THE MORNING CALL

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

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THE EASTERN OFFICE OF THE CALL, 34 Potter building, New York City, is provided with files of California papers. Visitors welcome. Advertising rates and sample copies furnished.
F. K. MISCH, Manager.

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THE CALL cannot return rejected manuscripts, nor will the editor enter into correspondence respecting them.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

FURNITURE.—By Chas. Levy, at 1135 Market st., at 10 o'clock.

FURNITURE.—By Geo. F. Lamson, at 783 Market st., at 11 o'clock.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, SAN FRANCISCO, July 5, 1892.

For Twenty-four Hours Ending Midnight.

For Northern California—Fair; but cloudy and foggy along the coast; southwest to northwest winds; cooler, except stationary temperature along the coast; warm wave broken.

For Southern California—Fair, except cloudy and foggy along the coast; south to west winds; stationary temperature, except cooler in northern portion.

For Oregon and Washington—Fair, except preceded by light rains in Eastern Washington and Northeastern Oregon; stationary except cooler in eastern portions and warmer in Western Oregon; southwest to northwest winds.

For Nevada—Fair; brisk south to west winds; cooler in western portion.

For Utah—Fair; continued warm weather.

For San Francisco—Fair, but foggy; westerly winds; slightly warmer.

THE CALL CALENDAR.
JULY 1892.

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

The Morning Call.

TUESDAY.....JULY 5, 1892

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.

IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

It is becoming evident that electric railroads in the near future are destined to play an important part in the business of the country. It is now believed by even such experts as Edison that ultimately electric motors will supersede the use of steam engines on our long-distance railroads. A more important matter, however, presents itself in our local railroads. There is nothing to hinder the construction of electric railroads all over this State, which will cost but a small amount of money to complete and equip. These roads can be operated at small expense, and will be able to bring most of the produce of the State to tidewater as well as to take supplies to the interior from tidewater, also at small expense. There is not a nook nor corner in California which will not ultimately secure these roads, for they will cost so small a sum that money may be raised to build them almost anywhere. With such roads, low-priced freights and fares will come as a matter of course. California is fast approaching the time when her railroad situation will change. It will change from necessity by the improvements and inventions which are being made from month to month. Numbers of railroads will also cross the country to the Pacific Coast. We have at present but two systems of railroads for more than 700 miles, extending up and down the coast. Does any person who has studied the situation settle down upon the idea that we shall be content with these? From the Central Pacific Railroad to the Northern Pacific, a distance of 400 or 500 miles, there is a country which has no railroads until we go east far enough to strike the great roads which are traversing the incline toward the Rocky Mountains. Numbers of these railroads are pushing westward. There is an immense tract of country situated west of the Rocky Mountains, rich in minerals and agricultural wealth, which will soon have railroads. The public may rely upon this. Then go south and we have no railroads until we strike the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. Here is again, say, four hundred miles, also rich in mineral and agricultural wealth. Does any person who knows what its capacities are believe it will remain for much length of time untraversed by railroads? We surely do not. Very soon Californians will be surprised that they have been so slow to anticipate events which are about to transpire. Our citizens required a shock; they required to be oppressed by Stanford & Co. and have half of their earnings taken away from them in order to prove that they were not the abject slaves which their oppressors fancied. We have made a movement for relief. Persons abroad see that the State has come to life; that we are ready to throw off the rule of the vagabonds who have been employed to corrupt the politics of the city and State. Under such circumstances we shall not lack assistance. We shall in all probability be surprised at the weakness of the men who have so abused their opportunities.

HOW IT LOOKS.

We copy the following from the editorial columns of a San Francisco newspaper:

On the 12th of June last ten carloads of sheetings were shipped from Manchester, N. H., over the Canadian Pacific to Shanghai, China. This is only a portion of an order for 3000 bales, which made twenty-eight carloads, all of which was shipped from the town named before June 15.

This information is interesting, as it shows how our California railroad company is injuring the business of the country. New Hampshire, however, can send merchandise by way of Canada, but California merchants have no such remedy, for our oppressor has not only control of the railroad which leads to Canada, but it has control also of the two steamship companies, the ships of which sail out of this harbor. Is there another city in the Union where a line of steamers subsidized by the Government cannot be used by the inhabitants of that city without paying exorbitant rates? THE CALL considers it absolutely outrageous that our citizens should be debarred from using the facilities which are permitted to the Eastern States, to wit: to send merchandise abroad by a line of foreign steamers.

