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.


WEATHER FORECAST.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO, August 9, 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 Northern California; the temperature has risen at coast stations and fallen in the interior; the weather has been fair except light rain in California south of San Francisco and on the Washington coast.

Forecast Till 8 P. M., Sunday.

For Northern California—Fair weather, except light rain at Keeler and Fresno; variable winds; stationary temperature, except cooler at Keeler and Fresno.

For Southern California—Fair weather, except light rain at Yuma; winds generally westerly; nearly stationary temperature.

For Oregon—Fair weather; north to west winds; warmer in the western portion; cooler in the eastern portion.

For Washington—Fair weather, north to west winds; stationary temperature in the western portion, cooler in the eastern portion.

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

THE CALL'S CALENDAR.

AUGUST, 1890.

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

SUNDAY.....AUGUST 10, 1890


NOTICE!

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, naming the date and train.


IN SMOOTH WATER.

A newspaper which loses no opportunity to urge San Francisco to set the bond-mill in motion says the effect that while the Argentine Republic was sailing in smooth water and apparently bound for the haven of national success and prosperity President Celman was the most popular man in the country; but when adverse winds began to blow there arose a clamor for a change of command. President Celman represented the party of so-called progress. He planned improvements and borrowed the money to make them with. He worked the bond-mill with a celerity that would have been gratifying to several of our contemporaries, if the scene of operations had been in California. He caused the issue of bonds, payable in gold, when the paper currency of the Government was at a heavy discount, the bonds bearing high rates of interest, also payable in gold. Of course, while the money was being expended there were flush times, and Celman was the idol of the people. But there came a time when the drain of gold to pay interest with was too heavy to be borne, and after a good deal of wobbling Celman had to give way. The result surprised no one, least of all the English creditors. Some arrangement will be made by which the purchasers of bonds will get about two dollars for one invested, and the people, like those of Egypt, will have to work the debt out.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The navigation laws prohibit foreign vessels from carrying merchandise from one American port to another. The laws and rulings made in conformity with the treaty of Washington permit railroads to do what vessels are prohibited from doing. The Canadian Pacific, through its steamship line, may take goods in San Francisco and land them in New York or Boston. The English and Canadian Governments have taken advantage of this treaty to construct a railroad through Canada to compete with American roads for the traffic between American points on the Pacific and American points on the Atlantic. Incidentally this subsidized road takes Asiatic traffic which under even conditions would come over American roads. Such competition is manifestly unfair, as a railroad company which has a Government behind it can do business at lower rates than one that has to meet its own expenses and provide dividends on capital invested. Disregarding this privilege accorded its Government railroad, Canada has annoyed American commerce whenever it was exposed. The Canadians have assumed that the United States Government would not retaliate, though aware that retaliation of the most formidable kind is within its power. They believe, and with considerable reason, that influence can be brought to bear upon the Administration which will prevent legislation depriving the Canadian railroad of the privilege of carrying merchandise from one American port to another under bond. The Toronto *Globe* has at last discovered the real cause of the irritation which exists between the United States and Canada. That cause, the *Globe* admits, lies in the railway subsidy policy, which subjects American roads to the competition of a line which is partially relieved from the necessity of earning money enough to pay its own expenses. The *Globe* does not say in so many words that any other Government than the Canadian would perceive the meanness of the subsidy policy in view of the fact that the Canadian road depends for its principal business on the forbearance of the American Congress, but it evidently realizes that the American people have a tolerably clear perception of the real character of that policy. The *Globe* wants the Canadian Government, through the British Government, to propose closer trade relations between Canada and the United States, but does not seem to realize that the American people are not in a humor to form closer relations with a people that ask for everything and propose to give nothing.

THE SEAL INDUSTRY.

