemite. But the change can be made without announcing to the world that we are unfit to be trusted with the care of a natural masterpiece. There is no reason why the people of this State, who know the Yosemite better than any others and take more pride in it than any others, should not be as competent to control its management as the people of Florida and Michigan.

> Can any management be worse than one which is under such a regime as that which governs San Francisco and the State of California at present? It is believed that schemes are carried through the municipal government by the direct use of money. It is also believed that the State is plundered in the same way. If we elect a United States Senator it is said from one extremity of the Union to another that the position has been bought with money. We have, in fact, become a byword because we permit a few men to sell us outright. Our own citizens are by no means ignorant in respect to the disgraceful position which San Francisco occupies, for it is talked about even on the corners of the streets. The city cannot stand such a rule for much length of time as that which we are having. The *Examiner* says Mr. Vandever "would probably be glad to see the Federal Government take hold of our local elections," etc. Perhaps Mr. Vandever believes a change by which the election machinery in this city and State could be taken out of the hands of Buckley and his associates would be of advantage to the people. We certainly believe under present conditions that our citizens cannot have an honest election, for the ballot-boxes are placed under the control of men in whom the public have little or no confidence. And the polling-places are frequently located in rooms where the counting of the ballots cannot be watched. THE CALL, however, is in favor of searching for Californians who can be trusted to manage our city and State affairs; but we are free to say that the Yosemite Park had better be under the control of United States officials than under the Buckley crowd.

THE BEHRING SEA CASE.

Certain American papers have been at considerable pains to show that the United States has taken a position in respect to Behring Sea which cannot be maintained on the recognized principles of international law. The claim of these papers is that under the law of nations Behring Sea is not a closed sea. It is understood that the negotiation now pending is based upon the admission by Mr. Blaine that the United States lays no claim to absolute dominion in the sea but claims to exercise the degree and extent of dominion necessary to protect the seal and regulate the annual catch. It is a recognized principle of international law that a nation may appropriate to itself things in and about its territory the common use of which would be detrimental to its interests or a menace to its safety. Vattel expresses this idea in the statement that Governments may extend their dominion over the sea and along their coasts as far as may be necessary to protect their interests. Chancellor Kent has stated in support of this principle that "the dominion of the sovereign of the shore extends as far as is requisite for his safety and for some lawful end." The "three-mile limit," or the distance a cannon-ball could be thrown with effect at the time this opinion was written, grew out of this view of the rights of the sovereign of the shore. But the principle may extend the exclusive jurisdiction of a nation as much further than the three miles as may be requisite for the attainment of some lawful end. The "lawful end" in this case is the protection of a herd of seals from which only about 100,000 can be taken annually except at the risk of exterminating the herd. That it is desirable to protect these seals is admitted. It is admitted also that protection can only be made effective by an exercise on the part of some power of the right of patrol to prevent a general and unregulated onslaught upon the seal-fishing grounds. As the sovereign of the shore and the possessor of whatever title Russia possessed in Behring Sea, the United States is the only Government which can properly exercise this necessary right of control. The closed-sea proposition is another matter.

BOWING RIM OUT.