THE FREE SILVER COINAGE PROPOSITION.

Suppose the bill providing for the free coinage of silver which has just passed the Senate should pass the House of Representatives, and be approved by the President, what would be the condition of affairs in California? Silver would fill the place that greenbacks did during the war, would it not? Would not gold continue to be the money of this State? Would not notes and other debts be paid in gold as they were in war times, and for many years afterward? We should have some trouble about making change, but it would be difficult to put an end to the circulation of gold in this State. In the Eastern States, where gold does not circulate, a dollar would be a dollar, but it would be a silver one or paper dollar only. Senator Stanford, it is said, is in favor of the free coinage of silver, which means that the debts of the company could be more easily deferred, with the expectation of never paying them, if a dollar were no more than 75 cents. What of the wages, which are now paid in gold? Would they be paid, in the event of the consummation of the act proposed, in silver?

A NEW ISSUE.

Mr. Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic nominee for Vice-President, has discovered an issue which he considers more important than the tariff issue and the silver issue combined. The issue which he has discovered lies in the proposition made in the last Congress to provide for Federal supervision of elections in States in which a certain percentage of the voters should declare such supervision necessary to secure a fair vote and true count. The fact is undeniable that in several States a portion of the vote is suppressed. There are in the present Congress a number of Representatives who were elected by a vote ridiculously small in comparison with the population. These members, who represent but a small minority of the voters in the district to which they are attached, help to pass or to defeat bills of importance to all the States. It is now probable that a free silver coinage bill will be passed by the aid of their votes. The so-called force bill provided that when the local authorities failed to protect voters the Federal authorities should do so. The bill covered the entire Union. It was only sectional in case any section should make the disfranchisement of a portion of its citizens a feature of its political methods. But Mr. Stevenson sees in this proposition an issue of greater importance than the tariff, which affects the wages of every laborer in the North and many of them in the South, and of greater importance than the free coinage of silver, which will unsettle values all over the country. This Illinois statesman considers the exercise of the power of a number of Congressional districts to return members who received perhaps less than one-fifth of the entire vote of their respective district of more importance than the maintenance of the American standard of wages and of a currency of equal value in every State in the Union. A Democratic newspaper which supports Stevenson with a fervor that contrasts with its lukewarmness toward Cleveland catches at the Stevenson idea. It pretends to see in the Federal election bill a purpose to subject the States in which the negro population predominates to negro rule—negro governor, negro legislature and negro judges. There are three States in the Union in which the colored population is in excess of the whites. They are Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. In each one of the three the whites own the soil, control the industries and possess the advantages of education and the experience in public office. In no one of the three States is the excess of negroes in point of number considerable. The whites possess all the elements of political power except one and are only slightly deficient in that one. To assume that the colored voters in three States with their small numerical majority could wrest power from the whites is to pay the whites a poor compliment. In all the Southern States but the three named the whites have a working majority. The whites are also increasing in number more rapidly than the negroes. All the immigration is white except as the colored people move from one State to another. A reasonable conclusion is that Mr. Stevenson has attempted to create an issue. There is no danger in the so-called force bill for any State which protects its voters in the exercise of the franchise. Other Democrats than Mr. Stevenson have tried to distract the attention of the people from the tariff issue and with the more reason since the Democratic platform declares the protection of American labor to be unconstitutional. Sagacious Democrats see nothing but defeat on that issue. They have no faith in the power of any party discipline to enforce voters to vote against their own interests. American labor has been protected since the government was established and more especially in the period of our most rapid advancement since 1863.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF A CANDIDATE.

A few months ago we were assured that the most prominent third party candidate for a Presidential nomination was the senior Senator of California. To put the case more accurately, he was the most talked about and most persistently written up by a class of men who expected to find their account in the business. The telegraph made almost daily announcements of the progress of this candidacy. Papers from remote parts of the Union had something to say about it every week. The candidate himself was interviewed and his oracular utterances were eagerly appropriated as having the greatest significance.

In the Western States, particularly in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, the candidate was supposed to be very strong. It was there that his financial scheme appeared to have gained its greatest popularity. It was declared to be just the thing for the farmers of the United States. Many of the journals gave the scheme a strong indorsement. The most ardent retainers engaged in working up a public interest in the candidate declared with the greatest confidence that his nomination was certain.

