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 calender month, through carriers. DAILY CALL, five copies, three months, $6 25. SUNDAY CALL (sixteen 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.

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.

Subscribers who intend going to the country during the summer months can have THE DAILY CALL mailed to them for a week or longer at regular subscription rates, 15c. per week. Give order to carrier or send to business office.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 18, 1891.—5 P. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The cyclonic disturbance of Friday is moving eastward into Montana. A barometric trough of low pressure extends southwestward from that State to the Gulf of California. Barometer has fallen in Southern California and the eastern portion of the Pacific Coast States, where it is also below the normal. It has risen decidedly in the western portion of Oregon and Washington. It is highest on the Washington coast (30.16) and lowest in Southeastern California (29.74). The barometer at Winnemucca is 29.88, or .04 of an inch above the normal, a rise of .02 of an inch in the past twelve and twenty-four hours. The winds have been generally westerly in all districts, and the force has been light to fresh except brisk on the coast of Central California and in Northern Nevada; San Francisco, southwest, 30 miles; Winnemucca, southwest, 26. The temperature has fallen in all districts except Southern California and Arizona, where there has been a slight rise. It is generally above the normal. Fair weather has prevailed in all districts except occasional light rains in Oregon and Washington. Fort Canby, .12 of an inch; Baker City, .04.

Forecast Till 8 P. M. Sunday.

For Northern California—Fair weather; winds generally westerly; nearly stationary temperature except slightly warmer in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys and at San Francisco.

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

For Oregon and Washington—Fair weather; winds generally north to west; nearly stationary temperature, except slightly cooler in the eastern portion.

JOHN P. FINLEY,
Lieutenant, 15th Infantry, A. S. O., in charge.

THE CALL'S CALENDAR.

JULY, 1891.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	Moon's Phases.
			1	2	3	4	July 5th. New Moon.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	July 14th. First Quarter.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	July 21st. Full Moon.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	July 27th. Last Quarter.
26	27	28	29	30	31		

The Morning Call.

SUNDAY.....JULY 19, 1891

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.

SCHOOL-TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Information has occed out and is believed to be correct that school-teachers' salaries are to be reduced for the coming year. The reason given is that the funds at the disposal of the department are not sufficient to meet the present scale of expenditure. A good many of these expenses were handed down from the last board, and the present board finds salaries the easiest point of retrenchment. One of Superintendent Swett's reports showed early in the year that there were some thirty-five more teachers than classes of the average number of pupils. The natural policy would have been to consolidate classes and to assign teachers thus consolidated out to new classes that it might be found necessary to form. But the board has preferred to elect new teachers at the risk of having to reduce the salaries of those who have full work as well as of those in charge of a score or so of pupils. The most experienced educators in the city have stated that the School Fund is ample for all purposes if judiciously expended. With the money at the disposal of the board there was no necessity of economizing on salaries. THE CALL much regrets the action reported. It is cut bad to be made anywhere salaries of $70 a month and less should have been excepted.

SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH.

A contemporary publishes tables showing that the public-school enrollment in sixteen Southern States is increasing much faster than their population, while in an equal number of Northern States, with one exception, the school enrollment is falling behind the general increase in population. Evidences of progress in the South are especially welcome. The North remembers that when 4,000,000 freedmen, mostly illiterate, were thrown upon the hands of the white people of the Southern States, there were misgivings as to the result. A degree of enlightenment is considered indispensable to the permanence of republican institutions, and it was a grave question whether the ruling class in the Southern States would be able to handle not only their own illiterate, but the almost solid mass of emancipated slaves. It is therefore with feelings of pride and pleasure that the success of the Southern people in overcoming the difficulties in their way is received at the North. The better comparison instituted proves nothing. Progress from a very low percentage is easily more rapid than from a higher percentage. Assuming that a school enrollment of 50 per cent of the entire population includes all the children of school age, a State that maintained a school enrollment of 25 per cent could show but little progress, while a State that could show but 10 per cent might be expected to do much better. The sixteen Southern States mentioned are doing well, but they may continue to do well some years without reaching the educational standard of the States with which comparison is made. The fact that in most of the Northern States the population is increasing more rapidly than the school enrollment may be attributed to the immigration of grown people. There is also an increasing attendance upon private schools. Probably there is no falling off in the relative proportion of children attending school in any Northern State, and it is exceedingly gratifying to find that the South, which has been in the rear in this respect, is catching up.