The Portland *Oregonian* says that most of the men engaged in killing seals in Behring Sea are Americans. They fit their vessels out from Victoria in the expectation that the British Navy will afford some protection to vessels sailing under the British flag. It is well known that raw skins are made into furs in England. The English have a process which they impart to no one, and which no one has as yet discovered. The London fur is the real article, all others a kind of imitation. Perhaps in time another process may be discovered equally good, but we speak of the industry as it stands. Now, if Americans catch the seals, and the English convert the skins into valuable furs, what particular interest has Canada in the question? Yet it is Canada that has made all the trouble. Lord Salisbury admitted years ago that the seals should be protected, and that protection could only be afforded by making it unlawful to hunt them except under certain conditions. But, if Behring Sea is an open sea, how can the seals be protected? Lord Salisbury and Mr. Blaine would easily have come to an understanding on the basis of protection to the seals if Canada had not interrupted negotiations with a demand that Canadian vessels engaged in seal-fishing should be protected from capture. The demand of Canada caused Lord Salisbury to shift his ground, but it does not appear upon examination that Canada has any considerable interest in the seal industry. There is probably from $75,000 to $100,000 expended in Victoria each year in fitting out sealers, and this seems to be about the extent of the Canadian interest in the sealing business. There is no danger of Great Britain going to war to retain for a colony $100,000 a year expended in the furtherance of an object which Lord Salisbury has said ought not to be accomplished. Mr. Blaine has said that the United States will claim no right in Behring Sea which it had not accorded to Russia when Russia owned Alaska, and has shown so conclusively that the United States never contended against Russia's jurisdiction over the disputed ground that an argument against Mr. Blaine's position will seem much like an attack upon the multiplication table.

WILLIAM'S WANDERINGS.

The visit of the Emperor William the Second to England, which is now to be followed by a visit to the Emperor of Russia, is regarded in Europe as significant. To Americans it seems but natural that the young man should pay a visit of courtesy to his grandmother; but in Europe every movement of a sovereign or a prime minister is supposed to mean a move on the diplomatic board. The French argue that William is aiming at a new alliance with Great Britain as against France and Russia, and they fancy that his object in going to St. Petersburg is to try to persuade the Czar to refrain from the hostile policy toward Turkey which he is supposed to be maturing.

It is difficult for Americans at this distance to determine how much of all this is groundless guesswork, and how much plausible conjecture. Two eventualities seem reasonably probable. There is no reason to believe that Russia has abandoned her designs on Constantinople, and the non-payment by Turkey of the war indemnity stipulated in the treaty of Berlin, and the recent outbreaks among the Armenians, afford a convenient pretext for a renewal of hostilities, if all other conditions are propitious. Again, it seems a certainty that sooner or later the Franco-German frontier must be rectified, for Paris cannot rest easy so long as Metz is in foreign hands. Keeping in view these impending events, the problems of the day are which of them will come first, and for which of them, if either, is the dominant power—the German Empire—making secret preparations.

Twice within the memory of men not far advanced in life Russia has deemed the time appropriate to absorb Turkey in Europe. Each time she was foiled by Great Britain. But on the first occasion the Suez Canal did not exist, and Russian occupation of Constantinople might have barred England's road to India, while on the second occasion a spirited foreign policy was the fashion. At the present time the Russian flag might float from the minarets of Stamboul without menacing England so long as the Suez Canal remained open and Cyprus was still in English hands, and certainly what is called a spirited foreign policy could hardly be expected from the administration which surrendered Heligoland. It is not at all certain that a new Russian advance upon Turkey would be followed by resistance in England, and it is quite certain that it would not be resented by France. The only powers which would be likely to protest with arms are Germany and Austria, and their objection would arise from a vague fear that if the Russian Empire extended from the Gulf of Finland to the Bosphorus she would be too strong for the comfort of her neighbors.

The difficulty of the situation arises from the fact that the future will be largely shaped by one young man, and that he is a sphinx. Thus far William the Second has given the world no inkling of his quality. In dismissing Bismarck he encouraged the world to expect of him a liberal policy; but the hope vanished when he proclaimed that he reigned by the grace of God. When he called a labor congress men thought that he had awakened to the importance of the problem of the age—the condition of the wage-earner; but when he suppressed meetings of workingmen he proved that he was unwilling to undertake that problem in the only way in which it can be solved. No single word has ever fallen from his lips to encourage a belief that he appreciates the democratic tendency of the times in which he lives, and he has resisted, as obstinately as his grandfather did, every effort of the Reichstag to resume control of the public purse, or to diminish the power of the army. With all this those who have access to his person describe him as a generous, genial, well-meaning young man, who is really anxious to promote the prosperity of the German people.

