THE MORNING CALL
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WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC, SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5, 1891—5 P. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has risen rapidly in Central California, and fallen elsewhere, especially in Southern California, Arizona and Washington. It is highest in Central California and lowest in Western Washington and Northwestern Oregon. The cyclone of Saturday has disappeared to the eastward and is rapidly followed by another storm, which is now central off Vancouver Island. The approach of the second cyclone has been very rapid and decided, and rain has begun with renewed energy in Oregon and Washington. At Fort Canby the wind has attained a velocity of 56 miles from the east, and at other stations near the coast the winds show increasing force. Storm signals have been ordered for the North Pacific stations. The temperature has generally fallen in all districts. Rain or snow has fallen in all districts, except fair weather in Arizona. The following rainfalls have been reported in the past twenty-four hours: Olympia 0.15, Fort Canby 0.82, Spokane Falls 0.14, Walla Walla 0.29, Portland 0.16, Baker City 0.08, Roseburg 0.29, Eureka 0.94, Winnemucca trace, Carson City trace, Red Bluff 0.72, Sacramento 0.38, Fresno 0.64, San Francisco 0.49, Los Angeles 0.24, San Diego 0.12.

Forecast till 8 P. M. Tuesday.

For Northern California—Rain in the northern portion; fair weather in the southern portion; winds shifting to southerly; nearly stationary temperature.

For Southern California—Fair weather; variable winds; nearly stationary temperature.

For Oregon and Washington—Rain, turning to snow in the mountains; south to east winds, increasing in force; nearly stationary temperature, except warmer at Roseburg and Baker City.

MARK P. FISHER,
Lieutenant Signal Corps (in charge).

THE CALL'S CALENDAR.

January, 1891.

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

TUESDAY .....JANUARY 6, 1891

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.

MAYOR SANDERSON'S ADDRESS.

Mayor Sanderson delivered his inaugural address to the Board of Supervisors on Monday afternoon. He refers to the election which for the first time in many years placed the Republican party in control of the municipal government as having been determined by the dissatisfaction of the people with the acts of the immediate predecessors of the present board. He expresses confidence that the new board will enter upon the discharge of their duties, not as the representatives of any political organization, but as guardians of the best interests of the city. Making especial reference to the Street Department, the Mayor recommends to the immediate attention of the board the manner in which the street adversing is done. He thinks that this class of ring should be open to competition and awarded to the lowest bidder. He recommends a full paid fire department and an increase in the police force. As there is no intimation of a desire to increase the rate of taxation or to set the bond-mill at work, the presumption is that money for these increased expenditures will be found by cutting off expenditures which may be found to be unnecessary. The pavement question is handled cautiously, the general recommendation being that competition between bituminous and basalt rock should be restored by repealing the order requiring a concrete foundation under the latter, except on streets in the business center of the town. Mayor Sanderson does not approve of the many commissions created by the old board to open new streets. Most of them, he thinks, should be discontinued. The message is conservative, sensible and practical and promises well for the incoming administration.

THE CALL'S CHINESE TEXT-BOOK.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

An international copyright bill slumbers in the Senate. A similar bill has once passed the Senate, but was amended in the House and consequently will come up for a second consideration in the Senate. There does not seem to be so much interest in international copyright as there was before a provision was attached to the bill in the Senate requiring that all books copyrighted in the United States shall be printed from type set in the United States or from plates made therefrom. The pith of this provision will really be seen. Without it the books of foreign authors might be printed from type set in foreign countries, or the books might be issued in foreign countries and brought over here as freight. With it all the labor of publishing a book from manuscript must be done in the United States. The provision removes one objection from international copyright, but still leaves the principle open to adverse criticism. The compensation to foreign authors is not objected to, but there are weighty reasons why exclusive rights to a foreign work should not be given to any firm. Authors may be compensated for their work without depriving the American public of cheap books. The compensation authors receive, excepting writers of exceptional popularity, varies from 5 per cent to 10. Unknown authors in this country are glad to get their books before the public by surrendering the copyright the law gives them. A wise and just international copyright law in the interest alike of the people and of writers would give to the latter the rate of compensation afforded American authors without investing a publishing firm with the sole right to publish a foreign work, by means of which the prices of books may be trebled without any advantage to the writers. The international copyright proposition has been backed by two parties—home publishers, who want exclusive control of foreign works, and foreign publishers, who want to do the mechanical work of printing books for the American market. A bill which deprives copyright of these features would not find much support in Congress or out. The injustice to authors of using the product of their brains without compensation is not so live a subject to publishers as some form of law which will give them a monopoly of foreign books. The interests of a writer may be easily cared for by a law authorizing the confiscation of an American issue of a foreign book that does not bear on the title page of each copy a stamp purchased from the author. Writers of repute would profit vastly more by such a law than they can profit by one which gives a single publishing firm in each country the exclusive right to print a foreign work in that country.

