THE MORNING CALL

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SPECIAL NOTICE FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.

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

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

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

FURNITURE.—By M. J. Simmons at 922 O'Farrell st., at 11 o'clock.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO, July 14, 1890. 5 P. M.—Pacific time.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer is highest on the Washington coast, and is lowest in Southeastern California; the temperature has risen in Washington and Eastern Oregon, elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary; the weather has been fair in all districts.

Forecast Till 8 P. M., Tuesday.

For Northern California—Fair weather; south to west winds; nearly stationary temperature.

For Southern California—Fair weather; westerly winds; stationary temperature.

For Oregon—Fair weather; westerly winds; slightly warmer in the western portion; stationary temperature in the eastern portion.

For Washington—Fair weather; westerly winds; slightly cooler in the western portion; slightly warmer in the eastern portion.

JOHN P. FINLEY, Lieutenant Signal Corps (in charge).

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.

TUESDAY.....JULY 15, 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 SILVER BILL SIGNED.

There has been at no time much doubt of the President's action when the Silver Bill should reach him, and if there has been any it is now removed. The bill has received his signature and is now the law of the land. The treasury is authorized by the bill to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion each month and pay for it with legal-tender certificates, which may be redeemed in either silver or gold coin. Silver is recognized as lawful money in which all debts may be paid except in cases where payment in gold has been specified. The admission of the obligation to pay in the kind of money specified in the contract might work some hardship if silver coinage was unlimited, but under this bill the face value of silver will be maintained as it has been under the Bland act. The measure may be accepted as a settlement of the silver problem until such time as its effect on the silver market may be demonstrated. The belief is general that the market value of silver will steadily advance until it reaches the legal ratio with gold.

RAILROAD CO-OPERATION.

The latest move in co-operation is a proposal by the Illinois Central Railroad Company to interest its hands in the enterprise by selling each of them one or more shares of stock on credit. In France this form of co-operation has been common for a quarter of a century or more, and it has occasionally been quite successful. It has never been tried on railroads. But mine-owners, foundries and other manufacturing establishments have agreed to divide profits with their men, after deducting a moderate interest on capital invested; and in some of the northern departments the plan has been found to work well. In this country, co-operative distribution, co-operative credit and co-operative insurance are carried on to a considerable extent; but co-operative production and co-operative transportation have not made much headway. We have thousands of building societies, which are based on co-operative credit; a large number of co-operative insurance companies, most of which are connected with agricultural granges; and several co-operative stores, where goods are sold in retail lots at wholesale prices, in Pennsylvania, Texas, Ohio, New York and other States.

There is no abstract objection to the principle that workmen should share in the profits of their labor. The arguments of French economists on this proposition are simply unanswerable. But, in practice, the plan comes into collision with the axiom that he who shares the profit shall also share the loss. If workmen are entitled to a dividend out of the profits of the industry in which they are engaged—when there are profits—it will probably be urged that they should pay their share of the losses, when there are losses. In 1865, the proprietors of the Whitwood & Methley collieries in England agreed to divide profits with their miners, after a certain deduction for interest on capital. For several years the plan worked satisfactorily. But a decline in the value of coal converted the profits of the colliery into a loss, and the miners, whose wages had been somewhat lower than those prevailing in collieries which were not co-operative, threw up the bargain, and the co-operation ended.

We are not informed whether the Illinois Central proposes to couple with its sale of stock on credit a stipulation that its hands shall work for less than the current value of such labor as theirs. There is probably no such understanding. The company's object is most likely to enlist the interest of their workmen in their work and to indispose them against strikes. They would attain that object if they succeeded in inducing their hands to become stockholders. So long as the company does a good business and pays regular dividends the hands will benefit by sharing its profits. If its business is diverted by competing lines, or by any other accident, there will be no dividends for the stock, and the hands will merely enjoy the honor of being stockholders. But even then, as railroad stocks are not assessable, the possession of more or less shares can involve no loss.