WAR AGAINST THE "IES."

For some years the New York *Sun* has been waging war against the pet diminutives of ladies' Christian names. The "Elizabeth" who signed her name as "Bessie," the "Charlotte" who preferred to be "Lottie," the "Matilda" who thought "Tillie" more in keeping with her personality than the name officially given her, had no high place in the *Sun's* opinion. The assertion was often made in that journal that there was no more sense in calling a young woman "Bessie," "Lottie" or "Tillie" than in speaking of an elderly man of high position as "Charlie" or "Tommie," as the case might be. The *Sun* has at last prevailed upon the New York Board of Education to require teachers to sign the names that were given them at baptism. No more pet names are to appear upon the rolls of school-teachers. The City Superintendent is required to summon the "Bessies," "Lotties" and "Tillies" to his office and ask them their full Christian names. The *Sun* seems to have made an unjustifiable attack upon a woman's inalienable right. Why not let a girl shed the stiff and perhaps unpronounceable names bestowed upon her at a time when she was unable to protest if she wants to? She does not need to be "Bessie" at the age of 40 years because she was at the age of 14 years. Some girls are never associated in the minds of their companions with a pet name; to others the diminutive seems entirely appropriate. There is no lack of respect in the use of the pet names if the relationship warrants. Legal documents should of course be signed by the legal name, but there is no harm in the "ie" when properly used.

THE FAYLOR SUIT.

The suit of George W. Faylor to recover $6000 from a number of State Senators is making better progress than was expected. The fact that the suit was on its face to allow compensation for service which was contrary to public good was looked upon as an obstacle to judicial investigation. But Judge Wallace does not consider it so. The demurrer of the defendants to plaintiff's amended complaint has been overruled and the case set for trial on Monday.

Stripped of legal verbiage, Faylor desires to recover from certain Senators a share of the financial results of a sale of Senatorial votes at the last session of the Legislature. Faylor does not claim that he assisted Senators in the performance of their legitimate duties. He claims to have conferred with representatives of corporations which had bills before the Legislature. The part he had to perform was apparently to arrange the terms upon which a certain number of votes could be secured for this or that measure. Faylor claims that he had a good deal of running back and forth to do. It was not always an easy task to bring representatives of corporations desiring to buy votes and Senators having votes to sell to an agreement as to the percentage of the profits the corporations expected to make out of the proposed legislation that should be allowed for Senatorial votes. He claims, however, to have succeeded in a sufficient number of cases to realize a sum of which his pro rata share would be $6000. The public is curious to see the nature of the defense that will be made. The impression has been that it would take the shape of coin and effect an abandonment of the suit. But as the case is set for to-morrow, the time for a defense of that nature is short. Possibly the answer will be that Faylor rendered no service. This, under known circumstances, would imply that no bargains for votes were made with corporations or individuals. If the defendants can establish such a line of defense, they will come out of the trial politically alive, no matter what may be their financial condition. But no one anticipates such a result. The general belief is that there was a combination of Senators in the Legislature which made a good deal of money from the sale of their votes. If the trial separates the wheat from the chaff, and burns the latter at the stake of public indignation, it will have served a good purpose, whether so intended or not.

THE MISSIONARIES IN DANGER.

Dr. A. P. Happer, a missionary who has been forty-seven years in China, brings rather alarming accounts of the uprising against the foreign missionaries in that empire. After recounting a number of attacks upon missions and their inmates, he states that on the day he left the Viceroy of the province of Kwangtung had called a meeting of the foreign Consuls to warn them of the necessity of combining for mutual protection; from which it may be inferred that the Viceroy despaired of his own ability to control the anti-Christian mobs.

The venerable doctor ascribes the trouble to a desire on the part of the Chinese race to get rid of the Tartar element in the Government, and imputes to the mobs a savage hatred of foreigners, arising from a belief that foreigners tear out the eyes of children to use them as medicines. It is not easy to see how the ancient rivalry between Tartar and Chinaman would lead to interference with missions which have never sided with either; nor will it be generally believed that the old story about children's eyes has obtained general credence. Such delusions can only be entertained by very small classes of people. They are quickly refuted by experience. They merely figure as pretexts to conceal race hatreds and provoke race conflicts. The danger in which missionaries in China now stand must have a more substantial cause than that.

