THE MORNING CALL

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THE EASTERN OFFICE OF THE CALL, 14 Potter Building, New York City, is provided with files of California papers. Visitors welcome. Advertising rates and sample copies furnished.
E. K. MISCH, Manager.

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

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, SAN FRANCISCO, August 7, 1892.

Forecast Hours Ending Midnight.

Northern California—Fair, but cloudy and foggy; southwest to northwest winds along the coast; stationary temperature; cooler in the interior.

Southern California—Fair, but cloudy and foggy; south to west winds; stationary temperature, except cooler at Los Angeles and Washington.

Fair, except following showers along the coast; variable winds; stationary temperature, except cooler in the extreme eastern portion, on Puget Sound and at Roseburg.

For Nevada—Fair; south to west winds; nearly stationary temperature.

For Utah—Fair, except showers in northern portion; slightly cooler.

For San Francisco—Cloudy and foggy, turning to mist; south to west winds; nearly stationary temperature.
JOHN P. FINLEY,
Lieutenant Ninth Infantry, officer in charge.

THE CALL CALENDAR,
AUGUST 1892.

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

The Morning Call.

SUNDAY.....AUGUST 7, 1892

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.

PROPOSED CANDIDATES.

We are now about to be furnished with candidates by our bosses to be voted for at the approaching election for city officers. Of course the public cannot expect to be favored with acceptable candidates by the bosses, but it must not be taken for granted that all of the candidates will be boodlers whose names will be given to us. The bosses will select just enough candidates for Supervisors to give the boodlers control of that body, as has been done for some years past. Probably about the time nominations are made by Kelly, Crimmins & Co., some gentlemanly agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company will appear and, under the pretense of making the nomination of the party eminently respectable, will ask that certain names be placed upon the ticket. If this plan should prove successful it will perhaps result in securing the election of Kelly and Crimmins candidates and also assist the railroad organization. We are also led to make these remarks from reading the following paragraph which has just appeared in print:

It is now reported that Kelly and Crimmins will nominate for Mayor either J. B. Stetson or John Nightingale or some man of that kind.

Mr. Stetson stands well in this community, but we do not see what use he could be to the public in the position of Mayor of San Francisco. His name would probably give some assistance to the Kelly and Crimmins ticket. In any controversy with the railroad company, however, he could do nothing, for he has such large interests which might be jeopardized by the railroad managers that he could scarcely act independently if elected Mayor. Indeed, Mr. Stetson resigned his position as president of the Traffic Association for the reason, as he said, that he could not go into politics. It will not answer for San Francisco to take it for granted that Kelly and Crimmins candidates will be suitable to be supported for city officers at the approaching election.

A TEARFUL WARNING.

The *Examiner* has reached the conclusion that the campaign committee of the Democratic party was not managing affairs with the single intent to serve the party that might be expected of professed reformers. Our contemporary was a little slow in arriving at this conclusion, but as it saw the crowd going that way, it thought it well to join the procession. That journal is, however, still inclined to the wicked partner theory. It says: "That the gentlemen in whose integrity we had put our faith have been recreant to the high responsibilities which they assumed, we neither declare nor believe. But there has been gathered into the movement for the reorganization of the party all classes of men with all kinds of desires, and actuated with every variety of notion." This means, of course, that the wicked partners have outlived the "gentlemen in whose integrity we (the *Examiner*) had put faith." Now for the particular sin which calls forth this timely warning. We again quote from our contemporary: "It is also said that the executive committee intends to appoint an election board composed entirely of men who have been actively engaged in pushing the reorganization movement and in building it up, to the exclusion of all other Democrats, however respectable or numerous." In other words, the reorganization wing of the party proposes to shut out what is known as the Buckley wing. This may be a little hard on the Buckley wing, but there is an old adage, which teaches that "turn about is fair play." The Buckley wing did not in the days of their power put the other wing in the inner councils of the party. There is one safe course open to our contemporary. It can join in a movement to nominate in an independent manner a full legislative and municipal ticket. The "wicked partners" in the reorganization of the Democrats are pretty certain to run the movement. They may be wicked, but they are practical politicians. It is sad to see rectitude crushed to earth, but the thing has happened before. The better way is to come out from the crowd of sinners before coming out will be too late.

FERRIAGE EXACTIONS.

