THE MORNING CALL

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

PUBLICATION OFFICE:

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AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

FURNITURE.—By Geo. F. Lamson, at 2017 Brodrick st., at 11 o'clock.

FURNITURE.—By Wm. Butterfield, at cor. Second and Folsom sts., at 10 o'clock.

FURNITURE.—By F. S. Spear & Co., at 143 Haight st., at 11 o'clock.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.) DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27, 1890—5 P. M.)

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has risen in Oregon and Eastern Washington; elsewhere it has fallen, especially in Southern California. It is highest in Northern Nevada and lowest in Southern California. A cyclone is moving eastward over British Columbia, giving rise to threatening weather and rains in Western Washington and Northwestern Oregon. The temperature has fallen in Arizona, Eastern Oregon and Western Washington; elsewhere it has risen, especially on the northwest coast of California. Light rains have fallen in Western Washington and Northwest Oregon; elsewhere fair weather has prevailed. The following rainfalls have been reported in the past twenty-four hours: Olympia, .08 of an inch; Portland, .02; Fort Canby, missing.

Forecast Till 8 P. M. Friday.

For Northern California—Fair weather; north to west winds; nearly stationary temperature, except warmer at Keeler and Fresno.

For Southern California—Fair weather; north to west winds; nearly stationary temperature.

For Oregon and Washington—Fair weather, except light rains at Portland, Fort Canby and Olympia; variable winds, generally southerly; nearly stationary temperature, except cooler at Spokane Falls and warmer at Olympia.

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

THE CALL'S CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER, 1890.

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

The Morning Call.

FRIDAY.....NOVEMBER 28, 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.

THERE ARE TWO CALIFORNIA SENATORS.

The *Examiner* professes surprise that Senator Stanford did not defer his journey to Washington long enough to answer certain questions which a defeated Democratic candidate desired to ask him about the part Senator Stanford took in the late election. It is intimated that the defeated candidate attributed his defeat to the illicit use of money, and that he thought he had some reason to suppose that Senator Stanford had some knowledge of circumstances attending the expenditure. The *Examiner* is greatly surprised that the senior California Senator did not embrace the opportunity to tell the public what he knows about modern methods of carrying elections. The surprise and regret of the *Examiner* may be wasted on the senior Senator from California, but might have more effect upon the junior Senator. The information which Senator Murphy wanted to obtain from the senior Senator is possessed in kind if not in detail by the junior Senator. There is no more mysterious chapter in the history of our State than the one which records the election of Senator Hearst. The three or four men who can tell the public all about it are still living. Their evidence would be as instructive and as interesting as any Mr. Stanford can give. There are especial reasons why an effort should be made at the present time to get the inside history of the Senatorial campaign of 1886 before the public. One of the reputed actors in the drama is about to retire from politics, and is said to be in a communicative frame of mind. He might be more willing to talk than Mr. Stanford, who apparently has not yet got enough of public life. If the *Examiner* is really interested in what it terms "honest politics," it should use its admitted influence with Senator Hearst and Christopher A. Buckley to get them to tell the public what they know about Senatorial campaigns.

CONTENTED WOMEN.

Methodist churches have been mildly agitated by a proposition to admit women as lay delegates to the general conferences. So far as reported, a majority of the churches have decided in the negative. The women do not seem to have made an effort to secure a different result. Most of the women are indifferent, and some of them active in opposition to the proposition to confer a new privilege upon their own sex. This indifference does not promise well for the woman suffrage agitation. If the mass of women do not desire promotion to participation in the highest legislative body in a church in which women have shown the greatest activity, the time does not seem close at hand when they will take the action which is a necessary preliminary to equal participation in State affairs. The general opinion of men in this matter is that if women are content to leave the direction of State affairs to men, it is better so; but that if women really want equality in management and responsibility, it is well that they should have it. In fact, it is conceded that women can have the ballot whenever they may unite in asking for it. In view of the progress which women have made in the last twenty years in other and kindred respects, it is a matter for some surprise that there has been so little desire for a legal share in the control of government. Women have asked their way into all the professions and all the occupations which they are not physically incapable of sharing, and have been made welcome by their male co-workers. They address public assemblages upon occasion, and are no more abashed than men at seeing their names in print. Yet they do not unite in a declaration of a desire to vote, nor do they seem to take much interest in a proposition to give them a voice in the councils of one of the largest and most liberal church organizations of the day. In the recent New York municipal election women took a somewhat active part, but the journals of that city do not think that their experience has inspired them with a longing for politics as a steady thing. Women who entered the political field against Tammany appear to have been neutralized by the efforts of women who worked for Tammany. The *Sun* says of their methods and their results:

