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, 30 Potter building, New York City, is provided with Eastern and 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 relating thereto.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

FURNITURE.—By Frank W. Butterfield, at 1403 Octavia st., at 11 o'clock.

FURNITURE.—By S. Basch, at 319-321 Sutter st. at 10 o'clock.

FURNITURE.—By Geo. F. Lamson, at 610 O'Farrell st., at 11 o'clock.

FURNITURE.—By M. J. Simmons, at 1057 Market st., at 10:30 o'clock.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, SAN FRANCISCO, April 19, 1893.

Official Forecast for Twenty-four Hours Ending Midnight Thursday.

San Francisco and vicinity — Fair weather; slight change in temperature; south to west winds.

F. T. JENKINS, Local Forecast Official.

THE CALL CALENDAR.

APRIL, 1893.

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

THURSDAY.....APRIL 20, 1893

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.

THE REVOLUTION IN BELGIUM.

The march of revolution in Belgium proceeds with steady strides. The villein in the Chambers on Tuesday conceding universal suffrage, tempered by plural voting, is practically the end of a contest which has lasted twenty years, and has been acute and embittered for ten. Ten years ago the Liberal ministers of Frere-Orban, following in the track of the Clericals, refused to grant universal suffrage. This was the more surprising as Belgium lies between two much larger countries in which universal suffrage prevails. The Belgians claim, not without justice, to be as intelligent as the Germans or the French, yet out of a population of 6,147,041 in 1890 only 133,039 persons exercised the suffrage.

When the Frere-Orban Ministry went out the Clericals or Conservatives came in, and their policy was such that the Radicals increased prodigiously in strength, and the Conservatives were driven to offer a compromise on the suffrage question by which the voting power should be extended on the lines of Gladstone's act of 1882 in England. This plan would have given the suffrage to about 600,000 Belgians—say 1 in 10 of the population. It was rejected by the popular leaders, who, seeing their growing strength, declared that they would be satisfied with nothing short of absolute universal suffrage. The Government refused, and the result was a resort to the tumultuous movements which are usual on such occasions. These gained such a head that the Government took fright, and on Tuesday it conceded the demands of the Radicals, with the condition that property-owners holding property in several constituencies should enjoy a vote for each—as is the case in England. The people's party accepted the concession with a protest against plural voting, well knowing that when a Government in the position of that of Belgium begins to yield it is bound to go on yielding until its foes have got all they want. The labor strikes were ordered off, and peace again reigns for a time at Brussels, Charleroi, Liege, Ghent, Ostend and Antwerp.

That Belgium should have been thus tardy in accepting a situation that was forced is one of the curious anomalies of European evolution. In times past no nation has more sturdily defended its liberties than the State which has inherited the good old red blood of Burgundy. In the revolutionary epidemic of 1848 the Belgians were among the first people to rise. As it chanced they were then ruled by a most sagacious sovereign, Leopold, the father of the present King and the friend of Prince Albert and Queen Victoria. He met the storming, seething mob of revolutionists with a perfectly tranquil face. Removing his hat he said to them: "Gentlemen, you want to get rid of me? I haven't the least objection. I have no desire to go on doing your work. Pray give me time to pack a valise and I will be off by the first train." So he retained his throne and his popularity.

His son—Leopold the Second, Stanley's friend—is not by any means as wise a monarch. It has been his misfortune that controversies which have been laid to rest in other countries have raged fiercely in Belgium during his time. The problem of secular education has elsewhere passed out of the list of debatable topics. In Belgium it is alive and is the source of red-hot animosities. Again, Belgium, which has always been a hive of industry, has made prodigious strides in manufacturing of late. The population has increased nearly 50 per cent since 1850. The country is now more densely peopled than any other part of the world, unless it be parts of China. Six million Belgians are crowded into a space not as large as Maryland. Such swarms of mechanics are apt to be self-asserting. It is dangerous business to deny them their rights.

The revolution which began on Tuesday will probably go on until the institutions of Belgium assimilate to those of France, and unlike the revolutions in France, Spain and Italy it is likely to be fought out to a finish without much effusion of blood.