The *Examiner* has at last heard that a man named White has announced himself as an aspirant for the Democratic nomination for the seat in the Senate now occupied by Senator Stanford. Nothing neater in a literary way has appeared in the *Examiner* in recent years than the manner in which it welcomes Mr. White to the list of Democrats who may properly aspire to the honor of a seat in the Senate. Chief among his good qualities is the frankness with which he admits his desire to be Senator. It is admitted that Mr. White need not be ashamed of the ambition he has avowed. But Mr. White is reminded in a fatherly sort of way that he must not expect to have the field to himself. There are other Democrats who would like to be Senator. A pretty strong intimation is thrown out that Mr. White is not conspicuous in the crowd of aspirants; that he is simply permitted to run in the race because he can—if he can. But the sting in the *Examiner's* recognition of Mr. White's right to be a Senatorial candidate is in the comparison made between him and the present representative of the Fifth Congressional District. "There," says the *Examiner*, "is Mr. Clunie, for instance." Mr. Clunie is described as a rising young man, who has no conscientious scruples against rising higher. In view of the fact that Democratic party leaders begged Mr. White to accept a nomination for Governor, this comparison is not of a character to inflame whatever element of vanity there may be in Mr. White's mental composition. We do not think that this announcement of Mr. White's Senatorial aspirations can be considered as a fracture of the compact which is reported to exist between the *Examiner* and the *Chronicle*. The *Examiner* claims to be a newspaper, and as such it could not well defer mention of an important political movement more than a couple of weeks after knowledge of it became public. Mr. White has got his "notice," but is probably no more assured than before that his name is on the Buckley-Hearst slate for Senator.

OUTRAGES ON MISSIONARIES.

The late news from the Orient indicates a revival of the anti-foreign furor which has been quiescent for nearly a quarter of a century. In Japan the Rev. Mr. Sommers, a well-known missionary, was assaulted in the street by a trooper in the suite of the Dowager Empress, and received certain domiciliary visits which so terrified him that he left forthwith by the first steamer for Europe. Two other missionaries, the Revs. W. Imbrie and Dr. Amerman, were assaulted by a party of students, severely beaten, and Dr. Imbrie was cut with a knife. The Rev. F. Ohlinger of Corea was attacked by banditti, robbed and stabbed in the leg. In China the walls of the town of Shing Hing have been placarded with inflammatory appeals against foreigners. There appears to be an organized movement to incite the natives to fury against the Christians, and the authorities express apprehensions regarding the result. It is clear that the position of missionaries in all the Asiatic countries is precarious.

The event should create no surprise. Though a large proportion of the people of both Japan and China are educated the masses are not, and like all barbarians they hate foreigners. Whenever hard times befall them they delude themselves into the idea that the foreigner is the cause of their tribulations and they persecute him if they can. The missionaries, who have thus far been the chief sufferers by the recent outburst of savagery, took the chances when they undertook to convert the heathen. Persecution was what they had to expect. But their submission to the decrees of fate does not relieve their Government from the duty of protecting American citizens wherever they may be. The United States cannot allow their citizens to be maltreated.

We have no doubt that Colonel Denby at Peking and Mr. Swift at Tokio will file complaints and demand reparation from the respective Governments to which they are accredited. Nor is there any reason to question but their hands will be strengthened by dispatches from the State Department. Mr. Blaine is not the man to let an American be wronged by a foreign mob without speaking out. It is possible, too, that the Pacific squadron will be ordered to Yokohama, or the nearest port in Japan to the scene of the recent outrages, while the naval force at Hong-Kong is likely to be strengthened.

The normal Oriental is impervious to argument unless it is backed up by force. The respect which the English command throughout the East has been largely due to the fact that in dealing with Orientals it has always been with them a word and a blow, and not unfrequently the blow has preceded the word.

ANSWER THE CENSUS-TAKER.

The action of the census-takers at the East is leading to breaches of the peace. Several census-takers have been roughly handled by citizens who resented what they regarded as impertinent curiosity. It is believed that nothing of the kind will occur here. Mr. Porter, while trying to justify his inquiries into the extent to which chronic and constitutional disease prevails, lets it be known that he abandons his purpose of prosecuting persons who refuse to answer questions. Thus, the chief source of irritation is removed, and the indignation which his method provoked will subside. There is no reason why any reasonable person should refuse to furnish the census man with the information he seeks, so long as that information does not touch upon personal delicacy or disclose to public view the family skeleton.