It is eminently desirable, on general grounds, that workmen should share in the profits of their labor. The capitalist has a right to interest on his capital, as the workman has a right to the wages of his labor. Whatever is over after these two demands are fairly adjusted ought to be divided between the two. That, at least, is a common belief. But in practice a third interest is left in the cold by this distribution of profits. That is, the knowledge and experience which conducts the enterprise so as to make it profitable. It is the want of that knowledge and experience which has caused the failure of so many co-operative productive undertakings. When the coal-miners of Shirland, in England, complained that their employers were taking an exorbitant share of the profits the owners met them with an offer to sell out for $350,000. The money was raised and the collieries passed into the hands of the men. But the leaders were not skilled in the business of selling coal. They made loss after loss, and were finally compelled to sell out for $66,000, having lost every penny of their savings.

If the scheme of the Illinois Central Directors should be produced indefinitely, the control of the road would probably ultimately pass into the hands of the conductors, engineers, brakesmen and laborers. Whether it would then earn money, or whether it would be so administered that the stock would be wiped out by a decree of foreclosure, would depend on the ability of the men to manage a great transportation company so that for every dollar spent they took in a dollar and ten cents, and did not expend a dollar to earn ninety cents.

JOHN C. FREMONT.

It is now about half a century since the name of John C. Fremont became familiar to the people. He came into notice as the hero of a pretty romance, of which Jessie Benton was the heroine. It is just fifty years since the daughter of Senator Benton and the young explorer met, and nearly forty-nine since they were married. As young Fremont then had little more than his pluck and audacity, Senator Benton did not encourage the match, but he afterward became reconciled. It was early in the forties that Fremont made the explorations in the then unknown American territory between the Missouri and the Pacific Coast, and through them passed into history with something of the reputation Stanley has since acquired. The venture which fixed Fremont most securely in history was undertaken at his own expense for the purpose of locating a route to California. Driven back once, he gathered his forces a second time and reached Sacramento just before the discovery of gold. His services were recognized by the first California Legislature, which elected him as one of the United States Senators from the new State. But Fremont was a man of action rather than of reflection. His instincts were generally right. He cast his lot at this early day with the opponents of the extension of slavery and thereby lost a re-election. But five years later, in 1856, he was selected as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and came much nearer an election than any one expected when he was nominated. No one has ever regretted that Abraham Lincoln was made the Republican candidate in 1860. Fremont did good service during the war, but not of a character to inspire confidence in his abilities to direct the affairs of the nation through that crisis in the nation's existence. Fremont's fame culminated with his defeat in 1856. He has been a conspicuous figure ever since, but his career has not fulfilled its early promise. If he had been a money-maker he might with his opportunities have acquired millions, but in his last years he was so far from being rich that his restoration to the army pay roll and subsequent retirement was a most welcome event. His splendid physique served him to the last. At the age of 77 he preserved the appearance of a man in the prime of life, and in his seventy-eighth year he died of disease, not of old age.

STRANGE, IS IT NOT?

The struggle at present, as all thoughtful people realize, in relation to the tariff, between the Republican and Democratic parties, originated from a belief by the inhabitants of what were once slave States that their interests were to have free trade. They believed that their products—cotton principally—would sell for a certain price, regardless of tariffs; but as they were not a manufacturing community they could purchase their supplies of merchandise from Europe for less money than they could from the North if there was no tariff to enhance the price. This was the condition of affairs prior to the war of the rebellion, and the same feeling has continued to the present time. It is now understood that the Democratic party must have the vote of the Southern States if it would elect a President. This Mr. Cleveland and the leaders of the party fully realize, and it explains why he and others are in favor of free trade. Thoughtful people know that if the United States had free trade the prices of manufactured articles would decline. They also know that there are hundreds of commodities which are produced by farmers in the United States of a perishable nature and that cannot be shipped to Europe for a market. All of these products of the farm would be difficult of sale if there was no tariff, for the men who now obtain work in manufactories in this country could not be employed unless the price of labor was reduced. For instance, where could California find a market for her fruit unless it were in the United States? We could send but a small portion of our products to Europe, for they are of a perishable nature. Under a protective system a home market has grown up, and there has been general prosperity throughout the country. Labor has commanded wages which do not exist anywhere else in the world. Free trade would help Europe, but it would depress prices of almost every commodity in this country, perhaps with the single exception of cotton, which Europe must purchase from the Southern States. As singular as it may seem, a considerable number of persons who labor for an existence would like to have free trade established, for when an election occurs they vote for candidates for office who are pledged to support free trade. In other words, they vote for opening our markets to the low-priced and servile labor of the world. They seem to understand that Chinese competition, when in California, will reduce the price of labor, but this is as far as they go. Strange, is it not?