BE FAIR.

The Tulare *Register* favors the construction of the Stockton and Bakersfield railroad, but cannot resist a long-indulged inclination to give a side lick at San Francisco. The *Register*, of course, admits the magnificent resources of the counties the proposed railroad will connect with tidewater, and adds:

This is all very true, and this Traffic Association has resolved to the point eve this, but if it ever got beyond resolving we have never heard of it. This Traffic Association is a San Francisco institution, and at times it has seemed to act on the assumption that San Francisco is about all there is of California.

A little examination of the subject will convince our contemporary that it has been unjust to the Traffic Association. The North American Navigation Company did not spring out of resolutions. It was the result of hard work and a heavy contribution of hard cash. It now promises to be a business success, but there was a time when subscribers to stock were laughed at for presuming that a competing line could be established against the Pacific Mail. The fact that the Traffic Association is now surveying a route between Stockton and Bakersfield is tolerably good evidence that it does not consider San Francisco is about all there is of California. The Traffic Association understands very well that the trade of this city can best be extended by securing cheaper rates with the interior counties.

READING FOR THE MASSES.

Mr. George R. Humphery of England, who has had much to do for twenty years with the management of libraries for the working-class, has published a report on reading for factory hands which contains useful suggestions. He says that the utmost that can be done is to supply workers with such works of fiction or history or biography or popular science as are within their comprehension, and that it is idle to offer them books which, however sound, do not rouse their interest or pique their curiosity. Similar views have been expressed by Dean Stanley, the Dean of Winchester and others in this country like Colonel Higginson, who have made reading for the masses a subject of thought.

In purveying for the literary wants of the working-class it must always be borne in mind that attempts to coerce people to read the books they don't want to read must end in disapointment. That is the reason of the failure of the tract society to accomplish results commensurate with its expenditure. Statistics have taught us that about twice as many people want to feed the imagination as want to nourish the other attributes; in other words, popular libraries will circulate twice as many novels as works of history, biography, science, travels, religion and belles-lettres put together. If, therefore, we want to get the non-reader to read, we must supply him with books which appeal to his imagination. But while the great standard novels—like the works of Balzac, Thackeray and Dickens—are effective educators, it is impossible to say as much for the great bulk of the fiction of the day. The trumpery novels which are appearing at the rate of a dozen per day from American presses not only do not educate—they absolutely inculcate unsound views of life and tend to unfit the reader for the struggle with the world. The men and women whom they paint are unreal; the situations in which they are placed are impossible; the problems which they solve are absurd, and the manner in which they are solved is ridiculous. Their whole tendency is misleading; the habitual reader of such books, and of them only, forms a false notion of life, its duties, its responsibilities, its penalties and its rewards.

But when we say to the apprentice or the seamstress, why do you read "The Bloody Bootjack," or "The Crimes of the Hideous Hidalgo"? why do you not take Abbott's "Young Christian," or the "History of the Formation of the American Republic"? we are told that they fall asleep over the latter excellent works, and if they have to choose between them and not reading at all they will go to the baseball game or the ball of the Webfoot Society.

It must be admitted that the great magazines of the day are laboring to combine amusement with instruction, and to clothe facts and truths in a garb which feeds the fancy while it equips the mind. The series of historical articles which are appearing in the *Century* are draped with color which gives them the glow of fiction; and the accounts of travel which are seeing the light in *Harper's Monthly* read like brilliant romances, while they are in strict adherence to truth. Such works cannot but please all classes; the unlettered reader finds himself getting educated unawares, as the boy takes his dose of quinine in a spoonful of jam. The plan is susceptible of much further development; and the development would diffuse intelligence and stimulate the taste for reading.