But in the recent political movement resulting in the calling together of three or more national conventions, not a word has been heard about the nomination of the senior Senator from California. The financial scheme which he originated, and which was said to be going like wildfire all through the Northwest, is not so much as mentioned in any resolution now embodied in any platform. There has never been a political scheme for the benefit of any candidate that had so much heat in it and burned out so quickly. It is now so cold that those who were playing around the Senator, using his name on all occasions, and persuading him that the country was just waiting for him as the coming man, are now as silent as if they had never incubated the movement.

Most political theories have somewhere a salient point that keeps them alive for a time. But this one, which it was claimed had in it the elements of a political revolution, actually disappeared from the surface before any national convention could be called together. When these political bodies met there was not a single distinct reference to the political doctrine which the Senator had formulated and which was to have vitality enough to carry a candidate into the Presidential office.

THURMAN AND STEVENSON.

It will be admitted that in 1888 Mr. Cleveland was provided with a better running mate than 1892. Allen G. Thurman was one of the most popular Democrats in the country. His popularity was well deserved. He was the unquestioned leader of the party in the Senate until the Standard Oil Company put Payne in his place. The particular offense of Mr. Thurman was that he forced through Congress a bill which has since been known as the Thurman act, which required the subsidized Pacific railroads to pay a portion of their profits into the treasury. The railroad kings never forgave him for that. When the Democrats, by the aid of Thurman's popularity, regained control of the Ohio Legislature a Standard Oil millionaire was given the senatorship. If Thurman had been at the head of the Democratic ticket in 1888 the result of the election might have been different. It is certain that his name gave a strength to the ticket that no Democrat in the country could give it now. Stevenson is a respectable nonenity. He displayed some capacity in the way of decapitating third-class postmasters under Cleveland, but otherwise has never won distinction.

Is it not almost time to prohibit the firing of cannon, bombs and firecrackers in every street of a city on the Fourth of July at the indiscriminate whim of children and people a good deal more responsible than children but not so innocent when they go wrong? Under present methods of celebration the householder who has a legal holiday is tied to the kitchen. His business premises are shut up with a guardian on watch, and he himself is permitted to take a holiday. But that holiday is a good deal worse than Sunday leisure, for on Sunday he may stroll where he pleases contentedly and not tremulously. But on the Fourth of July he knows not when a bucket of water is necessary in an emergency, and when the fire brigade may not be needed to supplement individual energy. The firecracker nuisance is patriotic sport, but is a dreadful trial to the nerves of people who understand what property costs.

Could not something be done by the Park Commissioners within legitimate lines to provide a pyrotechnic display free from dangers of conflagration, which would take the place of the sporadic small-boy entertainment which goes on during every hour on every street during the immortal Fourth? By providing a superior attraction for a reserved hour at the park, the Commissioners might hope to abate the daylight enthusiasm of irresponsible youth, and feel confident of entertaining multitudes of spectators by a grand display of set pyrotechnic contrivances with thousands of rockets in the air describing the infinite lines of powder on its travels. The historical value of such displays might be made instructive in the hands of competent artists, for there is nothing on sea or on land that cannot be made visual by a genius in fireworks. The storming of a city, the bombardment of harbor fireworks, the sinking of a fleet—all is possible to the man who employs mimic powder, colored glass and a certain attention to setting fire trains off in sequence. By leaving everything to individual effort except the imposing parade, over which Messrs. Kelly and Crimmins are anxious to appear as manipulators, we miss a strong spectacular effect which might be achieved by concentration upon one good artistic display in the park, free from danger to frame houses and therefore the burning up of the city.

Probably the only city which resembles San Francisco in the freedom of fireworks up and down every street is London. There also fireworks are historic and the history relates to the gunpowder plot. That conspiracy has digged deeply into the impressionism of English life. Guy Fawkes is burned religiously by youngsters, who would find it hard to explain what they are doing, except that by doing what they do they expect doles according to the religious prejudices of givers. The particular evil of a Guy Fawkes celebration, however, lies in bonfires, not in firecrackers, and the youth of the neighborhood dance around the flaming spirals like so many sprites in a fairy carnival. But as buildings in England are usually well saturated with deluges of rain, timely or untimely, very little harm results from this fire dance of the youthful. But even the 5th of November as an historic fact is somewhat regretted by both the commercial man of percentages and the philosophic man of history, who would like to blow out candles no longer useful to illumine anything serviceable.