"With all their circulars, their pretty badges, their electioneering persuasions in churches and drawing rooms, their prayers and their entreaties, they produced no effect whatever on the result, unless to make their defeat more overwhelming by stimulating their political enemies to greater diligence. * * * The result shows very plainly that the only way for women to influence elections practically is to get the privilege of voting themselves, and yet they do not give a thought to that lesson of the canvass. They may think of it some day, but at present their discomfiture is so complete that everything connected with politics is repulsive to them.

THE WAY TO WIN.

The New-York *Tribune* attributes the apathy of the Republicans in the late elections to the apathy of Republican newspapers. There is some truth in this view of the case. There seemed to be an impression on the part of the Republican managers that the campaign would take care of itself. In the West some of the most widely circulating Republican papers were more constant in their attacks upon the McKinley bill than the protectionist Republicans were in its defense. In New England the free-trade journals continued the tariff discussion from the defeat of 1888. California was saved from joining the free-trade ranks by the vigilance of its leading newspapers. They talked tariff every day for weeks before the election and thus made the voters understand the probable effect of the new tariff upon their industries. The education of the people on political questions should commence before the excitement of a campaign has set them irrevocably toward either party.

AN EXCUSE.

Our neighbors of the *Alta California* do not seem to be pleased with the situation in which the defeat of the Boss has left them. While the prospects were fair that the Buckley crowd would continue to control the city and State, the *Alta California* went for what it thought would be the winning party. Natural, was it not? Notwithstanding the frauds which everybody knew existed, the managers of the paper could not quite make up their minds to advocate the right and discard the wrong. Now we notice, however, that the paper manifests a disposition to "indorse" it by putting the following editorial paragraph:

THE CALL is disturbed because, it says, the *Alta* tried to help elect Buckley candidates in this city and State. The *Alta* tried to help elect the candidates of its party. What THE CALL did will appear later on. Meantime its jackdawing is tiresome.

THE CALL scarcely considers it proper for a newspaper to advocate the election of men to important office who are known to be committing frauds—making away with vast sums of money which belong to the public. Our contemporary, however, excuses its acts in supporting the Buckley regime on the plea that the ticket was that of its party. So the paper, we suppose, would go on indefinitely in advocating the election of men who were known to be plundering the people. Our contemporary further says the "jackdawing of THE CALL is tiresome." Probably it is. It is something if the managers of the *Alta California* are ashamed of the position which they occupied during the recent political canvass. We advise our neighbor, however, now that the contest is over, to make an admission that they supported a bad set of candidates, but if pardoned the error they will do better for the future.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

The recent gift of Mrs. Alexander of New York (nee Harriet Crocker of this city) to Princeton University, of a building for commencement exercises and various assemblages common to university life, is the latest indication of a purpose on the part of some of our rich people to see to it that our institutions of learning shall not fail in their object through want of means. Not many years ago there were grave fears that they might do so. In the States west of the Mississippi, the reservation of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections for school purposes afforded ample means for primary education; but the low price commanded by the land left scant margin for the purposes of university development. In the Eastern States, it has been for many years customary for rich men to donate large sums of money or properties to universities; thus Harvard, which was in actual straits some years ago, has now $6,000,000 invested, Yale and Princeton have each over $3,000,000, Cornell receives income from investments amounting to over $8,000,000, and the wealth of Columbia exceeds even that large figure. Our own university at Berkeley, though not so wealthy as these institutions, is still able to command the services of able professors, and has an admirable college edifice with suitable grounds; but it could use more money than it has with advantage to the State and to the cause of education.

Our plan in this country is different from the one which Europeans follow. There the tendency is to concentrate institutions of higher education; here, our idea is to disperse them. In Great Britain and Ireland there are seven great universities: Oxford, Cambridge, London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dublin. In France almost every leading city has a college; but the University of France at Paris, which counts some 8000 students on its rolls, is practically the one focus of higher education. So in Germany, there are universities of note at Gottingen, Bonn, Freiburg, Leipsic, and elsewhere; but parents who propose to give their sons the highest possible education send them to Berlin, where there are 5000 students enrolled. As the best-educated Englishmen of the day graduate at Oxford, so the Frenchman seeking the same advantages goes to Paris, and the German goes to Berlin.

