THE MORNING CALL

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

PUBLICATION OFFICE:

525 Montgomery street, near Clay, open until 11 o'clock P. M. BRANCH OFFICES: 710 Market street, near Kearny, open until 12 o'clock midnight; 339 Hayes street, open until 9:30 o'clock; 603 Larkin street, open until 9:30 o'clock; 2518 Mission street, open until 9 o'clock P. M., and 116 Ninth street, open until 9:30 P. M.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY CALL (including Sundays), $6 per year by mail, postpaid; 15 cents per week, or 65 cents per calendar month through carriers. DAILY CALL, five copies, three months, $6 25. SUNDAY CALL (twelve pages), $1 50 per year, postpaid. SUNDAY CALL and WEEKLY CALL, $2 50 per year, postpaid. WEEKLY CALL (eight pages), $1 25 per year, postpaid. Clubs of ten (sent to one address), $10.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13, 1890—5 P. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has fallen in all districts, except a slight raise in Eastern Washington. It is highest in Central California, and lowest on the Washington coast. Another cyclone has made its appearance off Vancouver Island, attended with a rapidly falling barometer in Western Washington and Western Oregon. The winds have shifted to southerly, with threatening weather and rain on the Oregon and Washington coasts. The temperature has fallen in Oregon and Washington and on the northwest coast of California; elsewhere it has risen. Rain has fallen on the northwest coast of California, and in Oregon and Washington; elsewhere fair weather has prevailed. The following rainfall has been reported in the past twenty-four hours: Fort Canby .04 of an inch, Olympia .02, Walla Walla .02, Baker City .10, Roseburg 0.12, Eureka 0.14, Red Bluff .04.

Forecast till 8 P. M. Sunday.

For Northern California — Fair weather, except light rains in the extreme northwestern portion; winds generally west to south; nearly stationary temperature, except cooler at Sacramento, Red Bluff and Winnemucca.

For Southern California—Fair weather; variable winds, generally northerly; cooler, except nearly stationary temperature in the northeast portion.

For Oregon and Washington—Fair weather, except light rains at Portland, Fort Canby and Olympia, and rain or snow at Baker City; variable winds, generally southerly; nearly stationary temperature, except warmer at Portland, Fort Canby and Olympia, and cooler at Walla Walla.

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

THE CALL'S CALENDAR.

DECEMBER, 1890.

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

The Morning Call.

SUNDAY.....DECEMBER 14, 1890

Sixteen-Page Edition

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.

DEPRAVED JOURNALISM.

Newspapers that are well established and enjoy a good circulation and large advertising patronage like THE CALL do not find it necessary continually to misrepresent their condition to the public; but mark the difference with ephemeral sheets, those which the public will scarcely admit into their families. One of these starts, and in a few weeks boasts of an immense circulation, which does not find credence with anybody. Of course, the object is to obtain advertisements. To such misrepresentations THE CALL does not usually pay any attention. We will, however, refer to one source of misrepresentation which frequently occurs in this city. It is a misrepresentation of THE CALL's press facilities. THE CALL has one of the very best printing presses which has ever been manufactured by the Messrs. Hoe of New York. Its capacity is 25,000 copies per hour. The sheet which it prints is large and the work is equal to any done by fast printing presses in the United States. The circulation of THE CALL has been very large for years past, but even with its large circulation the paper has received a new impulse since the election, when it was seen that it was about the only morning newspaper published in San Francisco which did not directly or indirectly favor the election of the ring candidates for office. THE CALL, with very little assistance, swept the cormorants out of office.

THE DELIGHTS OF OFFICE.

On Thursday last the House of Representatives passed a Senate bill for the relief of Charles N. Felton, who, while Sub-Treasurer at this port, had paid out of his pocket $10,000 to indemnify the United States for the loss of that sum through a forgery. He had been guilty of no negligence. He could not have been required by a judgment of court to make good the money. Mr. Felton was responsible for the money which came into his hands and he paid the amount. That was under Grant's second term, some fifteen years ago. All these years each successive Administration has admitted that the Government ought to reimburse Mr. Felton; but it is only now that a bill for the purpose has been passed.

There is a moral in the story, and it is that the Government service is the worst employment in which a citizen can engage. Its servants are poorly paid, and if losses accidentally occur the employe in whose department the loss occurs is held responsible. A strict care of the public moneys requires the adoption of such a rule. But it works much hardship. When a poor Paymaster in the army is robbed of money intrusted to him for the payment of troops he or his friends must make good the loss, or he stands disgraced, or may be dismissed from the army; and years may elapse before Congress finds time to repair any injustice which has been done him. Is it not singular that such a service should possess such attractions, and that so many bright men should be willing to abandon their private business to enter it?