France has its celebration in July. The Fourteenth is the national day, and a century has passed since the monarchs were consigned to the tomb of oblivion and powerlessness. The resuscitation of monarchy in France came from a usurper and charlatan, and he ended his days and the days of anybody belonging to him at Sedan. France, taking France as Paris, which is by no means a guaranteed fact, celebrates the Fourteenth mainly in the Champs Elysees. As far as possible, in a restaurant city, the population is joyous during the day in a festive manner, free from labor, and in the evening the government of the city, and, to some extent, the republic, provides entertainment for the masses. It is a good-natured way of pleasing the masses by fireworks, fetes on the Seine and other things, which induce people to postpone the thoughts of their cares. A good fete is remembered gratefully by the easily tricked Parisians, and neither republic nor monarchy can neglect this feature of character in a people desirous of being tricked. But, although Paris is stonebuilt, they do not allow firecrackers indiscriminately in the streets to celebrate private exultation or national enthusiasm.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Senator Hoar has lately been the guest of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge in England.

C. F. Johnson, whom the Democrats have selected as their standard-bearer in Maine, is only 33 years of age and of a most optimistic temperament.

Dr. Greer's declination of the call to Trinity Church, Boston, as Philip Brooks' successor, has proved a great disappointment to the people of that parish.

Professor N. S. Shaler, the geologist, is said to be the busiest man at Harvard. He does a vast amount of scientific and literary work outside of his college duties.

There is inspiration for ordinary mortals in Sarah Bernhardt's statement that she rehearsed "Cleopatra" 500 times before it was finally presented to an audience.

Charles E. Green of Trenton, upon whom Princeton this year conferred the degree of doctor of laws, took his father's (Chancellor Green's) seat in the board of trustees of that college about twenty years ago.

Edwin Ellis, some of whose famous Southdown sheep are to be exhibited in this country at the coming World's Fair, is not only a great land-owner and an energetic business man, but also a philanthropist.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of Emperor Maximilian was observed in Vienna, where his coffin rests in the vaults of the Capucin Church by the side of that of his ill-fated nephew, Archduke Rudolph.

Thomas L. Clingman of North Carolina, a Senator before the Civil War and a Confederate general in that struggle, is still living at the age of 80 years, although one would scarcely suspect that he was an octogenarian.

The Emperor of Austria created nine new Knights of the Golden Fleece a few weeks ago. Among the fortunate recipients of the high order, whose membership is restricted to distinguished Catholics, was Prince Rudolph Lichtenstein.

Mme. Adelina Patti's diamonds alone have been valued at $370,000. The Empress Eugenie gave her a comb set with twenty-three diamonds as a wedding present when she married the Marquis de Caux. A gift from Queen Victoria was a superb diamond locket.

Palmer Cox, the artist, is a bachelor, tall and thin, with light hair, a mustache and a face tanned by the sun and wind. He gets letters every day from children who write about the brownies and ask for his autograph, and every one of these letters Mr. Cox endeavors to answer with his own hand.

SAFETY ON THE OCEAN.

It Largely Depends on the Choice of Distinct Routes.

Chambers' Journal.

Safety on ships at sea is a matter of the first importance to passengers, and more especially to the many who travel in those marvelous specimens of man's handiwork that cross the North Atlantic Ocean between the Old World and the New with the precision of express trains.

It is conceded on all hands that the measures in force for preventing collisions are insufficient for practical purposes, and many and various plans have been devised for lessening this too prevalent cause of death and disaster.

It has long been felt that danger from collision might be considerably reduced if passenger steamships crossing the North Atlantic were compelled, under heavy penalties, to follow totally distinct routes on the outward and homeward passages. The Cunard, Guion, Inman, National and White Star Transatlantic steamship lines have formally agreed upon distinct routes to be followed by all their vessels. Since this agreement came into force on the 16th of last November some continental companies, the North-German Lloyd, the Hamburg-American, Compagnie Generale Transatlantique and the Red Star of Antwerp have come in with some slight modifications. Let us sincerely hope for the sake of all concerned that the chosen tracks will be strictly followed, and that other companies may adopt them without delay. In proportion as the number of vessels using these tracks is increased the risk from collision is lessened, and a broken down steamship or a crew compelled to take to their frail boats will know within moderate limits of error whither to steer in order to be rescued from their perilous position as soon as possible.

RESTAURANTS IN PARIS.

Decline of the Cafe, Old Style, and Rise of the Brasserie.

