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

PUBLICATION OFFICE:
625 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. 19, 1890—5 P. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has generally risen in all districts except a slight fall in Southern California and Southern Arizona. It is highest in Central California and lowest in Washington. The cyclone has passed eastward beyond Washington, and fair weather prevails throughout the region south of Oregon. The winds have shifted to westerly in Oregon and Washington, but cloudiness is still general there with clearing-up showers. The temperature has fallen in Western Washington, Western Oregon and Nevada; elsewhere it has risen, especially in Northern California. Rain has fallen in Northern Nevada, the northern portion of Northern California, and in Oregon and Washington; elsewhere fair weather has prevailed. The following rainfall has been reported in the past twenty-four hours: Olympia 0.70, Spokane Falls, 0.27, Walla Walla, 0.97, Baker City 0.16, Portland 0.40, Roseburg 0.18, Eureka 0.40, Red Bluff 1.44, Winnemucca, 0.18, Carson City 0.10, Sacramento 0.26, Fresno 0.20, San Francisco 0.17, Los Angeles 0.14.

Forecast till 8 P. M. Saturday.

For Northern California—Fair weather; winds generally westerly; cooler.

For Southern California—Fair weather, except light rain at Los Angeles; cooler, except nearly stationary temperature in the northeast portion; variable winds.

For Oregon and Washington—Local rains, except followed by fair weather in Southern Oregon; south to west winds; cooler.

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.

SATURDAY .....DECEMBER 20, 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.

OPPONENTS.

We occasionally copy extracts from the editorial columns of our contemporaries in order to show the public the arguments which are put forth which THE CALL believes to be misleading. Of such a character is the following paragraph, taken from the *Alta California*:

THE CALL asserts that the bare possibility of the Democrats getting into power has compelled business men to put their houses in order—by going into bankruptcy we suppose. The business of the country must be rather rotten if it cannot stand government in a republic by the majority. THE CALL seems to think that majority rule is the thing to make trade lively.

Of course THE CALL asserts nothing of the kind. THE CALL does, however, think that under the rule of the Democratic party prior to the Rebellion, when the South virtually had free trade, the price of labor was not more than from one-half to two-thirds what it is at present. The trouble with the public generally at the present time in the United States is that a few men have controlled legislative bodies by the use of money. In other words, they have corruptly influenced members of the Legislature and Supervisors in our cities to pass laws and ordinances by bribery. Instead of legislative business being managed in the interests of the people, they have been controlled, to a certain extent, in the interests of men who have their millions. Money used in nominating conventions has influenced such men as Buckley, and candidates have been elected to office who were totally unfit. We have seen large fortunes suddenly accumulated by a few men through trusts and other combinations. Here is where the difficulty originates. These men obtain advantages, hence they accumulate great wealth. The inhabitants of the United States as a whole are very rich, but a few men after all have a large portion of the money of the country. When overtrading has been carried on for a few years and a slight stringency occurs then nearly all of the money is locked up. Business men cannot obtain it, hence failures take place. If there were no such extraordinary fortunes, which have been accumulated by fraudulent syndicates, etc., there would be less failures. Fifty or one hundred persons in New York, who have enriched themselves by means of various frauds, can make money scarce at any time; but if the coinage of silver could have been stopped we may imagine how much worse the finances of the country would now be.

AMERICAN MONETARY CONFERENCE.

President Harrison has issued a call for a meeting of the International Monetary Commission at Washington on the first Wednesday in next January. There has not been a time since 1872 when the conditions were so favorable toward good results from this conference as at present. The existing financial difficulties have practically demonstrated the necessity of an increase in the metallic money of the world. Gold is passed from hand to hand among the great banks of Europe and America to enable them to make a show of cash. When one bank has passed a crisis it hands over its gold to another and that to a third. The more gold is carted around in this way the greater the lack of confidence. England, which assumes to be the financial center of the world, saved its credit by putting an embargo on the export of gold and borrowing from its neighbors. All the American nations meet under these conditions to consider measures to establish a common silver dollar which shall be a legal tender in each country, and other measures to establish silver as the money of the countries. It is not at all improbable that before the conference adjourns the United States will have passed a bill entering upon some new policy in relation to silver coinage. The American Commission can therefore proceed on the assumption that it is marching out the policy the whole financial world will finally adopt.