It is unpleasant of course for a man to confess that he is suffering from a disease which makes his life a burden, and which will probably prevent his reaching old age. It is only becoming that his feelings should be considered. But, on the other hand, it is extremely important that we should know what proportion of the general population is disabled by disease. If we have 38,000,000 of adults, and 5,000,000 of them are crippled by maladies which prevent them, if males, from bearing arms or doing work, the potential energy of the nation is reduced by just so much. The diseased contingent is just so much dead stock, which the rest of the people must carry, and which cannot make additions to the annual increase of products. It is essential, in ever so many aspects, that we should be able to reckon up the quantity of this dead stock, and we cannot do so unless, in some way, we can count and classify it.

Every invasion of private life by Government officials is displeasing to the people. Americans are born with the notion that their private affairs shall not be subject to public inquisition. Thus, in circles not well informed, the registration of births provokes opposition, and there are people who would like to see marriage licenses abolished. When we had an income tax the revenue collector was regarded as an impudent spy, who asked unjustifiable questions. People who object to these intrusions upon private life forget that they are members of a community as well as private persons, that the community has rights as well as they, and that where the two rights conflict those of the individual must give way. It is the constitutional right of an American citizen as such to store petroleum in his cellar, to boll bones in his front yard and to throw his household slops out of his window, but if he attempts any of these things in a city he will speedily collide with the police, and will find that he has to surrender part of his natural rights for the public good. In like manner, he will show his sense if he waives his reluctance to answer the census man.

ARE SUICIDES INCREASING?

New Yorkers are alarmed by the announcement that the suicides for the first quarter of 1890 are nearly double in number what they were in the first quarter of 1889. No adequate explanation of the fact has been given. Some wiseacre lately figured that the ratio of suicide to population is in proportion to the number of periodicals to population; in other words, that newspapers lead people to cut their throats. That this may be true as to certain newspapers which may exasperate readers to the point of suicide is perhaps possible, but as a rule the proposition is obviously a paradox, based on a coincidence, and deriving plausibility from the well-known fact that the habitual perusal of stories of crime leads to an increase of crime.

It is only within the past forty years that statistics of suicide have been kept, and the period covered is too short for the discovery of a formula governing the disease. In Europe it is pretty well ascertained that of all workers soldiers commit suicide oftener than other people; this is partly because they are involuntary conscripts, and partly because they have the means of self-destruction at hand. This latter reason accounts for the large proportion of suicides among doctors and druggists. It is pretty well ascertained that more suicides take place in June and July than any other months; that three men commit suicide to one woman; that whereas the prevailing age for suicides among women is under 20 it is over 50 among men.

We have been in the habit in this country generally, and in this State in particular, of connecting suicides with the condition of business. It is generally supposed that in times of commercial depression more men take their lives than in times when business is brisk, profits large and wages high. But this is as yet a mere hypothesis resting on the probabilities of the case. We have in the United States no statistics to guide us on the subject. In this city a record of suicides is kept, which is probably approximately correct. It conveys no information. Neither crops, nor railroad traffic, nor imports and exports, nor even the current rate of wages appear to exercise any influence on the proportion of suicides to population. In times of plenty as in times of scarcity, in seasons when labor is in demand as in seasons when the supply is in excess of the demand, some sixty to seventy persons take their lives every year in San Francisco; and though it is generally believed that the number was greater in the dark days when the Comstock petered, as in the wild days of the stock boom, it is not absolutely certain that that was the case.

Suicide appears to be a disease, like insanity. It belongs to the class of nervous disorders of which nervous prostration is the mild form. Unlike nervous prostration and insanity, it has no primary stage in which it can be treated, and a fatal result averted. It ends where it begins. It may be that scientific progress may enable physicians to detect a suicidal tendency before it has developed into the stage of the overt act. And it may be that this age, which has witnessed so astonishing a development of nervous disease, is destined to witness an increased proportion of suicides. No one can tell, and till the facts arouse public attention it is idle to indulge in apprehension.

IMMUNITY FOR CRIME.