Our contemporary, the Gaulois, says the Paris Galignani Messenger, referring to the approaching sale of the well-known Cafe Tortoni, laments the decline in popularity and the rapid disappearance of the modest old white and gold cafes, simply furnished, and so well adapted for mental repose and quiet conversation, which at one time were dotted all over Paris. It looks with disfavor, if not with dislike, upon the pretentious establishments which are fast superseding them—the brasseries, with their painted windows and sumptuous appointments. It is true, perhaps, that the old-fashioned cafe is fated to disappear in Paris, and that it will be found no longer, except in charming Old World provincial towns. The surest sign is that we no longer drink coffee in cafes. We take our demi-lasse either at home or at the restaurant. We know that we never find this demi-lasse satisfying; that the places are few where they still love and take pride in this delicious beverage, black and fragrant, strong and exciting, which clears the brain, purifies the thought, stimulates apathy, and dispels the blues. No, the day is past, or almost past, of this cup of coffee taken away from home, which was so much in honor 100 years ago, but which had to yield before the all-conquering bock. It was the helpmeet of wine, and the sensuality of the eighteenth century discovered in this fiery coffee the spark which kindled the flame of its wit. Will the restless nineteenth century decisively elect to pursue its meditations around tables groaning with salvers laden with the foaming and frothy juice of the hop? We would fain think otherwise. And yet the rows of brasseries keep on lengthening along the causeways. Crowds flock to them, winter and summer, inside and outside; the smoke of innumerable pipes mounts upward, unlimited beer flows and an imitation of Germany springs up in our midst, but without Germany's fine poetic dreams and lofty metaphysical speculations. It is when we return from London that we best taste and comprehend the charm of the terrace of cafes along a boulevard, steeped in sunshine and shadow, which, in spite of the crowds and vehicles, looks like a delicious walk in a park.

GLADSTONE'S PET.

A Pomeranian Dog Which Accompanies the Statesman on His Walks.

Petz is the name of a little black Pomeranian dog at Hawarden Castle, to which, it is said, Mr. Gladstone has become much attached. The dog came from Schwalbach, Nassau, where two of Mr. Gladstone's family were sojourning for some time in the early summer of 1888. Petz belonged to Herr Bersoir of the pension stadt, Coblentz, where they stayed, and, according to the Washington Post, in return for their attentions he so entirely devoted himself to the two English visitors that, when the stay came to an end, by a friendly arrangement Petz came over to England and made his new home at Hawarden. The attachment of Mr. Gladstone to Petz is of course altogether reciprocated. There is no one the little fellow cares half so much to accompany on a walk as Mr. Gladstone, because he knows that the chances are that he will get more stick-throwing—Petz's pet passion is running after sticks—out of the great statesman than from the other and more hard-hearted members of the family. With this object in view he will lie in wait in the early morning outside the right honorable gentleman's dressing-room door in the hope he may be allowed to accompany him on his daily walk up to the church at 8:30 A. M. for the morning service. Mr. Gladstone has often protested that in throwing sticks for him to fetch he is quite unable to resist or to tire out his pertinacious little friend. Nearly all the ex-Cabinet Ministers when visiting Hawarden have had to contribute in this way to Petz's amusement.

Mr. Gladstone delights in telling his friends how on one occasion when he was felling a tree, with Petz as his only companion, the little fellow, after a time, thought some little attention should be paid to him, and that some of the chips should be thrown to him to fetch. So he kept plaking up a chip now and again, and dropping it at the woodman's feet in the hope of attracting his attention. Mr. Gladstone took it all in and appearing not to notice his little friend's efforts, went on with his tree felling, determined to try and tire him out. But it was no good and at last, in dire distress, Petz picked up a large chip and dropped it on Mr. Gladstone's boot, at the same time looking up into the statesman's face as if his life depended on his wish being gratified. The honorable gentleman had to give in, and Petz was made altogether happy.

ARTIFICIAL FLIGHT.

Suspension in the Air Is Simple, but Steering Difficult.

The Cosmopolitan.

The new "flying machine" type is to be compared rather to a skipping stone running over the water, because of its intrinsic density and the velocity which this very density renders it possible to impress on it; or to the skater who passes safely, because swiftly, over thin ice which would not bear his own weight a moment if he stood still.