We have in this country 361 institutions called indifferently colleges and universities. Of these the great bulk are merely good schools, where little or no pretense is made to impart higher education. Only half a dozen or so can compare as institutions of learning with the great universities of Europe. A very fair education can be got at Berkeley; but a young man who proposes to probe to the bottom a branch of letters or science, and to add something to the sum of common knowledge, generally feels it necessary to complete his training on the other side of the mountains. Under Charles Eliot, Harvard has so enlarged its sphere that it is unsurpassed anywhere, and Yale and Columbia are not far behind. Their means can command the very highest ability in the educational line, and they are conducted in a large, enlightened spirit, which justifies the hope that they will continue to turn out as they are now doing, young men who will be really scholars and leaders of human thought.

It is not uncommon among those who have not enjoyed the advantage of university training to deride it as an accomplishment only fit for dudes. Persons who hold those views must be classed with those who run to the other extreme, and maintain that no man is fit for the battle of life unless he has graduated at a university. In point of fact, the progress which this country has made has been largely due to the enlightened counsels of those who laid the foundations of their knowledge at a university; but it is also true that some of our greatest men never went to college at all. There is room in this country for both classes. Lincoln was none the less pre-eminent among men because he had received no schooling. But the weight which Massachusetts has always commanded in public affairs has been largely due to the fact that the leaders of thought in the grand old commonwealth were graduates of Harvard.

THE PEOPLE AND CONGRESS.

A gentleman from Iowa asks the New York *Herald* if it believes that "the Republican Congress which passed the McKinley bill will eat humble pie and repeal it either as a whole or in part." To this the *Herald* replies that "a party, Republican or Democratic, which fails to rectify its mistakes will very soon become what Senator Ingalls called an 'iridescent dream.'" The *Herald* answer is a kind of begging the question. Congress will rectify a mistake when it discovers that it has made one. The McKinley tariff is in thorough accord with the platform upon which the present Congress was elected. It had been in partial operation about a month when the election was held, which resulted in the election of a Democratic Congress. When that Congress meets in session it will be within its province to decide whether or not the verdict of the people in 1890 was a condemnation of the tariff that had but partially gone into operation. But the present Congress has no right to assume that its tariff has been condemned. A measure passed in fulfillment of the promise made in the party platform is certainly entitled to a trial. The Congress which gave it existence should not be required to strangle it. When the election takes place in 1892 the tariff will have been fairly tested. If the popular vote is against it, Congress will carry out the will of the people. The *Herald* asks in a screechy sort of way, who is master in this country, Congress or the people? The people are master when their will is clearly expressed. But their will on the present tariff will not be clearly expressed until the tariff has had a fair trial.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Prominent Republican Congressmen now gathering at the national capital, in discussing the changed condition of affairs resulting from the late election, intimate that it is of vital importance to have a quorum of Republicans to do business. Absenteeism must not be permitted save for good and sufficient reasons. The Democrats, it is asserted, will be in their ugliest mood, eager for every opportunity to make trouble, and Tom Reed will have his hands full of business. He has plenty of "sand," but he will have need for it all. One of the Republican Congressmen, irritated by the declarations of those who come back flushed with victory and determined to redouble their obstructive tactics, declared, "If the Democrats resort to obstruction, I am in favor of stretching the daily sessions to the extreme limit. If necessary, let us meet at 10 o'clock in the morning and sit till midnight. We can stand it as long as they can. I want to hold their noses to the grindstone while we have a chance."

"The song of the bells," the Philadelphia *Record* intimates, is to be stilled, and church towers are to be robbed of their clanging music. The bell of the First Baptist Church in that city is now silent by order of the trustees, who stopped it on the broad ground that the noise must necessarily distress the sick and nervous people in that locality. This example, it is believed, will be followed by other city churches. Though church bells may be called "relics of changed conditions" their melodious tones oft revive hallowed memories, perhaps of far-distant chimes, an old church, and the cemetery in which rest the remains of kindred and friends. Bells may be silenced, but it will be long till "the song of the bells" is forgotten.

