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.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY. DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC. SAN FRANCISCO, July 3, 1890—5 P. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer is highest on the coast of Northern California and is lowest in Western Arizona; the temperature has risen in Northern California and elsewhere has generally fallen; the weather has been fair in all districts.

Forecast Till 5 P. M., Friday.

For Northern California—Fair weather; westerly winds; warmer in the interior; stationary temperature on the coast.

For Southern California—Fair weather; southwesterly winds; stationary temperature on the coast; warmer in the interior.

For Washington and Oregon—Fair weather; north to south winds; stationary temperature in the western portion; warmer in the eastern portion.

THE CALL'S CALENDAR.

JULY, 1890.

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

The Morning Call.

FRIDAY.....JULY 4, 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.

THE FOURTH.

Taking a broad view of things, there is as much reason as ever to congratulate ourselves upon the event which the annual celebration of the Fourth of July commemorates. The Fourth is still the anniversary of a new political departure which contained more of hope for the people than any other which history records. Fourth of July orators will tell us to-day what changes have taken place since a few score of men in a Philadelphia Convention took their lives in their hands, by declaring these colonies free and independent. The declaration did not attract profound attention in Europe, where the probable result was presumed to be the beheading of a few rebels and the submission of the people. Great Britain was then engaged in military operations compared to which the overthrow of the Philadelphia Government seemed like playing at war. But the Atlantic Ocean was our friend, as it has been since, and France neutralized to an extent the effort made by the British Government to subdue the colonies. In a little more than one hundred years a nation of 64,000,000 has arisen on the ground our forefathers declared to belong by right to a free people. A comparison between the two periods forms a picture the history of the world cannot parallel. The infant State which was then hardly included on the European statesman's map of the world is now the richest, most powerful and the freest nation in the world. A hundred years has accomplished wonders in the way of material development, but the moral and intelligent results are not less marvelous. The right to think, to speak and write, which the new government taught men to be their birthright, stimulated the intellectual nature to an expansion corresponding with the material growth of the nation. The effect of this stimulus cannot be estimated by the progress it has made in our own country. The rest of the world is trembling in response to the American touch. Republics exist where despotism seemed to be eternal, and the crowned heads that remain know that they wear their insignia of power subject to the will of the people. While the free government that has become so powerful is not perfect it is the most nearly so of any which exist. It confers greater blessings and imposes fewer hardships. It gives men a chance to develop, and in future will respond to such development. A government cannot be much better than the people, but the battle is half gained when it can be made as good.

OUR MANUFACTURES.

From various causes the manufacturing industry has not assumed very large proportions in this city. As a rule raw materials are more expensive here than in the East; labor is higher; for fuel we have to depend on other States. Hence, the woolen industry has not been as successful as it would have been under other conditions, though California produces a large amount of wool each year; we grow some cotton, but cotton-mills make but little money; we have but two iron rolling-mills on the Coast; our foundries as a rule find it difficult to compete with Eastern foundries in the production of builders' hardware. It is, however, from an inspection of the returns of the Assessor of taxes that we learn, despite all drawbacks, there is a quiet industrial movement which creates a large annual product and affords a living to a considerable number of people.

The manufactured product which represents the largest amount of money is sugar. The Assessor figures that the two refineries, when running steadily, yield $12,000,000 worth of refined sugar each year; $2,000,000 of this represents a value created by labor in this city. About $3,750,000 represents the value of the flour and meal ground out of grain; perhaps ten per cent of this would represent the value of the labor employed in milling, to which the value of the by-product—bran—must be added. Three millions of dollars are supposed to be added annually to our stock of goods by the fruit and fish canners; perhaps one-half of this represents the labor employed. Ground coffee, chocolate, yeast-powder and spices are reckoned at something over $2,000,000; labor's proportion is small, but it is something. Eight million dollars of malt liquors are said to be produced annually in this city. The raw material consumed costs a mere trifle; the great bulk of the value created is divided between the brewer and his men. The value of cigars made here is given at over $4,000,000; here again the raw material, which comes from the East, largely from Connecticut, costs but a small proportion of that sum.

A considerable number of persons make a living by clothing and housing the community. The boot and shoe industry, which has always done well here, turns out $4,500,000 of products every year; labor takes probably one-third of this. The clothing industry figures for $6,250,000 of annual products; this affords employment to an army of tailors and seamstresses. The army would be larger if some of the leading ready-made clothing houses did not get their goods made at the East. Indirectly the clothing business helps other industries. Though we manufacture little woolen cloth, 150 men find regular employment in scouring and grading our native wools. In the same way, though we make few heavy castings, our foundries turn out nearly $6,000,000 worth of hardware of various kinds, and the industry is susceptible of increase. Another growing industry is that which is concerned with the manufacture of doors, windows, sashes and blinds; its annual product is reckoned at $4,500,000.