A San Francisco newspaper has published the following paragraph, which should inculcate a lesson to be heeded:

> It would seem that the way for a poor and friendless boy to get himself on his feet and gain influential friends is to commit a felony. Let him merely go around hunting work and taking snubs, and he may continue his rounds unheeded and without success; but let him snatch a bag of gold from the shoulder of an aged collector or forge a name and gamble away the proceeds among the cigarette and opium fiends of the pool-rooms, and leading citizens will at once interest themselves in his case and even condescend to commit a felony themselves so as to save him from the dire consequences of his crime. The felony they commit is compounding a felony. It is one of the most prevalent crimes of the day and one of the most demoralizing; but as long as our law-officers find it to their advantage to wink at it, it will continue to be prevalent. Of course the practice of allowing criminals and their friends to buy off complaining witnesses saves a great deal of trouble, and gives the gentlemen who would otherwise have to draw up complaints, indictments, etc., and prosecute the cases in court more time to attend to politics.

> It has been often said when a man steals a large sum of money that his acts are looked upon in a lenient light, but if he steals a small sum he is punished. Our contemporary, however, goes so far as to suggest that "our law-officers sometimes find it to their advantage to wink" at crime, which we hope is not true.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Three recent events in Japan show the remarkable progress made by the natives. The exhibition during the first month it was open was visited by 400,000 persons, proving an agreeable surprise to many. The exhibitors, however, failed to realize the value of the exhibition as a means of extending the demand for their goods. The second striking event was the inauguration concert of the new buildings of the Imperial Institute of Music at Tokio, the hall of which is capable of seating 2000 persons. Among the leading features of the concert were the "Festival Overture" by a native band, selections on Japanese instruments, a nocturne by the female violin students and the grand old "Hallelujah Chorus" from the "Messiah." The third event was the first annual exhibition of the Photographic Society at Tokio, the display being a creditable one.

Owing to the increasing importance of the Philippine Islands the Spanish Government intends to station a strong fleet in the surrounding waters. The squadron makes quite a respectable appearance on paper, being divided into heavy and light vessels, the former numbering seven and four torpedo-boats and the latter five and three transports. The islands, 400 in number, have an area of 114,326 square miles and an estimated population of 7,619,665. The chief articles of produce are sugar, hemp and tobacco. Of hemp Great Britain alone took £1,228,365 worth in 1888. The Chinese, in spite of massacres and administrative restrictions, form a powerful element, petty trade and banking having fallen into their hands.

Great distress prevails in sections of Japan and China. In the former country the high price of rice and continued bad weather have brought about widespread distress among the poor. At Tottori there has been a rice riot, and at Nozo-Machi many people have been driven to the necessity of eating rice husks, and many are now subsisting on weeds and flowers, mixed with a little wheat and rice. Advices from Woochang give doleful accounts of the poverty of the Chinese of the surrounding country. The people cannot afford to bury the dead, and it has not been an unusual sight to see whole districts strewn with uninterred coffins.

Two French Catholic missionaries in Corea, who were recently captured by a band of brigands about forty miles from Seoul, had a very narrow escape from being put to death by their bloodthirsty captors. They were slightly wounded by sword cuts and relieved of all their possessions and clothes except one small solitary garment apiece. The French have demanded satisfaction for the outrage.

The example of the boys and girls of Woodland who organized a co-operative fruit canning and drying union may be advantageously followed in other fruit districts. A faithful performance of their contracts will go far toward making the movement popular among fruit-growers inclined to dispense with Chinese labor.

The onslaught on tobacco in the United Presbyterian Assembly developed a vigorous assault on the slaves of chewing gum. Some even asserted that the habit was more objectionable than the use of tobacco.

MEMORY OF BUNKER HILL.

It Still Lives and Will be Appropriately Celebrated.

The Bunker Hill Association met Wednesday night, William G. Badger presiding, George W. Caswell, Secretary. Matters pertaining to the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill were considered.

