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, $5 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.

THE EASTERN OFFICE OF THE CALL, 90 Potter building, is provided with files. Call for advertising rates and sample copies.

F. K. MISCH, Manager.

THE DAILY MORNING CALL FOR SALE AT

New York.....BRENTANO BROS., 5 Union Square
Chicago.....News Stand Palmer House
New Orleans.....GALLOT & JOUBERT, 115½ Common st.

WEATHER REPORT.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, SAN FRANCISCO, December 26, 1891.

Weather Conditions and General Forecast.

A storm of extreme violence is this evening central over the Western Washington entering British Columbia, and storm southwest signals are flying at all the upper coast stations. The wind attained a velocity of 88 miles per hour from the south at Fort Canby to-day, and a southeast gale of 52 miles per hour is reported from Point Reyes. The wires are down to Eureka on the upper coast, probably due to the violence of the wind.

Rains are general throughout Washington and Oregon, except snows in localities in east portions, and are becoming general in North California and Nevada. The rain and snowfall (melted) reported for past twenty-four hours is as follows: Olympia 1.06 inches, Fort Canby .76, Portland .78, Spokane .68, Walla Walla .38, Baker City 1.32, Roseburg .90, Red Bluff .11, Point Reyes .50, Winnemucca .20, and sprinkles at San Francisco and Salt Lake. The highest temperatures to-day ranged from 44 to 52 in the west portions of Washington and Oregon, from 22 to 48 in eastern portions, from 34 to 50 in Northern California, 56 to 60 in Southern California, and 36 to 56 in Nevada.

The difference of nearly an inch and a half in the air pressure between Northern Utah and Puget Sound, and about an inch and a quarter between Northern California and the upper coast cannot fail to give storm winds to the intermediate sections.

Forecast Till 8 P. M. Sunday.

For Northern California—Threatening and rain; rising temperature, southeast winds, high on coast.

For Southern California—Fair; warmer; probably rain to-morrow in north portion; variable winds, becoming southerly.

For Oregon and Washington—Rain; high southeast winds in east portions and in Southwest Oregon, and southwest gales on upper coast; warmer in east portions, except stationary temperature at Walla Walla, cooler, preceded by stationary temperature in west portions.

For Utah—Rain or snow; warmer.

ROBERT E. KERKAM, Chief of Division.

THE CALL'S CALENDAR.

DECEMBER, 1891.

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

The Morning Call.

SUNDAY.....DECEMBER 27, 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.

BUCKLEY IN LONDON.

Christopher A. Buckley amused a New York *Sun* reporter and a number of Englishmen with what may be termed a free version of the political drama now being played in California. Buckley evidently did not have his note-book with him, as there are some little lapses in statements of facts which Mr. Buckley certainly would not have made except inadvertently. For example, Buckley said that the Grand Jury had been in session four weeks before he left San Francisco. If Buckley had had his note-book with him he would have been reminded that his departure antedated the first session of the Grand Jury. There are some other points upon which the memory of the late boss is defective, but absolute accuracy of statement is not expected of a man traveling from place to place in search of health. The assertion that Judge Wallace "took the law into his own hands, called a Grand Jury of his own and had me (Buckley) indicted for bribery," is more serious than a lapse of memory. It would imply that Judge Wallace had declared himself a kind of Vigilance Committee and acted without authority of law. In London or in New York this may seem a natural proceeding for a California Judge, but the truth of history requires a correction of the statement. The Supreme Court, which decided the Grand Jury illegal, did not deny that there was law for the method of impanelment Judge Wallace had adopted. Their contention was that the code in which this law was embodied should be read in connection with provisions in some other code concerning the same subject. Perhaps the closest approach to an argument against the elisor method was that it opened the way to abuses. The light and airy way in which Buckley speaks of the things he has done carries with it a condemnation of his methods. If Buckley made the father of a certain feather-headed editor Sena for the fact is conclusive proof of Buckley's unfitness to lead a great political party. Parties retain ascendency by putting men of brain and character in conspicuous places. The fact that a trader in politics, which Buckley admits himself to be, should have power to trade an aspirant into the high office of United States Senator is all the evidence that most men would want that Buckley himself should be retired. But after all Buckley places himself before the London public in a pitiful light. He admits himself to be a kind of political buccaneer, who took advantage of a lack of public spirit to play a good game. In other words, finding the public was not watching him so closely as it ought, he began to pick up trifles, and continued until he had placed himself in a position to auction off such offices as those of United States Senator, Chief Justice of the State, judgeships of the lower courts and membership of minor legislative bodies. Admitting that he distributed these offices where they would do him the most good, he declares that his indictment for bribery was a legal outrage. No wonder his audience laughed.