There are a hundred more industries which in a small way supply the wants of our population and of our neighbors who are dependent upon us. They have a severe struggle to exist in competition with Eastern manufacturers, who enjoy the advantage of larger capital, a larger market and cheaper labor. The portion of the protection we enjoy is derived from the cost of transportation from the East to this market, and from the natural tendency of our people to stand by their own industries. It is scarcely necessary to add that most articles manufactured of general consumption can be made more cheaply in Illinois or New York than here; and with a continent to supply, the Eastern manufacturer can vary his styles to suit every taste. Our makers of goods can only look for buyers west of the Missouri River—beyond that point the San Franciscan is handicapped by distance, and the market west of the river is small. Still, we make here a boot and a blanket which is not duplicated in New England; there is no reason why, with the same endeavor, we should not attain the same degree of excellence in other products.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

One of the minor Buckley organs is quite indignant because the Chamber of Commerce conference did not see fit to place $100,000 in the hands of the Fire Department to be used as the politicians in control of the department might direct. But the Chamber of Commerce apparently thinks that a department that cannot purchase hose without accepting an inferior quality and paying the difference between the two kinds to politicians would not make the best possible use of any money citizens might provide in their private capacity. The $100,000 the department requires ought to be in the treasury. There is the sum resulting from a levy of 1 per cent on $26,000,000 more than the levy was based upon, which, if there were no drawbacks, would amount to about $260,000. The usual deficiency in the School Department will absorb a portion of this amount, but so far as the public eye can peer into the treasury there should be a snug little sum that was not subject to the yearly appropriations. But Mayor Pond says that this money is not in the treasury. At least, he says that the officials have done all that is within their power to provide for the necessities of the Fire Department, which is equivalent to saying that there is no money in the treasury which can be appropriated. Perhaps this statement had something to do with the disinclination of the merchants to contribute voluntarily to revenues which are not more carefully guarded. When the Board of Supervisors determined to provide funds for the construction of a new High School Building by separate tax it was supposed that the surplus that ought to be in the treasury would be available for the Fire Department. But this expectation is not likely to be realized. The Fire Department will waste its force, as it has for some time, pumping water into rotten hose, and complaining because a full-paid force is not provided. If our citizens furnish $100,000 to aid the Fire Department we advise that the merchants make the purchases of engines, etc., themselves and loan them to the city until such time as they can be paid for.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The President's message to Congress, covering a letter from Mr. Blaine on the subject of steamship communication between San Francisco and Valparaiso, places on that body the responsibility of deciding whether the American flag shall or shall not resume its proper supremacy on the Pacific. As matters stand, the American merchant navy cuts no figure on that ocean. We have one line—the Pacific Mail—whose ships are seen in the ports of Hong-Kong and Yokohama. Those ports are thronged with first-class steamers carrying the English, French, German, Chinese and Japanese flags. Between Sydney, N. S. W., and London there are four European steamship lines, which sail full of merchandise and passengers; we have one line, which dispatches a monthly steamer from Sydney to San Francisco. Ocean steamers with an aggregate tonnage of about 7,000,000 enter and clear every year at Chilean ports; our share is less than 6000 tons.

The foreign commerce of the four countries of South America which are washed by the Pacific amounts on the average to about $195,000,000 a year, divided as follows: Chile, $130,000,000; Peru, $25,000,000; Bolivia and Ecuador, about $20,000,000 each. This trade is so thoroughly monopolized by Europe that our share is hardly worth reckoning. Yet we have in excess nearly all the articles which South America on the Pacific imports; and for the articles which that coast exports there is as good a market here as anywhere in Europe. The chief exports of Chile are copper and silver; those of Bolivia silver, hides, Peruvian bark, cocoa and coffee; those of Peru nitrates, guano and silver; those of Ecuador cocoa, coffee, Peruvian bark, hides and rubber. For all these articles there would be as steady and satisfactory a market at San Francisco as at London if they came here for sale. Ecuador buys from abroad cotton goods, hardware, machinery, kerosene oil and notions. When her finances are restored she will be as large a consumer of these commodities as formerly. Chile buys linen, cotton and woolen goods, hardware, machinery, cereal food, provisions, furniture, woodenware and notions. It will be perceived that of all the articles required by South Americans we have a surplus which we should be glad to dispose of, and that we can consume the various commodities of which South America has a surplus. The exchange is the most natural thing in the world and would be advantageous all round.