The Committees on Tickets and Transportation reported that three thousand tickets were issued, and more than half guaranteed sold. A resolution was adopted inviting the Board of Supervisors and prominent city officials.

The Committee on Decoration reported that the Governor and Mayor had been written to, and that the flags would be raised on all public buildings throughout the city and State; the car lines and railroad company would also throw out their bunting.

Communications were received from Navy and War departments at Washington, stating that salutes would be fired from forts in harbors, and also from any man-of-war in port on the 17th of June.

A letter was received from the Bunker Hill Association in Boston stating that the memory of Bunker Hill was as fresh as ever, and that the day would be generally observed as a holiday by the whole city.

In addition to the report already handed in the Literary Committee reported that Joaquin Miller has consented to write a few lines and deliver them himself in person. Professor H. Clay Eastman has been selected to give a dramatic reading.

IN THE SUBURBS.

General Notes Picked Up in South San Francisco.

Connection of a Tide-Water Sewer—Slaughtering Fine Beef Cattle—Retail Store-Keepers Complaining.

While the new car connection has generally proved a great benefit to the residents of South San Francisco, in some respects it has inured rather against the interests of the store-keepers and retailers of that locality. They state that before the new car line was opened South San Franciscans were practically kept at home all the time because there was no other way to reach the city than by the bus lines.

The horrors of this method of conveyance were so great that few dared to take the risk of riding in them. Being kept at home the residents had, so to speak, strictly to support home industry and consequently spent their money at home. Now they seem to prefer to go to the city to make their purchases and the retailers are feeling somewhat blue. The remedy of keeping a stock on hand of just what the people want will probably remove all future complaints.

The car-line connections are being daily placed in better condition and new switches are put in where they are needed.

TWO BUSES STILL RUNNING.

Two busses are still running from Butchertown to the Potrero cars. Travel is very light over the route and each bus hardly averages $2 a day receipts—a great contrast with the heavy daily income of the past. The horses are thinner and more wretched than ever, and the buses more ramshackly. It would be hard to imagine a greater image of perfect woe than one of these turnouts.

The work of removing the debris of the late fire in Butchertown, when Horn's stable with eleven horses and general contents, Mahoney's blacksmith-shop and O'Connor's saloon were destroyed, is progressing and rebuilding will soon commence. F. Williams' saloon and boarding-house, damaged by the fire, has been repaired.

It gives the South San Francisco police detail all they can do to handle the crowds of hoodlums and their female companions who every Sunday visit South San Francisco Park to engage in the luxuries of a pleuic.

IN THE SAME OLD GROOVE.

In Butchertown matters are going along in the usual groove and nothing of great interest has recently transpired. The quality of cattle now being sent in by the butchers is first class and better than ever before. Only fat young beeves are now coming in. Of these, 300 are slaughtered every day to supply the city demand.

Several marriages between prominent residents of Butchertown and South San Francisco will take place within the next few weeks. A few days ago Miss Eliza Davies, one of the best-known and liked local belles, was married to J. Schultz, a wealthy citizen of Eureka, Humboldt County.

There is some talk that Butchertown will be moved from its present location to Sierra Point, near the Twelve-mile House, on the San Bruno road. Surveyors are now reported at work looking over the lay of the land.

THE REAL ESTATE SITUATION.

Many investors take a run over to South San Francisco daily to look over the real estate situation. No new additions, however, have recently been made to the business or residence sections. Several capitalists are investigating titles with a view to investment. An offer of $6000 was made a few days ago for twenty lots, 25x100, on Twenty-first street, near M.

When the summer winds start up the residents of South San Francisco receive the full benefit of them, and they are beginning to understand what a simoom in the Sahara Desert probably is like. There is some talk of starting a subscription to have a few water sprinkling-carts to lay the dust along the main avenues.

Yesterday the Railroad-avenue sewer was connected with the N-street main sewer, and for the first time the South San Francisco sewers have had an outlet to the bay. A great improvement in the sanitary conditions is expected.