ABOUT BISMARCK.

A sensational dispatch came over the wires a few days since purporting to give the inside facts of the decline and fall of Bismarck. It was evidently concocted in the interest of the Emperor. The German criticisms on the inclination of the young Emperor to make promises and his inability to carry them out made it necessary to give the public good reasons why the great Chancellor was retired to private life. But the dispatch rather overdoes its probable work. That Bismarck may have treated the young Emperor with a kind of condescension mortifying to the Emperor's vanity is easily believed, but that Bismarck went to the Dowager Empress to ask her to intercede for him when the Emperor demanded his resignation is extremely improbable. Bismarck and the Dowager Empress are known to have been at swords' points almost ever since Queen Victoria's daughter became Empress of Germany. Bismarck would not have gone to her for help.

UNITED STATES SUPERVISION NOT DESIRED.

We had in San Francisco at the last election what is termed a Supervisor of Eections who acted in behalf of the United States for the purpose of ensuring an honest election of members of Congress from this city. The supervisor appointed for each voting precinct two persons of different politics, to see that no frauds were committed in voting or in counting the ballots. Could there be any wrong in this? Have not enough circumstances transpired in San Francisco during the past five or six years to convince any reasonable person that the polling places must be guarded in order to secure honest elections? THE CALL had an idea that the polls at the November election would be so carefully guarded that the public could secure a tolerably fair election, but had it not been for the watchful care of the United States Supervisor we should not have had much confidence that the ballots would have been counted after the election so as to give the actual vote of our citizens.

The provisions of the Federal law as given by a contemporary regulating the matter read as follows:

Section 2012. Two citizens shall be appointed United States Supervisors for each voting precinct, who shall be of different political parties.

Sec. 2016. They are required to attend at all times and places fixed for registration of voters, and shall challenge any person offering to register, if deemed essential to the purity of registration; and to cause doubtful registration to be marked for challenge, and to inspect all registration while being made.

Sec. 2019. They shall take, occupy and remain in such position as will best enable them to see each person offering himself for registration, and will best enable them to scrutinize the manner in which the registration is being conducted.

Sec. 2026. The Chief Supervisor shall furnish Supervisors of Election with books, blanks, etc., and cause the names of those upon their (precinct) lists whose right to register is honestly doubted, to be verified by proper inquiry and examination.

Sec. 2028. All persons appointed as Supervisors or as Deputy Marshals shall be qualified voters of the precinct in which they serve.

Sec. 2031. The compensation of United States Supervisors of Election shall be $5 per day of service, not to exceed ten days.

One of our Democratic newspaper contemporaries which labored industriously to assist Buckley's candidates objects to any supervision of elections by the United States. THE CALL believes, with the ballot-boxes in the hands of such men as have had control for some time past, but for the United States supervision the counting of the ballots would have elected just such candidates in this city as the manipulators desired.

THE PARTITIONING OF AFRICA.

It is announced from Berlin that the Emperor of Germany proposes to proceed methodically with the colonization of East Africa, and to dispute with other powers the Lake region. He purposes to continue the policy of his predecessor when Poland was partitioned; if so there is to be any spoliation of the heathen he will have his share.