But the reciprocal traffic would take so long to build up that no ship-owner would run the risk of putting on a line of steamers for its accommodation. Before the exchange became general he would be broken and his steamers laid up. The case is precisely one of those in which a wise statesmanship would guarantee the pioneers in the enterprise against loss until the trade was well established and the steamship line became self-supporting.

Both the President and Mr. Blaine refer to an expectation that the South American countries would contribute subsidies to such a line. That would probably be the case. The Pacific Mail Company is now in receipt of liberal subsidies from Mexico and from the States of Central America; but it will not do to make the success of the scheme dependent on the action of South American Governments. They are proverbially slow, and if they subsidize steamers they will naturally want to have them sail under their own flags. Whatever the United States do had better be done as if we were alone in the matter. Then we shall know what we have to expect and shall be able to avoid occasions of friction.

BY STEAM AND CABLE.

President Harrison has sent a message to Congress urging immediate action on the proposition to establish postal and cable communication between the United States and the ports of Central and South America. The President indorses the recommendation of the Pan-American delegates that one or more subsidized lines of steamship be established between San Francisco and Valparaiso and intermediate ports. The point in this message which is especially worthy of attention is the consideration shown to the Pacific Coast. That lines should be recommended between New York and ports on the Atlantic side of Central and South America is in keeping with our usual policy, but it is a new thing for the Washington administration to perceive the advantage of a line on the Pacific Coast. The new fields for trade and travel are South America and Australia. These countries are less advanced in manufacturing than the United States, and consequently may become consumers of the products of our mills and shops. Europe will never buy of us to any considerable extent anything but the raw material of our mines and fields.

THE FABLE OF THE FOX.

Nearly all of our morning papers, with the exception of THE CALL, have reduced the size of their papers. The *Alta California* first reduced, then the *Examiner* followed, and now the *Chronicle* comes with its reduction. Of course, these papers make an excuse that a smaller sized paper is the fashion, just as the fox in the fable which had lost his tail by playing too near a steel trap told his neighbors that it was no longer the fashion for foxes to wear long tails, hence he advised his brethren to have theirs clipped, but the advice did not take. So with our contemporaries, who lack business advertisements to fill up their columns, have made a reduction in the size of their papers to save expenses.

UNIMPROVED AREAS.

Nothing strikes the traveler in this State more forcibly than the vast areas of uncultivated land through which the railroads run. The counties traversed by the coast branch of the Southern Pacific are among the oldest settled portions of the State. They contain prosperous and populous cities—San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Jose, Gilroy, Aptos, Santa Cruz, Monterey and others. They have regular railroad communication with San Francisco, and such of them as lie on the coast have maritime connection as well. It cannot be said that they are unable to develop their resources for want of a market. As to soil and climate the inhabitants of San Mateo, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties have nothing left to desire. Their level fields and their sunny slopes are covered with a rich layer of alluvium in which every tree and every herb will flourish without manure. The rainfall, while not overcopious, is not scanty; irrigation is not an absolute necessity.

Yet between San Jose and Santa Cruz the cars pass at regular intervals vast stretches of prairie land or sloping uplands, which are seemingly virgin. Whether the sod was ever broken and abandoned, or whether it still remains as it was left by the herds which roamed over it in the days of the missions, old settlers can probably tell to the modern observer. These tracts bear no evidence of ever having been vexed by the plow. Similar scenes are seen in other States from the windows of passing cars, but they are explained by the fact that the soil is barren, stony, too broken for tillage, or covered with a forest growth which it would cost more than the land is worth to remove. In our southern counties the areas to which we refer are not wooded, save in spots here and there by clumps of chaparral or a few picturesque scrub oaks. The land would probably yield an average of twenty bushels of wheat to the acre; and planted in fruit, with adequate labor for cultivation and picking, it might return from $50 to $75 an acre per year to the orchardist or the vine-grower. Yet there it lies, idle and waste, with no purchasers but speculators, who grow tired after a while of paying taxes and waiting for buyers.