Take the four leading branches of serious letters—history, biography, science and travel—how many works in each branch does the average young man or young woman crave to read, or, having read, love to remember? Take the school histories of the United States. They are intended for a class in which reading is an acquired taste and whose appetite for facts must be tempted. Yet with few exceptions these histories are so dull, so dreary, so confusing, so utterly devoid of human interest, that the bright boy who was asked why Providence had created the United States, not unnaturally replied that it was for the exasperation of school children. So with biography. A series of biographies of American statesmen is appearing, mainly, we judge, from the pen of Mr. Gradgrind. A young person who honestly likes to read them must be akin to the emu, of whom the poet declared that corkscrews and gimlets but its appetite whets. Writers like Pierre Loti and General Wilson of Delaware showed us how fascinating a book of travel might be made; our library shelves groan under books of travel in China and Japan, which no young man can read without surrendering his constitutional right to the pursuit of happiness. And science! Young people devour the novels of Jules Verne and the books of Frank Buckland; from both they learn much which they never forget, but when a young mechanic or working girl asks for a book on a branch of science textbooks are offered which are so dry and revolting to the youthful stomach that a general desire arises to burn them all on Bourdon's funeral pyre.

In every class of life people will read that which interests them, and until a law makes reading compulsory, they will read nothing more. They will not read that which is dull and heavy and colorless, however instructive it may be. They want romance, and color, portrait, landscape, anecdote, pathos, sentiment, humor; if they cannot get these in books which instruct they will content themselves with "The Groans of the Gory Ghoul," or "The Sentimental Sorrows of the Pretty Shopgirl."

PAYING IN SILVER.

The intimation that the treasury may relieve itself from a necessity to issue bonds by paying a class of treasury notes in silver has been contradicted. The latter report is probably true. The measure is one Mr. Carlisle would not be likely to favor. It would be a discrimination against notes issued under the Sherman act of 1890. It should be remembered that this silver was purchased at its gold price, that is, when the silver bullion in a dollar was worth but 80 cents in gold 80 cents in treasury notes was given for it. The treasury notes were issued on that basis, and if any Government notes are redeemable in gold it is those notes that were given in place of gold. As a matter of law, however, they are payable in gold or silver at the option of the Government. But as a matter of equity silver can only be used in payment when the silver dollar is at par with the gold dollar. Otherwise the treasury would be open to the charge of having bought the amount of silver in a standard dollar for 80 cents by promising to pay the 80 cents in gold and, in fact, paying the 80 cents in silver. One need not look far into the future to see that if treasury notes are paid in silver while legal tender are paid in gold treasury notes will be rated at a discount. The Treasury Department would then have to face the charge of discounting its own paper. The Washington dispatch which announces that these treasury notes will be paid in silver says also: "Their redemption in gold has been a matter of accommodation on the part of the Treasury Department, as the law gives the Secretary of the Treasury discretion as to whether they will be redeemed in gold or silver."

This dispatch is misleading. The law gives the Secretary the discretion as to whether payment should be made in gold or silver, but with an understanding, growing out of long usage, that the silver dollar should be maintained at par with the gold dollar. The law makes legal tender payable in gold or silver at the option of the treasury. But in the fourteen years since the redemption act went into force not a legal tender dollar has been paid in silver, except at the desire of the holder. There is an especial reason why no discrimination should be made against treasury notes issued under the act of 1890. Every dollar of these notes was issued against value received. A dollar's worth of silver at its gold valuation was received for each dollar note. But legal tender was a kind of forced loan. The Government paid its debts with its notes. It was not optional with the creditor whether he should have legal tender or coin. He had to take what he could get. But the owner of silver was under no obligation to sell his silver. He did sell at its gold valuation because he had faith in the Government's promise to pay for an article purchased at its gold valuation in gold. The scheme of the Treasury Department to pay treasury notes with silver is an indirect way to repeal the act of 1890. Owners of silver certainly will not sell silver at its gold valuation with the knowledge that the notes they receive in payment will be paid in silver on a silver valuation.

TRADE EXPANDING.

Under Huntington's control of the Pacific Mail the steamers left and entered port under a tight bargain to serve the railroad interests and to treat those of shippers as altogether subordinate. Freight was so handled that it was forced to take the railroad route or was charged as much as if it had. Goods were so handicapped by excessive rates that their export was practically prohibited. It did not matter to the company under railroad manipulation whether it carried freight or not, but if it did then high rates to suit the railroad prevailed. Independence in carrying passengers or accepting freight there was none. Such a spectacle of subserviency and subjugation has perhaps never been witnessed before in American commerce. It has only been possible within the last twenty years.