Up to the present no arrests have been made of local residents by the South San Francisco police, a fact that speaks well for their excellent behavior.

ROADSIDE RESORTS SPRINGING UP.

With the opening of the new branch car line of the new connection running out to the Five-mile House, a large number of roadside resorts, some of them quite pretentious, have sprung up with tables in connection, at these places all kinds of refreshments, including clam chowder, are to be had, and many moonlight parties visit these resorts nightly.

The clam-diggers state that owing to the ravages of the large number of slingarees that now infest the shores of Butchertown, the Potrero and Bay View and kill the succulent bivalves off by the thousands, their occupation has done for good. They have retired from business to engage in other pursuits.

C. Westphall, the champion Butchertown carcass-skinner, who was recently defeated in a match by Mullins of Chicago, has left for parts unknown, presumably to study up the artistic details of removing the hides from the bodies of defunct cattle.

One luxury never fails in South San Francisco, and that is fresh-laid eggs. There is any quantity of them to be had, and they retail at 20 cents a dozen in all the stores.

DROPPED DEAD.

Heart Disease Takes an Old Lady Off Very Suddenly.

Mrs. Jane Meley, who lived at 568 Minna street, died suddenly at the corner of Howard and Sixth streets yesterday morning from heart disease. She fell upon the sidewalk and was carried to a drug-store, but life was already extinct, so her body was removed to the Morgue.

Late in the afternoon her daughters called at the Coroner's office and identified her. She had been troubled with heart disease for some years, and of late was under the constant care of a physician, on which account no official post-mortem examination into the cause of her death will be made.

She was a widow, 64 years of age, and was born in Coleraine, Ireland. Her family is grown up.

WANTS TO BE BAD.

A Girl Is Taken From Her Favorite Haunts by the Police.

Josie Grimes, 16 years of age, but a girl of promise as a dive "lady," was booked at the City Prison early yesterday morning for the Industrial School. Two years ago Josie ran away from home, but was taken back by her forgiving parents. Again she was taken in hand by the officers and sent to the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, where she discovered a new field to conduct her missionary work among the children and at the same time to give trouble on all sides.

Her mother took her from the institution, and shortly after the girl was found with hoodlums in the Australian Saloon on Howard street.

Military Order, U. S. A.

Corps No. 1 of the Military Order, U. S. A., the new organization of enlisted men of the army, has elected the following named as officers: Corps Commander, F. E. Smith; First Vice-Commander, A. R. Holzheid; Second Vice-Commander, Thomas Rourke; Adjutant, Dennis Geary; Quartermaster, Jerome Bitzer; Judge Advocate, D. W. McNeill; Surgeon, Dr. F. P. Muff; Officer of the Guard, Charles Tweede.

Visit Battle of Gettysburg, Market and Tenth.*

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

A BLACKSMITH ACQUITTED.—Jacob Thurley, the blacksmith, was yesterd ay acquitted of receiving stolen goods.

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

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE.—The annual exercises of the California Institute will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon at Washington Hall, 35 Eddy street.

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

A REMITTITUR RECEIVED.—The remittitur in the case of Carl Lundquist, convicted of the murder of his mistress, but granted a new trial, was received yesterday by Judge Van Reynegom and filed.

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

BANK EXAMINATIONS.—The Bank Commissioners report the resources and liabilities of the Bank of Commerce of San Diego to be $211,433 33 and of the Bank of National City $123,884 13.

AMADOR AFFILIATED.—Amador County has been affiliated with the State Board of Trade, the Supervisors of the county having yielded, at a meeting last Monday, to Secretary Caminetti's seductive eloquence.

CANCELING AN ASSESSMENT.—Toklas, Singerman & Co. have applied to the Board of Equalization for the cancellation of an assessment of $7200 on merchandise and office furniture at 217 Bush street.