JUDGE-MADE LAW.

In his recent London interview Boss Buckley made no more damaging revelation than his passing allusion to the decision of a Superior Judge, who has long since passed into merited oblivion, that it is perfectly legal for a newspaper to sell its editorial influence. It is impossible to measure the effect that this Judge-made law has had upon the public estimation of newspapers in this State. Although the law was invented to help the *Chronicle* out of a difficulty, it has been used as a shield by other papers given to similar practices. It is now quoted by Buckley to show to the public he was addressing that the press which condemned his methods was no better than he. Of course Buckley knew, and if questioned would doubtless admit, that there are newspapers in California that do not require legal restraints to keep them true to the interests of the people. In every community there will be a large proportion who in time come to distinguish between the newspaper that sells its editorial opinion and one which does not. There are newspapers in this as in every other large American city which cannot as a business proposition afford to sell their editorial influence at any price. But Buckley adroitly uses the fact that the infamous decision he quotes was rendered to indicate the character of the journals that opposed him. He might naturally assume that in a community in which such a decision was given without eliciting vehement protest, the moral tone of both press and people must be pretty low. But Buckley was careful not to add that a public-spirited newspaper in San Francisco appealed from the decision referred to as the existing law, and won its case in the Supreme Court. Consequently the decision which Buckley represented as law in San Francisco is not now even Judge-made law.

A CRY OF DISTRESS.

The *Chronicle* has lifted up its voice in behalf of the body of the tax-payers who are not allowed to tax themselves so heavily as they wish to. Precisely who keeps the people from taxing themselves does not appear, but in a vague way the intimation is thrown that it is a few fossils and silurians who long since ceased to have influence in this city. Our illogical contemporary does not seemingly perceive the inconsistency of its contention that fossils and silurians keep a majority of the tax-payers from increasing the rate of taxation with its other contention that these same fossils and silurians have lost whatever influence they may at one time have possessed. THE CALL has often suggested to contemporaries who urge more liberal municipal expenditures that the time to make their protests against silurianism is when the municipal conventions meet. It is not of much use to complain between times, and drop the complaints when the time for action arrives. We would also remind our anti-silurian contemporary that there is nothing to prevent a majority of the tax-payers from making the tax-rate what they please. The limit to the rate set up in the Consolidation Act is nearly three times what the adopted rate has been in recent years. The fact is that, with the possible exception of an extraordinary expenditure running through two or three years to complete our sewer system, the city is providing its officials with as much money as they need. They might get rid of more, but more would do the tax-payers little real good. The hope of honest people is that at the next election the boodlers will take heart and organize a party of their own. The *Chronicle* would naturally become its mouthpiece, with a little assistance from the *Post* and *Report*. This organization should frankly declare its purposes, and its ways and means of accomplishing them. If it favors a municipal loan, let it says so. If it favors a high rate of taxation, let it raise the limit as high as in its opinion it ought to be raised. There is nothing to prevent the people from voting for such a platform, if its provisions are kept within the plain provisions of the Constitution.

A LITTLE PARTY FIGHT.

Mr. Christopher A. Buckley, firing upon San Francisco at long range, says that the recent endeavor of honest men to purify our politics was "nothing but a little party fight." He coincides in opinion with a candidate for a United States Senatorship, who sent his agent round Sacramento to buy votes at $1000 apiece. That worthy also thinks that the loathing which his behavior roused was nothing but "a party fight." Both critics endeavor to divert public attention from the real questions at issue to screen their own turpitude.

The question now before the public is not whether Judge Wallace, Barclay Henley and Jeremiah Lynch were impelled to undertake their crusade against corruption by hopes of personal reward. That is a trivial consideration. The real issue is whether the corruption which they denounced did or did not exist, and whether it was or was not preventing the orderly conduct of public affairs and the honest administration of justice. That issue was not and could not be a party fight. It was a fight between boodlers on the one side and the people on the other. Members of both parties were found in either camp. The Senatorial combine, which got $7000 per head for votes at Sacramento last winter, contained both Republicans and Democrats. The Grand Jury, which Buckley denounces, consisted of ten Republicans and nine Democrats. Neither in the crimes which led to the popular uprising against boodle nor in the methods which the leaders of the movement adopted did party cut any figure. The agitation was non-partisan all through from first to last. It is absolutely false that any party expected to benefit or that any party apprehended that it might suffer from the Grand Jury investigation, unless Buckley and his fellow-thieves can be called a party.