As a result of this corrupt beggaring policy the Pacific Coast has been dragged down commercially. It has been blockaded out of Central and South America. The effort has been to do no business with the Central American republics or with Peru and Chile that would tend to build up San Francisco as an emporium. We have not been allowed to reach out for business in the West Indies and Europe as we should have done but for this combination barrier in transportation. Happily a change has broken the blockade effectually. The Panama Railroad is now anxious to get all the traffic the needs of the coast and the wants of other regions can supply. The North American Navigation Company, composed of our leading merchants, is anxious to expand traffic in every direction, and has lowered rates to the reasonable figure which should have existed years ago. The Traffic Association, also composed of our leading merchants, is gravely occupied with projects to smash the transportation blockade in the interior of the State, by which it will have the benefit of trade by sea. Lastly, but not least, the boom across San Francisco harbor is in splinters, having been forced by the clipper ships round the Horn now arriving and departing in a regular procession.

The American Navigation Company is now determined to give our merchants a chance to build up trade with Peru and Chile. By the Keweenaw several hundred tons of goods were dispatched to South America as an installment, and the most strenuous efforts should be put forth to drive home this entering wedge into a trade long monopolized by the English, Germans and French. Huntington's game of shuttlecock with the Pacific Mail has kept our merchants out of South America, but now the ports are again open, and in some lines of manufactures and products we are bound to succeed. At least in agricultural machinery, which is light, attractive and well designed, we ought to defeat all competitors; also in tools our superiority is acknowledged. An understanding of local wants is necessary, and the field should therefore be studied. Freight rates are no longer a bar to exporting enterprise, and the opportunity should eagerly be embraced.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

A private letter from a resident of Honolulu represents the American enthusiasm as on the decline. The sugar-planters were never quite sure that annexation was the best policy for them. Contract labor is not essential, but an unrestricted supply of foreign labor is. Our correspondent concludes that free trade between the islands and the United States, with an American protectorate, would perhaps be a popular solution of the problem. To Americans who are not free-traders on principle the question will arise as to how free trade between the United States and the Islands can be seriously considered. The policy of the United States is to exclude contract labor from Europe and the cheap labor from China. But if we have free trade with the islands and allow the islands to import cheap labor without restriction, we are throwing open our markets to the products of cheap labor while excluding cheap laborers. The inevitable result would be that work which our people ought to do would be done elsewhere. The islands cannot have free trade unless they conform to the American policy in respect to the importation of labor. They can only be certain of the American markets by becoming a part of the United States. The beet-sugar men of California and other States will not relish competition with cane-sugar planters whose labor costs less than half as much as the labor of the cane-sugar planters. It is just possible that cheap labor is not so much a necessity as the island planters suppose. With their immense natural advantages of soil and climate, why may they not pay labor as good wages as sugar-producers elsewhere? When we go to the root of things we find cheap labor the disturbing element everywhere. Ill-paid labor is always a peril to a country. Years may pass in which there is no open revolt, but one is always slumbering. Belgium has made rapid gains in manufacturing of late, but the people are now in arms against the Government. Their industrial gains have been a result of a cheapening of labor, but the cheap laborer is now making his protest heard. If wages everywhere the world over could be doubled by a decree the interests that now strive to keep labor cheap would be better off. There would be some advance in the value of the products of labor, but prisons and charitable institutions would cost less. The market for the products of labor would also be enlarged by enabling the laborer to become a more liberal customer. The cost of holding labor down is greater than the cost of allotting to workers wages sufficient to support them to live in comparative comfort.

AFTER MAY 5.

After the 5th of May only Chinese laborers who have certificates showing that they were lawfully in the United States before that date will be lawful residents of the country. Under the law all others will be subject to deportation. Until within a month or so there had been no doubt of the purpose of the Cleveland administration to enforce the law. The dignity of the nation was involved in enforcement. The Government could not afford to admit either that it could not enforce the law or that enforcement was a matter of indifference. Within the last few days the flutter in Chinatown has quieted down. The Chinese no longer fear the enforcement of the law. The revenue officials who had made preparations to arrest Chinese who did not have certificates after the period for registration had expired are now doing nothing. It is said that the Department of Justice will take charge of the enforcement of the law. Among Americans there is now no confidence that the law will be executed.