IF not *above* being taught by a man, take this *good* advice. Try *Dobbins'* Electric Soap next *Monday*. It wont cost much, and you will then know for *yourself* just how good it *is*. Be sure to get no imitation. There are lots of them. *

PACIFIC BANK TAXES.—Judgment has been rendered by Judge Hoge in favor of the city and county of San Francisco and against the Pacific Bank for $7746 42 city and county and $3659 04 State taxes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, on solvent debts, money and fixtures valued at $726,000.

The Latest Styles

Of summer hats can be seen and appreciated at M. Meussdorffer's, northeast corner Montgomery and Bush streets; branch, 404 Kearny street. His assortment is the most select, and his styles are "the" styles. *

HE WASTES HIS INCOME.—Mrs. Annie M. Fitzpatrick has petitioned the Superior Court to be appointed guardian of her husband, James R. Fitzpatrick, who was left a monthly income of $50 by the late Peter Donahue, but is incapable of properly expending the allowance.

CRIMINAL LIBEL.

Trouble in Court Ends in Accusations of Perjury.

Eugene P. O'Sullivan was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out by Stephen Ford of 22½ Russ street, charging him with criminal libel. A suit had recently been decided against O'Sullivan in the Justices' Court, and out of revenge he wrote an alleged libelous matter to John Linehan, asking how much he, his son Dan, his brother Eugene and Stephen Ford had received for perjuring themselves when testifying against him.

He styled Linehan "Most Rev." derisively, and further on asks, "How much perjury would you and yours commit for $1000?"

The Salinas Index says: The crops about Salinas promise to be better than was anticipated last spring, and, if the good prices that are expected to rule the market for next season's crop are realized, there is no reason why the country should not be reasonably prosperous.

CAUSE—Hood's Sarsaparilla. Effects—Pure blood, all humors cured, a good appetite, healthy digestion, no dyspepsia, brain refreshed, whole system built up and strengthened. Try it.

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP" has been used over Fifty Years by mothers for their children while Teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the Gums, allays all Pain, cures Wind Colic, regulates the bowels and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, and is for sale by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

BUTTER.—No better time to pickle butter than now. Only 15c per lb for Extra Choice Ranch Butter. Received daily at Sbarboro & Co.'s, 531 Washington street.

PLENTY of Sugar to be had at positively wholesale prices to suit all, at Sbarboro & Co.'s, 531 Washington st. Country orders promptly attended to.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Yerba Buena Lodge of Perfection, No. 6—Stated meeting THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, June 6th, at 7:30 o'clock. D. 9. [1*] GEORGE J. HOBE, Sec.

Apollo Lodge, No. 123, I. O. O. F.—Officers and members are notified to attend the semi-annual election of officers, to be held THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, June 6th, in Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Market and Seventh sts. A full attendance is earnestly requested. Sojourning brothers and members of city lodges are cordially invited. H. M. HAMILTON, Noble Grand. HOLLAND SMITH, Recording Secretary. 1t

San Francisco Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F.—Officers and members are requested to attend the regular meeting THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING. Initiation and election of officers. Visitors cordially invited. R. C. MEYERS, N. G. J. E. CLINK, R. S. 1t

The San Francisco Caledonian Club—Regular meeting at Scottish Hall THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, June 6, 1890. W. C. BENNETT, Chief. THOMAS WILSON, Secretary. 1t

Cooks' and Waiters' Progressive Union—The regular meeting will be held NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, June 7th, and every Saturday evening successively, at O. C. F. Hall, Alcazar Building. All members are requested to attend the next meeting, as business of importance to every one will be transacted. By order. JAMES HARVEY, President. L. H. FRIES, Recording Secretary. 1t

The Members of Golden Gate Lodge, No. 3, K. of P., are requested to attend the regular convention on FRIDAY, June 6, 1890. The third and fifth rank will be conferred and other important business. Members of the order are cordially invited. G. HAFEMANN, C. C. CHAS. MENGES, K. R. S. 2t