Mr. Maxim, whose name is widely known as that of a most successful inventor, is understood to have nearly completed, at Kent, in England, a flying-machine on this principle, stretching over 100 feet from tip to tip of the so-called "wings." These are really comparatively rigid kite-like supporting planes, supplied with twin propellers like those of an ocean steamer, and actuated by engines of almost the nominal horse-power of those belonging to the first Cunarders which crossed the Atlantic, and, in the writer's opinion, probably thus fitted with sufficient mechanical power to secure artificial flight, if that power can only be rightly directed. With this machine Mr. Maxim expects to make an early attempt at artificial flight on the grandest scale.

It has been demonstrated that machines, even if they are built of the heavier metals, such as steel, can be sustained in the air with an expenditure of power certainly within our ability to command, and at a great speed if they are guided rightly. What has not been demonstrated is that we can guide such machines aright in the desired horizontal path and that we can descend with safety in them, and this is the next thing to do.

A Life on the Ocean Wave.

London Tid Bits.

Twenty years ago a Liverpool steam packet company wanted to extend its premises and resolved to buy a piece of land belonging to a maiden lady of uncertain age. The spinster sold her land at a very low price and as a set-off requested that a clause should be put in the agreement to the effect that during her whole life she and a companion should at any time travel free in the company's vessels.

On the day after the agreement was signed by her lawyer her furniture, let her house and went on board the first outward-bound vessel belonging to the company without troubling herself about the destination. Since then the lady has always lived on one ship or another, accompanied by some lady traveler, for whom she advertises. She is reckoned to have made over £2000 by the transaction, and the company has offered her, it is said, upward of this sum for her privilege, but cannot get quit of her at any price.

Struck by Lightning.

Over 50 men, women and children, who gathered for shelter about the Grant monument in Lincoln Park, Chicago, during a recent severe thunderstorm, were, with three exceptions, thrown to the stone floor and severely shocked by a bolt of lightning which struck the monument. Three of the number were killed and two seriously injured. The monument itself was not badly damaged.

PALACE BATHS, enlarged, beautified. Warm sea-water tubs and swimming. 715 Filbert. *

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

"KRITIKO" reads character from handwriting. Write in ink, on unruled paper, in an undisguised hand. State sex. Send with 50 cents, stamps or postal note, to "Kritiko," 609 Merchant street, San Francisco. *

Reduced Excursion Rates.

On July 7 and 8 round-trip tickets will be sold via the Northern Pacific Railroad to the national mining congress to be held at Helena, Mont., at greatly reduced rates. This will give all wishing to visit the Yellowstone Park and the Northwest an opportunity to do so at an expense very much less than the regular rates. For tickets and all information apply at Northern Pacific ticket-office, 638 Market street. T. K. STATELER, General Agent Passenger Department. *

Died on the Stairway.

Walter O'Day, a laborer, dropped dead yesterday morning on the stairway of his abode at 66 Brady street. Fatty degeneration of the heart was the cause of death. The deceased was aged 60 years and a native of Ireland.

THAT tired feeling which is so common and so overpowering is entirely driven off by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best spring medicine and blood purifier. Try it this season.

THE genuine Angostura Bitters of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, are the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite.

EXTRA DRIED BEEF. SWAIN'S, 213 Sutter street

MEN on hayrack, 25 men on haybinders, 10 men on harvesters, 10 men on threshers, 10 men on stackers, 10 men on feeders, 10 men on sacks, 10 men on teams, 10 men on cooks, 10 men on dishwashers, 10 men on bunks. Apply at office, 34 Market st., Stockton, Cal.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

California Chapter No. 5, R. and A. M., will meet THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, July 5, at 7:30 o'clock. Business and M. M. degree. By order of the H. P. [1] FRANKLIN H. DAY, Secretary.

Oriental Lodge No. 144, F. and A. M. Stated meeting THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. 1 E. C. LUNDQUIST, Master.

Pacific Lodge No. 136, F. and A.M.—Stated meeting THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, 8 o'clock. 1 GEORGE FELLINGTON, Sec.

Golden Gate Lodge No. 30, F. and A. M. — Stated meeting THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, July 5, at 7:30 o'clock. [*] GEORGE J. HOBE, Sec.

Doric Lodge No. 216, F. and A.M.—Officers and members are notified to attend a special meeting at Masonic Temple on TUESDAY, July 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. to attend the funeral of our late brother, DAVID BERNHARD JACKSON. Master Masons are respectfully invited. By order of the W. M. jy4 2t ADOLPH KRONBERG, Secretary.