The march of events will probably develop him. It is hardly possible that another Frederick the Great or another Napoleon can grow to maturity in this age. But it may take a war, and a bloody war, to force William into the niche where he properly belongs.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

A writer in the *Age-Herald* of Birmingham, Ala., says that "one of the best signs of the times is that the agitation of the force bill has had no effect upon Southern progress. The great industrial advancement keeps right ahead and prosperity is not checked." The writer fortifies the assertion by an enumeration of a number of new enterprises organized in a single week making a showing that would be true at the present time only of districts in the South. While this condition of things is exceedingly gratifying it would be surprising if it were not so. Northern capital will feel more secure in the South under laws which provide fair elections by the people. There is nothing in the Elections Bill that need cause alarm in North or South except among politicians who have undertaken to regulate affairs without much regard to the popular vote. While the South is credited with having had the ablest politicians in the country in Congress its representatives have always got themselves on the wrong side of current issues. Sixty years ago the South wanted to fight to prevent the enforcement of a protective tariff law. Thirty years ago they did fight to prevent the enforcement of a policy making slavery a local institution. The result of the struggle of 1830 was that the protective policy was established, but applied industrially only in the North. For thirty years the South continued to grow cotton, sell it in the raw state and import its woolen and cotton goods. Southern statesmen thought the sheep industry beneath their dignity. They held themselves above the menial work of converting the cotton they grew into the garments they had to wear. Ever since the war which destroyed slavery the South politically has maintained its opposition to the protective policy. In Congress and in the electoral colleges they are practically solid on that point. But the South now feels the impulse of a policy it has steadily opposed. The Northern capital which is making the South the most prosperous part of the Union would not have gone South to compete with the products of European factories without the advantage afforded by a tariff. With a few more object lessons like that now presented in parts of the South the people will probably come to the conclusion that a policy which has worked such grand results in the North is worth a fair trial in the South.

A WAR BETWEEN MICROBES.

The first impression of the reader who learns that a Russian doctor is curing diphtheria by inoculating the patient with erysipelas is that a joke is being perpetrated. The story sounds like that Eastern tale of a tyrant who put out the eyes of his subjects when they went lame, on the theory that the greater suffering would relieve the lesser. But in these days of bacteriology it is unsafe to deride any new theory because it does not harmonize with preconceived notions.

Dr. Batchinsky says that between the microbe of diphtheria and the microbe of erysipelas there is an antagonism, a sort of irrepressible conflict. Where one flourishes the other perishes, and as the erysipelas microbe is the more powerful of the two it is the diphtheria microbe that goes to the wall. Whether microbe eats microbe, or the higher bred insect dies of disgust at the appearance on the scene of his meaner fellow-creature, does not appear. All that he avers is that when he inoculated a diphtheritic patient with the poison of the erysipelas microbe the diphtheria gradually disappeared and the artificial erysipelas yielded readily to the proper remedies. In this way he is said to have cured a number of patients, and he advises his confreres to try it whenever they have a severe case of diphtheria. We need hardly remark that the faculty will require the newspaper reports of Dr. Batchinsky's performances to be confirmed before they adopt his practice.

It is worth looking into. Even the stoutest believers in the bacterial theory admit that they are powerless to combat the bacillus—to beard the lion in his den, the Douglas in his hall. When Dr. Koch discovered, as he believed, the bacillus of consumption people rejoiced, because they reckoned that now that the enemy was located it would be easy to exterminate him. But this proved impracticable. Any gas that was powerful enough to destroy the insect was pretty sure to destroy the patient as well. Quite a number of interesting experiments were made with various carbureted gases, but no physician was bold enough to introduce them into the lungs in the face of warnings that the attempt would be fatal. Thus Dr. Koch's discovery left matters pretty much where they were.

But if this Russian medico has really discovered a bacillus that feeds upon other bacilli or exterminates them as the white man has exterminated the Indian, by the mere force of contact, the faculty should surely test the discovery. Perhaps the erysipelas bacillus may be as fatal to the microbe of consumption as he is to the microbe of diphtheria. Perhaps he may cultivate an appetite for other disease germs. If so, even allopaths will not despise this new application of the rule similia similibus.

As a matter of principle there would be nothing new in the discovery. Almost all medicines are poisons. That which saves life in one dose causes death in another. There is no more useful medicine in the modern pharmacopœia than arsenic; yet three out of five women who poison themselves do so with arsenic. Strychnine is a terrible poison, but nux vomica is a most valuable drug. In Greece criminals were sometimes forced to take their own lives by drinking a cup of hellebore; we in our day cure many diseases of the stomach with veratrum. If a drug which destroys life under given conditions saves it in others, why may not a disease germ which is noxious in one set of circumstances prove beneficial when the circumstances are changed and the exhibition of the germ regulated by scientific principles? The last word has not been said in bacteriology. Physicians who deride it say that its professors mistake the effect for the cause, and ascribe disease to animal organizations which proceed from the disease itself. It may be so. But the lay world remembers that the progenitors of these same physicians denied the circulation of the blood to the last day of their lives. We owe to Koch and his co-workers the knowledge of the fact of the existence of microbes; what use they may be put to remains yet to be discovered.