The Southern Pacific Railroad managers are striving in every possible way to hinder the establishment of another ferry across the bay to this city. The ferriage is 15 cents for a single trip and 25 cents for a ticket to go and return. It is scarcely necessary for THE CALL to say that San Francisco is interested almost equally with Oakland. Our business is injured by excessive ferriage; and the ferriage is excessive between the two cities. Passenger rates should not be more than 5 cents for a single passage and no more than 10 cents for a ticket to go and return. Then look at the ferriage on horses, wagons, etc.; and merchandise is charged excessive rates for crossing the bay. A man may take a small bundle in his hand, but this is all. Fruit, vegetables, etc., etc., are charged. The farmer must pay for freight to the city by the railroad, or if he tries to save something by taking a load in his own wagon he is still bled. The ferry privilege between Oakland and San Francisco, as rates are now established, is enough to enrich half a dozen reasonable persons. Ferriage should be reduced, and other ferries should be established.

THE GOLD TRAIN.

Now that the treasure train bearing twenty millions in actual gold coin is well well on its way beyond the Sierras the reasons which induced the Government officials to beg the press to keep the transfer quiet no longer apply. There is no danger that the money will now be intercepted on its way to Uncle Sam's vaults. There really never was much danger. A box of coin weighing 150 pounds is not easily picked up and carried off. In the early days, before the railroad got into Leadville, the teamsters who hauled freight to Denver were in the habit of throwing the bars of base bullion to the roadside when their wagons broke down. They were worth money, as each bar contained 200 or 300 ounces of silver; but they were far too heavy for the most enterprising highway robber to tackle.

It is singular that it should have been left to Mr. Foster to transfer this coin from San Francisco to New York. For a quarter of a century it has lain here, where it was not needed, and was a constant temptation to burglars, while periodical convulsions of the Eastern money markets were caused by the scarcity of gold coin. About once a year the state of the exchanges causes an outward flow of gold from New York, and though the operation involves no real ground for uneasiness, as the gold always comes back when the exchanges turn, yet still the decline in the bullion reserve of the banks frightens timid people, and the alarm sometimes produces real embarrassment. This would have been avoided if the coin reserve at San Francisco had been available to supply the wants of shippers. That will now be the case. In case the New York banks want coin for shipment, the Sub-Treasurer will now have twenty millions more at their disposal than he has had.

The physical transfer of a train full of gold across the continent is an unusual incident in a mercantile country. Such operations are usually conducted through the intervention of bills of exchange. When France paid Germany a thousand millions in 1871-73 no trains loaded with coin crossed the Rhine. The transfer was effected through bills on London and Amsterdam. Once or twice the exchanges showed a profit on bullion shipments from these points and from Paris to Berlin; and the actual coin went forward, but the exchange quickly rectified itself and the transfer continued to be made through bank credits. Our subtreasury system interposes an obstacle to such forms of remittance in this country. A few years ago when gold had accumulated in the sub-treasury at New Orleans the Government sent a ship-of-war to bear it to New York. And now the same physical transfer has been resorted to in order to relieve our sub-treasury here to fortify the sub-treasury there.

The Treasury Department might, of course, have drawn its bills on the Sub-Treasurer here and deposited them in depository banks in the East. These depositories would have forwarded the bills to their correspondents here, who would have drawn the coin for them. But as there is not any such amount of New York exchange as $20,000,000 afloat in our market, or anything like that amount, the parties who drew the coin out of the sub-treasury here would have had to ship it forthwith to New York to enable the depository banks there to meet drafts which the Treasury might draw against the deposit of its bills. Thus, in this case, it would have been the banks here or the San Francisco agencies of the New York banks who would have shipped the coin, and not the Government. But the banks would not do that business without being paid for it, and Mr. Foster probably found, as his predecessor did in the New Orleans case, that it was cheaper for the Government to hire a train of cars and move its coin in bulk across the continent than to place it where it was wanted through the agency of the banks.

The progress of high finance, however, is divesting coin of its exclusive value as an instrument of exchange. In the East gold notes have represented coin in the actual transactions of commerce. A gold note for $1000 is as good for all intents and purposes as fifty double eagles.

DRIFTING.