Congress appropriated $100,000 to ascertain whether or not American shot-makers could produce shot and shell equal to those made in Europe and in compliance with the War Department's advertisement, inviting proposals for supplying armor piercing projectiles for the new shot-guns now being constructed for coast defense, bids were recently received from three Pennsylvania establishments, ranging from $150 to $300 for eight-inch shot and from $285 to $585 for ten-inch. In making the test the ten-inch shot, weighing 570 pounds, will be fired at a velocity of 1625 feet per second, and must pierce a steel plate 11.2 inches thick, emerging without crack or material deformity. The eight-inch shot must pierce a nine-inch plate under similar conditions.

The attention of the State Department has been officially called to a New Zealand invention, which, it is claimed, is likely to revolutionize the light-house system of the world. The tower of the light-house, which is constructed of castiron, has a windmill attachment for generating electricity to run the 15,000 candle-power light, ring a bell during fogs, and storage for an interval of calm weather. The attachments work automatically, the light being lit or extinguished at a set time, and a novelty that would prove useful in signaling the tidings of a marine disaster, or as a means of communication during war, is an attachment to manipulate flashes that can be thrown inland for thirty miles and read like the signals of the heliograph.

It is probable that one of the most bitter fights of the approaching session of Congress will be over the new Apportionment Bill and every parliamentary obstacle known to the minority is likely to be utilized to prevent its passage by the House. The Democratic Senators and Representatives who are in Washington are emphatic in this regard, but Chairman Dunnell of the House Census Committee has no doubt of the passage of such a measure declaring "we will have a Republican quorum here, if for no other purpose than to pass this bill." He believes that as the census has been completed and announced it is the plain duty of the House to make the apportionment.

The attack of the British on Vitu is likely to provoke a lively discussion of the Tory policy in Parliament. Opponents of the Government are indignant that simply to please Germany an act of the greatest injustice should have been committed, the fame of the British name tarnished, and the British East African Company seriously hampered. German papers admit that Herr Kuntzel was to blame for the fate that overtook him and his comrades. It was his shot that killed a sentinel and provoked a massacre which resulted in the destruction of native towns, thousands being made homeless and many slaughtered.

The cowardly character of the Chinese in an emergency on shipboard was recently displayed on the Siamese gunboat Makut Rajakumer during a storm. Bad weather experienced on the trip from Hong-Kong to Saigon. At a time when the safety of the vessel depended on the maintenance of a good head of steam it seemed as if they did not care whether the ship sank or not. The oilers and firemen refused to render needed assistance and had to be forced into the stoke-hole and locked there to keep their watch below during the heaviest weather.

THEY CLEANED HIS HEART.

But the Patient Died Under the Operation.

American surgeons have the credit of being among the most daring in their experiments, but they do not beat the French. What do you think of an attempt to clean a man's heart? This is what was attempted a short while since here in France. This is a true story I am telling you, no invention. Two surgeons actually set to work to open a man's chest for the purpose of getting at and cleaning his heart.

Joseph Davenne, an upholsterer, had been suffering for many years with fatty degeneration of the heart. The poor man knew he had not long to live, yet he was only 48 years of age and saw no reason why he should die yet. Moreover, the doctors told him that they might possibly cure him. They persuaded him that at least he would be doing invaluable service to science in that he was bound to die soon at any rate if nothing was done, whereas this might prove the means of curing thousands of sufferers besides himself.

"And so," the story is gravely told in a French medical journal from which I translate, "poor M. Davenne consented to place himself under their hands."

Then comes a lot of technical description of the operation, which was performed under water while the patient was in a condition of anesthesia. I will not give all these scientific words; it is quite unnecessary to tell in scientific language how the cuticle was removed, the pectoral muscles carefully dissected form the ribs, the cartilaginous junctions of the ribs and sternum disconnected and the heaving lungs in their delicate, shining, covering membranes exposed to view.

Up to this point the patient still lived!

The heart, however, had not yet been reached. However, to the two French surgeons this was a mere detail which their knives would speedily overcome. They did overcome this mere detail very rapidly. In less than a minute more one of them had M. Davenne's heart in his hand and was busily engaged scraping from its surface the adipose deposit with which it was covered and which so impeded its proper action.

