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.

REAL ESTATE.—By G. H. Umbsen & Co., at San Rafael, at 11:30 o'clock.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO, July 4, 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 Southern California and the temperature has risen on coast stations and fallen in the interior; the weather has been fair except light rain in Eastern Washington.

Forecast Till 8 P. M., Saturday.

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

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

For Washington and Oregon—Fair weather; north to west winds; stationary temperature on the coast; warmer in the interior.

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 9th. 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.

SATURDAY.....JULY 5, 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 SILENT PRESS.

San Francisco is in a curious position in respect to some of its newspapers. Most of these papers do not even give the current news of the day concerning the frauds and mismanagement under which the city struggles. For instance, a large amount of money is taken from the tax-payers for pavements, a portion of which finds its way into the hands of men who own the newspapers, and no exposure of the wrong is ever made in the sheets to which reference is given. It is profitable to have a hand in contracts if they do cost the public dearly; but these men ask in all seriousness if the owners of newspapers have not as good a right to make money by advocating measures which will benefit themselves as have other persons. Buckley and his lambs hand over some of their illegitimate gains, and this puts an estoppel on certain newspapers. They say nothing about outrages committed.

IS IT SECTIONAL?

A Democratic contemporary declares the Federal Elections Bill the most thoroughly sectional measure ever introduced in Congress since the war. This opinion arises from a misapprehension of its terms. The bill does not apply to one section of the country more than to another, except as one section is more in the habit of suppressing a part of its vote than another. It can be brought to supervise elections in New York, Massachusetts and California, as well as in South Carolina, Mississippi and Alabama. Looking over election returns we find that in a good many Southern Congressional districts members are elected by a quarter of the average vote cast in a Northern district. The inference is that in the Southern districts a portion of the vote is not cast. There are on an average about the same number of voters in a Southern as in a Northern district, but from one-half to three-fourths of the voters in several Southern districts do not appear in the returns. Southern men claim that the suppression of the negro vote is necessary to prevent negro supremacy. If their full vote were cast and counted it would in a good many districts greatly exceed the vote of the whites. One of the two Southern Republicans who opposed the bill said that if all the negroes should vote not three-tenths of their ballots would be cast for the Republican candidates. This gentleman speaks for North Carolina, where the whites have a majority, and of that State it may be true. But if it were true of other States the Democrats would not fear the result of a full negro vote. Seven-tenths against three-tenths would be a good proportion to control. The bill, as we have before said, does not apply to State elections. It is only national elections that are subject to national supervision. There can be no question of the constitutionality of a law placing the election of Congressmen under Federal supervision. The only question is as to the need of such a law. When a minority in any section combines to prevent a majority from voting for Congressmen the Federal power has a clear right to interfere. It makes no difference whether this combination is effected in the North or South. Congress is a national body, and passes laws for the whole people. Consequently the voters of every district are interested in seeing that a majority of the voters of every other district elect representatives to this national body. There is not a trace of sectionalism in this bill. It will work the same results in the North as in the South. The only reason why it is regarded in some quarters as sectional is that in certain of the Southern States Congressmen have repeatedly been elected by a small minority of the voters.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The Portland *Oregonian* prints an essay delivered by Miss Reno Hickling of the graduating class of the Girls' High School of that city, with the editorial comment that it is a remarkable production. "This young colored woman," says our contemporary, "has spoken with a sobriety of language and maturity of thought upon the negro problem seldom excelled by any white thinker of the country." The young colored woman either has an exceedingly practical mind or she has fallen by chance under exceedingly practical teaching. One point of her essay was that what the colored race needs is not orators, lawyers and doctors, but a good common-school education, supplemented by industrial training that will enable them to earn a comfortable living. It is not the higher education so much that the colored race need as the kind of education that will help them to take a higher rank in the industries of the country. There is a good deal of common sense in this view. The consideration which more than any other determines the social rank of a class is the ability to earn money. The mechanic who can earn $3 or $4 a day is graded higher than the laborer who can earn but $1 50 or $2, though the latter may be in many respects the equal or superior of the former. A generally intelligent, well-informed man who does not know how to earn a living appears in the working world to a great disadvantage. The kind of education or physical and mental training that best equips a man for the chief aim of life—which is to earn a good support for self and family—is the kind which contributes the most to personal happiness. The young colored high-school graduate seems to have grasped this idea. The negro needs a common-school education and industrial training which enables him to engage in better paying pursuits than have been open to him in the past. He will rise in the social scale as he improves his earning capacity. A colored man who holds a mortgage on a white man's home is pretty certain to be well treated by his debtor.