A Democratic member of Congress writes to a contemporary: "With an adverse Senate and an unfriendly executive it would have been bravado for the Democratic House to enter upon any thorough course of reformatory legislation. It sought to relieve the burdens of the taxpayer and stimulate American industry and commerce by repealing the most oppressive taxes of the McKinley bill." While the Democratic party could not establish a tariff policy against the Senate and the President it might have shown the country what kind of a tariff the party is in favor of. Its proposition to take the duties off wool and keep them on the products of woolen manufacturers is the most salient point of the tariff legislation of the House. Is the free importation of raw material and the imposition of duties on finished goods a principle of Democratic tariff policy? Or is the country to accept the declaration of the last Democratic convention that the protective policy is unconstitutional as the authoritative statement of the position of the party on the tariff issue? The party is going into a Presidential contest under the vague demand for tariff reform. What is tariff reform? What will be left of the tariff, after the Democrats have reformed it? If the Democratic House had answered these questions by presenting a tariff bill to take the place of the present act in the event of Democratic success this fall, it would have given the party solid ground to stand upon. If they had framed and passed a tariff bill on strictly tariff for revenue only principles, the voters could choose between the McKinley act and the substitute proposed. As the House had such a large Democratic majority the failure to define a tariff policy is equivalent to an admission that they have none. In a vague sort of way they are opposed to a tariff that protects American industries, but locally admit that they have not made up their minds what kind of a tariff to put in its place. The member from whom we have quoted tells what the House did not do. The list of the things it did not do is larger than the list of things it did do. But ex-Speaker Reed says that one of the things the House did do was to increase the appropriations made by the first session from $462,000,000, the record of the last House, to $510,000,000. As Reed says: "These figures are undisputed. The record is indisputable. Where now is the billion-dollar Congress issue?"

CLEVELAND AND HILL.

It is now stated that Senator Hill will go out of his way to meet Candidate Cleveland. It is not likely that their conversation will be reported by a stenographer. Mr. Hill will probably ask Mr. Cleveland some pertinent questions in regard to the distribution of Federal patronage in the State of New York. Mr. Cleveland will undoubtedly respond to these questions in the spirit in which they are asked. While Mr. Hill may not have the power to elect Mr. Cleveland, he has the power to defeat him. There was a similar state of affairs in the Republican party in 1880, when Garfield was nominated over Grant. Senator Conkling, then in the height of his power, took no interest in the campaign after the adjournment of the convention. He even talked in an ordinary way about Hancock, the chivalrous soldier and spotless gentleman. But along in the fall Conkling was induced to meet Garfield and talk things over. Immediately after this momentous interview the campaign took on new life. Grant and Conkling took the stump and turned the tide just in the nick of time. It was openly stated afterward that in the Mentor interview Garfield promised Conkling that if elected the Federal patronage in New York should be at the latter's disposal. But the subsequent appointment of Robertson as Collector raised a doubt whether the promise was absolute. Cleveland and Hill will now come to an understanding about the distribution of patronage or they will fail to come to such understanding. In case of agreement the Hill forces will go to work and elect Cleveland if they can. In case of no agreement Mr. Hill will doubtless take the Conkling view of the campaign. He will tell his friends that while he proposes to vote for Cleveland Harrison is a good man. There does not seem to be much of what is called higher politics in this arrangement among leaders. It is not issues that they disagree upon so much as spoils. Mr. Hill has four years from the 4th of March to serve in the Senate. If he can control the Federal appointments in New York through Mr. Cleveland's term he will be a power in the next Democratic national convention. Republicans must be prepared for an understanding between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill. The former will retire from public life at the expiration of his term if elected, and will consequently have no personal interest in his successor. He wants to be elected in November and will doubtless make any reasonable concession to secure that result.

A GREAT MERCHANT.

There died at New York last week a man of whom history will have nothing to say, and yet who in his walk of life cut no small figure in the economy of the metropolitan city. This was Charles Park, who for many years was the real head of the grocery-house of Park & Tilford. Mr. Park was 59 when he died, and had been over forty years in the business; he had never been strong; nothing but unremitting care and skillful medical treatment arrested his death from consumption twenty years ago. He leaves a considerable fortune.

His career is noticeable because he was a rare example of success in his line, and because his career illustrates the tendency of the grocery business in large cities to concentrate itself into a few hands, or into a single hand. For many years Park & Tilford have been practically the grocers of the city of New York. They used to have a rival, Acker, Merrill & Condit, and in the humble residence quarters nearly every street corner is a grocery, whose proprietor makes a living by supplying the wants of his neighbors. But Acker, Merrill & Condit long ago fell into the second place, and the corner groceries rarely extend their business outside of their immediate environment. Persons of means, hotels, restaurants, steamers, large consumers of all kinds have for twenty years bought their groceries of Park & Tilford. The members of that firm brought to bear on their business a thorough understanding of their trade, and coupled with it a firm resolution to treat their customers fairly, to defraud no man, and always to be content with a moderate percentage of profit. It used to be said that Park & Tilford never lost a customer.