"Hold on a moment!" exclaimed the surgeon, "the man is dead!"

And so he was, dead as the door nail which Dickens has made proverbial.

How they could have expected anything else is not recorded. They had, however, taken the precaution to have M. Davenne sign, seal and deliver a paper to the effect that the operation was performed entirely at his own risk, and that no person but himself was to be held in any way whatever responsible for his death, should it occur.

The surgeons had the assurance to send to the medical journal a full report of the case and of the operation; no one has, as yet, called them to account for their foolhardiness, and they do not say what they certified as the cause of the man's death.—Paris correspondence N. Y. World.

One Trial Was Enough.

"When the Kansas Pacific was first opened," said B. W. Vedder, a locomotive engineer, "the Indians were very hostile and there was constant fears that they would wreck the trains. That they did not is due to their ignorance of the iron horse and of the best methods of destroying it.

"One of my firemen had an experience with the Cheyennes that he will never forget. He was on the road near Fort Wallace when he saw that the Indians had cut the telegraph, and knew that he had to look out for squalls. They were never satisfied with simply cutting the wire, but chopped it into inch pieces with their tomahawks to effectually stop the mysterious messages. As the train came near a large patch of sunflowers which grew on both sides of the track 100 Indians rose up, stretched a strong rope across the track, braced themselves and prepared to receive the shock of the locomotive. As was afterward learned they had taken rawhide stripes, braided them together, and, with a force of fifty at each end of the rope thought that they would be able to stop the train. The instant the locomotive struck the rope the air was full of Indians. They were thrown in every directions. Some were jerked clear across the train, and more than a dozen were killed or seriously injured. This was the last attempt made for years to stop the trains."—Globe Democrat.

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

VISIT Gettysburg Panorama, Market & 10th. *

OLYMPIAN Skating Rink; Mechanics' Pavilion.*

SHOWCASES at Miller & Co.'s, 414 Market st. *

ATMORE'S mincemeat in pails 65c at Lebenbaum Bros. *

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"PEOPLE I HAVE MET."—Short sketches of Mrs. H. Humphrey Moore, Stephen Massett, J. Ross Browne, Lady Duffus Hardy, Oscar Wilde, etc., with pracious selections by Mrs. Mary Watson. Sold at book-stores and hotels. *

Signs of Winter.

People are getting ready for wet weather and are buying Hartman's Flexible steel Wire Door Mats for their front doors. Every furniture or retail hardware house in the State has them. Baker & Hamilton, wholesale agents. *

GLACIERS.

Seas of Ice Among the Mountain Tops in Perpetual Snow.

In high valleys, among the mountains whose tops are covered with perpetual snow, are often found seas of ice called "glaciers." They are formed thus: Snow that falls upon lofty mountains melts very little even in summer. So in valleys high up among the mountains it gathers to a great depth, and, from the weight of the snow lying above, the lower layers become icy, as a snow-ball does when squeezed. The upper crust melts a little during the heat of the day, and the water sinks down through the snow, and then freezes at night. From this melting and freezing the mass of snow is soon changed into a sea of ice.

Remember that when water freezes it expands. If we fill a bottle with water and let it freeze over night, in the morning we find that the bottle is cracked by the swelling of the ice. So it is with the water that forms glaciers. When it freezes it stretches, and pushes its way down in whatever direction the valleys slope.

Glaciers of to-day are much smaller than the ice seas of long ago, but still, in studying them we learn to understand the old glaciers.

In traveling down valleys these ancient glaciers left traces of their journey. Over all the places where the ice seas passed the rocks are rounded and highly polished. A field of these rounded rocks, when seen from a distance, looks like a field filled with sheep crouching on the ground, and Swiss geologists have called them roches moutonnees—"sheep-like rocks." In a valley along the summit of the Rocky Mountains, near the "Mountain of the Holy Cross," there is a beautiful display of these polished, rounded rocks.

As the glaciers moved down the valleys great rocks, frozen fast in the ice on the sides, and at the bottom, scratched and marked other rocks as they passed by and over them. Sometimes these scorings are very broad and deep, for the immense rocks the glaciers carried were like strong powerful tools in the grasp of a mighty engine; sometimes the lines are as fine as those of a fine engraving. They usually run all one way, and by looking at the direction in which the lines run one can tell the direction in which the glacier moved. In the sandstone west of New Haven, Conn., the deep, broad scorings can be plainly seen running toward the southeast. The height at which these scratches occur tell us something of the depth of the ice.