Some of the circumstances which led to the attempted reform are narrated in the report of the Grand Jury. One of these is thus stated:

> A director of a corporation testified that his company paid Mr. Buckley for about five years up to the end of last month a stipend averaging $400 a month, and that in addition his concern had to pay on the eve of elections, in one instance $8000. It is understood that other corporations were under tribute in like manner, so that Buckley's annual revenue from that source alone may have aggregated $100,000.
>
> It also appears that from a large number probably reaching into hundreds of employes of the municipality, he collected certain percentages of their monthly salaries.

It may appear to Mr. Buckley, in his refuge at London, that the expression of an objection to blackmail of this kind is "nothing but a little party fight." But if there be any party in this State which approves of bleeding corporations and municipal officeholders, for the personal benefit of a political boss, it is not known to the public at large. Voters have sometimes voted for Buckley's candidates because they saw no alternative which promised improvement; but there never was any one outside of the heelers of the boss who attempted to justify his highway robberies. Apologists for such crimes may perhaps be found in striped garments in the State prisons; but they never were numerous enough to constitute a party.

In his allusions to the political struggles in which he has taken a leading part Mr. Buckley's discretion is as remarkable as his defective memory. He remembers things which did not occur at San Jose, but he has forgotten the price which he demanded for nominations at the convention in that city.

He recollects that he made the late George Hearst Senator, but the sum of money which he got for the job has quite escaped his memory. According to his own account he held judgeships in the hollow of his hand and distributed them at his pleasure, with an eye to future contingencies; but he did not think it worth while to mention the trifling fact that he took $500 from a litigant before the Supreme Court, ostensibly for securing him a favorable judgment from that tribunal. For one who says that he made Senators and Judges at will out of common clay he seems to be singularly indifferent to the merit of his manufactures. There is no doubt that he was responsible for the election of several Judges and for the packing of several juries, and it is precisely these creations of his who provoked the existing rebellion against corruption, and whose misbehavior has driven him into exile. When he was in the business of forgetting the past he had better have forgotten that too.

THE STORM BLOWN OVER.

The latest news from Washington is that there is little or no danger of war with Chile. It is stated that the State Department has received informal assurance from the Government of Chile that proper reparation would be made for the assault upon the sailors of the Baltimore. It is not probable that the American Government will be over-exacting. While there may have been an impulse at times to teach Chile a lesson, the unwavering American opinion has been that war should be declared only under a condition of affairs that rendered peace dishonorable. There is no relish in this country for a small antagonist. We do not propose to make a military reputation by whipping nations one-twentieth of our size. The modern republic would cut a poor figure with its foot upon the neck of a rash but brave South American republic. Fortunately the United States can afford to be forbearing. Our military and financial strength are too well established to expose forbearance to the taunt of cowardice.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

At a banquet given in New York in honor of Senor Romero, the host of the evening referred to the almost unexampled prosperity of Mexico within the last fifteen years. Mexico has now 5000 miles of railroad, against 300 in 1876, and her other industries are correspondingly active. The Mexican Treasury was at the point of bankruptcy a few years ago, while now its annual income is over $100,000,000. Capital, that at one time held Mexico to be a dangerous field of operation, now goes willingly wherever there is an opening. In response, Minister Romero attributed much of this prosperity to the improved relations between Mexico and the United States. The commercial and social intercourse between the two peoples is becoming each year more intimate and the result is a better feeling in Mexico. There is no longer an apprehension that the United States lies awake nights planning how to devour its rich and prosperous southern neighbor. In Government and commercial circles all traces of distrust against Americans has disappeared. A steady observance of the principle of good faith has established confidence. There was a time when the feeling toward Americans in Mexico was as bitter as it is now in Chile, but the Mexican people have become convinced that they have no better friends on the continent than the people of the United States.

THE GROWTH OF VIRGINIA.