JUDGE SHAFTER'S DECISION.

Judge Shafter's decision in the case of the Fire Commissioners will probably lead to a settlement of the hold-over question. As some readers may have forgotten the points involved it may be as well to mention that the McCoppin act, which was in force when the New Constitution was adopted, provided for the appointment of three Police Commissioners, to be named by three District Judges, and did not specify their term of office, while, in 1878, an act was passed creating a Board of Fire Commissioners, three of whom were to be appointed by the Supervisors, one by the Judge of the County Court and one by the Judge of the Municipal Criminal Court. The act provided that said Commissioners should hold for four years "and until their successors were elected and qualified." By the New Constitution all these appointing bodies (except the Board of Supervisors), to wit, the District Court, the County Judge and the Municipal Criminal Judge, were legislated out of existence, and it was held by the Police Commissioners and by two of the Fire Commissioners that, in absence of any legal provision for the appointment of successors to them, they held office indefinitely or, practically, for life.

This claim has been contested on several occasions. Governor Stoneman made a test case by assuming that Major Hammond had served out his term and appointed William M. Hinton Police Commissioner in his place. Both the Superior and the Supreme courts held that Hammond was still in office and that no vacancy existed for the Governor to fill. In March, 1889, the Board of Supervisors appointed a full Board of Fire Commissioners, who applied for a writ of mandamus ordering the present Fire Commissioners to make way for them; they were defeated on demurrer. Governor Waterman then appointed two Fire Commissioners to succeed the two appointed by the County Judge and the Municipal Criminal Judge; his appointees applied to Judge Shafter for a writ commanding the present incumbents to make way for them; the defendants demurred and on Thursday Judge Shafter overruled the demurrer.

The Judge's ground, if he has been correctly reported, is that under the Constitution it is unlawful for an official to hold office for more than four years, and that at the expiration of the four years his office becomes vacant, whether or no any action is taken by the appointing power. This decision will go to the Supreme Court for review.

The intention of the State Constitution must be inferred from the language employed, and that is for the courts to interpret. The general rule of politics is that an official holds until his successor has been appointed and has qualified. The rule is dictated by the principle that public convenience requires that vacancies should be filled and that vacancies breed trouble. In the Federal service an office-holder continues to perform the duties of his office after his term has expired; he holds until his successor qualifies.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Argentine Confederation presents so many points of similarity with the United States that its recent development cannot fail to interest American observers. It covers an enormous area of alluvial prairie, only about one per cent of which is under cultivation. For such a country immigration is, of course, the main requisite, and accordingly, for ten years or more, the Argentine Government has been paying the passage of European immigrants, and facilitating their requisition of land. It has succeeded in stimulating a movement of population from Italy, Spain and France which now amounts to about 250,000 head per annum. A few immigrants have reached Buenos Ayres from this country and from the British isles, but they have been handicapped by their ignorance of the language spoken in their new home, and by their unfamiliarity with its laws and custo ms, and their example is not likely to be followed. Indeed, the immigration from Southern Europe is now as large as the country can digest.