It is just about twenty years since the powers of Europe declared that Africa was an undiscovered country, and that it was open to settlement by Christian nations. At that time Portugal claimed sovereignty over a large tract of sea coast, with undetermined back country in Angola on the west and Mozambique on the east coast. France held Algeria, and England Cape Colony, with unknown boundaries. Some ten years ago each European power began to stretch out for territory. England moved her outposts north and east from Capetown, and eventually claimed the coast with a slice of back country as far as the Portuguese settlements in Mozambique. France pushed her flag west and south, enveloping a Spanish colony near Cape Blanco, and now sweeping down into the Gulf of Guinea. Germany laid her hands on the territory on the mainland opposite the island of Zanzibar, and put forth armed colonies north, west and south. Italy planted her flag at the mouth of the Red Sea, with indefinite territorial pretensions, and simultaneously Belgium, operating under the flag of the Congo State, laid claim to the valley of the Congo and its tributaries.

How enormous an area of territory is thus claimed to be under European sovereignty may be inferred from the pretentions lately set forth by the partitioners of the Dark Continent. It will be remembered that the area of Africa is 11,900,000 square miles. The "conquered" territory is as follows:

	Square miles.
France—Senegal, Sahara, Gaboon, Congo, Madagascar, Algeria and Tunis	2,300,248
England—Cape Colony, Niger country, South and East Africa Companies	1,909,445
Germany—East, Southwest Africa and the Cameroon country	1,035,720
Italy—Abyssinia and Somaliland	360,000
Spain—Rio Muni, Adras and Muni	210,000
Portugal—Angola and the Islands	774,955
Congo State—The river valleys	1,000,000
Total	7,590,406

There is but one nation in the world whose area exceeds that of this African grab, and that is Russia, which by counting in its Siberian deserts figures out an area of 8,138,000 square miles of territory. The total area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, only slightly exceeds 3,000,000 square miles. Seven European nations thus propose to annex or have actually annexed a territory which is two and a half times as large as the whole of the United States, and which is capable of supporting a denser population than ours.

There is no sort of reason why we should object. We are not believers in this country in the doctrine of the balance of power, and certainly in European hands, under European laws, and with European provisions for the preservation of peace and order, Africa will be a more useful portion of the globe than it has ever been in the hands of the descendants of Ham. The conquerors may find that in acquiring these vast stretches of territory they have incurred responsibilities and involved themselves in expenditures which the glory of territorial expansion will not offset. But that is their business, not ours.

In the meantime, their operations make for civilization and progress. Railroad and telegraph lines are proceeding vigorously in every section of the Dark Continent. The road along the cataracts of the Congo will be completed this year, and an unbroken line of transportation established between Stanley Pool and Boma. The road from the Kimberley diamond-fields to the Zambesi has been completed for 125 miles of the distance, and a telegraph line is working to a point 1700 miles north of Capetown. The line from Kimberley to Capetown was opened some time ago, and two other lines from the diamond-fields, one to the east, the other to the west coast, are in progress. Both the English and the Germans are preparing to build from the coast to the great Kilimanjaro Range; the English road will run from the range to the Victoria Nyanza. But the greatest of all the projected African railroads will be one for which the French Ministry have just asked for an appropriation from the Chambers. It is to connect Constantine in Algeria with Lake Tchad in the heart of Africa. The road is already built to Biskra. From that point to Lake Tchad the distance is 1500 miles, through the desert of Sahara.

Enterprises like this will reconcile the world to European colonization in Africa.

THE BURDEN OF DEBT.

The little kingdom of Portugal has within forty years added 400 per cent to its national debt. The current expenses of the Government have been increased somewhat more rapidly than the debt. Whether Portugal has reached the limit of its ability to incur debt is not known. That the debt has passed the limit of Portugal's ability to pay must be apparent. Still, if there should be an indisposition manifested in Portugal or elsewhere to realize cash on Portuguese bonds, the movement would doubtless be attributed by the Government and by bondholders in other nations, the value of whose securities might be impaired thereby, to a lack of confidence. Italy is not much better off financially than Portugal. The excessive demands of the Italian Government on the earnings of the people have reduced the industrial condition about to a level with that of China. Senator Stanford says that the Italian laborer earns 10 cents a day. In China wages vary from 10 to 6 cents. The system of taxation adopted by these cheap countries takes the Government's share before it comes into the hands of the people. The Government takes what it needs and lets the laborer have the rest. Of course, it is only a question of time when the European collapse will come. When the credit of one nation becomes shaky, the inevitable lack of confidence will involve other nations. There is not coin enough in all Europe to pay any considerable percentage of its debts. The interest item is included in ordinary expenses, and in some countries constitutes from one-third to one-half of the whole. This interest goes into the hands of the rich, with a partial exception as to France, and enables them to keep up their show of wealth. But the moment the market value of these bonds begins to drop these paper fortunes will melt away. National debts of magnitude are a modern invention. England began to pile up her debt a little more than a century ago. The great Napoleon also discovered that it was easier to tax the coming generation than the present. The discovery once made, the process of debt-creating became easy. All that had to be done was to provide interest on the debt already incurred. The payment of the principal might be left to posterity. It looks as if Portugal was about ready to throw out a signal of distress. It cannot go on much longer increasing its debt at the present rate, and with such enormous expenses it cannot stop. Retrenchment, which is the only thing that can save it, might bring on the catastrophe it desires to postpone as long as possible.