The census bulletin on Virginia contains interesting information. It shows that at last the loss which the State suffered when West Virginia was permitted to secede has been made up, and that the Old Dominion has resumed the march of progress which was arrested by the war. In the year of Lincoln's election Virginia contained 1,596,318 souls; West Virginia's secession reduced the number to 1,225,163 in 1870; in 1880 it had not quite recovered the population of 1860; now it shows up with 1,655,980, and it appears to be gaining at the rate of 9 per cent per decade.

Virginia is a State with a history. The oldest permanent English settlement in North America was made within its borders, thirteen years before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. From that time for a century and three-quarters, wealthy emigrants from England and men of family gave it the preference over other colonies; while the Puritans went to New England, the cavaliers chose Virginia. It possessed marvelous attractions. Its climate is perfect, its soil fertile, its resources varied. In colonial times its chief export was tobacco; besides that, it now produces an admirable variety of wheat, cotton, corn, splendid oak timber, coal, iron, and a great variety of fruits and vegetables. It is intersected from north to south by the Blue Ridge, the Alleghanies, and spurs of the Cumberland Range; rivers, at short distances from each other, drain the interior counties. Over one-half its surface is clothed with forest trees, which vary with altitude.

It is not surprising that such a State should have been more popular with new settlers than the bleak hills of New England or the unexplored wilds of New York and Pennsylvania; so that, when the first census was taken, Virginia towered far above its sister States. It then contained 747,000 people, when Pennsylvania had only 434,000, New York 340,000 and Massachusetts 378,000. It held its supremacy for twenty years; then New York shot past it; but it retained the second place until 1830, when Pennsylvania surpassed it.

Its influence was even larger than its numbers could explain. That was due to the fact that it had always been the choice of the best class of immigrants, and that it continued for forty years after the organization of the United States to draw from the old sources of supply. The men who created Virginia were cast in a large mold, and possessed in an unusual degree the high character and broad intelligence which the founders of great States should possess. When the other States grew jealous of Virginia's area, she voluntarily gave all her territory beyond the Ohio to the General Government, on the sole condition that slavery should never pollute the soil she gave away. In 1832, Faulkner of Virginia proposed the abolition of slavery in that State, and the proposition only failed for want of agitation. It was not surprising that during eight of the first nine Presidential terms the office of President was filled by a Virginian.

But the extension of cotton planting proved fatal to Virginia's progress. In 1840 the United States exported for the first time a million bales of cotton. That gave a value to slave labor, and the Old Dominion became a breeding place for slaves. It was never profitable. It is in evidence that it was far more lucrative to raise hogs than negroes, but the Virginians realized the fact too late. Their State, with a soil impoverished by successive crops of tobacco, became devoted to this new branch of industry, and, as a matter of course, Northern and foreign immigration ceased. In the year that California was admitted to the Union Virginia contained very nearly as many people as it does now. The loss of West Virginia will not account for so slow a rate of progress.

The recuperation which the census bulletin chronicles is singularly distributed. Of the total increase of population during the decade, which is stated at 143,415, one-third is in three counties, Henrico, which contains the city of Richmond; Norfolk, which contains the city of that name, and Roanoke, which is a purely agricultural county, with no important attractions, and to which immigration must have been accidentally directed. Thirty-five counties show decreases; of these, two—Hanover and Powhatan—are in close proximity to Richmond, and the others are chiefly on the flanks of the Alleghany Range. Virginia's progress is at present hampered by the condition of her finances, and the more the subject is studied, the more justice there appears to be in Mr. Blaine's suggestion, that as the United States took it out of the power of the State to pay her debts by dividing her territory under the war power, and in defiance of the Constitution, the General Government ought now to help repair the injury done.

FIRE COMMISSION.

A Short Session Devoted to Routine Affairs.

The Fire Commissioners held their weekly meeting yesterday afternoon with Ames, Parsons, Brown and Schmidt present.

The resignation of George T. Silvey of Truck 8 was received and accepted, and Jasper Seechs was appointed to fill the vacancy thus created.

Chief Scannell recommended Eugene Harrington to fill a vacancy in the force of Engine 16, created by death.

Commissioner Parsons recommended Robert Stuart and Commissioner Brown nominated Frank Dougherty.

When it was placed to a vote none of the three was elected, and eventually Commissioner Parsons made a motion that the three candidates be examined by Chief Scannell and the selection be left to him.