The land policy of the Government is much like the policy which the Government of the United States pursued before the passage of the homestead and pre-emption laws. It aims at securing large sums of money by the sale of vast tracts of land, in unbroken blocks, rather than filling up its open places with small settlers. The Government owns, as part of the public domain, something like a million square miles of land—all of which is adapted to pasture and wheat growing—in the newly organized territories, stretching down into Terra del Fuego. In order to dispose of this enormous domain, the President has just offered 24,000 square leagues of land to cash purchasers at a price not varying far from $1 25 an acre; but the smallest area for which a bid will be accepted is sixteen square leagues—say forty-eight sections. Of course this policy would inaugurate landlordism, and one would suppose that its well-known evils would lead to its early abandonment. A case is already reported where a settler, who wanted a homestead on a tract owned by a syndicate, was asked $25 an acre for land which cost the holders less than $2 an acre.

Argentine has two resources, grain-growing and pasturage. The first mentioned industry is still in its infancy. The total area planted to wheat and corn, up to date, is only about 4,140,000 acres, and the largest exports of wheat ever made from Buenos Ayres in a single year fell short of $10,000,000 in value. The crop of 1888 was a failure, and Argentine actually imported wheat. but it is probably good for a future average annual supply of 12,000,000 or 14,000,000 bushels of wheat to the Liverpool market—not enough to become a factor in determining the price of the staple. The exports of hides, frozen meat and wool is large and is likely to increase. According to the recent message of the President of the Republic to his Congress there are nearly 23,000,000 head of cattle and 70,000,000 head of sheep in Argentine. So vast an area as 1,000,000 square miles cannot be converted from pasture land into agricultural land in less than a century or so, and it may be assumed that the flocks and herds will increase for many years to come. Europe will take at a price all the frozen meat that Argentine can ship, and there will be no difficulty in disposing of the wool, though that industry is very backward. It appears that there are no scouring-mills in Argentine; the wool is shipped in the grease and in the dirt, and partly from that reason the average clip from each sheep is only figured at one and a half pounds of washed wool, as against four pounds in this country. These are things which correct themselves in time.

At the present moment the Confederation is passing through one of the financial crises which mark the history of all enterprising nations. The people of Buenos Ayres have been discounting the future too rapidly. They have run against a snag, and have been brought up all standing. The community will right itself in a little while.

OUR CITY.

The *Examiner*, in a review of the partial census returns, discovers that San Francisco has fallen behind her sister cities. The comparison instituted is not in all respects true. New York has gained 35 per cent in place of 28 per cent. Chicago annexed surrounding territory to such an extent that its apparent increase is largely fictitious. Philadelphia, with a population of 847,170 in 1880, has advanced to 1,040,499, while San Francisco, with 233,959 in 1880, has 300,000 in 1890. The Eastern city, with much more than twice our population in 1880, has gained 193,329, against 66,041 for this city. Brooklyn has shared New York's prosperity, gaining a little faster than San Francisco, but Boston, with 362,839 in 1880, has but 417,730 in 1890, a gain of 54,881. Cincinnati, which is just ahead of us, gained but 60,000 in the last decade. St. Louis gained 80,000 and Baltimore 100,000. It appears, therefore, that San Francisco has gained a larger percentage than some and not so large as others. The increase is healthful, and if the action of Congress affords an assurance that the Chinese will be kept out our growth in the next ten years will be more rapid. We are doing very well up to date, with confident expectation for the future.