BRAINS IN COMEDY.

An actor of a serious turn of mind and considerable appreciation of art in acting recently made the remark that the less brains a comedian has the more successful he is likely to be. This of course made some of our successful comedians angry. When actors of this description act as if they had no brains they want the public to believe that they are full of brains, but have the art to conceal the fact. An Eastern journal takes the comedians' side of the question with the general remark that "there is no kind or degree of work in the world for which brains do not constitute a superior equipment." This may be true of every kind of work, except what is known on the stage as horse play. Brains certainly unfit a man for that kind of work. Brains develop dignity and pride of character which takes the life out of that kind of performances. To do as well as one can one should not have brains enough to think of the ridiculous figure he is making of himself. A horse-play actor may agree to do almost anything for a salary, but to do his very best he must remain unconscious of his close resemblance to an idiot. The advantage of having brains is that the actor who has them works out of the horse-play rut, while the actor who has none continues in it and is happy. He does not know enough to know that he ought to work out.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The approaching election of the Chickasaw Nation promises to be such an exciting one that the Secretary of the Interior recommends, as a precautionary measure, that the troops at Fort Gibson to be held in readiness to respond to any order necessary to suppress a riot. The prime cause of trouble is the late decision of the Chickasaw Supreme Court disfranchising the white husbands of Chickasaw women. There are quite a number of these, some of them having held seats in the Legislature. Secretary Noble in his last annual report stated that there are no less than 4000 claimants to Indian citizenship among the five tribes. The Chickasaws have a reservation of 4,650,935 acres, and with a membership of about 6000, there are about 775 acres for each person, consequently the right of citizenship has a pecuniary value of some importance. Secretary Noble, in the case of the Cherokees, held that they had a right to determine the claim of citizenship, but that the disenfranchised parties and their property were entitled to the protection of the United States. The Cherokee Nation could simply demand their removal, not the sacrifice of their property for the benefit of the Cherokees.

In the Foreign Office and diplomatic circles of London it is believed there was a political significance in the visit of the Kaiser, the outcome of which may astonish the world. The Post's allusions, as interpreted by them, point to the project of the Kaiser to obtain the Czar's assent to another Berlin conference, aiming at a general European peace compact, implying a limitation of armaments. It is believed, however, that Russia will be satisfied with nothing short of a restoration of her dominance in the Balkans and adequate concessions to France.

Blaine is credited with endeavoring to patch up the squabble between Guatemala and Salvador. Indeed, it is said that there is now in process of evolution a diplomatic solution of the difficulty between the two countries through the medium of the Secretary of State and Minister Mizner. If the result is successful it will emphasize the value of the declarations of the Pan-American Congress in favor of the peaceful solution of international controversies.

Russia's harsh edicts against the Jews, the enforcement of which would have resulted in wholesale migration, excited such a vigorous remonstrance that it is now reported the Czar has ordered a postponement of their application for a year and may postpone their operation indefinitely. Perhaps a hint from the money kings of Europe had the desired effect.

The new silver law is far-reaching in its effect, affecting the commerce of the world in remote parts of the earth, as may be noted by the advance in Indian wheat. By means of the mails and cable the press of Asia kept posted on the situation and mercantile communities were not slow in taking advantage of it.

Certificates Recommended.

The Board of Examiners of the Board of Education held a meeting yesterday and arranged to report in favor of granting the following certificates: W. D. Kingsbury, French, book-keeping, algebra and Latin; Rudolph Herold, special in drawing; M. G. Laleido, special in Spanish; Isaac Flagg, special in Greek and Latin, and M. G. Lacedo, first grade on a California life diploma.

CHURCH NOTES.

Pastor Henry Home From His Vacation. A New Church.

Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, pastor of the First Baptist Church in this city, has returned from his vacation and will occupy his pulpit to-day at both services. During his absence Mr. Henry visited his former parish in Portland, Oregon, and made a trip to Alaska.