There is a fortune lying in wait for some owner of these thousand-acre stretches who will make it his business to cut up his land into farms and colonize it from the East. We know that the thing is being done, on a pretty extensive scale, by real estate operators; but the trouble is that most of these people want to sell farm land at the price of city lots, and they repel buyers. Eastern settlers know too much to buy unimproved land at the price of vineyards in full bearing. They want land at not over $25 an acre, and when a great land-owner, who picked up his holdings at $1 or $2 an acre, values them by capitalizing the income which they may yield when planted in apricots or prunes or grapes, they turn their backs on him and go to Oregon or Washington, where people have not all lost their senses.

THE REPUBLICAN TEST.

A committee of business men have submitted to the Republican County Committee a plan for conducting the primaries which in most of its features is unobjectionable. The one point to which objections may be made is the proposed test: "Did you vote for the Harrison and Morton Presidential electors and will you pledge yourself to vote the Republican ticket at the coming campaign?" That a party committee should desire to pledge a voter to vote the party ticket as a condition of voting at a primary is natural and perhaps not improper, but a business committee, or a committee especially representing business men, might leave a voter free to support a non-partisan ticket should the convention show that the success of the Republican ticket at the polls will only give us a change of bosses. Whether it will be necessary to organize a non-partisan movement cannot positively be known until after the primaries, but there is no doubt but that the pledge we have referred to will keep conscientious men from voting at the primaries. Thousands of Republicans will vote what they believe to be a good ticket, but will bolt a bad one. It may be urged that it is unfair to vote at a primary unless the voter is content to abide by the result, whatever it may be. But there is a limit to party fealty. Ordinarily when two worthy aspirants contend for a nomination the defeated one is bound in honor to support his successful rival. But in municipal politics, when it becomes clear that the bosses of the two parties are working hand in hand and against the body of the tax-payers, voters have a right to appeal from the decision of a primary. In times past the Democratic boss has helped elect Republican boss delegates at Republican primaries, with an understanding that nominations in both conventions should be made with a view to the election of such candidates as the bosses favored. This plan has worked so well, oftentimes, that the success of either party placed the most desirable offices at the disposal of the bosses. When the public sees a Republican elected to one office and a Democrat to another they imagine, perhaps, that the best men have run ahead of their party. But this result is more often obtained by the efforts of the party bosses to elect certain candidates without respect to party relations. A voter at a Republican primary who finds after the convention has met that a combination of bosses has succeeded in gaining control should be at liberty to act independently.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The bill, favorably reported to Congress, incorporating an International American Bank has the indorsement of the President, Secretary Blaine and the Administration. The capital of the bank is placed at $10,000,000, and one-quarter of this sum is to be paid before the organization of the institution, and one-half must be paid within the next two years. At any time the capital may be increased to $25,000,000. The bank is to have five branches in this country, and a head office in either Washington or New York. It is also empowered to establish branches in Mexico, South and Central America, the West Indies, Europe and Canada. It is claimed that with the organization of the new institution our merchants and manufacturers will be able to establish improved credit relations with Central and South America. The total foreign commerce of the West Indies, Mexico, South and Central America last year was about $1,200,000,000. During the year ending June 30, 1888, the exchange of commodity between this country and our southern neighbors amounted to $282,902,408, of which the imports into this country amounted to $181,058,966 in merchandise and $21,236,791 in specie and bullion, while the exports from this country were $71,938,181 in merchandise and $8,668,470 in specie and bullion. Of the merchandise brought to the United States the greater portion was paid for by remittance to London or the Continent, quite a tax on American commerce.

The defeat of Caine, the Liberal-Unionist, at Barrow-in-Furness by a Gladstonian has naturally been the subject of much comment among British politicians. He resigned as a protest against the Government's licensing proposals. In other respects he has glorified Salisbury's administration and supported its most reactionary proceedings. No Tory gave Balfour more unflinching support in coercing Ireland. Caine believed the Liberals, owing to his attitude on the licensing proposals, would again support him. Gladstone, it is even claimed, urged this course, but sturdier counsels prevailed, the result being his defeat. The sequel is what other Liberal-Unionists may expect in the approaching general election.

Spain is confronted with a Cabinet crisis, and the latest advices report it as probable that a Conservative Ministry will be formed under the presidency of Canovas del Castillo, whose Cabinet was overthrown early in 1881, when Sagasta and General Martinez Campos came into power. Sagasta, who remained in office till October, 1883, is credited with being the leading Liberal statesman of Spain attached to the monarchy. It is related of King Alfonso that shortly before his death he requested Queen Christina to confide in the Liberals, because he believed they would save his children and his country. Sagasta was then restored to power, and has held his advantage up to the present time. Does the Cabinet crisis presage troublesome times for Spain? But a few days ago a Spanish Bourbon banquet was given in Paris with the object of reviving the Carlist cause, and Prince Valori then confidently predicted the early accession of Don Carlos to the Spanish throne. The confidence of the Carlists is strengthened by the announcement that young Alfonso is suffering from hydrocephalus, and that the doctors believe he will only live a short time.