CHINESE IMMIGRANTS.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular setting forth the conditions upon which Chinese may enter the United States. The first clause in the instructions declares that Chinese laborers are actually debarred from landing in the United States upon their return from China; they are absolutely debarred from landing in the United States under any circumstances whatever, unless it be for transit across the United States under the department regulations. The exception is rather important, and the Acting Secretary might profitably have taken time and space to show upon what act of Congress the exception is based. He refers to the act which prohibits the landing of Chinese, but omits to cite the act under which Chinese thus prohibited are allowed to pass in transit. The instructions in regard to Chinese other than laborers is in accord with law. Such Chinese are required to bring proof that they belong to the privileged classes, from some department of the Chinese Government. Chinese other than laborers, having been in this country and returned to China, may land either upon original proof or may upon their departure provide themselves with proof of identity, showing that they have once been admitted as members of the privileged classes.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In 1878 when Marquis Tseng, on the eve of his departure for England as Minister, had his last interview with Li Hung Chang, the latter intimated among other things that greater care should be exercised in the purchase of foreign weapons and machinery. In Li Hung Chang's opinion the Chinese Government had up to that time been disgracefully swindled. Recent advices from Asia show that Li Hung Chang's advice must have been followed, for they declare that not only is the Mongolian fleet composed of modern armor-clads and cruisers, but that it is stronger than any two other fleets in those waters taken together. The two most powerful armor-clads are the Ting Yuen and Chen Yuen of 7280 tons displacement, 6000 horse-power and 14½ knots speed. Their armor, steel faced, is 14 inches thick, and they each carry four 12-inch Krupp breech-loading guns in two barbette towers, "en echelon," protected by 12-inch armor and two 6-inch guns. While it has some good vessels and some of Krupp's guns of large caliber, the navy is very weak in an important factor, the native officers have no ability to compel the respect of their men and no faculty of enforcing discipline.

The new cruiser for the naval cadets, which will be constructed by a New Jersey firm for a quarter of a million, promises to be a little floating arsenal. The vessel will be 180 feet long, 32 feet wide and of 835 tons displacement. Her engines will be of the vertical, inverted cylinder, direct-acting, triple-expansion type, and will be located in a water-tight compartment, separate from the tubular boilers. The main battery will be composed of four 4-inch rapid firing rifles, on central-pivot carriages, protected by 2-inch shields. The secondary battery will consist of two 6-pounder, rapid firing, two 3-pounder, rapid firing, and one 1-pounder rapid firing gun, one 37-mm. revolving cannon and a Gatling. Among other formidable devices will be an above-water training torpedo-launching tube and a bow torpedo-launching tube worked on the berth deck. Quarters will be provided for the captain, 6 officers and 120 cadets.

France, who viewed with much concern the Anglo-German agreement, particularly the proposed protectorate over Zanzibar, and objects to the continued occupation of Egypt by English troops and the molestation of French fishermen on the shores of Newfoundland, is likely to be placated with concessions in other quarters. She was credited with a desire to extend protectorates over Siam and Madagascar. It was next announced that Lord Salisbury had informed M. Waddington, the French Embassador to England, that England would not oppose the annexation of Syria to France. This has been followed by the reported announcement of Ribot, the French Foreign Minister, that England gives to France an island in the Carribean Sea and recognizes French protectorate over Madagascar. No details have been given and it remains to be seen to what extent France has been conciliated.

Rain-in-the-Face, the Sioux warrior, who killed Custer at the battle of Little Big Horn, is said to be dying from the effects of the frightful wounds inflicted by his squaw, who recently, while blinded by jealousy, plunged a knife into his side and chest. Curley, the Crow scout, the only one to escape the massacre, reported that Custer, who was one of the last to fall, was shot down while valiantly fighting with his saber, and that after he had thus disposed of three of the hostile Sioux, Rain-in-the-Face pressed forward and shot him. Brave Custer's slayer, the self-confessed murderer of two members of the Yellowstone Scientific Expedition of 1873, at last receives his deserts from the hands of a squaw, whom he deserted for the companionship of a rival.

The enforcement of the Habitual Criminal Act of Missouri at St. Louis is bound to work wonders in clearing the city of chronic bad characters who have made that place the headquarters for their nefarious operations. As a conviction may be followed by a life sentence in the penitentiary the recent return of eight indictments against noted bad characters naturally created consternation among their friends and associates in crime.

The Anglo-German treaty, it is officially announced, was signed on Tuesday. It is the talk of clubdom in London that Salisbury declined a dukedom for his services in bringing about this agreement.

COLOR OF RIVERS.

Widely Different Hues in the Streams of This Country.