William Craig, the attorney, who has successfully carried on the litigation resulting in the recovery by the department of a valuable lot on Bush street, appeared before the commission to request some further compensation for his work. The matter was laid over until the next meeting.

KELLY'S BAD CONDUCT.

He Is Charged With Nearly Stoning a Man to Death.

James Kelly was arrested on Friday for being drunk, which is not the first time he has been behind the bars, as he bears the reputation of being an all-round tough character, and was at one time a "trusty" at the City Prison. Later in the day a man named Strauss or Strief—he was too drunk to tell which—was brought into the Receiving Hospital all covered with blood from a number of cuts made by rocks, and after having his injuries dressed was sent out to the French Hospital. It was learned yesterday that Kelly was the fellow who had inflicted the wounds, and an additional charge of assault with a deadly weapon was placed against him.

BOOKS bought. King, 15 Fourth street.

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

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—Christmas festival services will be held at the Plymouth Congregational Church, on Post street, near Buchanan, both in the morning and in the evening.

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

ESSENTIALS OF A NURSE.—St. Luke's Hospital Training-school for Nurses will have a lecture by Dr. C. N. Ellinwood to-morrow evening at the hospital on the "Essentials of a Good Nurse."

MUST PAY THE NOTE.—Judge Wallace has rendered a judgment in favor of Mrs. Charles Ross and against Cujetan F. Older et al. for $1385 98 on a promissory note, $100 interest, counsel fees and costs.

WILL OF W. B. LITTLE.—W. H. Little has filed a petition for the probate of the will of William B. Little, whose estate is valued at $15,000, and for letters of administration.

AT Y. M. C. A. HALL.—Rev. Robert Bentley, D.D., Presiding Elder of the Oakland District, M. E. Church, will deliver the address before the mass-meeting of young men at the Christian Association Hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

IN GRATITUDE.

Hartzell Surprised by the Electric Railway Employes.

One of the happy incidents commemorating the building of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway took place last night at the residence of the General Manager, J. W. Hartzell, at 2112 Howard street.

During the progress of the enterprise Mr. Hartzell has very much endeared himself to the employes of the company, and as an expression of their gratitude they conspired to present him with a substantial testimonial. Last night was the time fixed upon, and at 8 o'clock a small party, consisting of Assistant Superintendent C. L. Taber, Time-keeper Robe.t C. Bole, Track-boss Joseph Lufkin, Daniel Long, William Black and J. N. Hartzell, representing the employes, assembled at the residence of Mr. Hartzell and took him completely by surprise.

Mr. Bole delivered a very neat presentation speech, which he concluded by presenting Mr. Hartzell with a magnificent diamond ring. He said the relations between the general manager and the employes of the road had been so very pleasant throughout that they felt as though they must show their appreciation in some fitting way. Mr. Lufkin added his testimony in the same happy manner.

General Hartzell tried to look self-possessed and equal to the emergency, but failed completely. He finally acknowledged that he had no words to express his gratitude and emotion. He was glad from the bottom of his heart that the opportunity was offered to give industrious men employment, and it was very pleasant to him that they felt so kindly in return for it. This would be a day he would always remember.

A half hour was spent in pleasant chat and partaking of refreshments, during which Assistant Superintendent Taber also made a few pleasant remarks, referring to the commendable enterprise that had fairly placed San Francisco in the lead in electric railway building, as she is in cable railways. Still better it is a home enterprise, and has been the means of making many a hard-working man comfortable for the winter.

The party broke up about 9 o'clock after a very pleasant hour.

PRECIOUS BEYOND COMPARE.

It Was Only a Worn Band of Gold, but He Wouldn't Trade It for a Diamond.

There was no reason why he should look at diamonds, for his weather-worn look and his rags told of a rough voyage.

It was ten to one, too, that he hadn't the price of a bed and a supper—but for all that he just stood there and gazed for a long time.

Fine high-born women came and went, and often stood a moment and compared the gems in the window to the jewels on their own hands. Some of the women, too, glanced sideways at the man in front of the window and turned up their noses with a sneer. But for all that he held his place.

By and by, when they were gone, he came over near where I was standing, and, in one of those strange moments when the soul speaks out in spite of itself, he said to me as though I were an old friend:

"Beautiful, aren't they?"

"Yes," I said, slowly.

"How they glitter under the gaslight!" he added, with almost pathetic earnestness in his voice. It seemed so strange to me.