Office-seeking is like alcoholism. When a man once contracts the habit he rarely gets over it. It is a demoralizing pursuit, and the only real successes which it brings are its failures. For there is no calling which so surely paralyzes the energies and impairs the mind as the possession of Federal office. It deprives its incumbents of the stimulus to exertion which gives value to human effort. An office-holder has nothing to work for. Zeal will not be appreciated by his employers; negligence, unless it be very gross, will not be punished. He cannot well help giving his working time to the Government, and he cannot follow any other calling while he is in office. At the end of four years he must expect removal, whether he has done well or ill. But by that time he has, to a certain extent, unfitted himself for engaging in a business which requires energy, activity and intelligence, and he bestows his whole endeavor upon an effort to succeed himself, or, failing that, to get some other office. Those who have attended conventions and noted the weary, anxious faces of office-seekers in the lobbies or on the floor of the hall can hardly fail to be filled with commiseration for the poor creatures who look to the Government for their daily bread.

It is hard work digging potatoes; fishing for smelt in a choppy sea is not an agreeable pastime; making boots in a stuffy basement is trying to health and temper; but no one of the three is much more arduous or more ungrateful than the pursuit and possession of what politicians call the spoils.

QUITE NATURAL.

THE CALL publishes news in relation to various matters which does not find a place in any other San Francisco journal. It gives what transpires without fear or favor. If the public are swindled by officials it says so without mincing the matter. It says this, however, in a plain and convincing way. This is why THE CALL has influence, and why its opinions are regarded as of some consequence. THE CALL at this time is read even by its enemies, and it is, doubtless, very much disliked by them.

BENICIA WINS.

There are to be two ordnance foundries in the United States and one will be located at Benicia. One at Watervliet on the Atlantic Coast and one at Benicia on the Pacific Coast will supply the whole country with big guns. While the selection of Benicia on the Pacific Coast site is a great thing for that city we believe it is also a good thing for the country at large. Certainly the advantages to a locality could not be considered to the detriment of the nation. We want the foundry at Benicia if that is the best place, which the committee in charge of the matter believes it to be. There was a wide range of choice. Seattle and Tacoma on the north, San Diego on the south, Galveston on the gulf, Indianapolis and Rock Island in the interior, all made the best showing they could. But in the judgment of the committee Benicia combines greater natural advantages than any other locality.

THE BEGIRA OF THE JOURNALISTS.

We observe that our contemporary, the *Chronicle*, contains an announcement that it is rumored in New York that Mr. de Young is going to take charge of one of the great morning papers of that city. "Certain parties," says Mr. de Young in his newspaper, "are making great efforts to get him to locate in New York, and the general belief is that they will make inducements strong enough to tempt him." In his proposed hegira Mr. de Young is following the example set by Mr. Hearst of the *Examiner*, who is understood to be in treaty for a New York daily, and to intend, when the transaction is consummated, to transfer himself, his Lares and Penates, his steam launch and his menagerie to the Eastern metropolis.

It goes without saying that these announcements have filled the public mind with apprehension. This community has borne up against the loss of many eminent citizens, but it is not at all certain that it could survive the simultaneous eclipse of two such luminaries as Mr. de Young and Mr. Hearst. We can recall no similar catastrophe, unless the departure of Coriolanus from Rome can be regarded as a parallel. The public have been so used to look to these eminent editors not only for guidance in political affairs, but for an example of pure life and examplary conduct, that their departure would leave most people without a leader of opinion or model of good behavior. It would plunge society into confusion, and would convert it into a flock of sheep without a shepherd.

But, in the vicissitudes of human life, what is one man's loss is often another man's gain, and if the light of our civilization is quenched by the departure of these distinguished citizens, New York will be the gainer by their advent. If two of the great New York dailies—as, for instance, the *Sun* and the *World*—should pass under the control of the exiles from San Francisco, the metropolis of the East would experience a new sensation in journalism. The *Sun* would have to call in that famous sentence in which it denounced the publication of paid advertisements as reading matter; and Mr. McAllister's Four Hundred would have to be pretty careful whom they omitted in their invitation lists, if they did not want to be roasted in editorials. Good taste, good grammar and common sense might cease to be characteristics of the sheets purchased; but instead they would contain personal scandals, prurient gossip and newspaper fakes enough to satisfy the most openmouthed fly-gobbler. How the New Yorkers would like the change may perhaps be a question. But it would be a novelty, and novelty, the proverb says, is pleasing.