BEHIND THE AGE.

The Grand Jury's report is pronounced by one of Buckley's organs to be "miles behind the age." One proof of its silurianism is found in its condemnation of the poultice pavement. Probably this condemnation touches the Buckley organ in a tender spot. The poultice ring promised well at one time. When the Supervisors had by resolution doubled the cost of laying stone pavements there seemed a prospect of a harvest for the poultice combination. But the Buckley organ should look abroad. San Francisco is not the only city which has condemned the poultice. A New York journal complains that "horses slip and slide on them in a most distressing fashion," and that "falls are of entirely too frequent occurrence." This objection to the poultice is apart from the common objection that it is a short-lived pavement at best, and constantly in need of repair, and costs entirely too much as ordered laid in this city. In one respect the Grand Jury's report is behind the age—it does not recommend an issue of bonds to make improvements of which private parties get the principal benefit.

STREET COMMISSIONERS.

There is a combination of men in this city without distinction to party to secure the opening of streets through private property in advance of a public demand for such enterprises. That San Francisco will at some future day cover ten miles of the north end of the peninsula from ocean to bay is among the things we consider certainties. But there is no hurry about pushing streets through this at present unoccupied territory. The method of doing this work is worse perhaps than the work itself. The first thing is to create a lot of offices and appoint men to fill them. The Grand Jury made brief reference to this practice. Precisely how many men are now living upon salaries paid for work which they propose to do a year or two hence is unknown. The first thing done in the way of extending a street is to appoint a board of commissioners at handsome salaries. The machinery which the schemers want is a board of public works. A board of public works with absolute powers would put these so-called much-needed improvements through in short order. Pretty much all the men who have purchased land between the city and the Pacific Ocean, extending several miles toward the main land, have set their hearts on a board of public works. Meantime, according to the Grand Jury, there are many public institutions in the city proper which need looking after. It will take two or four years of honest administration to put these neglected public institutions into decent condition.

THE SUBSIDY BILL.

There is a prospect that the Steamship Subsidy Bill may become a law, though this is the short session. The committee has agreed upon the details, and the friends of the bill rather than have it bill will probably refrain from jeopardizing it by insisting on amendments. What the country wants is to place our mercantile marine on an equal footing with the mercantile marine of Great Britain, France and Germany, and it is not particularly concerned about the way it is done, if it is done. Whether the old idea of calling a subsidy an allowance for carrying the mails, or the new idea of calling it a subsidy, conditioned upon the right of the Government to press the vessels receiving it into its service in case of war is best, people are not concerned to inquire. What they want is that inducements shall be held out to place steamers on the berth between American ports and foreign ports.

Now, on the question whether the United States would be benefited, as a whole, by a new development of our mercantile marine, such as would follow the passage of the Subsidy Bill, we, in San Francisco, are in a position to judge. This is the only great American seaport facing the Pacific. It is from this port that foreign nations on the Pacific should naturally receive the goods they buy abroad, and to this port that they should send their surplus produce. Propinquity ought to insure this result. But, in fact, our trade with these nations is far less than that of Great Britain. For instance, according to latest returns, Peru imports $865,000 from the United States and $3,489,000 from England, and ships $669,000 to this country against $7,981,000 to England. Chile imports $3,240,000 from the United States against $20,463,000 from England, and exports $2,450,000 to the United States against about $8,000,000 to England. China imports merchandise invoiced at 30,392,000 taels from England and 3,145,000 from this country. She exports goods worth 16,700,000 taels to England and 8,962,000 to this country. Japan sends more merchandise to this country than to England, as the English have never been consumers of Japan tea, but she imports $28,623,000 worth of goods from England as against $5,673,000 from this country.

Opponents of subsidy bills account for the inferior position of Americans in these foreign countries by stating that our manufacturers do not care to make the goods these foreigners want, nor to sell them on the long credits they require. But it is evident that these are secondary causes. The main cause of the difference is the fact that in every foreign port England has four steamers to our one and owing to the subsidies granted by the British Government the British vessels can afford to underbid us in freights. People ship their produce in the vessels which sail oftenest and charge least for freight. They buy their goods from the nations with which they are in closest commercial intercourse. If we had as many vessels at Valparaiso as the English have, and they charged the same price for freight as the English steamers charge, we should get a larger share of the foreign trade of Chile, because San Francisco is nearer Valparaiso than Liverpool is. And the multiplication of our merchant steamers in the port of Yokohoma would have the same effect on the foreign trade of Japan.