An Iowa court has declared that an alien cannot acquire by inheritance any right or interest to realty in that State. The law on which the decision is based goes even further than that, for it prevents the acquirement by aliens of real estate in Iowa by devise, purchase or otherwise. It is fortunate for the Blythe claimants that the estate of the dead millionaire was not located in Iowa.

The new postal cards are to be of two sizes. One intended for business communications will have twice the area of the present postal cards. They will be decked with a portrait of General Grant instead of the representation of a stamp. The large card will bear the inscription, "One Cent Postal Card, United States of America," and the smaller one simply, "Postal Card, One Cent."

Superintendent Porter estimates that the census will show a population of 64,500,000 in the United States. This is a marked increase over the census of 1880, which showed a population of 50,155,783. Great Britain and Ireland only have an estimated population of 37,810,208, France 38,218,903, Germany 46,855,704, Austro-Hungary 41,056,205 and Italy 30,260,065.

Premier Crispi and Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian Prime Minister, have been negotiating for the renewal of the dreibund, and the latest reports are to the effect that the two Governments have exchanged communications committing them to an extension till 1895.

THE LIGHT OUT.

Mishap to the Keeper of the San Quentin Beacon.

Yesterday forenoon Martin Harvey, the keeper of the light-house at San Quentin, came over to the city in a Whitehall boat to get some supplies. After making his purchases he placed his stores in the boat, and about 2 o'clock in the afternoon started for home. A strong breeze was blowing on the bay, and the little craft had all the sail she could stagger under.

When Harvey arrived off Angel Island a strong puff of wind struck the sail, and the boat jibed and instantly capsized. The light-house keeper managed to get clear of the sail, and then climbed onto the keel. The strong wind that was blowing against the ebb tide caused a nasty sea which threatened every moment to wash him off. He held on with the clutch of desperation and shouted with all his might.

After drifting for two hours, and when he was well nigh exhausted, his cries were heard by the crew of an Italian fishing-boat which was returning to the city from a trip up the river. They took him into their boat, but had to let the Whitehall go, as they could not right it or tow it.

Harvey was landed at Fisherman's Wharf by his rescuers shortly after 8 o'clock. He did not seem much concerned about the peril he had passed through, but was greatly exercised because the light of which he has charge was not lit. He tried to telephone to San Quentin to have some one there go and light the lamp, but the office at San Rafael, through which San Quentin is reached, was closed. Harvey then went to the light-house tender, but she did not have steam up.

So for once in its history the beacon-light at San Quentin was not lit, and if any craft, missing its warning rays, run high and dry on the shores that surround the State Penitentiary, poor Harvey, who tried to go to his post of duty in a small boat with a big sail, will have to stand the blame.

WY TY AGAINST MANY.

Attorney Alfred Clarke Again Appeals to the Federal Courts.

The blind goddess of justice which sits in the United States Circuit Court has again been appealed to by Counselor Alfred Clarke on behalf of one of his much-abused, gentle, law-abiding and self-respecting Chinese clients. This time he has filed a complaint in the case of Wy Ty against Judges F. W. Van Reynegom and D. J. Murphy, Joseph E. O'Donnell, Police Judges Hale Rix, James Lawler and H. S. Joachimson, their clerks, John J. Kenny, Frank E. Doran, Charles E. McCourtney, and Bailiffs Thomas E. Ryan, M. E. Curran, James Dunn and H. M. Levy, Prosecuting Attorney W. H. Mott, J. J. Dunn, J. H. Long and Samuel McKee, Mayor E. S. Pond, James D. Fage, City and County Attorney George Flourney Jr., the city and county of San Francisco, and that no guilty man escape, also the people of the State of California.

This complaint sets forth in language couched in that elegant and polished style peculiar to the Celestials that Wy Ty was sitting in his own household, peacefully and devoutly perusing a tract on the Christian religion, given him by his Sunday-school teacher, when his door was burst open by the minions of the law, armed with many axes, clubs, guns, pistols, knives, sledges, picks and shovels, and the said Wy Ty was shot, stabbed and beaten—his queue—which by the vulgar is called "pig-tail," and dragged to the filthy dungeons of the City Prison.