A FRANK AVOWAL.

Some correspondence has taken place between Secretary W. H. Evans of the Napa Valley Fruit Association and Freight Agent Smurr of the Southern Pacific in respect to rates on fresh fruit. The valley association wanted Napa to be made a terminal, and thereby relieve the fruit of that valley from some portion of the burden it has borne. In reply to the application the freight agent is quoted in the Napa *Herald* as saying:

We have heretofore sought to make every concession practicable to enable Napa to reach Eastern markets for her products at most advantageous rates and this is still our desire. In pursuance of this policy, we have made Napa a common point on all eastbound business that could within reason be construed as subject to competition of craft plying from the port of San Francisco via Panama or Cape Horn. When we reach the item of green fruit, however, we find one that is not susceptible to this ocean competition.

Two conclusions are warranted from this letter. First, the company's charges are not based upon the cost of service; second, that whatever reductions have been made between other points have been forced upon the Southern Pacific by water competition. The water route cannot take green fruit to market, and consequently green fruit must pay all the traffic will bear.

Our Minister in Ecuador, Rowland B. Mahany, lives in an atmosphere of mirage in which glorious castles arise and are only described in letters sent to his friends. This is the explanation which may be deduced from the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia *Ledger*. Since his arrival in the country his literary gifts have been displayed in glowing accounts of most wonderful things. The coaling station in the Galapagos Islands is supposed to be one of these admirable hallucinations. State officials who ought to know are in darkness about the negotiations, but they are aware that Mr. Mahany's correspondence is voluminous. If there is no mention of the Galapagos in the correspondence, it is possible that our representative is the victim of an awkward joke.

The probability is that the fur seals discovered by the Dundee whalers are the increase of the remnant left in the Antarctic when it became no longer profitable to go sealing for the sacque and cloak market. Now that the discovery is made the rapacity of the hunters will very soon reduce the herds to a thin scattering. Furs of the otter and seal are as valuable as a rich gold mine to the successful, and the profits do not cease with obtaining the pelts. A very heavy charge is made by the limited circle of dyers who give such an exquisite gloss and depth of hue to the fur, and the furrier may have from 50 to 100 per cent upon his trade, which, however, has ups and downs, according to the season. A considerable revenue is also raked in at the Custom-house. Some people think that if the dyer gave as much attention to sheep's wool the result would be as beautiful. This is an error. Every fur has a quality of its own in texture, and textures will not make texture.

Enormous as were the crowds which flocked to the Mechanics' Pavilion for the Citrus Fair, the receipts barely balance the expenditure. The income was $56,000 and the expenses were only $70 less. This is running enterprise close. But it is a mistake to estimate success solely by finances. The exhibition was of great value from the educational and business point of view, and it ought to be repeated in new forms. In the financial results it should be remembered that Mechanics' Institute subscribers had their tickets at half price.

Down in Hawaii they have introduced machinery to aid in the manufacture of poi, without which and raw fresh fish the natives would think that the end of the world and the collapse of their stomachs had come. The newspapers thus recommend the genuine article: "Pure and fresh-made poi delivered in quantities to individual customers. Absolutely clean and fresh." The latter assurance is a reflection on the Chinese cultivators and manipulators, upon whom the natives depend much for their staple food.

Business must be dull indeed when drummers commit suicide to escape the weariness of doing nothing. Such situations of despair also indicate an exceptionally sensitive and conscientious nature, or as many assume, a hasty and precipitate temperament. Charles A. Smith, after a four weeks' trial of order-soliciting for a Boston house deliberately wound up his career at Los Angeles by hanging himself to a bedpost. A commercial traveler who cannot look cheerful under the most adverse circumstances is badly equipped for his profession. He should have nerve enough to take an order while a ship is going down.