Markings in the White Mountains indicate that the ice was more than a mile deep over the region now known as Northern New England.—St. Nicholas.

EACH HAD AN ANTLER.

A Hunter From Lynn Has a Fight With His "Victim" for Life.

Mr. West, hailing from Lynn, Mass., a sportsman who frequently visits Maine, has met with one of the strangest adventures that ever occurred in the forests of the State.

Some days ago Mr. West came to Maine and went into the woods north of Bangor for a fortnight's hunting of large game. He was in Kingsbury soon after his arrival, and after a number of hours' scrambling through the woods without getting sight of a deer, he emerged upon the bank of Horn Brook and seated himself upon a log to rest.

Scarcely had he assumed his position when he saw a magnificent buck stalk out upon the brow of a little hill overlooking his position, where he stood against the clear sky for a background, making a noble-looking picture.

The deer was within easy rifle shot and Mr. West, without a second's delay, drove one shot from his Winchester at him, and was delighted to see the animal drop in his tracks.

With the true sportsman's enthusiasm, he scrambled up the hill to examine his prize, and was disappointed to find that he had shot off one of the handsome antlers very close to the deer's head.

The game lay still as death in front of him, and Mr. West never for a moment thought that he was alive. While musing over the unfortunate shot, and wondering if the antler could not be replaced to give him a perfect head when it was mounted, Mr. West mechanically fitted it back upon the buck's head and witnessed the effect.

Deep in his profound study Mr. West was suddenly amazed when the deer sprang to his feet, and mad with rage and pain, attacked the unfortunate hunter with all the fury of an animal at bay.

The Lynn sportsman had dropped his gun, and the only weapon of defense was the broken antler he chanced to have himself, and with this he commenced striking his assailant full in the face. For a while the battle raged furiously, both contestants fighting for their lives, and each, as it queerly happened, endeavoring to do all his execution with a single antler.

The deer handled his more easily and effectively, and slowly drove the man down the little hill.

In the very hottest of the fight, when Mr. West had about made up his mind to succumb, both tumbled plunk into the brook, and each made this his opportunity of ceasing hostilities.

The deer quickly swam for one bank and made into the woods, while Mr. West clambered out upon the opposite side, soaking wet, thoroughly frightened and the maddest man in the whole township.

His clothing hung in shreds, and he was bruised and bleeding from his wounds, but through it all he had retained a tight grip of that antler. He immediately returned to camp, and has gone back to Lynn with the trophy of his fight, leaving a standing offer of $50 for its mate.—Boston Globe.

OLD BUT VERY GOOD.

A Delightful Chestnut Bobs Up, and Hails This Time From Germany.

An American had tried several times to engage the only other occupant of the compartment in conversation, but the latter, an elderly German, although he in his brief replies showed a good knowledge of English, was taciturn and went back to his book with a grunt after every interruption. As the train sped on its way toward Berlin the silence became more and more oppressive to the American. He came from a part of the United States where to hold one's tongue is almost as deadly as to hold one's breath—Boston. Six hours of silence were ahead of him unless he did all the talking.

He noticed on the seat beside his fellow traveler an odly shaped box, says Galignani's Messenger, with what seemed to be holes punched in the top. This might be used to break the ice, he thought, and he said in the most polite way he could compass:

"Excuse me, sir, but might I be allowed to ask what you have in that box?"

"A mongo," was the gruff reply.

"A mongo!" Pray what is a mongo?"

"It's a wild beast—lives on snakes—my brother's ill—dreams about snakes—I'm taking the mongo down there to eat them?"

"But, my dear sir, the snakes your brother dreams about are not real?"

"Neither is the mongo!"

Band of Hope Entertainment.