Twenty years ago there was no steamship line between Venezuela and the United States and our commerce with that republic was only $3,300,000 out of a total of $28,000,000. A few years ago a steamship line was laid on from New York and now the American share of Venezuelan foreign trade amounts to $13,000,000, nearly one-half of the whole.

A BAD BANK FAILURE.

The banking-house of S. A. Kean & Co., Chicago, has closed its doors. Within ten days the bank had paid out about $200,000, and the managers thought the time had come to quit paying deposits. The bank had plenty of securities, it was said, but just at the present time they are not marketable. It appears, however, that liabilities amount to $1,400,000, while assets only approximate $1,353,000. Liabilities never shrink, but assets sometimes do. In the present case assets are largely in the form of land scrip, the market value of which is variable. It appears also that the banking firm had deposited $800,000 of their best securities with other banks for loans. The deposits, amounting to $500,000 or thereabouts, are thus left unprotected, or protected only by the land scrip. Admitting this statement to be correct, the Kean bankers would seem to have been doing a large business on little or no capital. Their available funds were the deposits. They would have gone along nicely for some time longer if the depositors had not shown a disposition to take charge of their own money. This is what is called a lack of confidence. We are constantly assured that there would be no financial trouble if the public would only let their money lie in the vaults of the banks. The public will not be greatly surprised to learn that the proprietor of the bank and his cashier have been arrested for receiving deposits while the bank was known to be insolvent. The bank managers must have known that their sole capital was their credit. With a deficiency of $50,000, to say nothing of the depreciation of securities, they might reasonably have anticipated that a time would come when the depositors would be inspired with a lack of confidence. Of course, people will be expected to sympathize with Mr. Kean. He appears to have been cruelly interrupted in a very profitable business. It is intimated that he has private property which is not liable for the debts of the bank. Men who do a large banking business on credit are generally gifted with sufficient foresight to suggest the policy of putting some of their profits where creditors cannot get them when the period of lack of confidence sets in. In view of such failures as this the utility of financial panics becomes apparent. There needs to be an occasional settling day when financial frauds are called to account. An insolvent bank might go on for years making money out of the deposits and putting the profits where depositors could not reach them if it were not for these periodical panics. When business is good the banker argues that the profits are lawfully his, but when losses occur, if he has taken good care of the profits, the creditors have to suffer.

TARIFFS AND TREATIES.

Senator Sherman has introduced a bill providing that all existing treaties at the date of the passage of the McKinley Tariff Act shall not be interfered with. The bill or amendment to the act is supposed to have especial reference to the reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Islands. Under the old tariff sugar of low grade was admitted free from the islands. The same grade of sugar from other foreign localities was taxed at the rate of about two cents a pound. Under the new tariff the tax on all foreign sugar of the same grade is removed. Hawaiian planters are therefore placed by the new tariff on the same footing as other foreign planters. The bounty which is paid to American producers of sugar will not of course be paid to the producers of Hawaiian sugar. The precise object of Senator Sherman's amendment does not appear in the brief mention of it made in Washington dispatches. The stipulation that existing treaties at the date of the passage of the McKinley act should not be interfered with would, in the Hawaiian Island case, be inoperative. The existing treaty provided that Hawaiian Island sugar should be admitted free. The McKinley tariff puts all foreign sugar on the free list. The reciprocity treaty with the islands will still exist, but its conditions are rendered valueless by the fact that all other sugar is admitted on the same footing. It is not probable that Senator Sherman will propose to indemnify the Hawaiian planters for the especial advantage the treaty given them under the old tariff by including them among the sugar-producers to whom a bounty shall be paid. If the distinguished Ohio Senator has any such purpose in view he should submit it in the form of a bill and take note of what becomes of it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