The retail grocery business is one of the easiest to learn and the most difficult to make money in. A bright young man can acquire a superficial knowledge of every branch of the business in a year. But when he starts for himself he finds it almost impossible to make both ends meet. In staple groceries he finds that not only is he compelled to sell two leading articles—flour and sugar—at cost, but he is out of pocket by the expense of their distribution. On tea and coffee he may make a little money if he is a thorough master of the art of blending. But he must be smart to be able to supply a coffee which will be equal to Arbuckle's at the money, and his profit on Arbuckle's is not large. He may find that he can supply a really better article of coffee for 20 cents and a better article of tea for 50 cents than his customers are buying at 75 cents, but he has to contend against a taste that is formed and which cannot easily be changed. In the greengrocery line he generally loses as much on butter which turns rancid on his hands as he makes on the table grades.

The only branch on which there is a clear profit is fancy groceries, preserves, wines, liquors, fine canned goods, delicacies, cigars, etc. These articles are not perishable, and the usual profit on them is large, 50 per cent or so. But the market is small; few housekeepers buy large quantities, and the hotels deal directly with the wholesale houses. A grocer who pays a high rent, employs half a dozen clerks and a couple of delivery wagons, must sell a great many cases of preserves and delicatessen to meet his expenses. He has further to struggle against bad debts. In some cities the system of sales exclusively for cash has been tried with fair success. But no grocer can conduct a large business without selling more than half his goods on credit. Of such goods a regular percentage is never paid for. There are in every city confirmed deadbeats who trade with grocer after grocer and bilk them all. Others who buy intending to pay meet with reverses and cannot meet their bills. Some die or fail in business, and their debit balance must be written off to profit and loss on the grocer's books. The percentage which grocers lose in this way varies according to the care displayed by salesmen and the character of the community, but it is always considerable.

Take the country all round and it will be found that the grocery trade has been far less profitable than the hardware trade or the dry goods trade. Mercantile New York and Chicago have been built up on dry goods; more mercantile fortunes can be traced to that source than to any other. As mankind needs food quite as urgently as clothing and bedding it seems curious that the purveyor of the former should lose money where the purveyor of the latter makes it; but that appears to be the case, and where we find a grocery-house which flourishes for half a century and maintains its fortune, its credit and its good repute, the fact implies rare qualities in its managers.

SUBSIDIES TO NEWSPAPERS.

We are assured that two of the Oakland city newspapers are subsidized by the railroad company. This may explain why those newspapers play into the hands of the managers of the Central and Southern Pacific Railroad whenever the occasion appears. It is surprising that any person who has at heart the good of the inhabitants of Oakland should be deceived by newspapers which work for boodlers and the railroad company. Those papers never have a word to say in behalf of a city which for a long time past has been virtually trampled upon. It strikes THE CALL that newspapers which are supported by Oaklanders should not be permitted to betray them for a paltry subsidy.

Quite a series of awkward blunders appear to have been made in running to earth the robbers who blew up the express-car of a train near Fresno. There is no doubt now as to the identity of the men, and they may be responsible for more robberies than this one. Had the detectives who first got on the right clew waited for assistance the two men who are being hunted down would have been secured with little difficulty. That chance was allowed to pass unutilized properly. During the pursuit of the men another chance came. There were actually six or seven men surrounding two, and so badly was watch kept that the robbers got away again. It is extremely probable that if captured they will be tried in five minutes, like the Ruggles brothers, and left dangling against the trunk of a tree. Public feeling is becoming greatly excited over these outrages of road agents.

When a man is lynched nowadays the photographer is on hand to utilize the dread event for public edification and his own profit. The lesson is instructive to the public, if there is any salutary effect in capital punishment, and it must impress the criminal element who run the risks of getting hanged. A photographer at Redding did not neglect the dread example of the Ruggles brothers. Photographs are now for sale showing the twain hanging with their heads down beneath the improvised gallows, and a considerable crowd is in the rear looking on with the usual amount of interest at the ghastly spectacle. It is, of course, not an agreeable sight for the relatives to see their kith and kin thus gibbeted historically as well as physically, but there is no help for it. It is one of the penalties people are apt to pay when anything goes wrong with family honesty.