To the Members of the San Francisco Musical Fund Society—You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the San Francisco Musical Fund Society will be held at its regular assembly hall, 16 O'Farrell st., San Francisco, on the 10th day of June, 1890, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of discussing the association and discussing the feasibility thereof. A full attendance is requested. A. H. BECK, Pres. A. A. MULLER, Secretary. jc5 6t

Steamship Stevedores' Protective Union—The regular semi-monthly meeting of the union will be held in Irish-American Hall on FRIDAY EVENING, June 6th, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is urgently requested, as the nomination and election of officers for the ensuing term will take place. By order. THOMAS HALLINAN, JOHN GRIFFIN, Rec. Sec. [5 2t] President.

Forty-second Assembly District No. 1—The Enrolling Committee will meet at 1353 Bush, cor. Polk, on the evenings of the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of June from 7:30 to 9 P. M. Nominees, east side of Buchanan to California, to Hyde, to Sutter, to Van Ness, to Geary, to Buchanan. [4 4t*] SIG. M. BETTMAN, Chairman.

Hall To Let Tuesday and Friday at Grand Central, cor. Sixth and Market sts. 17t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, etc., permanently cured by taking Dr. Halpruner's Liniment Internally in water, per directions. Price 50c and $1 bottle. Sold by all dealers. Prepared by DR. HALPRUNER, 850 Market. 1t*

Good Brickwork Cheapest; Get Estimate from MASON, 710 Larkin st. jc5 1t

John O'Byrne, Attorney and Counselor-at-law, Flood Building, New York correspondent, Robert O'Byrne, 280 Broadway, N. Y. jc4 6m

Highest Price Paid for Cast-off clothing, hats, shoes and jewelry. JOHN DALY, 534 Third st. jc3 12m

A New Process Discovered by the celebrated female physician, Mme. FOYE 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. V. POPPER, 127 Montgomery st.; can be used at home.

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

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 goods. 2t

Ladies, Send for Our Pamphlets—Ladies, we have something 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. jc2 2t*

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 and brick and frame buildings; boiler, furnace and fire work a specialty; estimates free, and many dollars may be saved; no labor unions; handicap 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. FUSELL, Alameda, Cal. 1t

Dr. C. C. O'Donnell—Office and Res. NW. cor. Washington and Kearny sts. my9 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

Mme. 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. 12tf

Dr. Hall, 426 Kearny st.—Diseases of women a specialty; hours, to 4, 7 to 8. my5 1y

Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills; Specific for exhausted vitality, physical debility, wasted forces, etc.; approved by the Academy of Medicine, Paris, and the medical celebrities. Sold by J. G. STEELE & CO., 636 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

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

Dividend Notice—Office of California Electric Light Company, 227 and 229 Stevenson street, San Francisco, June 4, 1890.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above-named company, held this day, a dividend (No. 39) of 20 cents per share was declared, payable at the company's office June 16, 1890. Transfer books close June 10, 1890. [jc6 3t] GEO. R. ROE, Sec.

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 1d ALTON H. CLOUGH, Secretary.

MASSAGE.

MASSAGE—MRS. DR. SILVA, FORMERLY PROprietress of the Massage Institute of St. Louis, is stopping at 127 Montgomery st.; would take a few first-class customers; alcohol rubbings. je5 7t*

MISS STUART — MASSAGE; NEW FRENCH assistants. 1068 Howard st., Room 9. je5 7t

CLAUDA MELVILLE, 108½ GEARY ST., ROOM 14; 2 to 11 P. M. je3 1m*

22 TAYLOR—ROSE CLEVELAND, FROM NEW York; new Eastern assistants; superior massage; hours 1 to 11 P. M. je5 2t*

AN AUSTRALIAN LADY GIVES MASSAGE. 11 Eddy st., Room 10