How to make money is a problem that is daily racking the brains of millions of men. In the daily walks of life are encountered those whose success is phenomenal and the story of whose experience is often stranger than fiction, for the goddess of luck—if there is such a personage—plays the queerest antics and indulges in strange freaks and fancies. The Chicago *Herald* in recounting the odd experiences of some of the "Windy City's" business men, whose dauntless energy and good luck have won the title of "Merchant Princes," presented some odd contrasts. A young man of 32, who employs 200 men and at his immense store keeps a stock large enough to furnish half of the homes of a good-sized city, owed his start to a lucky bid at an auction where experienced dealers, deceived by his boyish looks, allowed him to get away with 2500 yards of carpet for 17 cents a yard. He believed in the use of printers' ink, informed the people in an advertisement where they could get a bargain, and in a few days made a profit of $1000, which sent him on the road to prosperity. Another young man with slender capital tossed up a copper to decide his future avocation, and fate decided in favor of the shoe business, in which the energy of himself and partners won phenomenal success. Three real-estate sharpers, burned out at the great fire, saved part of their records. Alone they were of no avail, but combined they established in nearly every instance a complete chain of record. They combined, made money, and the authorities were glad to secure a copy of their records at their own figure. A man who drove a wagon for years, making enough to keep the wolf from the door, one day conceived the idea that there was money in an establishment for supplying barbers, and now has one of the largest houses of the kind in America. These are but a few of the cases mentioned. There are quite a number in this city whose rise at the wave of Fortuna's wand to sudden eminence, wealth and position was equally if not more remarkable.

The passage of the Printing Deficiency Bill by the Senate reminds one of the fact that Uncle Sam runs the most extensive publishing-house in the country. Over a million books, printed and published at Government expense, were sent out from the House folding-room during the first session of the present Congress, and not less than half as many more were sent out from the Senate folding-room. Each member is furnished with a catalogue, covering nineteen pages, giving the names of the different books to which he is entitled by virtue of his office, and each title represents perhaps hundreds, perhaps thousands of volumes. Of the agricultural reports alone 400,000 are published annually and divided among the members. The publications include besides the laws and the President's messages reports of the departments and bureaus, works on explorations under Government auspices and works on entomology, ethnology, forestry, astronomy and geology. There are special works on Alaska, several accounts of Arctic cruises, books on foreign relations and international law, an infinite number of volumes on fish and volumes of eulogies on all the members who have died in the service. Some members distribute not only their quota among their constituents but also buy or trade for as many more to secure the votes of honest farmers.

The fortification of Copenhagen, that has suffered so severely during the last two centuries from the effects of fires and bombardments, is again the question of the day in Denmark. While the Government is in favor of the undertaking, there is a large majority of the national legislators opposed to it, owing to the belief that such a movement would provoke the hostility of Germany. There seems little ground for this belief, however, for General von Boe, one of the German corps commanders, recently voiced the sentiments prevailing in military circles in the declaration: "We have got to have a strong and independent Denmark; for if Denmark should prove unable to defend herself the French, in case of war, would make Copenhagen the base of naval operations in the Baltic. The country would be compelled to accept an offensive and defensive alliance with France, which would make it necessary for us to occupy Jutland and Tunen." The Danish capital was strongly fortified until 1864, when the land works were destroyed, although the citadel of Frederikshavn and some of the batteries on the sea were left in a condition to admit of being defended in case of an emergency.

The Naval Appropriations Bill as completed provides for an expenditure of about $30,500,000. Among its provisions is an appropriation for a new triple-screw protected cruiser, similar to Cruiser 12, the cost of which is limited to $2,750,000. In his recent report Secretary Tracy, in alluding to the Pirate, which the Cramps undertook to construct for $2,725,000, declared that in Cruiser 12 the department has sought to produce a vessel absolutely without parallel among the war-ships of the world. The combination here made unites a sufficient armament with complete protection against light guns, while at the same time the vessel will have a sea speed and a coal endurance hitherto unknown in ships-of-war. She will be a match for the most swift trans-Atlantic liner afloat to-day, carrying any armament of which such a vessel is capable. No merchant vessel that she meets, armed or unarmed, can escape from her. By means of her machinery the enormous horse-power of over 20,000 is developed, the ship being able to make with one screw and one-third power 15 knots, with two screws and two-thirds power 18 to 19 knots, and with three screws and full power a maximum of 22 knots.