FRENCH CRITIC.

Leon Say has contributed to the London *Times* a caustic review of American politics. The Farmers' Alliance seems to have put him in a bad humor. He certainly pays more attention to the resolutions of that organization than statesmen of one country usually pay to untried parties in criticizing the policy of another. He does not stop to inquire whether the resolutions adopted by the Alliance are likely to be accepted by any considerable proportion of the people. He discusses these resolutions much as he would if they constituted the platform of a successful political party. Mr. Say says: "The fact of the situation is that protection must inevitably cause an increase in the cost of living." Admitting this conclusion to be correct, which it is not, the fact is not discouraging. The great trouble in Europe is that the cost of living has been reduced too low. The cost of living represents labor. In countries where a dollar a week will purchase the necessaries of life the workers who furnish these necessaries must work very cheaply. There is no especial advantage to people who have to earn their living, in a very low cost of living. People who have fixed incomes may profit by cheap goods, but it is the worker the world over whose interests should be consulted. It is better for the worker to earn $2 a day and pay $2 a week for his board than to work for $1 a day and pay $1 a week for board.

It is not true that protection must inevitably cause an increase in the cost of living. The fundamental idea of protection is to promote home industries. Now, such articles as a nation may produce to advantage may, when the industries are fairly established, be produced as cheaply in the country of consumption as in any other country. There are many articles of manufacture which are now produced as cheaply in the United States as elsewhere. Protection does not apply to articles we must import. If revenue is derived from such articles it is not for protection, but for revenue.

The most palpable error Mr. Say has fallen into is the assumption that the people of the United States cannot carry on their industries without European capital. The employment of foreign capital has probably caused a more rapid development of our agricultural and mineral resources than would have been possible if restricted to the use of home capital, but there is much reason to doubt if this rapid development has been to our permanent advantage. Capital expects to be paid, and it is a question if, in the long run, it would not be better to develop more steadily with home capital than to send the profits of industries abroad. There are so many people of this way of thinking that it is quite probable that the next Congress will seriously consider measures to repress the tendency of foreign capital to come this way.

Mr. Say continues: "Unless a reaction shall take place in public morals, American credit cannot recover from its abasement." What abasement? When did it overtake us? When has American credit been higher than now? Individual failures there have been in this country as in France, but an occasional occurrence of this nature has no national significance.

The following paragraph shows the value of Mr. Say's reflections when he is talking about something he knows nothing about:

"There are fifteen or twenty or may be eighty millions of money concealed in the United States. Place this mass of precious metal above ground and issue as much paper money as will represent its total value. Is it possible to imagine that the United States will be any richer or find it easier to liquidate its hare-brained schemes conducted in the reckless manner of the present generation?"

CHRISTIAN PROGRESS.

Thirty-eighth Annual Meeting of the Young Men's Association.

The Young Men's Christian Association held its thirty-eighth annual meeting yesterday afternoon, President George W. Gibbs in the chair. Reports indicating marked growth in the various departments were received as follows: President, George W. Gibbs; Chairman of the Building Committee, Robert Balfour; Chairman of the Board of Trustees, A. B. Forbes; Treasurer, John F. Merrill; General Secretary, H. J. McCoy; from the Twentieth-street German and deaf-mute branches; Ladies' Central Committee; Lyceum and Debating Society; Gymnasium Committee; Devotional Committee; Committee on Visitation of Sick Young Men; committee on special work among sailors; Invitation Committee; Reception Committee; Social and Literary Committee; Church Invitation Committee; Employment Department, etc.