If the migration of the journalists may be assumed as a fixed fact, a parting word of advice, with suitable blessings, may not perhaps be out of place. They will find that in New York it is not considered good form for a journalist to devote his spare time to celebrating the social or public performances of himself and the members of his family. That is considered shoddy and brings both the paper and its owner into contempt. Nor is it regarded as good judgment in New York to publish day after day fake stories which are the invention of some imaginative reporter. They are odd fellows in the East, and one of their oddities is not to mix fact and fiction, but to take them on separate plates. New York is a large city, and, like all large cities, it is liberal and it forgives much. But even there a man who openly sets at defiance the laws of society and the rules of morals is apt to find the atmosphere chilly.

There was a stage in the history of New York when the lines were not drawn as strictly as they are, and newspapers flourished which would have realized the ideal of the gentlemen who, it is said, are about to leave us. But the Eastern metropolis has outgrown that stage and a newspaper editor is now held to the same accountability as persons in other callings.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

There is an apprehension in one part of the financial world that there is too much silver which may be converted into money. At the same time failures are taking place in both Europe and the United States because good property cannot be turned into money. The financial strain is said to be caused by a lack of confidence. What causes the lack of confidence? Is not lack of confidence justified when the spectacle is afforded of established and well-conducted business houses making assignments with assets considerably larger than the liabilities? Would not confidence be restored if the volume of real money were so increased that real money could be had in any required quantities upon sufficient security? The inherent vice of the credit system is that it does not work when its work is most wanted. The business in all gold countries is mostly carried on with paper currency in one form or another. When the financial skies are serene this paper money passes from hand to hand without any question. It says this, however, in a plain and convincing way. This is why THE CALL has influence, and why its opinions are regarded as of some consequence. THE CALL at this time is read even by its enemies, and it is, doubtless, very much disliked by them.

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OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.

Mr. Powderly, in his remarks before the Farmers' Alliance in Florida recently, brought forward the propriety of the United States owning the railroads, or regulating the prices of freights and fares. These questions are likely to become of great importance ere long, not only with farmers, but with business men generally. To regulate the prices of freights and fares will, of course, be bitterly opposed by railroad companies, but an advance has been already made by the passage of the interstate law. More, however, will have to be done, or the farming as well as the manufacturing and commercial interests will be greatly injured. As affairs now stand a railroad may cripple any interest it pleases for the time being. It may make its freight charges so high as to depress the price of farming lands. This condition cannot, of course, last always. As to Government ownership of railroads, it would be well to control a few great lines, and it is likely that such a result will ultimately become popular throughout the Union. In Belgium the ownership of railroads by the Government has worked admirably.

GOLD AT 120.

The Portland *Oregonian* says:

Free coinage of silver would not help matters, because as silver became abundant gold, the more valuable money, would take its flight.

So many predictions as to the result of coining silver have failed of verification that the most far-seeing cannot venture to conjecture. Gold advocates predict with confidence that in the event of the free coinage of silver gold will be drawn from the country, while silver advocates are equally confident that gold would remain in the country until silver should reach parity with gold. After that dollars of the two metals would be interchangeable, and the offer of either would be a legal tender. Should a Free-coinage Bill be passed the immediate effect would be the substitution of silver for gold as the standard and the advance of gold to a premium. Instead of gold being quoted at 100 and silver at 80 silver would be 100 and gold 120. But gold would not leave the country on that account. It would be held here by the premium. So much of our indebtedness is payable in gold that we would have to bid high enough for it to keep it here. Money of the two metals would thus be kept in circulation, though for a time their commercial value would not be equal. Precisely what proportion of our indebtedness would be held to be payable in gold the courts would decide. The Supreme Court of the United States has declared a specific contract to pay gold binding, but questions might arise in States that have no specific contract laws. Would the fact that a debt was created when gold was the standard require payment in gold after silver became the standard? This condition would, however, be temporary. The greater use of silver would in a short time, it is urged, cause the appreciation of that metal to its old ratio to gold. Such at least is the opinion of silver advocates.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