The first snow of winter was falling, and now and again the starry flakes glitted against his rags, and in the heart of each shown a twinkling gem.

Then he fumbled for a moment irresolutely the fingers of his worn, dirty hands, and my eye caught the gleam of a little band of gold.

"I wouldn't trade," he said simply, extending his seamy hand—and a straggling cone of lamplight twinkled and played for a moment on the thin, worn band of gold.

"I've been hungry, stranger, and been in places where the money this would bring would have been a godsend. It ain't much for to look at, as yer sees. It's old and battered like myself now, but I wouldn't trade it for all the diamonds what is in this world."

I did not speak. I waited, but he said no more.

Then he drifted out in the bright and the first snow of the winter with its starry luster on his rags, as he slowly faded from my sight down in the hurrying crowd.—N. Y. Recorder.

A PECULIAR PATROLMAN.

He Builds a High Board Fence Around His House to Baffle Curious Neighbors.

Patrolman Seibel has succeeded in acting contrary to one of the rules of the Police Department, and he will have a seance with Director Gibbons. The offense is that he procured a warrant without first consulting a superior officer. Probably no attention would have been given the matter, but for the peculiar circumstances of the case. Siebel lives at 425 Lincoln avenue, Cleveland, says the Leader, and it appears that he has been having trouble with his neighbors. He is credited with having built a high board fence in order to keep the light from the house that adjoins his domicile. There is a long block in the neighborhood without a crosswalk, and for the accommodation of school children a trail of ashes was made across the muddy street. Before that was done, however, the people conferred with the police officials and were informed that they might make a trail if they did not permit it to develop into a ridge and thus interfere with traffic. Seibel was instructed not to molest them, but instead he quietly went to the Police Court and secured a warrant for the arrest of one of his neighbors. It has not yet been served. The surface indications are that Seibel acted more from personal motives than a lofty desire to enforce the law and the Director will talk the matter over with him.

In speaking of the case Colonel Gibbons related a humorous incident that did not involve any very serious infraction of the rules. "It is private police business, but too good a joke to keep quiet," he said. "On the day that I had ordered requiring patrolmen to don bells went into effect Captain Madigan noticed that Seibel's overcoat was about four sizes too large for him. The Captain called attention to the misfit, and Seibel answered: 'Oh, it is all right, but I have not got much under the coat to-day.' On the following day Captain Madigan noticed that the overcoat was without a wrinkle, that it fitted like the proverbial 'paper on the wall.' He spoke of the change, and Seibel said: 'I have got more under the coat to-day.' Later, Captain Madigan was informed that Seibel had a large section of a bed-comfort wrapped around his manly bosom. He was instructed to have a tailor take a reef in the overcoat, that his physique might stand on its own merit.

The Terrible Verification of a Dream.

Philip Davis and Robert Blair were instantly killed and George W. Cruse was, perhaps, fatally injured by the explosion of the boiler of an engine at St. Louis. Davis was blown literally into fragments. When his wife was informed of the accident she lost her reason, and is now a raving maniac. It is said that she had a dream that her husband's body had been brought to her on a litter, and that she arose from her bed and went to the place where the engine was and begged her husband to return home. Blair's body was found under a mass of debris badly mangled. Cruse was badly mutilated about the face and body and had one leg and an arm broken. He may die.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

THAT feeling of weakness and languor, which is often the forerunner of serious disease, is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Take it before it is too late. Sold by all druggists.

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

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

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

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

SUNDAY MEETINGS.

Mrs. M. Waite, San Francisco's gifted platform test medium, will hold test seance this evening in Scottish Hall, 105 Larkin st., at 8 o'clock. Tests and messages from your spirit friends. Skeptics invited. Admission 10 cents. 1t*

Mrs. J. J. Whitney, the Celebrated platform trance-test medium, will give positive proof of spirit return at her test meeting tonight. Names given in full. Metropolitan Hall, Fifth st., below Market, at 8 o'clock. Admission 10 cents. 1t

John Slater Will Resume His grand test seances at Irving Hall, 139 Post st., Sunday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Tests and messages given. Admission 10 cents. 1t*

Theosophical Society—Free Public lectures every Sunday, 7:45 P. M., 320 Post. To-night "Karma." Questions invited. 1t*

Dr. C. H. Ringes—Spiritual Meeting, St. George's Hall, 909½ Market st., Sunday 8 P. M. Circle and platform tests by Mrs. Harral and Mrs. Myers; other mediums. 1t*

At 114 Larkin St.—Mrs. Pierce and Mrs. Schriner, test and psychrometric readings with spiritual messages this evening at 8 o'clock. Admission 10c. 1t*

CHURCH NOTICES.