The New Building Fund now amounts to $97,050, an increase of $42,000 during the year, and the hope was expressed by Mr. Balfour, Chairman of the New Building Committee, that the balance of the money needed might be secured in the near future by the institution to erect a much larger building, which was an imperative need of the city.

The Committee on Branches reported that they were in hopes of establishing a branch for street-car men at the corner of Fell and Baker streets within the next few months; that a gentleman had signified his willingness to erect a building for this purpose and give the association rent free for five years. One thousand one hundred and fifty-seven had applied at the employment department for situations, and this department succeeded in securing 664 situations.

From the report of General Secretary McCoy were gleaned the following facts: Total membership at the association, including branches, 1482; 203,000 visits have been made to the building; 900 religious services were held, in which over 1000 young men presented themselves as inquirers, expressing an anxious wish to lead a Christian life; 1200 calls have been made on sick young men by the Hospital Committee of the Ladies' Central Committee and the Committee on Visitation of Sick Young Men; 500,000 pages of secular and religious reading matter were distributed at United States Army posts, on shipboard, hospitals, and in other places where such literature has been needed; 1100 young men had received temporary aid from the employment department; 86 medical lectures have been held; six popular lectures were also given; a series of temperance lectures delivered; six business talks on practical themes to young men; fifteen evening receptions were held in the interest of young men. One hundred and fifty-two sessions of the evening educational classes were held, which had a very large attendance. Sixty thousand had visited the reading-room; 286 young men had been directed to suitable boarding-houses; 60,000 invitations had been given out by the Invitation Committee, inviting young men to the religious meetings of the association; 55,310 had visited the gymnasium.

The report of John F. Merrill, Treasurer, showed the total receipts from all sources $16,829 36; expenditure, $16,822 13; balance, $7 23.

The anniversary exercises are to be observed in Oud Fellows' Hall Sunday afternoon, January 25th, at 3 o'clock, and it was announced yesterday afternoon that the thirty-eighth anniversary address would be delivered on that occasion by Bishop C. H. Fowler.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors: George W. Gibbs, John F. Merrill, John F. Myers, Monroe Greenwood, W. J. Thompson and Dickerson M. Carman.

A. P. Chipron, for several years General Secretary of the Los Angeles Young Men's Christian Association, has recently been appointed Assistant Secretary of the San Francisco association.

Help for La Mafia.

The Mafia gang, whose members killed Chief of Police Hennessy of New Orleans recently, will apply to the Italians of this city for help to defend the accused. Prominent Italians here say that if it be shown that imprisoned Mafia in New Orleans are innocent they will be assisted, otherwise no.

A globe-trotter who has returned from a trip to Buenos Ayres, the Argentine capital, says that on Sunday, when he was present at the races, more than $6,000,000 changed hands on bets.

VISIT Gettysburg Panorama, Market & 10th.*

GRANTED A DIVORCE. — Judge Hunt has granted Juliette Mackey a divorce from John Mackey, because of his habitual intemperance.

OLYMPIAN Skating Rink; Mechanics' Pavilion.*

SUIT TO QUIET TITLE.—Suit has been brought by Emma L. Dick against Thomas Crane to quiet title to certain real estate on Ellis and Franklin streets.

A DIVORCE CASE.—The trial of the divorce case of Mary S. McKee against James McKee, whom she charges with cruelty, was commenced yesterday before Judge Finn.

J. F. CUTTER'S OLD BOURBON.—This celebrated whisky is for sale by all first-class druggists and grocers. Trade mark—star within a shield. *

UNITED STATES GRAND JURY.—A Grand Jury for the district of the Northern Division of California will be impaneled to-day in the United States District Court.

FOR AN ENGINE AND PROPELLER.—Osborn & Alexander have sued Charles R. Allen to recover possession of a kerosene-oil engine and propeller or $895, the value thereof.

LETTERS APPLIED FOR.—Annie McEwen has applied for letters of administration on the estate of her deceased husband, Warren L. McEwen, valued at $5000. The heirs are the widow and the children.

THE Singer Manufacturing Company, 22 Post street, have now on exhibition at their office and salesrooms the finest collection of art needlework, embroidery, etc., ever shown on this coast. Ladies should not fail to see it as the opportunity may not occur again for years.