The history of missionary work in China has been a chronicle of endless struggles to disseminate Christianity among a people who hated it, and who were only restrained from extirpating its apostles by the exhibition of force. For fifty years, at intervals of a year or two, mobs have attacked the missions, put the inmates in fear of their lives, and done their best to wipe them out, until they were dispersed by troops either foreign or native. A few of them were put to death, and the Chinese Government paid an indemnity for the outrage. The story has become painfully monotonous. Yet such has been the devotion of the clergy to the cause of true religion that these dangers have not diminished the supply of missionaries. In the single province of Chih-li fifty of them—all Americans—are now at work; and in two prefectures alone, the Japan *Gazette* reports that sixty Christian churches have been built, with convenient parsonages and pleasant glebes. It does not appear that the number of converts corresponds with the number of missionaries. A high Christian authority lately gave the former as 250,000, which is a small proportion of the 400,000,000 inhabitants of the Middle Kingdom. But the zeal of the missionaries has not been cooled by the stubbornness of the heathen, nor has there been any slackness in the willingness of church members to contribute to the support of the missions.

The business has now reached a crisis which may be grave. Any day the telegram may bring up word of the massacre of a party of American missionaries in China by a mob maddened by race prejudice and boiling over with hatred of foreigners, who are endeavoring to overthrow their creed. Should such an accident unhappily occur, it would be impossible for the Government to ignore it.

There are at this moment more than 1000 Americans, men and women, persons of culture and education, who are carrying their lives in their hand in their endeavor to convert the Chinese from Buddhism, or some other Oriental faith, to Christianity. Fifty years' experience proves that it is difficult to reconcile the Chinese masses to their presence in the empire. If they are to stay, how are they to be protected? It is a perplexing problem.

A WRONG.

The case of Irene Coit is probably destined to mark an epoch in the struggle of women for their rights. Miss Coit is the daughter of a gallant veteran of the war, who entered the ranks as a private and came out Brigadier-General. The young lady studied at the common schools of Norwich, Conn., and acquired great proficiency in languages. She presented herself as a candidate for matriculation at Yale College, and passed an examination which was perfectly satisfactory to the faculty. But she is a woman, and therefore, under an old law of the university, she was pronounced ineligible for admission. Yale, unlike Harvard, Columbia, Berkeley and Cornell, still adheres to the doctrine that education is thrown away upon a woman.

These sporadic outcrops of silurianism would be amusing if they were not shameful. They are so astonishing that one has to pull one's self together to be sure that they are real events. To deny higher education to women in an age which has produced George Eliot and which allots the highest place in painting to Rosa Bonheur, in vocal music to Patti, in dramatic art to Sarah Bernhardt, in medicine to Mrs. Putnam-Jacobi, appears to be evidence of such adherence to ancient fallacies that it almost argues infirmity of intellect. It leads one to wonder whether at Yale the circulation of the blood is still denied, and the belief in sorcery still prevails.

It is puerile to argue that there is a law of the university against the admission of women. Yale's laws are not like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which could never be amended. In intelligent communities, laws are constantly being altered to suit changed circumstances and ripened knowledge. It is as disgraceful to leave a bad law in force after its badness has been proved as it is to enact a bad law in the first instance. There must be some power somewhere which can amend the university rules so that they shall harmonize with enlightened public opinion. That that power has not been invoked justifies the impression that at Yale the march of progress cannot override the vis inertiæ.

It is singular that the haunts of learning should so often be the refuge of decayed superstitions, and the hotbed of absurd theories. The University of Oxford in England has always been more or less a political institution. Until lately, it enjoyed representation in the British Parliament. The students have always entertained views of their own on public affairs, and have not been backward in expressing them on commencement day. It is believed that there has seldom been an occasion on which the university was right on political questions, seldom a reform that it did not oppose. It had been supposed, until now, that this tendency to espouse the wrong side was peculiar to the English college, but it seems it is not.

A CURIOUS DEFENSE.