It is a redeeming feature of municipal government in San Francisco to learn that there is one authority which asserts its privileges in insuring compliance with law as to the breaking up of streets. The Harbor Commissioners have control of the water front and they require a permit to be obtained before breaking ground and a bond deposited to secure the repaving of the street, at least as well as before operations are commenced. These are wholesome rules, and the city of San Francisco might with advantage put in force similar regulations. Recently the Spring Valley Water Works Company began to make some changes on East street and its workmen were amazed to learn that they required anything so unusual as a permit. But the company had to comply with the regulations. Some of the railroad companies of San Francisco carry matters with a very high hand. A firm control, such as the Harbor Commissioners exercise, would do them good and benefit the city.

Francis Galton, a well-known figure at meetings of the British Association for the Promotion of Science, suggests that flash signals by means of a number of mirrors should be made with a view of learning whether there are any inhabitants in Mars. If such there be, they might see the signals made on earth and respond in some fashion, perhaps superior to our own. There are plenty of wealthy men in the world, and they could, without impoverishing themselves, cover the whole surface of England with mirrors for this purpose, but it is very unlikely that any of them will go to the expense, even upon the advice of Mr. Galton, who is well known as an enthusiast in anthropometric statistics. Yet speculation is whetted to know what sort of life exists on Mars, if there be any. It by no means follows that were there beings as intellectual as ourselves on Mars, they would have the same physical shape. But the human range of ideas is so limited by environment that we cannot imagine a new form genuinely separated from things we do see. Swift did not succeed in leaving the earth when he wrote "Gulliver," nor did "Saxton" Rhodes when he penned "The Boy With the Telescopic Eye." But in Mars, for all we know, there may be a new order of life altogether.

Baron Hirsch's scheme of settling the Russian Jews in the Argentine Republic on tracts of land that he had acquired has apparently failed. The report is that those who have arrived have lived in idleness, a statement tantamount to saying that there could have been nothing to do, for the Jews are proverbially industrious, and as a consequence of failure hundreds are returning to Europe. This may be pronounced bad news, but from the first it was a doubtful experiment sending these people to a land positively sunk in distress and discredit, although rich in resources and with ample territory for a population of many millions. The experiment of emigration from Russia will be tried elsewhere.

The dervishes who have been brought to America and who are to give performances at the Chicago exhibition may be pronounced a "fake" of the showman description. These nomads of no particular devoutness in their devotions, but abundantly endowed with the Arabian love of money, may be picked up easily in Morocco or other parts of Northern Africa, and with little drilling they will do very strange things. The troupe in New York is said to perform the gastronomic feat of eating glass and raw snakes. This diet may be nourishing, but it is disgusting, and the spectators are seized with qualms in the abdominal region as they view the banquet. As the main purpose is to make money out of the dervishes snake eating will be dropped from the programme when it ceases to charm.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

The youthful Emperor of Annam is only 12 years old and an inveterate cigarette, smoker.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild of Paris lives in the palace formerly occupied by Prince Talleyrand.

Victor C. W. Cavendish, who has just been married in London, is "heir of all the Cavendishes" and will be a duke in time.

Colonel Robert H. Crockett, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth Arkansas District, is a grandson of the famous Davy Crockett.

Sims Reeves, the famous English concert tenor, who is now an old man, has joined the teaching staff of the Guildhall School of Music, London.

The Shah of Persia has left Teheran for his annual sojourn at his summer palace, accompanied by a retinue of 300 wives and regiments of infantry, cavalry and artillery.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Stockbridge, who is at the head of the list of chaplains in the United States navy, is the only one who has the rank of Commodore. He has been in the service over 50 years.

Vice-President Morton has received a set of resolutions from the Women's Industrial League of the country recognizing his kindly interest in the cause of the female bread-winners.

Mynheer Hoffmeyr, the President and founder of the Africander Bund and one of the most astute politicians in South Africa, has commenced a fierce agitation against English control at the Cape.

One of the newly-elected Gladstonian members of Parliament is Mr. W. J. Ingram, eldest son of the late Herbert Ingram, M.P., founder of the Illustrated London News, of which the son is one of the proprietors and managers.

The late Mrs. W. C. P. Breckinridge, the Kentucky Congressman's wife, was her husband's inseparable companion and helpmate—in youth his assistant in preparing and editing copy for the paper he published, and in later years his political adviser and secretary.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT ABROAD.

What the Local Merchants Think of the Eastern Markets.

"Of course the Eastern markets are being supplied almost entirely with California fruit," said a Sansome-street commission merchant to a CALL reporter yesterday afternoon.