Unity Lodge No. 131, I. O. O. F., Sixteenth and Valencia sts.—Regular meeting THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING. Installation of officers. A full attendance is desired. Visiting brethren welcome. GEO. W. HOLCOMB, N. G. WM. THACKERAY, R. S. 1

A. O. H., Division No. 2.—Regular meeting TUESDAY EVENING, July 5, in Irish-American Hall, at 8 o'clock. Election of officers for the ensuing year will take place. Reports of National and State Conventions will be presented. A full attendance is urgently requested. By order JOHN J. MEEHAN, President. M. J. WRIN, County Delegate. M. F. DONLEAVY, Secretary. 1

Master Mariners' Benevolent Association.—Installation of officers.—The regular meeting of the above association will be held at hall, 421 Post street, WEDNESDAY, July 6, at 7:30 P. M. All members are requested to be present, as installation of officers for the ensuing term will take place. By order of the president. jy5 2t L. TRAUNG, Rec. Secretary.

British Benevolent Society.—The regular monthly meeting will be held TUESDAY, July 5, 1892, at 4 P. M. A full attendance is respectfully desired. J. H. DORINSON, President. BENJAMIN CLARK, Secretary. 1

MEETING NOTICES—CONTINUED.

Knights of the Red Branch, attention.—Every member is hereby notified to attend the meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT to transact important business. The committee on prizes and games for the twenty-fifth annual picnic, at Shell Mound Park on the 17th, will meet at the hall on TUESDAY EVENING, the 5th inst., to complete arrangements.

The Annual Meeting of Members of the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held at the society's office, 1170 Market st., room 95, at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, July 18, 1892, for the purpose of electing trustees for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. [jy3 1t] NATHANIEL HUNTER, Sec.

Annual Meeting—Notice Is Hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the Company of Associated Stockbrokers will be held in the rooms of the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board on MONDAY, July 11, 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. By order of the Board of Directors. H. P. LANDON, Secretary. San Francisco, June 24, 1892. je24 1d

Annual Meeting Notice—Office of Best & Belcher Mining Company, room 33, Nevada block, No. 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, California, June 24, 1892. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named company for the election of trustees to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held on MONDAY, July 11, 1892 (second Monday in July), at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. on that day at the office of the company in this city. Transfer-books will be closed on Friday, July 8, 1892, at 3 o'clock P. M. je25 1d L. OSBORN, Secretary.

Annual Meeting—The Regular Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Consolidated Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, room 11, 303 California st., San Francisco, Cal., on MONDAY, the 18th day of July, 1892, at the hour of one (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 Friday, July 15, 1892, at 3o'clock P. M. A. W. BARROWS, Secretary. Office—Room 11,303 California st., San Francisco, Cal. je21 1d

Annual Meeting—The Regular Annual meeting of stockholders of the Ophir Silver Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, 414 California street, San Francisco, Cal., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of July, 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 TUESDAY, July 12, 1892, at 1 o'clock P. M. GEO. D. EDWARDS, Secretary. Office, 414 California st., San Francisco, Cal. jy9 1d

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

Office of The Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, northeast corner of Montgomery and Post streets, San Francisco, July 1, 1892. At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this society, held this day, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and one-quarter (4¼) per cent per annum on all deposits for the six months ending June 30, 1892, free from all taxes, and payable on and after July 1, 1892. jy2 7t R. J. TOBIN, Secretary.

Dividend Notice—Office of the Pacific Coast Borax Company, San Francisco, June 30, 1892. At a meeting of the board of directors of the above-named company, held this day, a dividend (No. 19) of one dollar ($1) per share was declared, payable MONDAY, July 11, 1892, at the office of the company, 101 Sansome st., room 26. Transfer-books will close July 5, 1892, at 3 o'clock P. M. jy1 1d ALTON H. CLOUGH, Secretary.

Security Savings Bank, 228 Montgomery st.—Dividends on term deposits at the rate of five and twenty-eight one-hundredths (5 28-100) per cent per annum, and on ordinary deposits at four and forty-one-hundredths (4 40-100) per cent per annum, for the six months ending June 30, 1892, free of taxes, will be payable on and after July 1, 1892. je29 7t S. L. ABBOT JR., Secretary.

Dividend Notice — Mutual Savings Bank of San Francisco, 33 Post st. For the half year ending June 30, 1892, a dividend has been declared at the rate of five and one-fifth (5 1-5) 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, July 1, 1892. je26 10t JAMES A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Humboldt Savings and Loan Society, 785 Market st.—The directors have declared the following semi-annual dividend, 5 41-100 per cent per annum on term and 4 32-100 per cent per annum on ordinary deposits, payable on and after July 1, 1892. [je24 1d] ERNEST BRAND, Secretary.