The Southern California Convention of the Episcopal Church has been postponed until October. Bishop Nichols will go south in the latter part of September.

Professor John D. Davis of the Princeton Theological Seminary will address the Presbyterian Ministers' Association at Calvary Church to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock in the morning on the "Babylonian Story of the Creation."

Services will be held to-day for the first time in Emanuel Baptist Church, Bartlett street, near Twenty-third.

Benediction service will be held to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock in the Diocesan House, 731 California street, by Bishop Nichols.

Rescued From the Bay.

Yesterday forenoon while the steamer Modoc was making a trip from South Vallejo to Vallejo Junction, Captain Enos Fouratt, the pilot, sighted a capsized boat in the appearance on the scene of his meaner fellow-creature, does not appear. All that he avers is that when he inoculated a diphtheritic patient with the poison of the erysipelas microbe the diphtheria gradually disappeared and the artificial erysipelas yielded readily to the proper remedies. In this way he is said to have cured a number of patients, and he advises his confreres to try it whenever they have a severe case of diphtheria. We need hardly remark that the faculty will require the newspaper reports of Dr. Batchinsky's performances to be confirmed before they adopt his practice.

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NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

California Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., will initiate on MONDAY NIGHT, August 11th. All are requested to be present. JOHN McNEILL, N. G. J. S. BENEDICT, R. S. au10 2t

Sons of St. George—Pickwick Lodge, No. 259, will receive a monster fraternal visit of London Lodge, No. 216, at the regular meeting room, St. George's Hall, next MONDAY EVENING, August 11th. H. G. COLLET, Secretary. 1t*

Steamship Stevedores' Protective Union—The Picnic Committee will meet in Irish-American Hall THIS DAY (Sunday), at 2 o'clock P. M. Every member of the Committee will please attend. By order E. O'CONNOR, Chairman. JOHN GRIFFIN, Secretary. 1t

County Monaghan Social and Benevolent Club—The regular quarterly social of the above named club will be held at Metropolitan lower hall, corner of Fifth and Jessie streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, August 12th, at 8 P. M. Members take your friends along; this will be a grand affair. T. GAINFORD, President. JOSEPH BURNS, Secretary. 1t

The St. Andrew's Society will celebrate the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the birth of SIR WALTER SCOTT, at the Scottish Hall, 105 Larkin st., on FRIDAY EVENING, August 15th, at 8 o'clock, with a grand concert and dance, on which occasion the songs and poems of the poet will be rendered by our best local talent. An oration, on the life and works of SIR WALTER SCOTT, will be delivered by General W. H. L. BARNES. JAMES McNAB, President. au3 10 14 15 4t JAMES ENGLISH, President. JAMES WALSH, Secretary.

The Regular Monthly Meeting of St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Guild will be held in the basement of the church THIS (SUNDAY) AFTERNOON, August 10th, at 3 o'clock. JAMES WALSH, Secretary. JAMES ENGLISH, President.

Donagal, Both Great and Small, Are invited to attend the annual social and reunion of the Donegal Social Club to be held at Windwood Glen, Sausalito, August 10th. Music by the First Regiment Band; also pipers and fiddlers. au3 8uThFrSu 4t

Yerba Buena Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F.—Officers and members are requested to be present in Memorial Hall, Odd Fellows' Building, SUNDAY, August 10th, at 1:30 P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, MARTIN BRUNINGS. E. SCHWERIN JR., N. G. N. C. BOYES, Secretary. au9 2t

Magnolia Lodge, No. 29, I. O. O. F.—Officers, members and the funeral detail are hereby notified to meet in our hall on SUNDAY, August 10th, at 1:30 P. M., sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother and Secretary, GEORGE W. CORBELL. H. D. ROCKELLAR, N. G. SAMUEL POLACK, Secretary pro tem. au9 2t

Exempt Fire Company—The officers and members of the Exempt Fire Company are requested to appear at the hall of the company on SUNDAY, August 10th, at 1 P. M., sharp, to attend the funeral of the late Secretary of the company, GEORGE W. CORBELL. The funeral detail is particularly requested to be in attendance. By order of au9 2t H. D. HUDSON, President.

Monumental Aid Association—Members of the association are requested to will assemble at Exempt Engine-house, SUNDAY, August 10th, at 1 o'clock P. M., sharp, to attend the funeral of GEORGE W. CORBELL, late a member of the association. By order au9 2t JOHN L. DURKEE, President.