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

The Chinese Minister continues to talk about retaliation. He does not reason on this subject, but simply talks. If he would reflect a minute he would perceive that the exclusion of Chinese laborers from the United States does not furnish a pretext for the exclusion of American merchants and missionaries from China. He would also perceive that China would lose much more than the United States by a suspension of our commercial relations with that country. We are buyers and the Chinese sellers. The world over the buyer is sought and the seller seeks. The Chinese Minister talks about the repeal of the present Exclusion Act. Unfortunately the repeal of that act is not what he wants. The act expires in 1892, unless it shall be held that the amended act of 1884 carries with it the full term of ten years. Even in this case exclusion has but four years to run. All this pro-Chinese work is to prevent Congress from taking up and passing one of the original exclusion bills that have been introduced into the present Congress. Senator Mitchell of Oregon and Representative Morrow of this State have framed bills that cover the whole ground. The Republican party cannot do a wiser thing than to put one of these bills through the two Houses. We have a President now who would sign an exclusion bill, but after 1892 we may have a President in sympathy with the man-dealers. There is not much danger of the repeal of the exclusion law, and would not be if it had been provided that it should remain in force until repealed. It is one thing to repeal an existing statute and another to let it lapse by non-action. Probably no one imagines that either House would vote to repeal the present act, but the object is to prevent any action until the law has expired by limitation.

Congress will probably adjourn in August not to meet again until December. There will then be time to pass an exclusion bill by the Congress which the Republicans control. Should the next House be Democratic it could hardly be expected to pass a Chinese exclusion bill for President Harrison to sign. The Democratic party would rather hold the question open for campaign purposes. It can go before the country and claim that if the Republicans really favor Chinese exclusion they would have passed an exclusion act when they had the power. It is of the greatest importance to this Coast that this Congress act in the matter.

NOTHING IN IT.

A denial comes from Washington that a letter published at Carlisle, Pa., representing a change of views on the part of President Harrison on the tariff question is genuine. It is well enough to send the denial along, but it was hardly needed. The freedom with which free-trade journals have construed Mr. Blaine's recommendation of reciprocity with South America on certain specified conditions has prepared the public mind to discredit statements coming from that source. The President may or may not approve of all the provisions of the McKinley bill, but there is no doubt of his fidelity to the policy of protection. The New England movement in favor of free raw material gave the Democrats a hope at one time of a revolt against the McKinley bill. But the New England Congressmen soon saw the absurdity of their position in asking for protection for the products of their mills while refusing protection to the products of fields and mines, and when the bill came to a vote in the House they went on the record in favor of it.

MUST HAVE GOOD MEN.

The caustic comments of the interior Democratic press have persuaded the *Examiner* to come out in favor of a Democratic Legislature, providing the Democrats will nominate good men. It is not particular as to the Senatorial nominee. It mentions Mr. Thomas J. Clunie as a fit representative of the State in the Senate, and refers to Mr. Stephen M. White as an aspirant not unworthy of the honor. But the *Examiner* wants it clearly understood that none but good men can look for its support. If Mr. Buckley, in carrying out the compact which is believed to have been formed, should put bad men in nomination for the Legislature the *Examiner* will not support them. At least the inference is fair from the tone of determination with which Mr. Hearst's organ declares that good men must be nominated for the Legislature that it does not propose to support bad men because they are Democrats. It would be a little hard on the Democracy if Mr. Buckley should nominate a lot of bad men for the Legislature, and if Mr. Hearst's organ in a fit of righteous indignation should refuse to support them. It might happen in this way that a Republican Legislature would be elected whether the Republican State ticket succeeds or not.

YET ANOTHER DEATH.

A Sixth Victim of the Railroad Accident.

Last night another was added to the list of those killed by the railroad accident at Baden Sunday afternoon. This time it was little Lillie Eberlin, the 7-year old daughter of George Eberlin. Father and daughter were both injured in the catastrophe. He was cut in the back part of the head, and the shoulder and left thigh were bruised. She had the entire cranium fractured from ear to ear, and sustained other and internal injuries.