The firm of Sebag & Montefiore, brokers, made a curious defense the other day when sued for the value of a Spanish bond the firm had sold the banking firm of Ruffers & Sons. Proof having been made that the bond sold had been stolen and payment stopped, the brokers pleaded that it was the custom of the London Stock Exchange to sell bonds known to have been stolen to persons ignorant of the theft. In selling the stolen bond they pleaded that they had but followed custom, and were consequently not liable for the loss. Several brokers summoned as witnesses admitted that the custom of the exchange was as the defendants had described. But a jury took another view of the case, and the brokers were held responsible. The incomprehensible feature in the case is the open admission of brokers not interested that the rules of the Stock Exchange permit the sale of stolen property if a person can be found ignorant of the fact that it had been stolen. The London Stock Exchange appears to be somewhat like an institution known in this country as a "fence," the conductor of which frequently comes in contact with the law, on the ground that "the receiver is as bad as the thief."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A squad of New York's Thirteenth Regiment has just made a very satisfactory test of the bicycle for military purposes. About fifty pounds of baggage and a rifle and cartridges were easily carried by each of the men, while the commissary of the squad had his silent steed loaded down with the pots and pans to be brought into requisition when camp was reached. The expedition extended from New York twenty miles into Westchester County, where the party camped, executed a variety of field movements, practicing signaling, drilled on wheels, and returned the following day, heartily pleased with the experiment. The result is the determination of the officers to organize a much larger squad of bicycle riders for scouting and skirmishing.

"The building up of American industries, extension of foreign commerce, aid to the ocean-carrying trade, increased exchange of products with foreign nations, taking from them all we cannot produce, keeping our own markets for ourselves and occupying foreign markets with the things we can produce; a sound currency, and, above all, the protection of all the rights of citizenship; in other words, an unclipped dollar and an unclipped citizenship are the great central doctrines of the Republican party, and should be inscribed on our banner," are the Massachusetts ideas of the political issues upon which the party should stand in the coming campaign as given by Senator Hoar, in response to a recent query.

Steamers crossing the Atlantic in five days would be apt to secure the best portion of a very profitable passenger traffic. A recent estimate of the expenditures of American tourists placed the number at 90,000, their passages out and home at $200 apiece and their expenditures on the other side at $500 apiece, a total of $63,000,000. It has since been claimed that the number of tourists should be estimated at 100,000, the average expenditure being $1000 a head, a total of $100,000,000 annually spent in visiting Europe.

The latest European advices give the impression that England's adhesion to the Triple Alliance aims at the maintenance of an balate as well as a European equilibrium. The diplomatic opinion is that Salisbury got the best of the bargain securing a positive check upon French designs to terminate the British occupancy of Egypt and Russian encroachments on India, without committing England to armed intervention in support of Germany.

Secretary Proctor's efforts to improve the standard of the army are proving successful. The new system he inaugurated has just begun to show its fruits. As an officer of the Adjutant-General Department sums up the situation the army to-day is composed of a better class of men than ever before, extra endeavors having been made to secure the enlistment of those who seek the army as a profession rather than as a haven of refuge.

Ex-Governor Goodell of New Hampshire, who is interested in the manufacture of cutlery at Antrim in that State, calculates that by reason of the McKinley tariff his establishment has increased its product and sales 37½ per cent, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and there has been a reduction in prices of 10 per cent. Facts like these demonstrate the advantages of protection over free trade.

MEN AND THEIR SPORTS.

Wonderful Fish Stories Brought Out at a World's Fair Banquet.

"Just after the first World's Fair banquet about a year ago," said Abram Williams, a prominent fire-insurance manager, to a reporter, "a party of gentlemen were talking in one of the parlors of the Palmer House where the feast was spread, and, as will happen sometimes, you know, the conversation drifted to fish stories. And fish stories reminded Delegate White, of the South, of an experience he had in New Mexico.

"'The fish were so plentiful,' said Mr. White, 'that all our party needed to do when we wanted a dinner of fish was to take two boards or shingles, and, forming them into the shape of a scoop, just dish out as many as we needed for a meal.

"When Mr. White had finished there was a moment's silence, then Edwin Walker, attorney for the St. Louis Republic, quietly said:

"'That's not much of a fish story, Mr. White. Why, when I was traveling up one of the small rivers in Southern Alaska I saw fish in such great numbers that the water could not be seen. It was a most remarkable thing and I have never heard of the like before or since. They were actually so thick that they were wedged in the river heads down, and all that could be seen was thousands of their wiggling tails sticking up out of the water, each one, of course, having an individual motion of its own.' A shout of laughter greeted Mr. Walker from every one except Mr. White, whose face flushed up hotly, then paled until it was whiter than a sheet as he said:

"'But, Mr. Walker, my story was true,' 'And so was my story true,' responded Mr. Walker.