Austrian Benevolent Society. Officers and members: You are hereby notified to assemble at your hall, 413 Sutter st., on SUNDAY, August 10th, at 8 o'clock sharp, to participate in our twentieth annual picnic and reunion at Shell Mound Park, Berkeley, SUNDAY, August 10th. All members are requested to attend. By order of M. SCANAFICH, Pres. N. BOLLINGER, Rec. Sec. au9 2t

Attention, Brothers—The Regular meeting of the B. C. B. A. will be held at Academy Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, August 11th. All members are expected to be present, to take action on our late picnic of Sunday, August 3, 1890. By order of COMMITTEE. au9 2t

Hall to Let Monday Evening. Grand Central, cor. Sixth and Market sts. jy23 tf

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$20,000 Given Away—Send this clipping and 10 cents in stamps to Dr. Halpruner, 850 Market st., San Fran., you will receive one trial package of Dr. Halpruner's Patent Corn and Bunion Salve; positive cure; also one chance for the money; 3 packages to one order, 25c. 1t*

Home Institution for the Special treatment of abdominal and pelvic diseases of women and men. Patients at a distance who can not obtain the comforts and care so essential to success in connection with judicious and proper treatment may communicate with JOHN A. MILLER, M.D., 236 Taylor st., San Francisco. jy19 3m

Doctors B. & B., Late Army Surgeons, Specialists. Cure all *Diseases of Men* of a *Private Nature* in less time and for less money than any other Specialists on the Pacific Coast. Free advice. All communications strictly confidential. Call or write to DOCTORS B. & B., 523 Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal. The Doctors are well-known and to be remembered.

Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing a specialty. Watches cleaned, $1; main-spring, $1; warranted. W. A. HAMMOND, 4 Sixth st. 5 1m

Miss Anderson, Baths, Massage and Swedish movements. 1 Fifth, Room 2. 5 1m*

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

Books bought and sold. King Bros. 3 Fourth st., near Market. jnr27 tf

Mme. Davis Convinces the Most skeptical. Ladies, Parlors 28 and 30. au3 5m

Harlow Davis; Wonderful Magnetic Healer and Test Medium; hours, 10 to 5. 142 Seventh st., cor. Howard. jy23 1m

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

Dr. C. E. Blake Sr., Dentist, 23½ Post, next to Mechanics' Institute. jy18 1m

Dr. M. Strassman, 916 Post—Specialist for all female troubles; pills $1. ap8 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 by return mail the cash; if amount is not satisfactory will return goods. 2y

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

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

Ladies, Send for Our Pamphlets—We have something new which will save trouble; price $5. Address KIRKWOOD HARD RUBBER CO., Market and Jones, 4th floor, R. 124, San Francisco. Send stamp. Only agents wanted. ap6 tf

Smith & Trowbridge, West Coast Wire Works, 11 Drumm st. je11 6m

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

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

Dr. C. C. O'Donnell—Office and Res. NW. cor. Washington and Kearny sts. 1 tf

Bad Tenants Ejected for $10 and all costs paid; collections city or country. COFFEY'S COLLECTION CO., 619 Montgomery. tf

Alameda Maternity Villa: Strictly private. DRS. FUNKE, nr. Encinal Pk. ma3 tf

Mrs. Davies, 426 Kearny St.; Only safe and sure cure for all female troubles. 12tf

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

Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills; Specific for exhausted vitality, physical inability, wasted forces, etc.; approved by the Academy of Medicine, Paris, and the medical celebrities. Sold by J. G. STEELE & CO., 633 Market st., Palace Hotel, San Francisco. Sent by mail or express. Prices: Box of 50, $1 25; of 100, $2; of 200, $3 50; of 40, $6. Prepaid. Pills, $2. Send for circular. fe2 tf

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

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

Dividend Notice—Office of the Pacific Borax, Salt and Soda Company, San Francisco, July 31, 1890—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above-named company, held this day, a dividend (No. 34) of one dollar ($1) per share was declared, payable MONDAY, August 11, 1890, at the office of the company, 230 Montgomery st., Rooms 11 and 12. Transfer-books close August 5, 1890, at 3 P. M. au1 td F. B. PRITCHARD, Sec. pro tem.

MASSAGE.