The speaker had been reading the dispatches from New York and London relative to California fruit sales in those markets.

"Of course the Yankees and the Englishmen are eating our fruit, and with good reason, too. Do you know that the very best product of this State is being shipped East this year in enormous quantities? As far as I can find out none of the poorer fruits have been sent East, and it seems to be the intention of shippers and growers to observe this rule with great strictness.

"It's a good thing for California, too, I can tell you, and if the rule is adhered to it won't be long before our fruit will be at a big premium in the East.

"Another thing that helps our fruit along is the improved method of packing it in special refrigerator cars and otherwise. Almost any fruit grown here may be shipped to Chicago and New York and taken from the cars about as fresh as when it left the orchards."

The fruit men of this city, as a rule, are most hopefully impressed with the chances of California fruit in the East, and predict that before long most of the Eastern orchards will either have to be given up or moved out to California. What particularly pleases the local shippers are the high prices obtained for their fruit in Chicago, New York and Boston.

According to yesterday's dispatches the last cargo of California fruit sent to London was opened in fine condition and was greatly admired by the English dealers.

Thus the fruit brought moderate prices on account of the prevalent prejudice that refrigeration is a deriliment to good fruit is not disheartening to local shippers.

They know that proper and careful refrigeration does not injure good fruit and are confident that the English will soon learn this from experience. "Tastin' is provin'," say the shippers, and they are certain that California fruit has entered the London market to stay and to bring good prices.

ANOTHER DEPARTURE.

The Raphaels Open a New Department for the Benefit of Mechanics.

The well-known firm of Raphaels, whose attractive display of wearing apparel is one of the sights of Kearny street, have resolved to branch out in a new line this week. This latest departure of the enterprising house will be the opening of a mechanic's department, in which the workingman will find a full assortment of jumpers, overalls, workshirts, bluejeans, aprons, etc., of the best makes and most serviceable materials obtainable. The articles provided in this department will be of such superior quality that an inspection will convince the most skeptical of their value. The tissue paper goods so freely worked off in the slopshops of the city will find no place on the shelves of the Raphaels.

The new departure will be a valuable boon to the mechanic, who can always rely upon the reputation of the house to give the best goods in the market for the lowest price.

A SIMPLE DEVICE.

It Will Prevent Cars From Slipping on Steep Grades.

The California cable-road has hit upon a simple plan to prevent the sliding of their cars on the steep down grades in wet weather, their attention having been called to the matter by many petty accidents laid to that source each winter. The contrivance consists of a tin cylinder placed under the forward seats and filled each morning with sand. This the gripman can operate by means of a lever, which liberates the sand in any quantity desired, allowing it to fall upon a plate below, which scatters it evenly over the rails. This will give the brakes a firm hold on the track in the slippiest weather.

Ætna in Fable and Romance.
Boston Transcript.

Ætna was much beloved of the classic poets, who speak of it in many ways and make it the home of their myths. Here came Demeter, torch in hand, to seek Persephone; here was enacted the drama of Acis and Galatea's loves; here lived the one-eyed Polyphemus and his attendant Cyclopes, and forged thunderbolts for Jupiter in the depths of the mountain; here was imprisoned Enceladus, and the rumblings heard from within the volcano were his vain growls and roars for release. Into the crater of Ætna the philosopher Empedocles of Agrigentum was fabled to have thrown himself, that, no trace of his decease remaining, it might be thought that he had been immortalized without tasting death—but one of his brazen slippers being thrown out by the volcano revealed the secret. All sorts of supernatural qualities were attributed to the mountain by the poets and the people, though there were men of letters who endeavored to show that the phenomena attending eruptions were due to natural causes which could be explained.

Rev. Mr. Somerville.

Rev. Mr. Somerville of Glasgow is to officiate for Dr. Gibson to-morrow in his church, corner Mason and Eddy streets. Mr. Somerville was one of our earliest ministers on the coast. He is a delegate from the Church of Scotland to the council in Toronto, and will be here for a few weeks.

They Will Parade.

At a meeting of the Galvanized Iron Cornice Workers' Union on Friday night last it was decided to parade on Labor day, also to have a girl in the allegorical car to represent the trade. James Sprague was selected as marshal for the union and George Eberlein as aid to the grand marshal.