Both were taken to St. Luke's Hospital for treatment, where it was seen that she was probably fatally injured, but the extent of his injuries was not ascertained, owing to his being in a less precarious condition than that of his daughter, which demanded immediate attention.

To save her life the only possible means was to excise a triangular piece of the skull which was bearing on the brain, and, though this gave a shadow of hope, it was, indeed, only a shadow.

From the time of the accident until her death, which occurred last night at 9 o'clock, she remained unconscious. Throughout Sunday night she moaned, which was a good sign, but early yesterday she settled into quietness. It was the stillness of approaching dissolution. Her death was so quiet that, but for close attention, the moment when clay ceased to be animate would not have been known.

In the meantime attention had been turned to Mr. Eberlin's condition. It was found that he was dangerously injured—low dangerously the next forty-eight hours will tell.

He did not know of his wife's death yesterday morning and would talk about her.

"Why don't she come?" he would say, then he would try to be patient.

At noon it was seen that to deceive him longer might work him into a worse condition than to tell him the truth. They told him of her death. Overwhelmed by the knowledge he sat for a long time in silence, then breaking out, he moaned: "Oh, I have killed my wife. Why did I go off and drink so much? Why was I not at her side to save her?" All day his self-condemnation was like the struggle of the soul and intellect—the soul for its right of diction, the intellect against dethronement.

He was not told of his little daughter's death. It would have killed him outright in his condition. He was pronounced in a critical condition, with hardly an equal chance against death.

Henry Strobel and his five-year-old boy, both injured about the head, are in a fair way to recover, as is C. Beach and Mrs. Fritz Giesner. Little Louis Giesner will also recover, but is much more severely injured than the rest.

The condition of Charles Roschmann's two children is more serious than that of any of the other wounded. One will recover within a few weeks; but the other, Bella, has been suffering all day from symptoms indicating concussion of the brain.

A PIONEER ARTIST.

Some of the Sketches That Adorn the Walls of His Studio.

Some time ago there was published in THE CALL an account of the work being done by the artists of San Francisco, but the writer of the article omitted a mention of that done by Oscar Kaltschmidt, one of the pioneer artists of this city. Among a number of paintings in his studio is one of Fort Point, taken from the bend outside of the point. Each natural feature of the entrance to the Golden Gate is faithfully given, and an excellent perspective is seen of Angel Island, Alcatraz and the scenery inside the Heads. This picture, which occupies a canvas five feet in length, was painted from a sketch taken on the spot in 1862. Vancouver Island, as seen from the Governor's House, another example, is a companion piece to Fort Point.

Other prominent pieces are Mt. Shasta, the base hidden in clouds and fog. The foreground contains a view of the Sacramento River, with a camp among the trees, and the intermediate perspective shows the trend of the hills, as they fade away into dim, shadowy outlines. The companion piece to this is a wild scene in the Rocky Mountains, a deer running in the foreground. These canvases are 34x46. Other canvases, similar in size, but differing in detail, are, "A Country Road in Autumn," "Mt. Hood," "The Raibler Lake and the Dolomites," a painting made from a sketch taken in Germany, portraits of the Wertheimer and Hausman children, the first children born in this city after the discovery of gold, "Columbus in Chains," "Baron Humboldt," and many others.

Mr. Kaltschmidt has many imaginative examples, drawn from practical or historical subjects. Prominent among them is his "Venus," taken from life from a model he met while visiting some of the celebrated artists in Europe. "Rebecca and Brian de Bois-Gilbert," from Scott's "Ivanhoe"; "The Last Scene in King Lear," "Iris," "The Renunciation," and many others. Some beautiful fruit pieces adorn the walls of the studio, and the many portraits will be recognized as faithful reproductions of the originals.

MINISTERIAL UNION.

A Discussion Regarding City Evangelical Work.

At the meeting of the Presbyterian Ministerial Union yesterday in Calvary Church Rev. W. A. Sample presided.

The discussion upon "City Evangelization" was opened by Rev. H. M. Paynter, the evangelist, who recently arrived from Chicago.

Rev. George B. Peck of Boston and Rev. Mr. Alexander of Ireland also spoke upon the subject and their experience in the gospel work. Mr. Alexander stated that in Ireland the most effectual means for reaching the masses had been found in the starting of churches in the very places where the most wickedness existed.