What mirth and revelry will hover during the Christmas holidays around the mountains of mistletoe gathered from the apple orchards of Normandy and Brittany. One of the remarkable effects of the preparations for the season of joyous festivity was lately manifested at the seaport villages of Saint Malo and Granville, France, where were gathered vast quantities of mistletoe en route to England to furnish the usual supply of this indispensable article to the young folks of Britain. The amount gathered this year has been unusually large.

The death of Senator Edouard de Lafayette reminds one of the fact that the famous family has become extinct. It was only recently that the old Senator, who was a bachelor, on being twitted declared: "The family is all but dead, but what does that matter? Our name will be forever associated with the greatest republic and the most powerful nation the world has ever seen—America."

SPORTING NOTES.

Foot-Ball at Central Park—A Bicycle Ride.

Weather permitting, a foot-ball match will be played this afternoon at Central Park between members of the San Francisco Club and a picked team composed of the officers of the Charleston. The proceeds of the game will be applied to a Charity Fund now in the hands of the Women's Exchange.

The following-named players will make up the San Francisco team: Wellington, Frick, O'Sullivan, M. Taylor and Paxson Howard, rushers; O. S. Howard, quarterback; Joseph Tobin and F. Taylor, half-back; Gallagher, full-back.

R. W. Turner and E. A. Bernhard of the B. V. M. wheeled down to Los Gatos on the Alameda side on Saturday, returning on Sunday via Saratoga and Mountain View, and report the roads in excellent condition.

His Last Official Act.

The last official act performed by Judge Van Reynegom yesterday before retiring from the bench of the Superior Court was to sign the death warrant of Toi, the Chinese murderer, who will be hanged in February.

Alimony Granted.

In the divorce case of Ella J. Eaton against Dr. J. M. Eaton, the Coroner, Judge Reardon has ordered him to pay his wife $60 on account of counsel fees and $45 a month alimony pending litigation.

Opium kills about 160,000 persons annually in China.

MEN ABOUT TOWN.

Stray Stories Picked Up in the Hotel Corridors.

A Bottle-Chart of the Atlantic Ocean—Chewed a Pistol-Barrel—Wheat-Growing No Longer Profitable.

John Taylor, an old sea captain, who is at the Commercial Hotel for a few days, has in his possession a "bottle-chart" of the Atlantic Ocean, which is about as unique a specimen of its kind as could be met with in a summer's day. It was printed in 1813, under the auspices of the Government at Washington, and was the result of extended observations made by officers of the United States Navy. Prior to that time, it seems, all commanders of men-of-war were required, while on a voyage, to amuse themselves at stated periods by heaving bottles overboard containing slips of parchment showing the latitude and longitude of the ship at the time. These bottles, driven by winds and currents, would, after the lapse of months and in some instances years, float ashore, and when picked up the time and place of their arrival would be noted. From these observations the "bottle-chart" was compiled. One instance is cited of a bottle being cast into the sea off the west coast of Africa which was picked up among the West India Islands, while another thrown near the same spot drifted ashore on the coast of France. In spite of these eccentric variations, however, it is probable that much valuable information was thus gleaned relative to the ocean currents and prevailing winds.

CHEWED THE BARREL.

"The sight of an old pistol," said a veteran newspaper man yesterday, as he carefully inspected an antiquated Derringer which had probably seen service in the flush days of '49, "always reminds me of a once well-known San Francisco gambler who went by the name of 'Sick Jimmy' Rodgers. A great many years ago he became involved in a dispute with a rough character about town, in Billy Meehan's saloon, at the corner of Commercial and Kearny streets. Words led to blows, and in the fracas which followed the muzzle of a Derringer was thrust into Jimmy's mouth. For some reason it failed to explode, and in his desperation Jimmy clenched the barrel in his teeth. When the weapon was examined afterward the prints of the teeth, above and below, were found plainly indented in the steel of the barrel. It was kept on exhibition in the office of the Chief of Police for many years, as an evidence of the strength of the muscles of Jimmy's jaw."

LADY CLERKS NOT WANTED.