"And the best of it was that Mr. Walker's story was literally true, as Mrs. Walker later in the evening testified. It was in the spawning season, and just above the spot where the remarkable sight was witnessed was a narrow rapids. The salmon went up the stream in such quantities that many were crowded out of the water, and gave to the scene, literally, the aspect told by Mr. Walker."—Chicago Globe.

A Vault for a Bed-Room.

One of the most gruesome places ever selected by human mortal as a lodging place was that which has been occupied by a couple in this city. For a fortnight past Officer Lord has suspected that a man and woman were sleeping somewhere in the old Episcopal burying-ground. Last night before dark he saw the couple enter the cemetery and decided to investigate. At 10 o'clock he and a companion secured a lantern, and, upon going through the graveyard, they found the married woman sound asleep in a vault. The sleeping couple had pulled a number of coffins apart and from the boards had constructed bunks, on which they had slept for several weeks. All around them lay coffins and in several places exposed to the gaze of the eye were human bones and several skulls. The couple were arrested and when arraigned before Judge Stewart this morning gave their names as James Purvay and Mary Walls. They were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the County Jail.—Paterson (N. J.) special to Globe-Democrat.

Rent in Chinatown.

F. P. Masson, proprietor of the building numbered 821 and 823 Washington street, has sued his tenant Quong Sing for one month's rent and possession of the building. The building is rented to Quong Sing for $245 per month.

Dr. Peck at Simpson Memorial.

Rev. Dr. J. O. Peck of New York City, one of the General Conference Secretaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach at Simpson Memorial Church, corner of Hayes and Buchanan streets, this morning at 11 o'clock.

BAR counters constantly on hand. 113 Powell.*

E. H. BLACK, painter, removed to 114 Eddy st.*

THE Palace Salt Water Tub and Swimming, 713 Filbert street, are now open for the season.*

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.*

In making custard, pumpkin or lemon pies, it is better to partly bake the crust before adding the mixture, so that it may not be absorbed by the paste.

BURNED FOR LYING.

The Inhuman Method Adopted by a London Mother.

Recently, in one of the London police courts, a married woman was charged with cruelly ill-treating her son, aged 7, by placing a hot poker in his mouth. A lodger in the same house as the prisoner stated that on Saturday afternoon the prisoner sent her boy on an errand to a baker's shop, and that the child returned and said that he had lost the money, three pence. Shortly afterward the prisoner went out, and on her return she told witness that she did not believe her son's story, and that she had gone to see the woman at the baker's shop, who told her that the best way of curing a child of telling falsehoods was to burn its tongue with hot curling-irons. The prisoner added that she had not the irons, but she would use a poker, and then went upstairs to her rooms. Witness did not believe that the prisoner would do such a thing, but soon afterward she heard the boy screaming, and running upstairs to the prisoner's sitting-room she saw a small poker in the fire. The prisoner admitted that she had used the poker in the way she had threatened to do, and witness on examining the child found that his tongue and the side of his mouth were burned. She was amazed at the cruel conduct of the mother, and communicated with the police. The prisoner was taken into custody soon afterward.

A doctor who had examined the child said that the front of his tongue was burned, though not very seriously, and also the side of his mouth. The prisoner in defense said that her son had on two or three occasions when sent on errands stolen some of the money, and afterward told lies about it. He had also told lies about other matters, and on Saturday, in consequence of the advice given her by the woman at the baker's shop, she determined to break him once for all of the habit. The woman told her that if she used a pair of hot curling-irons or a skewer it would cure the boy of lying instantly, adding that she must not make the instrument too hot, but hot enough to make the child feel it. The woman said she had known two or three children to be cured in this way.

A Lifetime's Wisdom in One Sentence.

A successful young business man of Atlanta tells this story: He said that when he was a boy he had occasion to borrow $20 on a gold watch, and went to a bank to secure the loan. He found there a venerable gentleman whom he has since come to know as the father of Mr. Darwin Jones. The old gentleman spoke very kindly to the boy, told him the bank did not lend money on watches, and referred him to a pawnbroker. Then Mr. Jones said slowly and earnestly: "But if I were you I would not borrow the money." "Why?" was asked by the impetuous youngster. "Because"—and every word weighed a pound—"because you will have to pay it back!" The wisdom of a lifetime was in that sentence.—Atlanta Constitution.