The spice of personal danger which ennobles the game of football appears to be very pungent in England. During the three seasons from 1890-91 to 1892-93 there were 71 deaths through football, 121 cases of broken legs, 33 of broken arms, 54 of broken collarbones, and 158 of other injuries. The grand total is 437. Ballooning and parachute-falling are frowned upon as risky, but the aeronaut may shudder at the thought of what football entails.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

It is said that Mrs. Blaine is anxious to leave Washington forever, and that all the Blaine property there is for sale.

Dr. Opel, the great German geographer, says that 1,700,000 square miles of the earth are still uninhabited or ownerless.

George L. Seney, the millionaire philanthropist of Brooklyn, who has just died, disposed of a good share of his property while living.

The husband of Mrs. McKinley, of Duluth, is judge of the circuit in which his wife, recently admitted to the bar, will practice.

Rev. S. W. Owen, of St. John's Lutheran Church, Hagerstown, Md., has been selected as one of three Lutheran ministers to represent the faith at the congress of churches at the World's Fair.

Mrs. Marion Crawford is a daughter of the late General Berdan, the inventor. She is a tall and graceful woman, with the golden hair and light complexion of a blonde, but with black eyes.

The German Empress paid a totally unexpected visit to a children's hospital in Berlin the other day, taking with the little inmates over an hour, and left them a scrapbook made by her 6-year-old son Oscar.

The most interesting member of the family of Edwin Dun, the new minister to Japan, is his daughter, Miss Helen Dun. Her mother was Ysuru Matsudu, the beautiful daughter of a Japanese general, whose accomplishments won the affection of the Ohio diplomat when he was secretary of legation at Tokio. Mrs. Dun died three years ago. Her daughter resembles her in many ways, and is described as a "genuine little Jap."

CALIFORNIA glace fruits, 50c lb. Townsend's.*

FLOOD'S CASE.—The Flood embezzlement case will again be called in Police Court 3 to-day and it is expected that the examination will be proceeded with.

"SPERRY'S BEST FAMILY FLOUR" is ahead of them all. *

IN CONTEMPT.—Michael Coleman, who appeared in Judge Joachimsen's court on Tuesday in a hilarious condition, was yesterday fined $25 and ordered to serve twenty-four hours in jail for contempt of court.

TWENTY-FIVE per cent discount on cut and pressed table glassware during the crystal clearance sale at A. NATAN'S, DORMANN & Co.'s, 122-132 Sutter street, below Kearny. *

BOTH ARRESTED.—Frank Smith and W. H. Gardiner were in a coffee saloon on Market and California streets at an early hour yesterday morning and created a disturbance. Officer Gale was called in when Smith struck him in the mouth. He placed Smith under arrest for battery and attempting to disturb the peace and Gardiner for interfering with an officer, he having attempted to rescue Smith.

SCROFULA humors, salt rheum, and all disease caused or promoted by impure blood or low state of the system, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is sold by all druggists. Try it.

USE Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned South American appetizer, of exquisite flavor. Manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

THOSE who are worn out, rheumatic and feeble should use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM will save your hair.

EXTRA Mince Pies. SWAIN'S, 213 Sutter street.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

California Lodge No. 1, F. and A. M. will meet THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, April 20, at 7:30 o'clock. Third degree. By order of the Master.

FRANKLIN H. DAY, Secretary.

San Francisco Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, meet THIS EVENING. P. M. and M. E. M. degrees. All companions in good standing are invited.

H. G. PRINCE, Secretary.

A. O. H. Board of Directors. The regular monthly meeting of the County Board of Directors, Ancient Order Hibernians B. of E. will be held in Irish-American Hall THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, April 20, at 8 o'clock sharp. Every member is requested to attend. By order of

P. CORRIGAN, Co. Del.

M. O'CONNELL, Sec.

San Francisco Alliance No. 1, of S. P. A. of Cal.—Brothers, you are hereby notified to attend the semi-monthly meeting of April to be held in K. R. B. Hall, corner Mason and O'Farrell sts., on THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, April 20, at 8 o'clock sharp. By order

JOHN T. BLAKE, President.