"I understand," said a country politician at the Grand Hotel yesterday, "that Frank Coomb, who expects to be elected Speaker of the incoming Assembly, has announced that in the event of his being chosen he will oppose with all his might the employment of female clerks in any capacity in the lower branch of the Legislature. In this, I think, he is altogether wrong, and he will probably find that he will be unable to carry his idea into effect. While isolated cases in the past have given rise to scandalous rumors, there are, no doubt, many worthy and deserving women seeking minor places, and there is, so far as I can see, no good reason why they should be kept out of employment."

KEPT HIM BUSY.

Ting! ting! ting!

"Front! 222—221—268. Ice water, quick!" and a moment later there was a scurry of feet up the stairway at the Occidental, followed by a muttered imprecation from the clerk on duty as he "racked" the bells.

"Funny, now, isn't it," with a glance at the office clock, which pointed to 8 o'clock, "that this thing should occur just at this hour every night? I've kept count, and that last one is by actual tally the thirty-seventh call for ice water within fifteen minutes. Prior to that there hadn't been a bell for an hour. Winter and summer, month in and month out, year after year—the same thing happens as sure as night comes on, and by half-past 10 everything relapses into the same old quiet groove until morning. I have never been able to understand it," and he shook his head mournfully and turned back to his task.

WHEAT PLAYED OUT.

"Rain? Yes, plenty of it," was General Chipman's response to an inquiry last night, as he sat in a chair at the Palace Hotel and stroked his long, white beard thoughtfully. Then pausing a moment, he added: "But it is not the great blessing to California that it was a few years ago. Why? Well, simply because wheat-growing as a profitable industry in this State is a thing of the past. There is no money in it now, and farmers are turning either to fruit or stock in its stead. Rain is not of such vital importance under the new condition of affairs, and if you will notice you will observe that less is said year after year about the necessity for copious rains at certain periods of the year. California as a great wheat State has seen her best days," and he lapsed into meditative silence.

IN OPEN REVOLT.

Position of the Michigan Grange on the Stanford Scheme.

A Lansing (Mich.) special to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of recent date says: The Michigan Grange is in open revolt against the National Grange on account of the stand taken by the national organization in indorsing the proposition for Government loans on real estate.

Before adjourning the following report was adopted:

"We regret that the National Grange, the Farmers' Alliance and other organizations of farmers have indorsed the proposition in one form or another to make loans by the Government to the people. That the issuing of $1,000,000,000 of treasury notes and loaning it to the people, either directly or indirectly, at a low rate of interest would lead to a wild clamor for credit, every intelligent person must admit. That no system could be devised or its operation so guarded as to prevent partiality and favoritism in its distribution, first to personal friends of the loaning agent, next to his political associates, every thoughtful man must foresee. That it would create a feeling of helpless dependence upon Government aid by those whom it is designed to benefit, thereby relaxing their individual effort, destroying their energy and self-reliance and rendering them helpless mendicants of Government charity, every observer of human nature must know. That it would lead to thriftless improvidence, relying on Government aid or Government forbearance by those whom it seeks to benefit, and prove a curse instead of a blessing, is so plainly evident that we are surprised that National Grange should allow itself to be carried away by the clamor of those who hope to gain for themselves public preferment by holding out a scheme so enticing to the ignorant or improvident debtor and scheming speculator."

"Come On, Macbeth!"

Robert Cunningham Barthrop has petitioned the Superior Court for permission to change his name to Macbeth, for the reason that he is an orphan, and is now a favorite student of Dr. Robert S. Macbeth of this city.

TOWNSEND'S is closed on Sundays.

Visit Battle of Gettysburg, Market and Tenth.*

PLENTY of baskets this year at Townsend's.*

OLYMPIAN Skating Rink; Mechanics' Pavilion.*

CALIFORNIA glace fruit, 50c lb. Townsend's.*

SMOKING-JACKETS from $5 upward. Hatt's, corner Pine and Kearny streets.*

READ Jere Lynch's Egyptian love story in the Christmas number of The Wave.

OATH OF OFFICE.—J. H. Culver, School Director-elect, took his oath of office yesterday.

POPCORN, balls, sugared, red and white strings. Townsend's, Palace Hotel.

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

FINE watches, diamonds, and jewelry at reasonable prices, with guarantee, at A. A. Ritter's, 205 Montgomery st., under Russ House.*

FOR a gentleman no more appropriate present can be given than a fine hat or umbrella selected from Meussdorffer & Hubner's store. Their assortment is immense. 8 Kearny street is the place to go to.