Hickman Mission Band of Hope will give a free literary and musical entertainment to-morrow evening at 7:45 o'clock, in the Third Congregational Church, Fifteenth street, near Valencia. The following programme will be rendered:

Organ voluntary, Miss Kate Hutchinson; prayer, Rev. F. E. Pullan; song, "Yield Not to Temptation," congregation; dialogue, "Dare to Do Right"; address, Rev. F. E. Pullan; solo, selected, Miss Lily Husing; recitation, Jeannette Morrison; song, "Dare to Do Right," by the band; solo, Mrs. Bennett; dialogue, Addie Sparrow and Vida French; address, Rev. M. M. Gibson; piano duet, Emma Laedrich and Annie Hildebrandt; recitation, Lena Block; banjo and violin duet, Mr. Ed Wales and Mr. John Husing; address, Mrs. M. L. Richardson; song, "Real Temperance Boys and Girls," by the band.

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Fresno and Merced County Lands to Rent and For Sale.

75,000 acres of wheat and sugar-beet land in the above counties to rent for a term of years. Also 100,000 acres of fine raisin, fruit, alfalfa and sugar-beet land, with water for irrigation, for sale in tracts of from 20 acres to large tracts suitable for colony purposes. For particulars apply to E. B. Perrin, 402 Kearny street, San Francisco.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup"

Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels and is the best remedy for diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by drug gists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

BEECHAM'S PILLS act like magic on a weak stomach.

EXTRA mince pies. SWAIN'S, 213 Sutter street.

WINTER RESORTS.

SAMPLE COPY OF THE HOTEL GUIDE, CONTAINING a directory of California hotels and resorts, sent free to any address. Hotel Guide, 510 Post st., Union Club Building. je8 tf

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

Yerba Buena Chapter, No. 4, Knights Rose Croix—Meeting THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, November 28th, at 8 o'clock. D 18. GEORGE J. HOBE, Secretary. 1t*

Golden Gate Encampment, No. 1, I. O. O. F., holds its regular session THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. All Patriarchs are invited to be present. H. C. GEORGE, Scribe. 1t

California Lodge, No. 1, K. of P.—The election of officers for the ensuing term will take place at Alcazar Building, 114 O'Farrell st., on FRIDAY EVENING, November 28th. Other business of importance will come up for consideration. Members are requested to attend and record their votes. FRANK M. ZEIZING, C. C. WM. HORACE COBB, K. of R. and S. 1t

The Members of the County Monaghan Social and Benevolent Club are requested to attend the funeral of our late Brother, JAMES DEFFY, from his residence, 603 Fourth st., on FRIDAY, November 28th, at 10 A. M. By order of T. GAINFORD, President. Jos. BURNS, Secretary. no27 2t

St. Andrew's Society—Twenty-eighth grand annual celebration of St. Andrew's day, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 28th, at Pioneer Hall, Fourth st. Installation of officers 7:45 P. M.; reunion 8 P. M.; banquet 8:30 P. M.; dancing at 11 P. M. Double admission tickets $3; single $1 50 each, to be obtained from the members. JAMES McNAB, President. ALEX R. PATTERSON, Secretary. no23 6t

The Evening Bulletin, Price Reduced to 15 cents per week, delivered by carrier to any part of the city; the Bulletin is the best, oldest and largest evening paper published on the coast; orders by postal-card or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Office 622 Montgomery st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Send This Clipping and 10 Cents in stamps to Dr. Heinemann, 859 Market st., You will receive 1 trial package Dr. Haipruner's Patent Corn and Bunion Salve. Positive cure. Three packages or 1 box for 25 cents. 1t*

Coal of All Kinds for Office and House use at lowest rates. Telephone 1367. JOHN HENDERSON JR., 130 Ellis st. oc31 FrSuTu 3m

All the Money You Wish to Borrow you can have on your diamonds, at Collateral Bank, 15 Grant ave., near Market st. 14 6w FrMoWe

Mme Waldow Cohen, Teacher of pianoforte and singing. 1215 Clay. au19wfsuf

Wanted—An A1 Plasterer to Take job by contract; new building; 5 rooms, bath-room and large store. Apply at 1127 Fifth street. no27 2t*

To Exchange—A Choice Piece City property for agricultural land. Full particulars. W. M., Box 91, CALL Branch Office. no27 7t*

Mrs. Manderlein, 18 Mason—Electric vapor baths; magnetic treatment. no25 1m

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

An Eastern Lady Treats Magnetically. 930 Market st., Room 61. no26 7t*

Any Childless Married Couple of short or long duration, desiring a child of their own, will hear of a perfect, healthy one by addressing MRS. HER, 1418 Powell st., who guarantees a sure and safe treatment; if not effectual, no charge. no23 6m