The colors of rivers differ widely. The Rhone is blue, and so is the Danube, while the Rhine is green. Anybody who has traversed the wonderful Adirondack region and fished in its waters must have noticed the remarkable difference in the color of its rivers and smaller streams which radiate in every direction from the central group of mountains.

The waters of the Sacondaga are yellowish, while those of the Canada creeks and of the Mohawk are clear, with perhaps a bluish tint in deep holes.

Fish Creek is black or a deep brown, and its neighbor, Salmon River, is colorless.

Next comes the Black River, whose color is indicated by its name, but between it and the Grasse, which is also black or brown, is the Oswegatchie, with clear, white waters.

The St. Regis, again, is black, but the Raquette is white. The St. Lawrence is blue.—Nature.

Women's Dress at Breakfast.

So far as possible let all women dress beautifully, so God dresses the meadows and the mountains. Let them wear pearls and diamonds if they can afford it—God has hung round the neck of his world diadems, and braided the black locks of the storm with bright ribbons of rainbow. Especially before and right after breakfast, ere they expect to be seen of the world, let them look neat and attractive for the family's sake. One of the most hideous sights is a slovenly woman at the breakfast-table. Let woman adorn herself. Let her speak on platforms so far as she may have time and ability to do so. But let not mothers imagine that there is any new way of successfully training children or of escaping the old-time self-denial and continuous painstaking.—T. de Witt Talmage in Ladies' Home Journal.

How to Get Good Tenderloin Steak.

"Jakey," said the proprietor of a Tenth-avenue restaurant, calling his head waiter aside, and giving him a package of raw meat, "ere's a bargain."

"Wot is it."

"Steaks. They were too tough for a butcher on Washington street to handle, so I bought 'em in to work off on the trade."

"Wottle we do fer tenderloins?" inquired the dish manipulator, doubtfully.

"Give de steakes to de cook, Jakey," replied the proprietor. "Then have a razor-edge ground on all them yellow-handled knives, and when a customer calls fer tenderloin, you make the order "One cross-grain with the yallar.' This ain't no place for week teeth."—N. Y. Tribune.

Tommy Knew What He Wanted.

Clarence (courting Miss Alice, observes that her little toddler of a brother has been staring at him from the parlor doorway full five minutes)—Why are you looking at me so, Tommy?

Tommy—Waitin' for you to propose to Alice.

Alice—Oh, Tommy, how came you to say such a thing?

Tommy—'Cause ma said if he proposed you'd fling yourself right at him, an' I want ter see you.—Chatter.

In France the copyright of an author is for life

HOW A "RINGER" GOT LEFT.

A Capital Story of the Boys in a New York Village.

One of our boys was over in the Mohawk Valley one day, and on that same day a couple of chaps came into a village on a tin-peddler's wagon. They were driving a horse which could have fooled no one but a hayseed. Any one posted on the points of a trotter would have put him down as good for less than three minutes. This was in the olden days, when a horse showing a clip of 2:50 was looked upon as a marvel.

The peddlers found the usual crowd at the village tavern, and it didn't take them two hours to get up a match with the boss trotter of the neighborhood. It was best two in three for $50, and the tin-wagon horse won both heats in 2:55. It was evidently a put up job to skin the rustics, and, as they were headed our way, we determined to be ready for them. We sent a hundred miles after a trotter, scraped our dollars together, and the day the peddlers arrived we had our nag drawing manure with a cart. The peddlers arrived at about 11 o'clock, and, after dinner, as we sat on the veranda, one of them carelessly inquired:

"Got anything in hoss flesh to brag of here?"

"One purty fair hoss," replied the village cooper, who had a dreadfully innocent look on his fatherly face.

"W. Can he go?"

"Well, he's a leaned 'em so fur."

"Our old hoss does a mile fairly well."

"Yes?"

"And, just for the fun of the thing, we sometimes trot him."

"Yes?"

"Can't we get up a go?"

"Wall, our hoss is no cheap animal. We'd want to make it a hundred at least."

"We'd rather make it $250."