Rev. Dr. Easton referred to the work of the "Gospel Carriage" of Boston, with which Mr. Peck is connected.

As the Presbytery meets next Monday the union adjourned until the following Monday, when Rev. M. T. Lamb will deliver an address upon the Mormon question.

Dangerous to Be at Large.

Mary Fallmer, aged 15 years, was committed to Agnews Asylum yesterday morning by judgment of the Superior Court. Her insanity consists in hallucinations of sound and vision, besides which she is entirely irresponsible. She lived at the foot of Union street, Alameda, with her father, and was examined last Friday on the charge of insanity, but it was thought at that time that she was harmless and could be taken charge of by friends. At the examination yesterday it was found to be dangerous to permit her to be at large, and the commitment was therefore ordered.

A San Francisican Honored.

Jules E. Pages, a native of San Francisco and a graduate of our public schools, returned home on Saturday from Paris, where he has been studying to become an artist in the school of Julius Lefebre and Benjamin Constant. He has received an appointment as staff artist to Le Monde Illustre, an exceptional honor to an American.

He Was Ready.

Henry Davis, colored, employed in the Baldwin Hotel, threatened to kill a woman named Harris Sunday night because she deserted him for another colored party. She had him arrested yesterday, when he had a slungshot in his possession.

An old clock is for sale in Victoria, B. C., for the benefit of the fund to build a Roman Catholic cathedral. The price fixed by the donor is $400. Two offers of $300 were refused.

THE AGUAYOS' MINE.

Jurisdiction of the Superior Court Affirmed on Review.

The Supreme Court yesterday filed an opinion in the case of Wenceslao Loaiza against the Superior Court of San Francisco on review to set aside certain proceedings in the Superior Court in this now somewhat celebrated case.

It will be remembered that Manuel and Leocadia Aguayo, two Mexicans, who owned a formerly and famously rich mining district in the State of Sonora, Mexico, came to the conclusion that they would like to sell their property, which showed signs of playing out. So they poured a tale of fabulous riches into the ear of an English agent, who had come to Sonora to look over the country, and the result was that the agent made a contract to sell the mines to an English syndicate at a figure not less than $1,500,000.

The English agent interested two mining companies of London, England, the Oro Grande Company (Limited) and the Globe Mining Syndicate (Limited), with the success that they agreed to purchase the mines at the price of $1,575,000, provided everything was as represented. The mining companies sent to the mines two experts, who spent some two weeks in sampling the ores, and, upon their report, the sale was consummated, the companies paying up $710,000 in gold coin, and depositing notes given by a citizen of San Francisco, Alvinza Hayward, to the amount of $865,000, the notes being secured by San Francisco real estate and placed in the keeping of Wenceslao Loaiza for the Aguayo brothers.

The English companies proceeded to work their Sonora purchase, when lo! the depravity of man was again exemplified. They found that the mines had been salted and that their fine experts had been completely hoodwinked by the wily Mexicans. The English companies at once took measures to recover their money.

Their first move was to commence suit in the Superior Court of San Francisco to compel Wenceslao Loaiza to surrender the notes deposited with him. An injunction was asked for and granted prohibiting Loaiza from putting the notes or mortgages out of his possession. In this suit the English companies and Alvinza Hayward, the giver of the notes, were joined as plaintiffs and Loaiza and the Aguayo brothers defendants.

A question of jurisdiction was at once raised, and it was claimed that, inasmuch as the real parties to the suit are the two English companies and the Aguayo brothers, all of whom are foreigners and non-residents, that the Superior Court of San Francisco had no jurisdiction over the case. Loaiza applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of review and the case was argued about a month ago.

That tribunal decided yesterday that the Superior Court had jurisdiction, because the maker and the holder of the notes (Hayward and Loaiza) are both residents of San Francisco and both joined in the suit, and, for another ground, the land on which the mortgages were given to secure the notes is located in San Francisco. The Superior Court was therefore directed to proceed with the case.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

There are 998 colleges in the United States.

The Salvation Army comprises 8550 bands.

Philadelphia is planning to establish a Conservatory of Music.

During the last year 42 colleges received gifts of money amounting to $2,675,000.