The letter of Chairman Walker of the Interstate Commerce Railway Association on the general condition of railway affairs ignores one prime factor in the problem. He says that during the past fifteen years about one-third of the railway mileage in the United States has been reorganized or passed through foreclosure. From this he would naturally deduce the fact that the present rates of compensation are not sufficient to pay running expenses and interest on the capital invested. But this deduction does not necessarily follow. There are other causes for the failure of certain roads to meet expenses besides low rates of fare and freight. First among these reasons is the vast difference between the actual investment and the stock and bonds from which dividends and interest are expected; second is the large salaries paid to railway managers and the enormous fees paid to railway lawyers. When a rich criminal finds that he cannot dodge a summons into court, he proceeds to fee a lawyer in proportion to the magnitude of his offense. He does not expect the higher grade of lawyer to take up his case for a moderate fee. Somewhat in the same way the railway companies having loaded themselves down with watered stocks and bonds, sold at heavy discount, find it necessary to employ men to run the business in that line. Lawyers are employed to steer the companies through difficulties resulting from an attempt to pay dividends on capital that has never been paid in. It is not expected that Chairman Walker will view railway affairs through this side light. It is his business to make the railroads pay interest on all the capital the managers may assume to have been invested in their several properties. It is not certain, however, that the railway affairs can be settled on the basis Mr. Walker has mapped out.

IN A MUDDLE.

The London *Times* says the monetary system of the United States is in a muddle. Perhaps the *Times* will point out a country whose monetary system is not in a muddle. The demonetization of silver from the amount of legal-tender money in the world creates the muddle. There is not gold enough to serve as the measure of value and medium of exchange, and if commercial nations are to have only gold there will not be until prices are so reduced that one dollar will do the work two have done. The English adhere to the single gold standard, but at the first little jar caused by the trifling loss of a banking-house in South American speculation, England had to lean on silver countries to sustain her credit. When we consider the comparatively insignificant losses in the Argentine Republic, and the widespread consequences, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the monetary system of the civilized world is in a muddle. Confidence will be restored when the demonetized half of the world's metallic money is restored to its usefulness.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The first attempt in this country to make nickel steel for armor proved so successful at Pittsburg that Secretary Tracy is very much gratified at the success attained. The experiment was made with a five-ton heat in a Bessemer converter, and the tests gave surprising results, the ultimate tensile strength having been raised by the nickel alloy to almost double that which reached in the best grades of boiler-plate steel. In fact, it was demonstrated that the desirable qualities of hardness, strength and elasticity were combined in a wonderful degree in a metal of great ductility. The new alloy is likely to enter into the construction of not only armor plates, guns and projectiles, but the hulls and engines of ships as well, the metal being much freer from both corrosion and fouling. Armor plates will soon be made of steel and this nickel steel and tested in comparison with the two French plates fired at in the recent armor trials at Annapolis.

The year's commerce on the great lakes shows a remarkable increase. During the season of 1889, 234 days in length, there was locked through the Soo Canal more tons of freight than passed through the Suez in the whole year, and the volume of this traffic this year is greater by nearly 1,000,000 tons. The ore trade has increased phenomenally, the bulk of the Lake Superior output reaching nearly 8,500,000 tons. At Cleveland, Ashtabula, Fairport, Buffalo, Erie, Sandusky, Toledo and Lorain, whence all the coal is shipped and where the largest part of the ore is received, there are nearly sixteen miles of dockage, more than half of which is monopolized by the ore trade. The facilities for loading are such that vessels have been filled with 2600 tons in two hours, and the best record for unloading is 2600 tons of ore in seven hours. In fact, the lake commerce more than any other shows what American enterprise and skill can accomplish.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate yesterday was one to establish a board for the advancement of the interests of the merchant marine. Recent events and official reports have demonstrated the necessity of some such action to develop the commerce of this country. Last year our foreign exports and imports combined reached $1,487,533,027, and for want of special encouragement our steamers carried only 7.51 per cent of all our foreign exports and imports and our sailing craft only 6.45 per cent. The reciprocity Clause of the Tariff Bill, the Shipping Bill and the measure above mentioned are in keeping with the announced determination of the administration to advance American commercial and shipping interests.

It has been the prevailing belief that the memoirs of Talleyrand, pronounced the "most subtle, shrewd and unprincipled" of all modern diplomatists, would make some sensational disclosures, but the Duc de Broglie, the editor, pronounces them dry and uninteresting, being almost wholly devoid of personal gossip. They are declared to be of a political character, and Talleyrand's desire to defer their publication is attributed to considerations of state. Nevertheless, when their contents are revealed they will throw light on some of the very stirring events of his time and provoke extensive discussion.