In ten minutes we had the money up and the race agreed to. We had no track, but the highway was broad and smooth, and it was to be a mile straightaway. The peddlers brought in a sulky they had left just out of town, our horse was provided with another, and every man, woman and child in that town turned out. The race was square up and up, and our horse got the first heat by three good lengths. We saw that the peddlers were puzzled and anxious, but they had sand and each put up his watch for $20 more. It was a fair, even start on the second heat, and the race was even for a quarter of a mile. Then our horse began drawing away, and when we went under the string he was thirty feet ahead. The peddlers gave up the stakes, sat down by themselves and had a talk, and then the spokesman finally moved over to where the cooper stood and said:

"We see through it, and we can't squeal. As for your getting an old 'ringer' to match ours we haven't any fault to find, but what harrows up our souls and makes us long for rest beyond the grave is the idea that we were taken in and done for by such a benign old cuss as you seemed to be, but ain't. I'll tie both feet and one hand and fight you for the hoss and wagon.—N. Y. Sun."

MYSTERIES OF AMBER.

How Bugs and Lizards Were Imprisoned in It Centuries Ago.

Amber has only recently come to be understood. The ancients regarded it as altogether mysterious and even magical. They found that it was rendered electrical by friction so as to attract light substances, and our word "electricity" comes from the Greek name for amber, which was "electron." A favorite puzzle with them was how the insects so frequently found inclosed in amber came to be so situated.

I have myself seen a chunk of very transparent amber of the size of a walnut, in which five legs was encased, looking as if it might have been alive yesterday, though doubtless it had been dead for thousands of years. The mystery regarding this sort of phenomenon is easily enough explained when it is under stood that amber is actually the fossil gum of an extinct kind of cone-bearing tree. In the process of hardening it imprisoned the flies and other creatures preserved in the chunks of it that are found to-day.

The finest specimen of amber in Europe is a cup made of that material now at the Brighton Museum, England. Amber now is worth from $2 to $50 a pound, according to its quality. The most important uses made of it is for meerschaum and other pipes.—Washington Evening Star.

The Sleepless Eye of Justice.

Many stories are told at the expense of a well-known German ex-magistrate with a glass eye. One day, while trying a case with a jury, he fell asleep, but as the glass eye was open the lawyers and those interested in the case knew it not, nor that their testimony was all for naught. They only discovered that the genial j. p. was sound asleep when one of the lawyers arose and asked for the decision of the Court, and, not receiving an answer, demanded of the constable what was the matter. The constable then hastily awoke the sleepy squire, and formally stated to the assemblage that the eye which had been open was glass. The case had to be tried again from the start, as the magistrate hadn't heard a word of the testimony.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

The Name of William.

The name William was not at first given to children; it was a name conferred upon a man as a reward of merit. When the ancient Germans fought with the Romans the Germans were armed only with light weapons—swords, spears, shields, etc.—and if a German killed on the field a well-armed Roman, wearing a gilded helmet, the helmet was placed on the head of the brave German who had slain its owner, who ever after was known as Gildhelm, or, as we would say, Golden Helmet. Among the Franks the name was Guildhelme, and with the French, Guilheaume, afterward Guillaume, and with the Latin-speaking nations, Gulielmus. Finally the French Guillaume became Wuillame and soon evoluted into William.—St. Louis Republic.

Still Valuable.

Eastern youth (out West)—I have called to get you to help me to locate lot 902 in this village—I mean city. My late uncle left it to me and I want to go there to see about it. Pretty valuable by this time, I suppose.

Real estate agent (looking over map)—Hum! It was valuable when your uncle bought it, but the grade of the street has been changed, and it is now 500 feet below the curb and full of water.

"Eh? Water? Good gracious! It can't be of any use at all?"

"Well, I dunno. If you like frog legs you might get a meal off it once in a while." N. Y. Weekly.

A Natural Pass.