A new magazine rifle has been invented by Emilio Vanozzi, an Italian. It is said to be lighter, to cost less and to discharge with a higher degree of rapidity than any other rifle in the market.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar in strength and economy—it is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 doses one dollar." Try a bottle and you will be convinced of its merit.

The Dining-Car Line.

For comfort take the Union Pacific Railway, the only line running through Pullman sleeping-cars without change between San Francisco and Chicago, with dining-cars the entire distance, arriving in Chicago and all Eastern cities twenty-two hours in advance of all other transcontinental lines. Tourist excursions leave every Tuesday and Saturday with through Pullman tourist sleeping-cars to Chicago without change. Ticket office, No. 1 Montgomery street; D. W. Hitchcock, General Agent.

No well-regulated household should be without Augostura Bitters, the celebrated bitters. Manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Ask your druggist.

AUGUST styles Butterick's patterns. Catalogues mailed free. H. A. Deming, 124 Post st., S. F.

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

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous ills.

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

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of the Advent (Episcopal), the People's Church, now worshiping in Metropolitan Temple, Fifth st. near Market. John Gray, rector. Holy communion at 8 A. M. at Trinity Church, cor. Post and Powell sts. All the other services in Metropolitan Temple. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock, subject: "The Death of Moses." Evening, special musical service, Wm. H. Holt, organist and director. Duo, piano and organ; Beethoven's solo for organ, "I Will Extol Thee," Costa; duet, soprano and tenor, "I Will Magnify Thee," Mosenthal; quartet, "God is a Spirit," Bennett; solo for tenor, "Come Unto Me," Coenen; solo for organ, prelude and fugue in C minor, Bach; chorus from "Jubilee Cantata," Weber. The vested choir: Misses Grace Graham, Mabel Walls, Grey, soprano; Miss Kate Saxton, alto; Mr. D. Mendelwood Jones, tenor; Mr. C. W. Martin, basso. The public welcome. 1t

Grace Church, California Street, corner of Stockton; Rev. R. C. Foster, rector; Rev. Charles J. Mason, assistant. Services—Regular sermon on Sunday. Morning prayer 11 A. M. No afternoon service. Strangers cordially invited. 1t

First Congregational Church, Corner of Post and Mason sts.—Rev. S. M. Freeland, acting pastor, will preach morning and evening. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 9 A. M. Cooper and Mr. Kimball immediately after the morning services. Chinese Sunday-school at 6 P. M. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:30 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. 1t

Calvary Presbyterian Church, Powell st., cor. Geary—Rev. T. C. Easton, D.D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The following music will be rendered: 1, "How Beautiful Are Thy Dwellings," Leach; 2, "Oh, Morning Land," Phelps. 3, "Benedice Anima Mea," Millard; 4, "Lift Your Glad Voices," Moseuthal. Professor Gustave A. Scott, organist and director of music. Strangers at hotels cordially invited. Pastor's residence, 1623 Bush st. 1t

Howard Presbyterian Church, Misson st., near Third, two blocks from the Palace Hotel—The Rev. E. S. Wallace from Aberdeen South Dakota, will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, "To an Unknown God." At 7:45 P. M., subject, "Jehu, the Driver." Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. and at 12:30 P. M. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock. All are kindly invited to these services. 1t

Central Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, cor. Golden Gate ave. and Polk st., Rev. W. E. Smith preaches morning and evening. Morning service at 11 o'clock; subject, "Honest Doubters." Evening services at 7:45 o'clock; subject, "Joy Bringing Work." Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. Young people's meeting, 6:30 P. M. Professor Batkin, organist; Professor Peabody, musical director. Seats free. The public cordially invited.