ANOTHER CHINAMAN ON TRIAL.—The trial of Leon Ah Kuey, accused of the murder of Go Look in April last, was commenced in Judge Murphy's department yesterday.

Christmas Hats

Of finest qualities and latest styles for a most useful present to a gentleman can be bought at M. Meussdorffer's new and elegant hat-store, 113 Montgomery street, opposite Occidental Hotel.*

General Lee once refused $200,000 and a royalty to write a Southern history of the war. He did not think it proper to write and publish anything on the subject during his lifetime.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla is peculiar—different from other medicines—its combination and proportion of ingredients, and preparation, being unlike any other medicine in the market.

Carl Lumholtz,
The Celebrated Explorer, tells of his Extraordinary Adventures in the wilds of Australia in several articles which he has written for *The Youth's Companion*.

DELICIOUS CANDIES, pure and wholesome. Done up in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 pound boxes. Christmas cards in each box. Elegant display of baskets. Gruenhagen's, 20 Kearny street.

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.

MANY aches and pains yield promptly to PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Try it.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM will save your hair.

XMAS tree trimmings; Mercer's cream mixed, 25c per pound. Mercer's, 518 Kearny and 1306 Market.

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

DRINK Armour's Vigoral. Made from prime beef.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure billious and nervous ills.

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

CHURCH NOTICES.

First Methodist Episcopal Church, Powell st., near Washington—Rev. M. D. Buck, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. Love feast at 10 A. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and reception of members at 12 M. Class meeting and Sunday-school, including Annie Merrill's Bible Class, at 12:30 P. M. Boys' and Girls' class at 6 P. M. Young People's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Children's meeting Monday at 3:30 P. M. Meeting for the promotion of holiness Monday at 7:30 P. M. Annual Christmas service Tuesday at 7:30 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Ladies' Social Union Friday, 2:30 P. M. Band of Hope, Friday, 7:30 P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all the services. 1t

First Presbyterian Church, Cor. of Van Ness ave. and Sacramento st.—Rev. Robert Mackenzie, D.D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. The Rev. J. B. Stewart, D.D., associate pastor, will preach at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 12:45 P. M. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45 P. M. All are welcome to these services. 1t

Howard Presbyterian Church, Mission st., near Third, two blocks from the Palace Hotel—The Rev. Edward R. Brainard of Los Angeles will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. and at 12:30 P. M. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:15 P. M. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are kindly invited to these services. 1t

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

Officers and Members of Concordia Lodge, No. 122, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our late brother E. FUNK, from the hall, SUNDAY, December 21st, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. sharp. By order of Noble Grand.
de20 2t GEORGE SCHREI, Rec. Sec.

Excelsior Degree Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting THIS EVENING. Second and third degrees will be conferred.
1t EDW. SCHWERIN, JR., D. M.

California Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F.—The lodge meets every SATURDAY EVENING in Friendship Hall, New Odd Fellows' Building, cor. Market and Seventh sts. Officers and members are requested to attend. All members of the degree are cordially invited to meet with us. Officers and members are requested to be present at the election of officers. By order.
BERTHA KRON, Noble Grand.
FANNIE ADLER, Rec. Sec. no29 1f Sa

Templar Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., meets THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, in Memorial Hall, I. O. O. F. Building. All members of the degree cordially welcomed. Degree work second and fourth Saturdays.
DORA BAKER, Rec. Sec. MATTIE J. PERRY, N. G. ja26 Sa 1f

The Regular Meeting of Harmony, L. O. L., No. 127, will be held in Music Hall, 927 Mission st., THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
1t JOHN G. SHOUT, Secretary.