Howard-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Howard st., bet. Second and Third, two blocks from Market, S.V. Hall, pastor, residence 1026 Howard st., near Eighth. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 12:45 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. General praise, prayer and testimony meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. Professor Martin Schultz, musical director. Subject of morning sermon: "The Story of Bethlehem." Subject of evening sermon: Closing discourse to young people, followed by revival services. 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. A. C. Hirst, D.D., pastor; residence 436 Oak street. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The pastor will preach at both services. Subject at 11 A.M., "The Manifested Christ." Special Christmas music by the choir. Subject for the evening, "The Gospel of Power." Christmas song service and Sunday-school at 12:30 P. M., C. B. Perkins Superintendent. Epworth League service at 6:30 P. M. The seats in this church are free. The public cordially invited to all the services. Ushers in attendance. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45. Christmas festival Monday evening, 28th. Chautauqua Circle Tuesday, 7:30 P. M. dec26 2t*

Grace Church, California St., Corner of Stockton—Rev. R. C. Foute, rector; Rev. Charles J. Mason, assistant. Holy communion at 8 o'clock. Service at 11 A. M. Evening service at 7:30 o'clock, with special anthems by the full choir. This church is kept open every day during the week, and all are welcome to come in, rest and pray. One of our clergy may always be found in the vestry-room from 11:30 to 12. 1t

Howard Presbyterian Church, Mission st., near Third—Rev. Thos. Day, pastor; Rev. David Hanson Irwin, pastor-elect, will preach 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, especially young people. Music appropriate for the time will be given by the Choral Society, W. E. Hooke director. 1t

Central Presbyterian Tabernacle, cor. Golden Gate ave. and Polk st.—Rev. W. E. Smith, pastor. Christmas services at 11 A. M. At 7:30 P. M. the forty-eight elegant pictures exhibited in the recent course of lectures on the "Life of Christ" will be displayed, closing with four views of the "Rock of Ages." Mr. McDonald, Vice-President of the People's Home Savings Bank, lends his stereopticon for the occasion. Choice vocal and instrumental music at each service. Mr. A. Batkin, organist and director. Robert Millert, cornetist. Seats free. All invited. 1t

Calvary Presbyterian Church, Powell st., cor. Geary—Rev. T. C. Easton, D.D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. (subject, "The Child Set the Fall and Rise of Many in Israel") and at 7:30 P. M. (subject, "The Eloquence of the Departing Year"). The following music will be rendered: 1. "Te Deum," Kroeh; 2. "Nazareth," Gounod; 3. "Behold I Bring you Good Tidings," Dr. Goss; 4. "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth," Handel (solo by Madame Seminario). Professor Gustav A. Scott, organist and director of music. Strangers at hotels cordially invited. Pastor's residence, 1623 Bush st. 1t

Plymouth Congregational Church, Post st., bet. Buchanan and Webster—Rev. W. D. Williams, D.D., pastor. Christmas sermon at 11 A. M. Sunday schools 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. Christian Endeavor at 6:30 P. M. Christmas praise service, with special music and address by the pastor, 7:30 P. M. Dr. Steele's famous stereopticon lecture Monday, 8 P. M., "Highlands and Highlands of Scotland." Watch night, December 31st, 7:30 to 12 P. M.; prayer and praise. Everybody invited to all our meetings. dec26 2t

First Congregational Church, Cor. of Post and Mason sts.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. George Mooar, D. D., will preach in the morning. In the evening grand Christmas praise service, arranged and conducted by Samuel D. Mayer, organist and musical director of the church. Sunday-school and Mrs. Cooper's Bible class at 12 M. Chinese school at 2 P. M. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:30 P. M. The public cordially invited to all services. 1t

The First New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian), Church, O'Farrell st., bet. Webster and Fillmore—Rev. Jonathan Dealtry, pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The pastor will deliver seven Sunday evening doctrinal lectures. Subject for this evening, "The Bible." Sabbath-school every Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free. 1t