The twentieth anniversary of a wedding is never celebrated. It is considered very unlucky to do so.

Paris devotes 550,000 francs to the celebration of the national festival on the 14th of July this year.

The india-rubber tree grows wild in Lee County, Fla., and in Fort Myers it is used as a shade and ornamental tree.

A telephone line is about to be constructed between Reikjavik and Havnefiord, Iceland. It will be the most northerly one in the world.

A Louisville woman of 28 married a man of 81 years of age who had twenty-nine children. The abuse of the latter mainly drove her from home.

An English plaintiff has recovered damages and costs for injuries done to his clothes by a barbed-wire fence while walking along a public path after dark.

Dr. Meredith, a Brooklyn preacher, has established a second reading-room for workingmen, where no restriction is placed on smoking cigars and pipes.

Glass manufacturers announce that the price of mirrors will be greatly advanced, which causes the Boston Herald to remark that it is a great blow to vanity.

Mr. Louis Ledger of New York is the champion hard-boiled egg eater of the world. That sly-speaking young man has eaten thirty eggs in fifteen minutes.

The "living" portion of the White House is quite small, consisting only of five bed-rooms on the second floor and the dining-room and one other room on the first floor.

The most densely populated square mile in the world is in the city of New York. It is inhabited by 270,000 people, the larger part of whom are Italians, who speak only their native language.

A noted St. Louis detective says that all the clever robbing schemes are originated and tried in New York, and that in the course of from one to nine months, are tried in all the other big cities in the country.

On an uptown street in Philadelphia there are six houses adjoining each other in which the wives are all sisters. The last one married a month ago, and last week secured the house adjoining those of her sisters.

Mr. McGrath of Woodford, Ky., possesses a remarkable feline. His cat was born with only three legs, but as soon as the kitten became large enough to leave its mother he constructed a wooden leg and successfully adjusted it.

One of New York's famous young legal lights recently adorned his neckwear with a pin headed by a white enameled foolscap containing what purported to be typewritten characters. In the extreme corne: a cluster of rubies took the place of a seal.

Senator Ingalls declares that the talk of political corruption "proceeds from the tea-custard and syllabub dilettantism, the frivolous and desultory sentimentalism of epicenes." No one suspects him of having purloined this little epiplexix.

The Fat Woman's Club in New York City has proved a failure. At a meeting a few days ago the weather was so hot that they were unable to gossip about their neighbors and the club immediately disbanded. This hot weather is doing a heap of good.

According to recent figures the people of this country live longer than those of Europe. In this country 18 persons out of every 1000 die each year. In England the average is 20, and in Germany 26.

James Merlin of Concord, Mass., has for 12 years lain upon a bed without changing his position. The osseous portions of his body have united into one piece and from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet there is not a joint responsive to his will.

A gambling club was raided by the police of St. Petersburg recently and all of the inmates were arrested. The players were released with a fine the next day, but the principals were held for trial. They were tried and sentenced to exile in Siberia for five years.

A tradesman named Meekers was found at night in a street of Eastborne, on the English south coast, with seven long nails driven deep into his skull. He was removed to the hospital in a dying state. The doctors say it is an astonishing case of deliberate suicide.

According to the Rast Asiatic Lloyd there are 7905 foreigners and 474 foreign business firms in Chinese ports. Great Britain has there 3276 citizens and 290 firms; Germany 596 citizens and 72 firms; the United States 1061 citizens and 27 firms; France 551 citizens and 20 firms.

A farmer near St. Louis has a nest of owls in his barn and they keep it free from rats and mice. The birds lay up provisions at night for the next day. The farmer marked the bodies of the mice he found by cutting off one foot with a pair of scissors. At night all the marked mice would be gone and the next morning there would be a fresh supply.

Hypnotism has reached that point that the French authorities think of creating a superior council of medical jurisprudence at the Ministry of Justice, to be composed of medical men and magistrates, who will be required to give opinions as to the responsibility of criminals in connection with the question of suggestion and hypnotism, and of heredity.

For those interested and who want to know how a turtle digs her nest, a gentleman who witnessed the performance says that after finding a suitable location the old "hen" digs out the hole, something like a jug, using the hind flippers, first one and then the other, moving her body about so as to be able to get at the nest. If the sand is not too hard she will make a nest in from 25 to 30 seconds.