ADELE KENT, 859 MISSION; HEALER WITH Edith C. Roberts; baths day and Sunday; chronic ailments a specialty; 10 to 10. au9 2t*

99 TAYLOR—ROSE CLEVELAND FROM NEW York; young assistants; 1 to 11 P. M. au7 7t*

MASSAGE BY A LADY FROM THE COUNTRY. 137 Montgomery st., Room 26. au8 8t*

MRS. FRIEDA, TEST AND BUSINESS MEDIUM; fee $1; massage treatment. 28½ Sixth. au2 1m

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

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS taken at CALL Branch offices, 60 3 Larkin st., 339 Hayes st. and 2518 Mission st.; open till 9:30 P. M. sy8tf

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. KINKEAD, CLAIRVOYANT TRANCE MEdium. 1239½ Market st. au6 6m

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

A1 SERVANTS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT J. F. CROSETT & CO.'S, 202 Stockton st. 10 2t

EDUCATED SCANDINAVIAN SEAMSTRESS wants position; is a good sewer; takes a kind interest in children. 617 Geary st., in the rear. 3t*

NORTH GERMAN GIRL WANTS PLACE AS ladies' maid or nurse; first-class family; good reference. Address German, Box 160, CALL Branch Office. au10 3t*

GERMAN WOMAN WANTS SITUATION TO help with general housework from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Address MRS. H. D., 29 Pacific st. au10 3t*

GERMAN GIRL JUST ARRIVED FROM GERmany wishes situation to do general housework. Apply 457 Union st. au10 3t*

YOUNG COLORED GIRL WISHES SITUATION in country as chambermaid in hotel, or as pantry girl. Address P. G., Box 146, CALL Branch Office. au10 3t*

LADY DESIRES POSITION AS CHAMBERMAID or to do cleaning in an office. Call or address 172 Minna st. au10 3t*

SWEDISH GIRL WISHES TO WORK BY THE day washing, cleaning or general housework. Address 1218½ Folsom st. au10 3t*

LADY PIANIST WANTS A POSITION TO PLAY in concert hall or saloon; first-class musician; city or country. Pianist, CALL Branch, Oakland. au10 3t

POSITION WANTED BY COMPETENT YOUNG person, seamstress or lady's maid; city or country; no postals. Address G. G., 3116 Washington street. au10 2t*

WET-NURSE WANTS SITUATION. 710½ TEHAMA st. au10 2t*

WIDOW WITH A CHILD OVER 5 YEARS OF age, who desires a good home for herself and child; willing to do general housework in small family of two at Berkeley. Apply to G. E. P., this office, by letter. au10 2t*

INTELLIGENT REFINED PARTY DESIRES position as working housekeeper or care of invalid; country preferred. 1318½ Jackson st. au10 3*

SITUATIONS—CONTINUED.

MISS LE MOYNE HAS RETURNED AND would like a few more engagements; white work and children's dress-making, $2 per day. Address, Eighteenth and Douglass. au10 2t*

SWEDISH GIRL WANTS SITUATION TO DO general housework; American family preferred. Call 425 East bet. Washington and Merchant. 10 2*

GERMAN GIRL WISHES SITUATION AS cook or general housework. 416 O'Farrell street. au10 2t*

GERMAN GIRL WISHES TO DO CHAMBERwork or waiting at table. Inquire 416 O'Farrell st. au10 2t*

PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES SITUATION in Protestant family; first-class cook and to do plain washing. 708 Bush st.; call Monday. au10 2t*

SITUATION WANTED BY A GERMAN GIRL for general housework. Apply 65½ Natoma st., near Eighth. au10 2t*

RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES SITUATION as nurse and upstairs work. 22 Cook st., off Geary. au10 2t*

YOUNG LADY DESIRES SITUATION AS chambermaid in hotel. 1420 Broadway. 10 2*

RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS WORK BY the day; can do any kind of housework. 177 Stevenson st., off Potter. au10 2t*

AMERICAN GIRL WISHES SITUATION TO DO office work, or some position of trust; good references. Call at 3 Seventh st., L. N. au10 2t*

YOUNG LADY WISHES TO DO PLAIN SEWING by the day. Call at 20 Clara st., bet. Third and Fourth, below Folsom. 1t*

GOOD SCANDINAVIAN WOMAN; GOOD COOK; American family; don't object to plain washing. Address Cook, Box 110, CALL Branch. 1t*

RELIABLE WOMAN WANTS SITUATION TO do housework; is good plain cook