DIVORCES ASKED FOR.—The following divorce complaints have been filed: Nettie Jenigen against O. R. Jenigen, A. V. Lefevre against A. A. A. Lefevre, Charlotte Crawhall against William Crawhall, and Nettie B. Dolan against J. C. Dolan.

Supervisor Evans Improves.

The doctors attending Supervisor Henry Evans hold out hopes of his recovery. He improved during Sunday night and was easier yesterday, his breathing being more regular. It will be some time, however, before he is able to take his seat.

RHEUMATISM is a certain indication of acid condition of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes this and gives the vital fluid the quality, quantity and color of health. Try it.

BRONCHITIS.—Sudden changes of the weather cause Bronchial troubles. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will give relief. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cents.

ANGOSTURA Bitters, indorsed by physicians and chemists for purity and wholesomeness. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, sole manufacturers.

HIGHLAND Brand of Milk is a rich cream of delicious natural flavor. Try it for coffee.

BEACHAM'S PILLS cure sick headache.

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

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

Pacific Lodge, No. 136, F. and A. M.—Officers and members are notified to attend a stated meeting, January 6th, at 7:30 P. M. By order of the W. M. 1t

Oriental Lodge, No. 144, F. and A. M.—Stated meeting THIS EVENING at 7:30 o'clock. W. H. LORING, Secretary. 1t

Golden Gate Lodge, No. 30, F. and A. M.—Stated meeting THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, January 6th, at 7:30 o'clock. Third degree. GEORGE J. HOBE, Secretary. 1t

Magnolia Lodge, No. 29, I. O. O. F.—Installation of officers THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, January 6th. Officers and brothers please attend. H. D. MCKELLAR, N. G. SAMUEL POLACK, Secretary. 1t

Franco-American Lodge, No. 207, I. O. O. F.—Officers and members and Past Grands of this lodge are respectfully requested to attend its regular meeting THIS EVENING, January 6th, at 8 o'clock sharp. Installation of officers will take place. Brothers of sister lodges are cordially invited, by order of the N. G. E. A. LEMOINE. JAS. GIRT, Recording Secretary. 1t

Installation in Templar Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F.—The members of Templar Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F., are hereby most cordially invited to be present at our next meeting, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 7th, to witness the installation of the officers elect for the ensuing term. By order. [Jas 2t] L. WADHAM, Rec. Sec.

Notice—The Officers and members of Parker Lodge, No. 124, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified that the lodge will meet on TUESDAY EVENING, January 6, 1891, at 7:30 o'clock, owing to the public installation entertainments to take place. By order of J. W. MAYDEK, N. G. HENRY J. HYLAND, R. S. jas 2t

Austrian Benevolent Society.—Officers and members, you are requested to attend regular meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 7th, at 7:30 o'clock sharp, at your hall, 413 Sutter st. All members are requested to attend for installation of officers. By order of MATTIO SCANTICH, Pres. N. BOLLINGER, Rec. Sec. jas 2t

Steamship Stevedores' Protective Union—The semi-monthly meeting of the union postponed from Friday evening will be held in Irish-American Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, January 6, 1891, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as officers for the ensuing term will be installed. By order of M. O'BRIEN, President. JOHN GRIFFIN, Secretary. 1t

Annual Meeting—The Regular Annual meeting of stockholders of the Pajaro Valley Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, 327 Market st., San Francisco, Cal., on MONDAY, the nineteenth day of January, 1891, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer-books will close on Thursday, January 8th, at 3 o'clock P. M. E. H. SHELDON, Secretary.

The Annual Meetiag of Stockholders of the Sierra Lumber Company will be held TUESDAY, January 20, 1891, at 3:30 P. M., at 329 Sansome st., Room 9.

GEO. H. KELLOGG, Sec. San Francisco, January 5, 1891. ja5 15t

Home Mutual Insurance Company. Conformably to the provisions of Section 1 of the by-laws of this Company, the next annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at its principal office, 216 Sansome st., San Francisco, Cal., at 1 P. M. on Tuesday, January 19, A. D. 1891, for the election of Directors to serve until their successors shall be elected, under the provisions of said by-laws. The polls will be open from 1 to 4 o'clock. jan2 1d CHAS. R. STORY, Secretary.