SCHOOL BOOKS exchanged. King's, 15 4th.

Visit Battle of Gettysburg, Market and Tenth.*

DR. ROGERS' heart tonic cures heart disease.*

ASSIGNEE APPOINTED.—Judge Rearden has appointed Sheriff Lauenstein assignee of Thomas G. Cockrill, an insolvent, with bonds fixed at $50.

IF YOU WAKE in the morning with a bitter taste in the mouth, coated tongue, perhaps headache, your liver is torpid. You need Carter's Little Liver Pills.

MECHANICAL DRAWING CLASSES.—Last night the mechanical drawing classes of the public schools opened up their evening sessions at the Jefferson School, on Tehama street, between First and Second.

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.*

LODGERS DID NOT PAY.—G. Simonetti, a lodging-house keeper, has petitioned to be adjudged an insolvent. He commenced business on the first of the year, and now has $700 assets and liabilities $2174 69. He states that his failure is caused by bad debts.

ASSUMING the consumption of ice here to be 100 tons daily, the Distilled Water Ice Company, 420 Eighth street, is now saving the people about $1000 daily, besides securing their health.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S ACCOUNT.—The final account of Jacob Hoffman, administrator of the estate of Johanna Hammerschlag, has been presented to the Superior Court. The receipts were $1800 70, and the expenses $452, leaving a residue of $1348 70 for the heirs.

ANOTHER MILK-TESTER.

Apparatus for an Expert Analysis of the Fluid.

The most recent acquisition to the equipment at the Health Office is Professor Feser's lactoscope, which is a complete set of testing apparatus for measuring the density, weight and strength of milk. The set consists of a cremometer, a gauge to determine the relative proportion of fatty and watery substances that constitute the milk, and a few chemicals, also a thermometer. It is meant for expert analysis and is not practicable for family use.

A few days since a very ingenious and cheap lactoscope was brought to the notice of the Health Office. It consists of two circular discs, the one of hard rubber, the other of glass. The glass disc has a central circle within of about three-quarters of an inch in diameter and the span within this circle is clear glass. From this circle, which serves as a center, several radii extend to the edge of the disc, dividing it into six equal parts. These divisions are then painted with a gradually increasing density of milk as seen through a depth of about a hundredth of an inch.

Drops of milk are put on the central portion of the rubber disc and the glass disc is placed so that the two centers bear upon each other. Immediately the milk is pressed to the required depth and its color gives the strength of the milk to the figure on the disc corresponds with the colors on the glass disc. If it be very pale and shows blue over the black disc it is very poor. If quite light it is cream. Between these extremes the disc is painted to gauge poor, less fat, normal and very fat milk. The contrivance is very ingenious and is called the "milchprufer."

White Surrenders.

John White, ex-business manager of THE CALL, who was indicted last Friday by the Grand Jury on charges of embezzlement and grand larceny, surrendered himself yesterday. He was immediately released on bonds of $10,000 on each indictment. White's bondsmen are Robert White and James Gibbs. Judge Murphy approved the bonds.

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.

THE best regulator of the digestive organs, also best appetizer known, is Angostura Bitters, the genuine of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. At all druggists.

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

COUGHS, HOARSENESS AND SORE THROAT.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give immediate relief.

CHURCH NOTICES.

The Immediate Coming of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Preparation needing to meet him. Cottage meeting held by evangelists serving under the Lord's restored apostles, 741 Natoma st., Tuesday evenings. All welcome; no collection. 1t*

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Pacific Lodge, No. 135, F. and A. M.—Officers and members are notified to attend a called meeting THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, July 15th, at 7:30 o'clock. All Masons in good standing are invited. By order of the W. M. GEORGE PENLINGTON, Secretary. 1

Notice—The Officers and members of Parker Lodge, No. 124, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified to meet THIS EVENING at 7:30 o'clock, in their lodge-room, Eureka Hall. The anniversary entertainment will take place and prompt attendance is requested. By order.

J. W. MAYDER, N. G.
HENRY J. HYLAND, Recording Secretary. 1t

Eureka Alliance, No. 3, of St. Patrick's Alliance of California. The regular semi-monthly meeting of the above alliance will be held at St. George's Hall, 909 Market st., on THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, July 15th.