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

All Cases Restored at Once, No matter from what cause—Ladies, if you want instant relief for monthly irregularities, consult the oldest and only reliable female physician of 40 years' experience; my Safe Specifics are the best ever discovered, and will positively cure, when all others fail; pills, $1; also latest invention without medicine. DR. M. STRASSMAN, 916 Post st. no4 1m

Mme. Kurlbaum's Herb Remedy for cough, colds, croup and lung diseases; also blood purifier; guaranteed; 25c per bottle. Residence, 820½ Jessie st., off Ninth. no22 7t*

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

Physicians Recommend Crystal Hot sea baths, foot of Mason, North Beach. o21 6m

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Munro's Maritime Hotel—35 Stanford, bet. Brannan, Townsend, Second and Third sts.; patronage of mariners solicited. ly14 6mo

Mrs. Wilson's Private Home in Confinement; 30 yrs' experience. 708 Buchanan.

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 the cash by return mail the cash; if amount is not satisfactory will return the gold. 2y

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

Smith & Trowbridge, West Coast Wire Works, 11 Drumm st. jel1 6m

Dr. C. C. O'Donnell—Office and Res. N.W. cor. Washington and Kearny sts. * 1t

Alameda Maternity Villa. Strictly private. DRS. FUNKE, nr. Encinal Pk. m3 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 debility, wasted forces, etc.; approved by the Academy of Medicine, Paris, and the medical celebrities. Sold by A. G. STEELE & CO., 635 Market st., Palace Hotel, San Francisco. Sent by mail or express. Prices: Box of 50, $1 25; of 100, $2; of 200, $3 50; of 400, $6. Preparatory Pills, $2. Send for circular. fe2 tf

Only $4 Weekly Newspaper 10 Cents—The WEEKLY CALL, in wrapper, ready for mailing.

SPIRITUALISM.

ARRIVED—THE POPULAR MEDIUM, MME. A SHERMAN, greatest trance medium now living; tells your life from cradle to the grave. 27 Ellis street. no26 7t*

ARRIVED—MRS. DR. A. DE HOWE OF NEW York; she is the only natural born trance medium in the world; is a seventh daughter, born with a double veil and second sight, prophetic gift of second sight; this she will prove; every hidden mystery revealed; tells your entire life in a dead trance; gives your name in full, also the name of your husband or wife; in business, law suits, marriages, divorces, deaths, uniting the separated, removing evil influences, restoring lost love, she has no equal; Mrs. de Howe wishes it distinctly understood that she advertises nothing but what she can do; all who are in trouble invited to call and be convinced; a $10,000 challenge to any medium who can excel her. Parlors, 1320 Market st. no23 1m

MISS BENHARD, MEDIUM; INFORMATION on stocks, lottery, love, etc. 353 Fourth. 19 Sep

MRS. J. WHITLEY, CLAIRVOYANT TEST medium, life-reader. 1812 Market st. au19 tf

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

SITUATION WANTED FOR A SCOTCH COOK in an American family; best of reference. Apply to J. F. CROSETT & CO., 628 Sacramento st. 1t

EXPERIENCED WOMAN WISHES SITUATION as wet-nurse or take baby home to nurse. Address 7 Prospect place. no28 7t*

ELDERLY WOMAN WISHES TO DO LIGHT housework in American family. Apply 1231 Market st. no28 2t*

FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER WISHES SITUation as seamstress in respectable private family; wages $25. Address Seamstress, Box 106, CALL Branch office. no28 3t*

REFINED EASTERN YOUNG LADY DESIRES a position as housekeeper. Call or address Room 13, 136 Sixth st. no28 2t*

AMERICAN-GERMAN GIRL WANTS SITUation for general housework or chamber work. 532 Folk st., upstairs. no28 2t*

WOMAN WANTS WORK BY THE DAY; WASHing or housecleaning. 47 Louisa st., off Fourth. no28 2t*

GIRL, AGED 14, WANTS TO ASSIST WITH children. 604½ Mission st., upstairs. no28 2t*

WOMAN WANTS WORK BY THE DAY OR week; good washer, ironer and house-cleaner. 33 Welch st., upstairs. 1t*

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG GIRL FOR second work or light general housework. 512 Linden ave. 1t*

CO