It is remarkable what effect the despotic and military measures of the great powers have upon immigration into the United states. The Cleveland *Leader*, in commenting upon the fact that this year's foreign contributions to the country's population will show an increase of 50,000, declares that labor and wages are seriously affected by every important political movement in Europe.

Kalakaua at the Theater.

King Kalakaua has accepted the invitation to attend the California Theater, and, according to a letter to the management by his Chamberlain, "has been pleased to name Monday evening next, when you may announce the performance under the patronage and in the presence of his Majesty." Admiral Brown and staff, U. S. N., will accompany the King and suite.

VOTED FALSE STOCK.

Fraud Charged in the Sale of the Amador Gold Mine.

Papers in a suit that, according to the allegations, promises to bring to light considerable underhand work on the part of persons interested in the Amador Gold Mine were filed yesterday afternoon in the United States Circuit Court by Charles W. and William F. Trotters, of the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., against the Amador Gold Mine, Amador Gold Mine (limited), the Pacific Bank, the Blue Lakes Water Company, the California Powder Works, the English and Foreign Contract Corporation (limited), the London and Universal Bank (limited), Charles Edward Harrison, A. Basil Cochrane, M. Fowler and Alexander B. May of London, H. S. Crocker, Charles B. Crocker, and Henry J. Crocker (surviving partners of H. S. Crocker & Co.), E. & A. Gennochio, Edward A. Rix, J. Kirk Firth and Edward de Ruyter of Rix & Firth, Ira P. Rankin and A. P. Brayton of Rankin, Brayton & Co., et al.

The complaint states that the Amador Gold Mine was transferred in December, 1888, to A. P. Minear. The consideration was $442,000, of which $200,000 was payable in gold coin, 25 per cent of the capital stock of a corporation to be raised in England and 25 per cent of said stock to be of a par value of not less than $242,000. The complaint then alleges that F. E. Lutz voted large blocks of stock which he did not legally represent, and that the Board of Directors elected at that time were not legally elected, and could not make a valid instrument of transfer.

The complainants further aver that the transfer of the property at that time to A. P. Minear was fraudulent and void and that Minear disposed of the stock for his own benefit, the purchasers being Edward Harrison and A. Basil Cochrane; that they have obtained possession of the property, and through the representations of an agent who was sent to London the Treasurer of the company was induced to deliver a deed to the property which had been placed in escrow by the California company without the payment of $200,000 cash and one-fourth of the stock in the English company, which was the consideration agreed upon for the transfer of the property.

It is prayed that the Amador Gold Mine be declared the owner of the property, and that the claim of the Amador Gold Mine (limited), its present name, be declared void. An injunction to prevent the operation of the mine is also asked for.

WAYLAID AND BEATEN.

The Harsh Experience of a Paymaster's Clerk.

J. R. Redfield, who is paymaster's yeoman on the San Francisco, went to Dr. Trull early Friday morning, looking much as if he had been run through a thrashing machine. There was a severe cut across his forehead, his left eye was closed by a large swelling, his right eye was in mourning and the skin was knocked off his right hand and the wrist was sprained. The doctor dressed the injuries and was told by Redfield that about 11 o'clock the night before, while on his way to his room, he had been attacked by three men, who evidently desired to rob him. He received rough treatment, but made such a vigorous resistance that the plans of the footpads were thwarted. It seems that during Thursday afternoon Redfield brought $5000 from the ship to the bank. This was probably observed by his assailants, who were no doubt prompted to attack him at night by the hope that he might have a considerable amount of money about his person.—Vallejo Times, Dec. 13th.

E. H. BLACK, painter, 19 Ellis street.

BAR counters constantly on hand. 321 Sutter.*

VISIT Geitysburg Panorama, Market & 10th.*

AT Y. M. C. A. HALL.—Rev. John Hannon, D. D., will address the meeting at the Y. M. C. A. this afternoon at the usual hour, 3 o'clock.

OLYMPIAN Skating Rink; Mechanics' Pavilion.*

VAGRANTS SENTENCED.—Judge Rix yesterday sentenced Henry Moore and Henry Brooks to six months' imprisonment in the House of Correction for vagrancy.