Howard-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Howard st., bet. Second and Third, two blocks from the Palace Hotel—Rev. S.V. Leech, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 12:45 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6:45 P. M. General praise, prayer and testimony meeting at 7:45 P. M. Prof. Wm. Ch. Pfeffer, musical director. Morning sermon by Rev. Dr. J. H. White; subject, "The God of Glory." Evening sermon by Rev. Dr. J. W. White; subject, "Incompleteness of Man Apart from God." Strangers and friends cordially invited to all services. Pastor's residence, 613 Folsom st. 1t*

Simpson Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, cor. Hayes and Buchanan sts., Rev. Anderson will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. J. O. Peck, D.D., of New York will preach this morning at 11 o'clock and the Rev. J. N. Beardsley, of Napa College, at 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 12:30 P. M. Young People's Society at 6:45 P. M. The seats in this church are free. The public will be warmly welcomed. Ushers in attendance 1t*

Van Ness Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church—George W. Beatty, pastor. Services in Lunt's Hall, 1310 Polk st., near Bush. Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M. Preaching, 11 A. M., "Mind or Heart—Which?" 7:45 P. M., "Why Not One or Five Gospels?" Epworth League, 7 P. M. Mr. Charles H. Gabriel, musical director. The public are cordially invited to these services. 1t

Bible Christians Will Meet for Divine worship in Foresters' Hall, 20 Eddy st., every Sunday at 3 P. M. All are invited. Christians earnestly contending for the faith once delivered to the saints especially invited. Subject, "Spiritual Religion—God is a Spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth."—John iv. 1t*

Revival Meeting To-night at 826 Howard st., at 7:30 o'clock. Mr. Edward Bayliss, evangelist, of Boston, will conduct the meeting. All welcome. Seats and hymn-books free. No collection. God loves bad people; he loves you. —John iii:16. Special meeting for Christians Friday evening, July 24th, at 7:45 o'clock; subject, "Ministering in the Spirit," by Mr. Daniel McFie of San Francisco. Come. 1t*

Young Men's Christian Association Building, 232 Sutter st., bet. Kearny st. and Grant ave.—Grand union mass-meeting this (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, for young men only. No ladies admitted. A helpful practical talk will be given by Rev. J. B. Rutter, subject, "The Dawning of the Day." All young men welcome. 1t

SUNDAY MEETINGS.

Mrs. J. J. Whitney, the Celebrated medium, will give a test meeting THIS EVENING; names of your spirit friends given in full, with messages. Scottish Hall, 105 Larkin st., upstairs. Doors open 7, commencing 8 o'clock sharp. Admission 10c. 1t*

Theosophical Society—Free public lectures every Sunday, 7:30 P. M., 320 Post st. To-night, "Scientific Evidences of Re-incarnation," by Dr. J. A. Anderson. 1t*

Dr. C. H. Rin-e.' Spiritual Meeting, 8 P. M. Platform tests by Mrs. Palmer and other mediums. Wednesday, 109 Market st., 8 P. M. 1t*

Cyrus R. Teed will speak this morning at 11 o'clock at 106 McAllister st. 1t

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

Fidelity Lodge, No. 222, I. O. O. F., meets on MONDAY EVENING, July 20th, at Seventh and Market sts. Installation of officers will take place for the ensuing term. Members and visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.
J. L. BAKER, N. G.
W. W. WATSON, Rec. Sec. 1t

St. Andrew's Society—The regular monthly social will be held at Scottish Hall, 111 Larkin st., on MONDAY, July 20th. DR. L. C. COX will deliver a short lecture on "The Poet Burns." Scottish songs and Scottish music by well-known artists.
ROBERT SUTHERLAND, Pres.
W. C. COOK, Sec. jy19 2t

Order of Scottish Clans—The first annual picnic and games of Clan Fraser, San Francisco, and Clan MacDonald, Oakland, will be held at Shell Mound Park, Berkeley, on Admission Day, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9th.
W. CORMACK,
jy19 26 au2 9 16 23 Sec'y Games Committee.

MEETING NOTICES—CONTINUED.

Youths' Directory Festival—The General Committee having in charge the festival for the benefit of the Youths' Directory will meet at 2030 Howard st. on MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. The members of the Finance Committee are especially invited to attend, as they have important business to transact after the adjournment of the general meeting. Monday, the 20th inst., is the date, and 8 P. M. the time of the meeting.
JAMES R. KELLY, Chairman.
FRANK J. KIERCE, Secretary. jy19 2t

The Stevedores' Protective Union will hold a special meeting at Drew's Hall MONDAY EVENING, July 20, 1891, at 8 o'clock sharp. All members are requested to attend.
1t J. D. NEARY, President.

Annual Meeting—The Regular Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hakalau Plantation Co. will be held at the office of the company, 327 Market st., San Francisco, California, on Saturday, the 1st day of August, 1891, at the hour of 11 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 WEDNESDAY, July 29th, at 3 o'clock P. M.
jy18 td E. H. SHELDON, Secretary.