E. H. BLACK, painter, 114 Eddy street. •

JIGS, clogs and latest dances for stage taught. Professor Love, 507 Sutter. Private lessons. •

GIVING up business. Finest eyeglasses, specks, 15c up. 65 Fourth st. Note house number. •

J. COONEY of 141 Fourth street paints, whitens and papers houses. Satisfaction guaranteed.•

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

A COMMISSIONER RESIGNS.—The resignation of Edgar Painter as one of the Sixteenth-street Commissioners has been tendered the Board of Supervisors. Mr. Painter asks that the resignation date from the 3d inst.

DANCING SCHOOL.—Waltz, polka, schottische, Berlin, Cosmos and latest ballroom dances taught by Professor Love, 507 Sutter. •

LOOKING FOR HER BROTHER.—The sister of William Brown, formerly a resident of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, who came here several years ago, was at the Mayor's office yesterday in search of information as to her brother's whereabouts. He is a lithographer by profession.

A MEETING of the Citizens' League for the Suppression of Dives will be held this (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock at Metropolitan Hall, Fifth street. Able speakers; good music. All are invited. •

The costliest paintings of modern times have proven to be Meissonier's "1814" and Millet's "The Angelus." M. Chauchard gave 850,000 francs ($170,000) for "1814" and 750,600 francs ($150,000) for "The Angelus."

THE genuine merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla wins friends wherever it is fairly and honestly tried.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache and constipation.

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FOR AN IRRITATED THROAT, COUGH OR COLD *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. *Sold only in boxes*

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CHURCH NOTICES.

First Baptist Church, Eddy St., Bet. Jones and Leavenworth—Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. on "Sunrise on the Soul," and at 7:30 P. M. on "Sunset on the Soul." Communion in the morning and baptism in the evening. Sunday-school at 12:30 P. M. Y. P. S. of C. E. at 6:30 P. M. All these services are open to the public. Strangers welcome. 1

Emmanuel Baptist Church, Bartlett st., bet. Twenty-second and Twenty-third and Mission and Valencia—Rev. Frank B. Cressey, pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. Lecture at 7:45 P. M. Subject: "Beginning and Education," followed by baptism. Sunday-school at 12:30 P. M. Young people's meeting at 7 o'clock. Meeting every evening during the week except Saturday.

St. Luke's Church, Van Ness Ave. and Clay st.—Rev. W. W. Davis, rector; Rev. T. H. Church, rector's assistant. August 7—eighth Sunday after Trinity—8 A. M. holy communion; 9:45 A. M., Sunday-school; 11 A. M., litany and holy communion (choral). 7:45 P. M., evensong and special anthems. At 11 A. M. the choir will render Stainer's communion service; offertory, "Rejoice in the Lord Alway," Purcell. At evening, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Gadsby) in D; "The Wilderness," Goss; "I Will Give Thanks," Stainer. 1

Church of the Advent (Episcopal), the people's church, Eleventh street, near Market—Rev. John Gray, rector. Holy communion at 7 A. M. and 8 A. M. Sermon and full choral service at 11 A. M. Subject of sermon: "Revivals." Music, Maunders' full service offertorte, "When Shall the Righteous," from St. Paul. Evening, 7:45 o'clock. Mr. Charles N. Crittenton will speak before the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. This church is in the center of the city, but a few steps from Market st. The public welcome. 1

Trinity Church, Cor. Post and Powell streets—Rev. Robert Chetwood, minister in charge. The Rev. R. M. Efner assists. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Holy communion first and third Sundays at 11 A. M.; other Sundays at 8 A. M. in the chapel. All are welcome. 1

First Congregational Church, Cor. of Post and Mason sts.—There will be preaching morning and evening. The Rev. James Tompkins, D.D., of Chicago will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7:45 P. M. The public are invited. Sunday-school and Mrs. Cooper's and Mr. Kimball's Bible classes at close of morning service. Chinese Sunday-school at 9 P. M. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:30 P. M. 1

St. John's Presbyterian Church, California and Octavia sts.—Rev. Henry C. Minton, D.D., pastor. Rev. H. N. Bevier will preach at 11 A. M. on subject, "Falling Walls." No evening services on account of the union meeting at Plymouth Church. Sabbath-school at 9:45. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45. All are cordially welcomed. 1

Calvary Presbyterian Church, Powell st., cor. Geary—Rev. T. C. Easton, D.D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.; reception of new members and sacrament of the Lord's Supper; and at 7:45 P. M., subject: "The Modern Ananias." Professor Gustav A. Scott, organist and director of music. Strangers at hotels cordially invited. Pastor's residence, 3007 Jackson street. 1