On the way he was brutally assaulted on a portion of his anatomy designed for sitting purposes, and in the prison was thrown into cells infested by vermin, where he was jeered at by thugs and murderers. Wy Ty claims in damages therefor the modest sum of $500,615. The charge against him was having lottery tickets in his possession.

The Object Has Been Attained.

Judge Van Reynegom yesterday dismissed the writ of habeas corpus sued out by Patrick McKeon, held to answer on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon. The dismissal was made on the motion of the petitioner, as the only object of the writ was to secure his release on bail. Since the issuing of the writ McKeon has been admitted to bail in the Police Court.

Latter-Day Saints.

The members of the Church of the Latter-day Saints, who were recently excommunicated for expressing a belief in Spiritualism, have taken a hall on Mission street, and will start a "more advanced" church.

CREAM mixed candies 25c. lb., Townsend's. *

CALA. glace fruits 50c. pound, Townsend's. *

20 VA. ex. fine chocolate creams, Townsend's. *

20,000 splendid Japanese baskets, Townsend's.

OLD-FASHIONED broken candy, Townsend's.*

PURE maple sugar, new crop, at Townsend's. *

COCO CREAM ices, all flavors. Townsend's. *

FRISCO'S fruit and nut taffies. Townsend's. *

Gettysburg and Phonograph, Market & Tenth.*

WOODWARD'S.—July 4th, 5th and 6th, Elliott's Voyagers, 2 P. M. Fireworks and ball night of the 4th.

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. *

AN OPPORTUNITY to buy first-class furniture cheap. The Indianapolis Manufacturing Co. going out of business. Must vacate the premises, 642 Mission street, at once, and sell below cost.*

FROM BUTTE COUNTY.—The State Board of Trade has received from the Chico Board of Trade a box of large-sized and deliciously flavored apricots.

I. L. CRAGIN & Co. of Phila., the mfrs. of *Dobbins' Electric Soap*, say they would rather close up their immense works than to put one grain of *adulteration* in their Dobbins' Electric Soap. Would that all were as honest. *

THE SUB-TREASURY COUNT.—The count at the Sub-Treasury goes merrily on. Yesterday 1,500,000 big silver dollars were passed over

Battle of Gettysburg and Museum.

The decoration of the "Battle of Gettysburg" Building, corner Market and Tenth streets, will be general. There will be unusual attractions. Souvenirs given away.

SUPREME COURT CALENDARS.—The Supreme Court calendars for the July term, beginning on August 4th, have been received by Clerk Spencer. They will be distributed to attorneys of this city upon application at the clerk's office. A session of the Supreme Court for the hearing of specially set cases will be held next Monday.

The annual profits from the "Passion Play" amount to about 250,000 marks, which sum has to be divided among 700 persons. The question of abolishing the play has never, contrary to this published report, arisen at Oberammergau.

Do not let that tired feeling hang onto you till the heat of midsummer, but get rid of it at once, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will give you strength and vigor. Sold by druggists.

"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.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

The San Francisco Scottish Thistle Club—Officers and clansmen are requested to meet in the hall, 32 O'Farrell st., on FRIDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock sharp, where they will form in procession and march to the ferry.

HUGH FRASER, Royal Chief.
W. CORMACK, Recorder. jy2 2t

Grand Gathering of the Clans—The San Francisco Scottish Thistle Club will hold its eighth grand annual gathering and games at Shell Mound Park, Berkeley, on Friday, July 4th. The programme of sports arranged for this occasion will eclipse all past efforts of the Club, whose games are now acknowledged to be the greatest, grandest and most enjoyable on the Pacific Coast. Valuable and handsome prizes to winners of each event. Largest number of cash prizes ever presented. Beautiful gold and silver medals for all amateur events. Great half-mile race for amateurs, competitors from all the leading athletic clubs on the Coast have entered for this race. Grand bicycle race for amateurs, a new and exciting event. Mile race for professionals, prizes $75. Magnificent display of vaulting, leaping, hammer and stone throwing by expert athletes. Grand exhibition of Highland dancing by lads and lassies in costume. Dancing in both Pavilions. Music by the Park Band and club pipers. A genuine Scottish welcome will be extended to each and all. Remember our motto: "We lead, others follow." Admission to park—Adults, 50c; children, 25c. Boats leave Market-street ferry every half hour, connecting with trains for Shell Mound.