First Baptist Church, Eddy St., Near Jones—Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. on "Another Chance," and at 7:30 P. M. on "Milestones for 1892," illustrated by stereopticon. Baptism at the close. Sunday-school at 12:30 P. M. Christmas exercises Monday evening; watch-meeting Thursday evening, from 9 to 12. These services are all free to the public. Strangers invited. 1

St. Alban's Church and Sunday-school will meet at Forester's Hall, O'Farrell st.—Sunday-school meets at 9:30 A. M. Rev. W. L. Githens will address the Sunday-school this evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited. 1t

Young Men's Christian Association Building, 232 Sutter st., bet. Kearny st. and Grant ave.—The last mass-meeting for young men for the old year will take place at the Young Men's Hall this (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, to be addressed by Rev. Robert Bentley, D.D., of Oakland. Seats free to all young men. 1t

50 CENTS WILL SEND THE WEEKLY CALL for four months to any part of the United States

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

California Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M. (Scottish Rite)—Election of officers THIS (SUNDAY) AFTERNOON, December 27th, at 2 o'clock. All Master Masons in good standing are cordially invited. By order of the Master. [11] FRANKLIN H. DAY, Sec.

California Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., meets MONDAY NIGHT, December 28th. Election of Noble Grand. A full attendance is desired.

J. S. BENEDICT, N. G.
F. E. STRANAHAN, Rec. Sec. dec27 2t

Officers and Members of California Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F.—You are requested to assemble in lodge-room, Odd Fellows' Building, on December 27th, at 1:00 P. M., to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, JOHN ARAMISCH.

J. S. BENEDICT, N. G.
F. E. STRANAHAN, Sec. dec26 2t

The San Francisco Scottish Thistle Club—The fourth annual Hogmanay supper and ball will take place at H. B. Hall, 121 Eddy st., THURSDAY EVENING, December 31, 1891. Tickets (single), $1 50; admitting lady and gentleman, $2 50. DONALD MCKAY, Royal Chief.
GEO. W. PATERSON, Recorder. dec27 2t 30 31

Pohonuchee Tribe, No. 10, Improved O. R. M.—Members are notified to attend the next council, MONDAY, December 28th. A full attendance is required for important business.

GEO. STEIN, Sachem.
M. CAMPBELL, C. of R. dec27 2t

Regular Sunday Evening Public Temperance meeting THIS EVENING in Anchor Hall, 997 Market st., cor. Sixth. Interesting speeches, singing by the choir, and other exercises. Sons of Temperance rally and everybody come. All are welcome. 1t

Order of Chosen Friends—Entertainment and ball of the combined councils will be held at Odd Fellows' Hall, December 31st, commencing at 8:15 P. M. Admission, lady and gentleman, 25 cents; hat checks free. dec26 2t 2t

There Will Be a Regular Meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, TO-DAY (SUNDAY), December 27, in Laurel Hall, Shiels Building, 32 O'Farrell st., at 2 P. M. All members of the Union are requested to be present, as business of importance will come before the meeting. H. ROGERS, President.
J. J. MCDAID, Secretary. 1t

A. H. Sanborn Addresses the Single Tax Society THIS EVENING. Subject, "Progress." All invited. 1t*

Annual Meeting—The Regular Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Silver King Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 310 Pine street, Rooms 15 and 17, San Francisco, California, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1892, at the hour of 1 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, January 9, 1892, at 12 o'clock M.

J. W. PEW, Secretary.
Office—No. 310 Pine street, Rooms 15 and 17, San Francisco, California. dec27 1d

Notice—Annual Meeting The Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Bank will be held at the bank, northwest corner of Pine and Sansome streets, San Francisco, California, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January, 1892, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

(dec27 1d) O. P. MINER, Secretary.

St. Mary's Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Association—Officers and members, you are hereby notified to attend a meeting of the association on SUNDAY, Dec. 27th, at 2 P. M., in the regular meeting place for the purpose of nominating and electing officers for the ensuing term and the election of a physician for one year. Proposals received from physicians for attendance on members and their families.

ED. LEONARD, President.
P. H. MCGINNERTY, Rec. Sec. 1t

Annual Meeting—The Regular Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Potosi Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, Room 26, Nevada Block, San Francisco, Cal., on THURSDAY, the 21st day of December, 1891, at the hour of 1 o'clock, 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 Monday, December 28th, at 3 o'clock P. M. AUG. WATERMAN, Secretary.

**Annual Meeting—The