United Presbyterian Church, Corner of Mason and Eddy sts.—Rev. Dr. Gibson, pastor. At 10:30 A. M. Rev. Mr. Somerville of Glasgow will preach; communion service. After evening service (7:45 o'clock) Rev. Mr. Somerville will be glad to meet old friends. •

Simpson Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, cor. Hayes and Buchanan sts.—Rev. A. C. Hirst, D.D., pastor: residence 436 Oak st. Preaching at 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. B. Fay Mills will deliver a special address to young people at 10 A. M. Sunday-school will meet as usual at 12:30 P. M., and the Rev. W. W. Farris, D.D., will preach at 7:45 P. M. Epworth League service at 6:45 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. •

English Lutheran Church, Geary street, near Octavia—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M. Young People's meeting at 7 P. M. Preaching by the Rev. J. S. Moser of Richmond, Va. 1

Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Sachem Hall, 320 Post st.—Preaching at 11 A. M. Sunday-school at 12:30 P. M. Prayer meetings at 2 P. M. Preaching 7:30 P. M. by Elder J. F. Burton. •

Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 232 Sutter st., bet. Kearny st. and Grant ave.—Special evangelistic services for young men only this (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, addressed by C. S. Mason, evangelist. Messrs. Mills and Greenwood conduct the noonday meetings every day this week at 12 o'clock in the main hall of the building. Seats free and all young men welcome. 1

SUNDAY MEETINGS.

Mrs. Sarah Seal, the Gifted Trance Speaker, will lecture SUNDAY EVENING at 909½ Market st. Subject, "The Value of Spiritual Knowledge in Its Benefits Physically, Mentally and Morally to the Human Race." Platform tests by Mrs. Place and other good mediums. Music by Mrs. E. Hassett.

Dr. C. H. Rinder's Spiritual Meeting, St. George's Hall, 909½ Market st., Sunday, 11 P. M., conference; circle 2 P. M.; platform tests 8 P. M. Tuesday, 8 P. M., 111 Larkin st. Mrs. Dunham, Mr. Keegan, other mediums.

Silent Unity Will Meet at C. S. Home, 712 Ellis st., Wednesday, August 10, at 8 P. M. MISS CHAPMAN will preside. •

Theosophical Society Will Resume its free public lectures every Sunday, 8 P. M., at 320 Post st. To-night, "Evolution of the Soul" (part 2), by Dr. Jerome A. Anderson. •

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

Pacific Lodge No. 136, F. and A. M.—Officers and members are notified of a called meeting THIS SUNDAY, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, JOHN D. EVANS of Contra Costa Lodge No. 227. Funeral committees and Master Masons are invited.
GEORGE PENLINGTON, Secretary.

Excelsior Lodge No. 310, I. O. O. F., meets MONDAY, Aug. 8, 1892, at 8 P. M., for initiation, at 2319 Mission st. Brethren invited.
GEORGE W. KEELER, N. G.
F. E. BISHOP, R. S. 1

The St. Andrew's Society will celebrate the one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of the birth of Sir Walter Scott with a literary entertainment, a dramatic sketch from the play of "Rob Roy," and a social dance at Scottish Hall, 105 Larkin st., on FRIDAY EVENING, August 12, 1892. The Hon. D. M. Delmas will deliver an address. Admission 25c; payable at door. 1

The final Scottish Gathering and games of the season will be held under the auspices of Clan Fraser No. 78, San Francisco, and Clan Gordon, No. 79, Oakland, O. S. C., at Shell Mound Park, Berkeley, on Admission Day, FRIDAY, September 9. For full information see programme. Admission to park: Adults 50c, children 25c. WM. CORMACK,
aug7 4t Su Secretary Joint Committee.

Washington Circle No. 1, Companions of the Forest, A. O. F.—The members of the above circle are hereby notified to attend an important meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, August 9, and also the institution of Artemas Circle No. 120 on Wednesday evening, August 10, at A. O. F. building, 102 O'Farrell st. By order of
MRS. M. E. FALCONER, Chief Companion.
MRS. A. M. PHILLIPS, Fin. Sec. aug7 3t

Ancient Order of Foresters—The public of San Francisco, the State of California and of the Pacific Coast are hereby informed that the self-styled "Ancient Order of Foresters of America" are not part of the Ancient Order of Foresters, but originated from a faction suspended from this order in 1889. For further information apply to J. FALCONER, Permanent Secretary, A