HUGH FRASER, Royal Chief.
WILLIAM CORMACK, Royal Recorder. jy2 2t

Improved Order of Red Men's Hall Association of San Francisco.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Improved Order of Red Men's Hall Association of San Francisco for the election of Trustees or Directors, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Secretary, 320 Post st., on MONDAY EVENING, June 30, 1890, at 8 o'clock.

ADAM SMITH, President.
WILLIAM J. SMITH, Secretary. je28 16t

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

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

Peoples' Home Savings Bank, 805 Market st., cor. of Fourth, in Flood Building—For the half year ending June 30, 1890, a dividend has been declared at the rate of five and fifty-two hundredths (5.52) per cent per annum on term deposits, and four and sixty hundredths (4.60) per cent per annum on ordinary deposits, for the entire term of deposit, free of taxes, payable on and after July 1, 1890. B. O. CARR, Secretary. jy1 15t

Security Savings Bank, 228 Montgomery st.—Dividends on term deposits at the rate of five per cent per annum, and on ordinary deposits at the rate of four and one-sixth (4 1-6) per cent per annum for the six months ending June 30, 1890, free of taxes, will be payable on and after July 1, 1890. S. L. ABBOT JR., Secretary. jy1 7t

Office of the Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, NE. cor. Montgomery and Post sts., San Francisco, June 30, 1890—At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this society, held this day, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and one-fourth (4¼) per cent per annum on all deposits for the six months ending June 30, 1890, free from all taxes, and payable on and after July 1, 1890. R. J. TOBIN, Secretary. jy1 7t

Dividend Notice—Office of the Pacific Borax, Salt and Soda Company, San Francisco, June 30, 1890—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above-named company, held this day, a dividend (No. 33) of one dollar ($1) per share was declared, payable THURSDAY, July 10, 1890, at the office of the company, 230 Montgomery st., Rooms 11 and 12. Transfer-books close July 5, 1890, at 3 o'clock P. M.
jy1 td ALTON H. CLOUGH, Secretary.

Humboldt Savings and Loan Society, 718 Geary st.—The Directors have declared the following semi-annual dividend: 5¼ per cent per annum on term and 4¼ per cent per annum on ordinary deposits, payable on and after July 1, 1890. [je29 14t] ERNEST BRAND, Secretary.

Dividend Notice—The German Savings and Loan Society, 526 California st. For the half year ending June 30, 1890, a dividend has been declared at the rate of five and forty-three hundredths (5 40-100) per cent per annum on Term Deposits, and four and one-half (4½) per cent per annum on Ordinary Deposits. Payable on and after TUESDAY, July 1, 1890.
je27 14t GEO. TOURNY, Secretary.

Savings and Loan Society, 619 City st.—For the half year ending June 30, 1890, a dividend has been declared at the rate of five and one-tenth (5 1-10) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Tuesday, July 1, 1890.
je26 14t CYRUS W. CARMANY, Cashier.

Mutual Savings Bank of San Francisco, 33 Post st.—For the half year ending June 30, 1890, a dividend has been declared at the rate of five and forty hundredths (5 40-100) per cent per annum on Term Deposits, and four and one-half (4½) per cent per annum on Ordinary Deposits, payable on and after TUESDAY, July 1, 1890.
je24 14t JAMES A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Dividend Notice—The California Savings and Loan Society, cor. of Powell and Eddy sts. For the half-year ending June 30, 1890, a dividend has been declared at the rate of five and fifty-eight hundredths (5 58-100) per cent per annum on term deposits and four and sixty-five hundredths (4 65-100) per cent per annum on ordinary deposits, free of tax, and payable on and after TUESDAY, July 1, 1890.
je22 14t ISAAC ENNIS CAMPBELL, Secretary.