The Second Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the San Francisco and Oakland Building Loan Association will be held on WEDNESDAY, January 7, 1891, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., in the hall of the corporation, 307 Sansome st., for the purpose of electing Directors, presentation of the second annual report, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The books are now open for a limited number of shares in the third series. Loans made only in the city and counties of San Francisco and county of Alameda, at 6 per cent per annum interest, free from mortgage taxes, with the privilege to repay the same at any time. By order of the Board of Directors. [Ja1 7t] A. SBARBORO, Secretary.

The Annual Meeting of the California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will be held at the society's office, 604 Merchant st., at 4 P. M. WEDNESDAY, January 14, 1891, for the election of a Board of Trustees and twenty Vice-Presidents and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before it. [Ja1 14t] CHAS. E. HOLBROOK, Sec.

Notice — Office of the California Paper Company, December 23, 1890. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the California Paper Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California, will be held at the office of the company, in the building, 702 Montgomery st., in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1891, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. The election of Directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may be necessary or proper to be transacted, will come before the meeting. By order of EGBERT JUDSON, President of the California Paper Company. WILLIAM P. JOHNSON, Secretary of the California Paper Company. 24td

Fraternal Directory (Copyrighted) will interest millions of secret-society people; embracing nearly 200 different fraternal, benevolent, societies 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. de5 3m

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.

For a Short Time Only, Exhibition of world-renowned painting of Professor J. J. Reinhardt, court painter to Duke of Coburg-Gotha, and tutor to Duke of Edinburgh and Crown Prince of Sweden, Odd Fellows' Building, Market st.; fifth floor; admission, 25c.

A Speedy and Sure Cure for A Irregular or painful monthly periods, from whatever cause, without injury to health or instrument; all female complaints a specialty; home for confinements, with best medical care; guarantee results or money refunded. MRS. DR. GWYER, 937 Sutter. 1m

Cure Your Catarrh With Mac's Royal Catarrh Cure; easily used; cures every case. 50c. A. McBoyle & Co., 504 Washington st. 6 3m

Dr. Mme. Boilin, Ladies' Specialist under new laws, consultation free; painless; surest remedy from Vienna University, treats irregularities to 12 A. M., 3 to 8 P. M. 1104 Market, R. 5. de30 14t*

Infallible Test of Disposition and character, sent from hand-writing. Hours from 1 to 4 P. M. R. D., 1215 Clay st. de20 1m

Mrs. Wilson's Private Home in confinement; 30 yrs' experience. 130 Oak. 20 1m

Books bought and sold. King Bros., 2 Fourth st., near Market. mr27 tf

Bad Tenants Ejected for $4. Collections made, city or country. Equitable Collection Company, 628 California st., Room 3. de22 1t

All Cases Restored at Once. No matter from what cause—Ladies, if you want the oldest and only reliable female physician of 40 years' experience; my Safe Specifics are the best ever discovered, and will positively cure after all others fail; pills, $1; also latest invention without medicine. DR. M. STRASSMAN, 916 Post st. de4 1t

Any Childless Married Couple or short or long duration, desiring a child of their own, will become parents by calling on MME. MEHER, 1418 Stockton st., who guarantees a sure and safe treatment; if not effectual, no charge. no23 9m

Chimney-Sweeping Neatly Done. LION CO., 505 Kearny st. de8 1m

Physicians Recommend Crystal Hot sea baths, foot of Mason, North Beach. o21 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. 2y

SPECIAL NOTICES—CONTINUED.

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

Dr. Hall, 426 Kearny st.—Diseases of women a specialty; hours 1 to 4, 6 to 8. my3 1y

Dr. C. C. O'Donnell—Office and Res. NW. cor. Washington and Kearny sts. my27

Alameda Maternity Villa; Strictly private. DRS. FUNKE, nr. Encinal Pk. my3 6t

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

Mrs. Davies, 126 Kearny st.; Only safe and sure cure for all female troubles. 12tf

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. Sent by mail or express. Prices, box of 50, $1 25; of 100, $2; of 200, $3 50; of 40, $6. Preparatory Pills, $2. Send for circular. fe2 tf

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.