J. J. REAVEY, President.
C. D. BRODER, Recording Secretary. 1t

Notice Is Hereby Given That the regular annual meeting of the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held at the office of the society, 604 Merchant st., Room 12, on MONDAY, July 21, 1890, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

jy15 td NATHANIEL HUNTER, Rec. Sec.

A Meeting of the Carriage-Drivers' Protective Union will be held at old City Hall THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

T. O'NEIL, President.
C. SCHMITT, Secretary. 1t

Republicans, Attention! A Meeting of Republican Club No. 1, including 1st, 2d and 3d Precincts, 48th Assembly District, will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Mayberry's Hall, Mission st., bet. Twentieth and Twenty-first, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the State Convention. All Republicans in the District are invited to attend.

jy14 2t* FRANK W. MERRILL, Secretary.

The Twenty-first Annual Session of the California Sheltering Home for Children, will be held in the gentlemen's reception-room, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, commencing TUESDAY, July 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing four days.

jy13 2t W. A. KNOWLES, Secretary.

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. H. O. CARL, Secretary. jy1 3t

Dividend Notice—Office of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, San Francisco, July 14, 1890. At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held this day, a dividend was declared, payable on and after July 16, 1890. [15 3] WILLIAM J. DUTTON, Sec.

Dividend Notice—To the Shareholders of the Ind. Red Men Hall Association: You are hereby notified that a dividend of 40c per share, payable next Tuesday, the 15th, at 8 o'clock P. M., in the hall, 910 Bush st.

C. B. RODE, President.
C. F. FAHRBACH, Secretary. jy13 3t

Dividend Notice—Dividend No. 14 of forty cents per share of the HUTCHINSON SUGAR PLANTATION CO. will be payable at the office of the Company, 327 Market st., on and after Monday, July 21, 1890. Transfer books will close Monday, July 14, 1890, at 12 M.

jy10 12t C. H. SHELDON, Secretary.

MASSAGE.

ADELE KENT, HEALER, WITH EDITH C. A Roberts, is permanent at 878 Mission st. Visits daily 10 to 10; chronic ailments a specialty. jy15 1t

MISS DAVENPORT: MASSAGE, WITH ASSISTants. Nucleus House, Parlor 18. jy13 7t*

HATTIE NIGHTENGALE GIVES MASSAGE treatment. Parlor 39, top floor, 22 Geary st. 97*

33 TAYLOR—ROSE CLEVELAND FROM NEW York: young assistant. 1 to 11 P. M. jy9 7t*

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

ROSE DE LAFONT—BEST MASSAGE. 917 Market st. Parlors 3 and 4. my21 tf

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

SPIRITUALISM.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$20,000 Given Away.—Send This clipping and 10 cents in stamps to Dr. Halpruner, 860 Market st., San Francisco. You will receive your trial package by mail. Dr. Halpruner's Patent Corn and Bunion Salve; positively cures. Also one chance for the money; three packages to one order, 25 cents. 1t*

Munro's Maritime Hotel—35 Stanford, bet. Brannan, near Third and Third sts.; patronage of mariners solicited. jy14 6mo

Every Description of Brick-work done reasonably. W. POOLE, 710 Larkin. 9 1m

Castalian Cures Kidney Troubles, rheumatism, catarrh, poison oak. 1322 Market.

Dr. W. Kanzler, Massage and Magnetic treatment, especially ladies. 28 Mason st. 8m

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; all cases impossible to fail. Sole agents for Cal., DR. V. POPPER, 127 Montgomery st.; can be used at home.

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

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

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

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 you my retorns mail the same; if amount is not satisfactory will return the gold. 2y

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

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

Dr. C. E. Blake Sr., Dentist, Has removed from Market st. to 3½ Post, next to Mechanics' Institute. jel8 1m.

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

Smith & Trowbridge, West Coast Wire Works, 11 Drumm st. jy11 6m

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

Dr. Ricord's Specific—For Kidneys, bladder and liver; $1; sole agent, A. GROS, Druggist, cor. Kearny and Washington, S.F. je14 6mo

Bad Tenants Ejected for $10 and all costs paid; collections city or country. COF