Dividend Notice—San Francisco Savings Union, 532 California st., cor. Webb; branch, 1700 Market, cor. Polk. For the half year ending with 30th of June, 1890, a dividend has been declared at the rate of five and four-tenths (5 4-10) per cent per annum on term deposits, and four and one-half (4½) per cent per annum on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Tuesday, 1st of July, 1890. [21 14] LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Winning numbers of the Sacred Heart Parish fair. Fancy table No. 1, Mrs. Long—Picture of Father Buchard, No. 58; rocking chair, No. 282; fancy table No. 2, hat trimmed, Miss Ryan, No. 156. Fancy table No. 2, Mrs. Sullivan—Picture of Father Buchard, No. 38; gold watch, No. 254; silver pitcher, No. 168; smoking set, No. 22; silver set of spoons, No. 184. Fancy table No. 3, Mrs. Conahan—Parlor organ, No. 168; silver cake basket, No. 68; silver fruit dish, No. 37; carving set, Father Rey, J. Flood, No. 5; silver pitcher, No. 95; china set, No. 70; oil painting, No. 39; rocking chair, No. 95. Fancy table No. 4, Miss Craig—Silver water pitcher, No. 8; Turkish rocking chair, No. 81; shrine of the Blessed Virgin, No. 10; photographs, No. 138; music roll, No. 37; wine set, No. 14; gold headed cane, No. 297. Fancy table No. 5, Miss Fitzgerald—Tambourine, No. 94; lamp, No. 72; bracelets, No. 48; cake, 390; picture of St. Patrick, No. 96; life of Christ, No. 8; bronze clock, No. 142; upholstered chair, No. 283; buggy robe, No. 130. Fancy table No. 6, Miss Kenny—Crayon portrait of Father Buchard, No. 14; silver pitcher, No. 6; reception chair, No. 32; silver watch, No. 300; silver cake basket, No. 64; ton of coal, No. 13. Fancy table No. 7, Mrs. Lundy—Ornamented clock, No. 89; handsome diamond ring, No. 2; Chickering piano, No. 132; shoemaker, No. 122; set of silver tea spoons, No. 33; opera glasses, No. 17; lace pin, No. 140; set of silver table spoons, No. 34. Fancy table No. 8, Mrs. Mahoney—Table cover, No. 64; gilt chair, No. 151; set of books, No. 80; lace set, No. 8. Miss Tighe—Silver tea set, No. 172; gold beaded cane, No. 89; manicure set, No. 58; parasol, No. 44. Persons holding winning numbers are requested to call for the articles at 250 Fillmore st. within the next ten days. After this time unclaimed goods will be sold to the best purchaser. jy3 2t

$20,000 Given Away.—Send this clipping and 10 cents in stamps to Dr. Halpruner, 809 Market st., San Francisco, and you will receive post paid one trial package of Dr. Halpruner's Parent Corn and Bunion Salve; positively cures. Also one chance for the money; three packages to one order, 25 cents. 11*

Ladies in Need of a Quiet and strictly confidential place to confine call at MRS. IDA BIEHLER'S, 1073½ Market; graduated midwife and doctor at Leipzig; 11 years' practical experience; best results; rooms and board fur.29 1m

Abandoned Children in St. Joseph's Infant Asylum since January 1, 1889: James Lydon, 8 years; John Lydon, 2 years; Mary Bevine, 2 years; Norah Hopkins, 4 years; Katie Hopkins, 1 year; Mary Knoop, 3 years; Henry Knoop, 2 years; Charley Callaghan, 6 years; Flora Callaghan, 3 years. jy2 1t

The Ladies' Tailor Is the Very latest ladies' tailoring system invented; it is the merchant tailor's square, combined with the most complete set of curves ever given with any system, making it complete in one piece. With it every part of a garment is cut by actual measurement. 110 O'Farrell st. jy2 3t

The Decision of All Saloonmen—Merrick's new patent rosewood beer and wine faucet is the neatest, healthiest, most saving faucet ever used. J. C. BAUER & CO., General Agents for the Pacific Coast, 632 Sacramento st. je28 1m

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

Dr. Kanzler, Massage, Magnetic; especially ladies. 18 Mason st. je25 6m

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. N. PUPPEL, 127 Montgomery st.; can be used at home.

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

Mrs. Schmidt, Midwife, Graduate Univ. of Heidelberg, Germany; private hospital; women's diseases a specialty; sure specific remedy for monthly irregularities; reasonable. Office 1211½ Mission st., near 9th. my27 12mos

Munro's Maritime Hotel—35 Stanford, bet. Brannan and Townsend, Second and Third; patronage of mariners solicited. je14 1mo

Dr. C. E. Blake Sr., Dentist, Has removed from Market st. to 23½ Post, next to Mechanics' Institute. je18 1m

John O'Byrne, Attorney and Counselor-at-law, Flood B'l'd; New York correspondent, Robert O'Byrne, 280 Broadway, N. Y. je4 6m

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

Howell's Home Bakery Removed from 246 to 416 Ellis st. je20 15t

Astral-Seer—Past, Present, Future; horoscope cast. Prof. Holmes, 11 Scott. 14 6m

Smith & Trowbridge, West Coast W