A pass issued Wednesday to a bridal party over the Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Halifax Railroad, gotten up especially for the occasion, read as follows:

"What fools these mortals be," then the words: "Pass Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Waite from St. Augustine to perpetual bliss. Not good after divorce."—Savannah News.

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. *

PEARS' Soap is the most elegant toilet adjunct.*

Home-made taffies, fresh daily. Townsend's. *

Delicious cocoanut chocolates at Townsend's.*

Heart disease cured. Dr. Rogers' Heart Tonic.*

School children in crowds visit Gettysburg Panorama.

AN increased liveliness was added to a dance at Bath, Me., the other night, when a rug dog joined the dancers on the floor and went up and down the hall without regard to the figures.

THE peculiarity of Dobbins' Electric Soap is that it acts right on the *dirt and stains* in clothes and makes them *pure as snow*; at the same time it *preserves the clothes* and makes them keep clean longer. Have your grocer order it. *

THE Bank of England holds something over £1,000,000 in gold less than at this time last year, when the sum was not large enough for requirements, and a successful raid was made on our huge stock of gold.

THE importance of keeping the liver and kidneys in good condition cannot be overestimated. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a great remedy for regulating and invigorating these organs.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" have a direct influence on the inflamed parts, giving relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat troubles to which Singers and Public Speakers are liable. *Sold only in boxes.*

ANGOSTURA Bitters, the world-renowned South American appetizer, cures dyspepsia, etc. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, sole manufacturers. At all druggists.

COUGHS and colds are dangerous intruders. Expel them with PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM aids the hair growth.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous ills.

MASSAGE.

MRS. FRIEDA, TEST AND BUSINESS MEDIUM; fee $1; massage treatment. 28½ Sixth. jy2 1m

99 TAYLOR—ROSE CLEVELAND FROM NEW York; young assistants; 1 to 11 P. M. jy2 7t*

JULIE LA BLANCHE, MANICURE AND MAGnetic. Parlors 8 and 9, 15 Eddy st. je15 1m

MISS DAVENPORT; MASSAGE, WITH ASSISTants. Nucleus House, Parlor 18. je29 15t*

ROSE DELAFONT—BEST MASSAGE. 917 MARket st. Parlors 3 and 4. my21 tf

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

SPIRITUALISM.

WONDERFUL MEDIUM AND CLAIRVOYANT; ballot questions answered. 25½ 6th, Rm 1. 1m

CHURCH NOTICES.

First Presbyterian Church, Cor. of Van Ness ave. and Sacramento st.—Rev. Robert Mackenzie, D. D., pastor. The Rev. J. B. Stewart, D. D., co-pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 12:45 P. M. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:45 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45 P. M. All are welcome to these services. 1t

Howard Presbyterian Church, Mission st., near Third.—The Rev. Thomas Alexander from Kilrain, Ireland, will preach tomorrow at 11 A. M. and at 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:15 P. M. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock. Strangers and others are kindly and cordially invited to these services. 1t

Woodbridge Presbyterian Church, cor. Twentieth and Capp sts.—Pastor, Rev. T. J. Curtis. To-morrow, services in the chapel (entrance on Capp st.) at 11 A. M., "Lex Talionis"; at 7:45 P. M., "A Solemn Call." Sabbath-school and pastor's bible-class at 12:20 o'clock. Gospel meeting Wednesday evening. Visitors always cordially welcomed.

First Methodist Episcopal Church, Powell st., bet. Washington and Jackson—M. D. Buck, pastor. Class meetings at 10 A. M., 12:30 and 6 P. M. and Thursday night. Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. on "Christian Joy," and at 7:45 P. M. on "Independence Day Races." Sunday-school, including Anna Merrill's Bible class, at 12:30 P. M. Young People's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Meeting for the promotion of holiness on Monday night. Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle on Tuesday night. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night. The Phœnix Band of Hope on Friday nights. Spanish service for children Sunday, at 12:30 and for adults Sunday at 2:30 and Tuesday night. The seats are free and all are invited. 1t*

Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Mission st., bet. Sixth and Seventh—Rev. W. W. Case, D.D., pastor. Residence, 1314 Mission st. Preaching to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. by Rev. J. N. Van Every of Oakland. Sunday-school at 1 o'clock. Young men's meeting at 6. Young people's meeting at 6:30. Morning sermon, subject: "Growth in Grace and Knowledge." Evening sermon, subject: "Spiritual Power." Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. Welcome to all these services. 1t

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Doric Lodge, No. 216, F. and A. M.—12 Jolly st.—Called meeting THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, July 5, 1890, at 7:30 o'clock. Second degree. All Masons in good standing are invited to attend. Done by order of the W. M.

1t ADOLPH KRONBERG, S.

Excelsior Degree Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting THIS EVENING. Five new candidates will be initiated. [1t] T. R. MORSE, D. M.

California Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., The lodge meets every SATURDAY EVENING in Friendship Hall, New Odd Fellows' Building, cor. Market and Seventh sts. Officers and members are requested to attend. All members of the degree are cordially invited to meet with us. By order

LIZZIE R. ROY, Noble Grand.

MATTIE LAUER, Rec. Sec. je7 1t Sa

Templar Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., meets THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, in Memorial Hall, I. O. O. F. Building, cor. Market and Seventh sts. All members of the degree are cordially invited to meet with us. Degree work every second and fourth Saturdays.

MAY ZEIGLER, N. G.

NELLIE L. WILKINS, Rec. Sec. je7 1t Sa

The Regular Meeting of Harmony, L. O. L., No. 127, will be held in Mosic Hall, 927 Mission st., THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

1t JOHN G. SHORTT, Secretary.

Loyal Orange Institution—Officers and members of lodges Nos. 118 and 127 are hereby requested to assemble at Washington Hall, 35 Eddy st., on SUNDAY MORNING, July 6th, at 10 o'clock sharp, to attend in a body divine service at the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Mozart Hall, Mission st. By order of committee. [jy5 2t] R. F. BROWN, Secretary.

Plasterers, Attention—Members of Golden Gate Lodge, No. 1, are requested to attend our next regular meeting, MONDAY EVENING, July 7th, at 8 o'clock sharp, to transact business of importance.

jy5 3t HARRY J. SPRING, S. pro tem.

Wharf-Builders, Attention—The regular quarterly meeting of the Wharf-Builders Protective Association will be held at Drews' Hall, 71 New Montgomery st., THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, July 5th. A fine will be imposed for non-attendance. By order

WILLIAM HENDRICKSON, P.

GEORGE H. S. DRYDEN, S. 1t

Dr. O'Donnell to the Rescue—Grand mass-meeting of honest citizens and voters at the sand lot next SUNDAY, July 6th. The ward-strikers' methods fully explained, also the main object of the different political clubs now being organized in the city. Do not sign the club roll; if you do, the bosses consider it one more vote to be sold to would-be candidates. O'DONNELL, 1st next Mayor and workingmen's friend, is out for business, and promises you that your vote at next election will not be counted out. No more fraud in election returns. Attend in a body and stand by the people's choice. By order

A. SCHWERIN, President.

J. NORMAN BRITTAIN, Secretary. jy5 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, July 14, 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 one-half (4½) per cent per annum on ordinary deposits, for the entire term of deposit, free of taxes, payable on and after July 1, 1890. R. O. CARR, Secretary. jy1 15t

Security Savings Bank, 228 Montgomery st.—Dividends on term deposits at the rate of five (5) 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, N. E. 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. ADAMS, Secretary.

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 1d ALEX. HAUGHTON, Secretary.

Humboldt Savings and Loan Society, 18 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-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 Clay 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 16t VERNON CAMPBELL, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$20,000 Given Away.—Send 10c. (clipping and 10 cents in stamps to Dr. Halpruner, 830 Market st., San Francisco. You will receive post paid one trial package of Dr. Halpruner's Patent