FRENCH mixed in fine Japanese baskets; no extra charge. Townsend's, 627 Market street.*

LOTTERY-TICKETS IN POSSESSION.—James Paladini was sentenced yesterday to pay a fine of $250 for having lottery-tickets in his possession. The prisoner, in default of payment, will serve 250 days in the County Jail.

FIVE-O'CLOCK tea-kettles from $3 upward, suitable for holiday presents, at Nathan, Dohrmann & Co., 130 Sutter street.

A GRAND concert will be given at St. John's Presbyterian Church, corner of California and Octavia streets, next Friday evening, under the direction of Professor George H. Little, assisted by a number of popular artists, for the benefit of the Church-Furnishing Fund.

JUDGMENT REVERSED.—The Supreme Court, sitting in bank, has reversed the decision of the lower court on the defendant's appeal in the action of Ira P. Rankin against the Amazon Insurance Company to recover on an insurance policy.

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.

CONSECRATION OF A FONT.—A beautiful baptismal font has been presented to the First English Lutheran Church by a lady of the congregation, and it will be consecrated at the morning service. The subject of the sermon by the pastor, Rev. O. C. Miller, for the occasion is "The Baptism of Jesus."

Sanger.

Pattison & Son have made arrangements to handle the Pacific Improvement Company's lots at Sanger from their office, 630 Market street, and until further notice all sales of lots will be made by the Pacific Improvement Company through that firm.

MAKING 100 PER CENT.—S. P. Young, receiver of the California National Bank of San Francisco, informs depositors that he will pay them a dividend of 5 per cent next month, making 100 per cent returned, or dollar for dollar. The bank failed two years ago this month.

TO HEAT THE ALMSHOUSE.—A meeting of clergymen and prominent church-members at the Occidental Hotel on Friday evening appointed the following named to canvass the city to raise money for keeping the inmates of the Almshouse warm during the present winter: Rev. Dr. Voorsanger, R. Balfour and Mr. Kelly. The amount needed is only $1300.

OFFICERS ELECTED.—The stockholders of the Equitable Building and Loan Association have elected the following officers for the year: President, Frederick Hess; Vice-President, Charles E. Blake, M.D.; Treasurer, C. J. Behlow; Secretary, Eugene W. Levy; Attorney, J. R. Brandon; Sol. J. Levy, Herman Liebes, G. Brenner, B. Feigenbaum, J. Goldberg, D. E. Speyer and B. Goldfish.

The Duke of Westminster and Mr. Stanley are spoken of by the London Court Journal as "among the likely promoters" of a company that is to develop the resources of West Africa.

BOILS, pimples, ringworm and all affections arising from impure blood, are conquered by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which expels all impurity and vitalizes and enriches the blood. Give it a trial.

No Christmas and New Year's table should be without a bottle of Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned appetizer of exquisite flavor. Beware of counterfeits.

JANUARY styles Butterick's patterns. Catalogues mailed free. 124 Post st., San Francisco.

Inflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it at 25 cents.

HIGHLAND Brand of Milk is absolutely pure and unsweetened. Unequaled as infant's food.

HOLIDAY GIFTS —Type-writers $5 to $8 each. The S. Hill Co., 29 New Montgomery street, cor. Jessie.

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

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

SUNDAY MEETINGS.

Theosophical Society—Free Public meetings every Sunday, 7:30 P. M., Red Men's Hall, 320 Post st. Tonight lecture by Dr. J. A. Anderson, "Am I My Brother's Keeper?"*

Drs. C. H. Rin-es—Bible Spiritual meeting at St. George's Hall, 909 Market st., Sunday, at 11 A. M.; conference and tests; assisted by other mediums.

J. M. Temple, the Celebrated Platform test medium, will give strictly test seances. 909½ Market st., 2:30 and 8 P. M. 1t*

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

California Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., initiates MONDAY EVENING, December 15th. All are requested to be present.

JOHN MCNEILL, N. G.
J. S. BENEDICT, R. S. dec14 2t

Washington Circle, Companions of the Forest, A. O. F.—You are hereby notified to meet at 641½ Shipley st., THIS DAY (Sunday) at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late companion, MRS. EVA SOLOMAN.
MISS M. COGHILL, C. C.
Attest: MRS. M. E. FALCONER, F. S. 1t

Loyola Hall, Cor. Tenth and Market, to rent for Saturday evenings. For particulars apply to the janitor at the hall. dec12 3t

Fraternal Directory (Copyrighted) will interest millions of secret-society people; embracing nearly 200 different fraternal, benevolent, protective and social organizations; giving the names and locations of over 5000 lodges, with nights of meeting, illustrations, portraits, etc. Our work has received the indorsement of leading Grand Lodge officers and prominent members in all the orders. Price, $2; full roan, gilt-edge, $5, payable in advance. Address all communications to Fraternal Directory Publishing Company, 414 Clay st., S. F. CHARLES C. HOAG, Secretary.
ROBERT A. IRVING, Business Manager. dec5 3m

Hall to Let Monday, Tuesday and Friday, corner Sixth and Market sts. dec3 tf

CHURCH NOTICES.