Twenty-second Annual Session of the California State Dental Association will be held at 26 O'Farrell st. (second floor), San Francisco, commencing TUESDAY, July 21st, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing 4 days.
jy18 3t W. A. KNOWLES, Secretary.

Annual Meeting—Lady Washington Consolidated Company—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named company, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held on WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1891 (last Wednesday in July), at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. on that day, at the office of the company, Room 30, Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal. Transfer books will be closed on Saturday, July 25, 1891, at 12 o'clock M.
jy15 td L. DORN, Secretary.

Annual Meeting—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Virginia and Gold Hill Water Company will be held at the office of the company, Rooms 14 and 15, Nevada Block, No. 309, Montgomery st., San Francisco, California, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of July, 1891, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may legally be brought before the meeting.
W. W. STEVENS, Secretary.
Office—Rooms 14 and 15, Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, California. jy14 td

Annual Meeting—The Regular Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Benton Consolidated Company will be held at the office of the company, 319 Pine street, Room 10, San Francisco, California, on WEDNESDAY (the last Wednesday), the 29th day of July, 1891, at the hour of one o'clock P. 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 Saturday, July 25th, at 12 o'clock M.
V. B. ALLEN, Secretary.
Office, 319 Pine street, Room 10, San Francisco California. jy7 td

Office of the Yellow Jacket Silver Mining Company, Gold Hill, Nev., July 2, 1891—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Yellow Jacket Silver Mining Company for the election of a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly introduced, will be held at the office of the company at Gold Hill, Nev., on MONDAY, July 20, 1891, at 10 A. M. Transfer books will be closed on Monday, July 13, 1891, at 3 o'clock P. M. [jy4 td] W. H. BLAUVELT, Sec.

Notice—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the California Electric Light Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 229 Stevenson street, San Francisco, on MONDAY, the 20th day of July, 1891, at 10:30 A. M.
jy2 td GEORGE H. ROE, Secretary.

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.

Mrs. Elliott, Trance Medium, Sitting $1. 105 Stockton st., Room 30. jy19 7t*

Charles Ashton, 411 Montgomery st., real estate agent; rents collected; property economically managed. mr26 eod tf

Bad Tenants Ejected for $4. Collections made, city or country. Pacific Collection Company, 638 California st., Room 3. de22 tf

Welcoming Rooms, $1 Up; Parlor rooms, $5 up. 513 Third st. jc23 3m

First-Class German Midwife; pleasant home for confinement. 1009 Mission. 1m

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

Alameda Maternity Villa—Strictly private. MRS. DR. E. FUNSE, 1416 Eighth st. jy19 2t*

A Matrimonial Newspaper, 523 Kearny st., Rm. 25, S. F.; by mail 15c. jy3 3m

Books bought and sold. King Bros. 8 Fourth st., near Market. mr27 tf

Ladies, if Irregular, See Mrs. Puetz and be content at once. 205 Fourth st. 13 3m

Dr. Hall, 426 Kearny st.—Diseases of women; hours—10 to 3, evening 6 to 7. my15 tf

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

Physicians Recommend Crystal Hot sea baths, foot of Mason, North Beach. je22 tf

Dr. W. R. G. Samuels, Room 13, Academy of Sciences, 819 Market st.; diseases of women; hours—10 to 3, evening 6 to 7. my13 tf

Certificated Midwife and Ladies' nurse. MRS. HILL, 39 Sixth st. je11 3m

When President Harrison Left California he took with him a dozen of Dr. Willey's discovery, the Pure Oil of Herbs. Has saved thousands from an untimely grave. Sold by all druggists. je11 3mo

Try Green's Guaranteed Cure, Only vital restorative and system regulator, positively guaranteed to cure nervous debility, 1 box, $1; 6 boxes, $5. For sale at KELLY'S, 102 Eddy, PIXLEY & KELLY'S CORN CURE, harmless, 25c. KELLY'S, 1y

All Cases Restored at Once, No matter from what cause—Ladies, if you want instant relief for your monthly troubles, consult the oldest and only reliable female physician of 40 years' experience; my Safe Specifics are the best ever discovered; and will convince you after all others fail; pills, $1; also latest invention without medicine. DR. M. STRASSMAN, 916 Post st. de4 tf

Mrs. Davies, 426