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

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

People's Home Savings Bank, 805 Market st., in Flood Building.—Dividend Notice—For the half year ending December 31, 1890, a dividend has been declared at the rate of five and fifty-two one-hundredths (5.52) per cent per annum on term deposits, and four and sixty one-hundredths (4.60) per cent per annum on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Friday, January 2, 1891. [de28 14t] B. O. CARR, Secretary.

Office of the Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, NE. cor. Montgomery and Post sts., San Francisco.—Dividends.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this society, held THIS DAY, a dividend has been declared at the rate of 4¼ per cent per annum on all deposits for the six months ending December 31, 1890, free from all taxes, and payable on and after January 2, 1891. [ja1 7t] R. J. TOBIN, Sec.

Dividend Notice—Office of the Pacific Coast Borax Company, San Francisco, December 31, 1890. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above-named company, held THIS DAY, a dividend (No. 1) of one dollar ($1) per share was declared, payable SATURDAY, January 10, 1891, at the office of the company, 230 Montgomery st., Rooms 11 and 12. Transfer-books close January 5, 1891, at 3 o'clock P. M. ALTON H. CLOUGH, Sec. ja1 10t

Security Savings Bank, 228 Montgomery st.—Dividends on term deposits at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum and on ordinary deposits at the rate of four and one-sixth (4 1-6) per cent per annum, for the six months ending December 31, 1890, free of taxes, will be payable on and after January 2, 1891. S. L. ABBOT JR., Sec. de30 7t

Humboldt Saving and Loan Society, 15 Geary st.—The Directors have declared the following semi-annual dividend: 5 40-100 per cent per annum on term and 4 50-100 per cent per annum on ordinary deposits, payable on and after January 2, 1891. ERNEST BRAND, Secretary. de28 14t

The German Savings and Loan Society, 526 California st., corner Montgomery.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1890, a dividend has been declared at the rate of five and forty hundredths (5 40-100) per cent per annum on term deposits, and four and one-half (4½) per cent per annum on ordinary deposits; payable on and after THIS DAY, January 2, 1891. GEO. TOURNY, Secretary. de27 14t

Savings and Loan Society, 619 Clay st.—For the half year ending December 31, 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, January 2, 1891. de25 14t CYRUS W. CARMANY, Cashier.

Dividend Notice—The Mutual Savings Bank of San Francisco, 33 Post st. For the half year ending December 31, 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, January 2, 1891. de25 3w JAMES A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

LADIES—IF YOU WANT A COMPETENT SERVANT girl, cook, laundress, second girl, nurse or general housework girl, call at our female department; exclusively for ladies; largest, most complete and best conducted employment office on the Pacific Coast. C. R. HANSEN & CO., 110 Geary street.

WAITING—GERMAN COOKS, SECOND GIRLS and other girls. MRS. ELFEN, 315 Stockton st.*

NORWEGIAN GIRL WISHES SITUATION TO do upstairs work. 106 Francisco st. ja6 5t*

DRESSMAKER, GOOD CUTTER, FITTER AND draper, wishes engagements in families. 610½ Polk st., downstairs. ja6 3t*

LADY WOULD LIKE PLACE AS SEAMSTRESS and help around the house. Address S. B., Box 99, CALL Branch Office. ja6 3t*

HOUSEKEEPER WITH PLEASANT DISPOSITION wishes situation. Call after 2 o'clock, 43 Sixth st., Room 30. ja6 3t*

GOOD BUSINESS WOMAN DESIRES POSITION of trust. Call after 2 P. M., 43 Sixth, R'm. 30. 6 3*

HONEST AND RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL wishes situation for housework; wages $20. Address G. H., Box 103, CALL Branch Office. 6 3t*

GERMAN GIRL WANTS SITUATION FOR GENERAL housework or as housekeeper. Please call 1147 Mission st.; no postals. ja6 3t*

YOUNG WOMAN WANTS TO DO GENERAL housework in small family; will do plain cooking. 257 Minna st. ja6 3t*

FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER WISHES ENGAGEMENTS by the day in families; good cutter and fitter. 207 Sixth st.; bakery. ja6 3t*

RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION in a private family to do upstairs work and assist children in their studies. Apply 327 Potrero st.; no postals. ja6 3t*

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