Franklin-St. Presbyterian Church, cor. Franklin and Valle ejo sts.—Rev. W. H. McFarland, pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the pastor. Morning subject: "Jesus in Obedience." Evening subject: "The Motive and Spirit of Modern Missions." The choir, under the direction of Mr. Martin Schultz, will lead in the service of song. Sunday-school at 12:30 P. M. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially welcome to these services. 1t

Calvary Presbyterian Church, cor. Powell and Geary sts.—Rev. Thomas Chalmers Easton, D.D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The following music will be rendered: "Benedictus Anima Mea," Morgan; "How Beautiful Thy Dwellings," Leach; "If Ye Love Me," Haydn; "Show Me Thy Ways," Tarrante. Prof. G. A. Scott, organist and choir director. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor meets at 6:30 P. M. Strangers in the city at hotels are especially welcomed. 1t

The Presbyterian Tabernacle, Cor. of Golden Gate ave. and Polk st.—Rev. John W. Ellis, D.D., pastor, will preach in the morning and evening. Sabbath-schools at 9:30 A. M. and at 3:30 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6:30. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. All are cordially invited. 1t

First United Presbyterian Church, Shady Lane and Eddy—Rev. M. M. Gilson, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school and pastor's Bible class at 12:30 P. M. Subject for evening: "A Man Healed Instantly After Waiting for Thirty-eight Years." An evangelistic service. Testimony of young converts. Invitation to all. Strangers especially welcome. Seats free. 1t

Plymouth Church, Post St., Near Webster—Rev. W. D. Williams, the new pastor of this church, will conduct the services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-schools at 9:30 A. M. and at 12:30 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. 1t*

First Congregational Church, Cor. Post and Mason sts.—Rev. G. B. Bacon, D.D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school and Bible classes of Mrs. Cooper and Rev. John Kimball immediately after the morning service. Chinese school at 6 P. M. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:30 P. M. 1t

Howard-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Howard st., bet. Second and Third, two blocks from the Palace Hotel—Rev. S. V. Leech, D.D., pastor. Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 12:45 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. General praise, prayer and testimony meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. Professor Martin Schultz, Musical Director. Subject of morning sermon: "The Advantages of Personal Piety." Subject of evening sermon: "Belshazzar's Feast and Its Lessons" (a sermon to young men). Strangers and friends cordially invited to all services. Pastor's residence, 613 Folsom st. 1t*

Grace Church, California St., Cor. Stockton—Rev. R. C. Foute, rector. Rev. Charles J. Mason, assistant. Service at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. on Sundays. Daily during the week, Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. This church is open every day to the public for private prayer and meditation—as a house of prayer for all people." Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M. and 1 P. M. Weekly celebration at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning. 1t

Church of the Advent (Episcopal), now worshiping in the Metropolitan Temple. "The People's Church," 11th st., near Market—Rev. John Gray, rector. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 o'clock. Subject: "The Watch Tower." Evening service, with hymns for congregation, at 7:30 o'clock. The choir will be assisted at this service by Mrs. Milmer-Hamilton, soprano; Mr. Charles Thrower, tenor, and Mr. Sam J. Sandy, basso. At the offertory Mrs. Hamilton will sing the celebrated "Inflammatus" from the "Stabat Mater," with full chorus accompaniment. Services open and free to the public. 1t

Trinity Church, Post and Powell sts.—Rev. J. Sanders Reed, rector. Sunday, December 14th. Holy communion at 10:15 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon by the rector at 11 o'clock. At the evening service the rector will deliver the next sermon in the course on "Events and Epochs in the Decline and Fall of the Jewish Monarchy." Subject: "Labor Troubles." Seats free and all invited. 1t

First Baptist Church, Eddy St., bet. Jones and Leavenworth—Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning theme: "The Greatest Fool in the World." Evening topic: "The Elixir of