Dividend Notice—The German Savings and Loan Society, 526 California st.—For the half year ending June 30, 1892, a dividend has been declared at the rate of five and one-tenth (5 1-10) per cent per annum on term deposits, and four and one-quarter (4¼) per cent per annum on ordinary deposits, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1892. [je25 1d] GEO. TOURNY, Sec.

The California Savings and Loan Society, cor. of Powell and Eddy sts.—For the half year ending June 30, 1892, 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, July 1, 1892. je24 1m VERNON CAMPBELL, Secretary.

Dividend Notice—Savings and Loan Society, 101 Montgomery st., cor. of Sutter. The board of directors declared a dividend for the term ending June 30, 1892, at the rate of five and one-fifth (5 1-5) per cent per annum on term deposits and four and one-third (4⅓) per cent per annum on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, and payable on and after July 1, 1892. je22 14t CYRUS W. CARMANY, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

John F. Lyons, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds, office 607 Montgomery; telephone 5439; residence 2202 Steiner. je9 1t

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

Bad Tenants Ejected for $4. Collections made, city or country. Pacific Collection Co., 415 Montgomery, R. 6; Tel. 5580. de22 1t

Whitening Rooms, $1 Up; Papering, $5 up. GEO. HARTMAN, 513 Third st. jy2 1t

Chas. Ashton, 411 Montgomery St. Rents collected; fire insurance. fe29 eod

Dr. Ribeau's Ladies' Relief. Reliable, prompt and safe in any and all cases. Sold only at the Paris Pharmacy, 304 Fourth street, San Francisco.

Abandoned Children in St. Joseph's Infant Orphan Asylum since January 1, 1892: Bell McFadden, age 5 years; Mary McFadden, age 4 years; Fannie Ellenbrook, age 6 years; Amey Ellenbrook, age 2 years; Kittie Dunlavey, age 4 years; Mary Stamp, age 5 years; Robert Stamp, age 3 years; Anna Eickhoff, age 4 years; Mary Eickhoff, age 2 years. jy2 10t

Corns! Corns! Warts! Warts! Bunions! moles and callous flesh are permanently removed without pain by Dr. Lamotte's French Corn Paint and Dr. Lamotte's French Bunion Plasters; 25 cents; sold by all druggists and shoestores. Depot 1019 Market st., S. F. jy2 8t

Mrs. Dr. Scholtz' Private Home in confinement and female diseases. 510 Hayes st. je27 3m

French Lady Positively Cures Rheumatism and all pain. 625 Geary st. je12 3m

Do Your Feet Trouble You? If So the best chiropodist is at 323 Kearny. je19 3m

Private home in confinement. Mrs. Finnerty, 410 Clementina st. 5th and 6th. 3m

All Female Irregularities restored at once by our celebrated treatment; safe and guaranteed at any period; can be used at home; pills, $1. Dr. and Mrs. M. Strassman, 916 Post st. tf

A Blessing to Ladies—Instant Relief for monthly irregularities (from whatever cause); patients who have been supposed upon or unsuccessfully treated by others especially invited; board and skillful attention during confinement; advice free. DR. & MRS. HAYEN, 228 Post st.

Safe, Sure and Speedy Relief for all irregularities, from whatever cause, without the use of instruments. Board, with all the comforts and privacy of home during confinement. Infants adopted if desired. Treatment guaranteed or no charge. Advice free. DR. and MRS. BEALE, 404 Golden Gate avenue. je3 2m

Attention—French Female Pills Surpass anything of the kind as a female remedy; always relied upon for monthly irregularities, obstruction, constipation, etc.; ladies who are expecting should not use them to guard against a miscarriage; price $1. Address MRS. M. DAVIES, 1236 Market st., Murphy building, room 53. mr6 tf

All Monthly Periods and Other Conditions restored in a few hours by medical electric treatment; safe and painless; guaranteed never to fail. MRS. DR. M. STRASSMAN, 916 Post st. 6 tf

Cancer Cured by New Method; No operation. DR. F. F. OLMSTEAD, 524 Eddy.

Private Home Confinement; Reasonable. MRS. PFEIFER, 2030 Folsom. ap22 3m

Caution to Ladies—Do Not Be imposed upon by quacks who copy parts of the advertisements of