The Regular Monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Ancient Order of Hibernians' Board of Friendship will be held in hall, 1159 Mission st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 20th, at 7:30 o'clock.
WILLIAM BEARNE, County Delegate.
JAMES G. BROWNE, County Secretary. de19 2t

Man to do Decorating for the Holidays on wreath garlands and evergreens. Apply Flower Depot, 2109 Fillmore st., or by telephone 4292. de20 4t

Fraternal Direction (Copyrighted) will interest millions of secret-society people; embracing nearly 300 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. IRVINE, Business Manager. de8 30s

Hall to Let Monday, Tuesday and Friday, corner Sixth and Market sts. de3 1f

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Sore Throat Instantly Cured—One teaspoonful Dr. Halpruner's wonderful liniment in wine-glass water; to gargle bathe glands in neck with liniment, full strength. 50c and $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists, also at DR. HALPRUNER'S office, 850 Market st. 1t

Infallible Test of Disposition and character told from hand-writing. Address letter, inclosing 50c., to R. D., 1215 Clay st. d20 1m

Mrs. Wilson's Private Home in Confinement; 30 yrs' experience. 704 Buchanan.*

Ladies in Need of Quiet, Confidential place to confine see MRS. BIEBLER, 1079 Market; graduated midwife and doctress, Leipzig; 11 yr's experience; best results; room and board. 18 7f

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 pills are the best; never disappoint; safest and most effectual; will positively cure after all others fail; pills, $1; also latest invention without medicine. DR. M. SHRADER, 915 Post st. de4 1f

Dr. Mme. Bailin, Ladies' Specialist from Vienna University, treats irregularities under new latest scientific method; painless; sure; greatest success; 25 yr's experience; 10 to 12 A. M., 3 to 8 P. M. 1104 Market, R. 7. 14 15f

For This Month Only, Exhibition of world-renowned paintings of Professor J. J. Rehnhardt, court painter to Duke of Saxony-Coburg-Gotha, and tutor to Duke of Edinburgh and Crown Prince of Sweden. History Building, Market st.; admission 25c. de16 7t

Cure Your Catarrh With Mac's Royal Catarrh Cure; pleasant used; cures every case; 50c. A. McBoyle & Co., 504 Washington st. d10 3m

Books bought and sold. King Bros. 3 Fourth st., near Market. mr27 1f

Any Childless Married Couple of short or long duration, desiring a child of their own, will become parents by calling on DR. MEHER, 1418 Powell st., who guarantees a sure and safe treatment; if not effectual, no charge. no23 6m

Chimney-Sweeping Neatly Done. ALTA CO., 509 Kearny st. de6 1m

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.

Munro's Maritime Hotel—35 Stanford, bet. Brannan, Townsend, Second and Third sts.; patronage of mariners solicited. ly 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 the gold. 2f

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

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

Dr. C. C. O'Donnell—Office and Res. NW. cor. Washington and Kearny sts. my5f

Alameda Maternity Villa; Strictly private. DRS. JUNKE, nr. Encinal Pk. m3 1f

Mrs. Davies, 426 Kearny st.; Only safe and sure cure for all female troubles. 12 1f

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 J. G. STEELE & CO., 635 Market st., Palace Hotel, San Francisco. National Grange's only Prize: Box of 50, $1 25; of 100, $2; of 200, $3 50; of 400, $6. Preparatory Pills, $2. Send for circular. fe2 1f

Bad Tenants Ejected for $4. Collections made, city or country. Pacific Collection Company, 528 California st., Room 3. de22 1f

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.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

Dividend Notice—San Francisco Savings Union, 532 California st., cor. Webb; branch 1700 Market st., cor. Polk—For the half year ending with 31st December, 1890, a dividend has been declared at the rate of five and four-tenths (5 4-10) per cent per annum on Term Deposits, and four and one-half (4½) per cent per annum on Ordinary Deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after FRIDAY, 2d January, 1890.
de20 14t LOWELL WHITE, Cashier.

The California Savings and Loan Society, corner of Powell and Eddy sts.—For the half year ending December 31, 1890, a dividend has been declared at the rate of five and fifty-eight hundredths (5 58-100) per cent per annum on Term Deposits, and four and sixty-five hundredths (4 65-100) per cent per annum on Ordinary Deposits, free of tax and payable on and after FRIDAY, January 2, 1891.
de16 21t VERNON CAMPBELL, Secretary.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WOULD LIKE to do washing or cleaning by the day. Address C. SMITH, 29¾ Moss st. de20 7t*

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW, mending or plain sewing for afternoons, from 1 to 6; terms 50c. Address S. C., Box 15, this office. de20 3t*

YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS housekeeper for widower; no objection to children. Address M. H., Box 17, this office. de20 3t*

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT AND A