J. B. O'CONNOR, Secretary.

Order of Hermann's Sons.—All Members of the order are respectfully requested to be present at the institution of a new lodge of the order in West Berkeley on SUNDAY, April 23, 1893. Grand officers and members will leave San Francisco at 10 o'clock P. M. via Oakland ferry. By order of the G. P.

H. C. E. LAMPE, Grand Secretary.

Members of the Picnic Committee of the Co. Monaghan Social and Benevolent Club are hereby notified to meet at Tiburon ferry at 8:30 A. M., SUNDAY, April 23, 1893.

J. F. MCENTEE, Secretary. P. D. BISHOP, Chairman.

"Old Friends"—The Regular Meeting of the Society of "Old Friends" will be held TO-NIGHT in their hall, 505 Bush st., at 8 o'clock. Final arrangements will be made for the annual picnic of the society to be held on Sunday next, April 23, in Germania Gardens, Harbor View, to which ladies and children will be admitted free.

A. CRAIG, President.

J. E. SLINKEY, Secretary.

Annual Meeting.—The Regular Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Justice Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, room 3, Nevada block, 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, California, on MONDAY, the first (1st) day of May, 1893, at the hour of one (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 Friday, April 28, at 12 o'clock M.

R. E. KELLY, Secretary.

Office—Room 3, Nevada block, 309 Montgomery st., San Francisco, California.

Annual Meeting—Tullis Gold Mining Company, El Dorado County, California. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named company for the purpose of electing a board of five directors to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the office of the company, 212 Sansome st., room 6, San Francisco, California, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May, 1893, at 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from Tuesday, April 25, at 3 P. M., until after the meeting.

SAML. C. MILLS, Secretary.

San Francisco, April 15, 1893.

Societies, Take Notice! Society Emblems, badges, etc., manufactured; reasonable prices. FERD. HEIDUSKA, 413 Bush st. T 28 6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Most Reliable and Experienced physicians in diseases of women, suppressed and excessive menstruation. Ladies in trouble who value their lives and health, DR. and MRS. DAVIES, 1236 Market st., Murphy building, third floor, room 53, guarantee a cure. ap20

Lady Doctor, Midwife, Charges Moderate. MRS. DONOVAN, 1306 Folsom. ap20 3m

Mrs. Lag—Healer of Nervous and all weakness, for ladies and children. 1055 Mission st. ap20 3m

Machine Whitewash Contracts Taken; machines for sale. S. Spear st. mr17 1y

Dr. G. C. Richter Has Returned from his studies at the New York Hospital for diseases of women and children; also chronic diseases, and is now located at 43½ Hayes st.; hours—8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. ap14 7t*

Roberts' Choice Candies and Chocolates, packed in tin boxes specially for the country, sent by mail or express, 50c lb. Send orders to factory, Polk and Bush, S. F., tel. 2531. ap9 tf

Bad Tenants Ejected for $4. Collections made, city or country. Pacific Collection Co., 415 Montgomery st., r. 6. Tel. 5580 de24 tf

Whitening Rooms, $1 Up; Papering, $3 up. 960 Market st., 513 Third st. ap2 tf

Buy Your Cloaks at Wholesale prices. Factory, 20 Sansome st. mr19 6m

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

Healy's Old Bookstore Removed to 408 O'Farrell st., corner Taylor. ap18 tf

Confinement, Home and Care, $50. MRS. DR. FUNKE, 1416 8th, Alameda. a15 tf

Attention, Sick People—First-Class medical treatment, with medicines, $2; over 40 years' experience. DR. FOX, 126 O'Farrell. de6 1y

Dr. Hall, 1236 Market st. Murphy Bld., rooms 53 and 54. Diseases of women. ja17 6m

All Ladies Should Consult Mrs. Dr. Lapham, reliable specialist in all female diseases; have arranged my home to suit rich and poor; business strictly confidential; pills, $1; safe guard, $3; home in confinement at 526 Geary st. 1y

Private Home in Confinement—961 Folsom. Mrs. M. E. Rodgers, Midwife. m18 6m

Private Home in Confinement; monthly irregularities cured in one day; no instruments. BURR, midwife, 1103 Folsom. 1y

Ladies—If Irregular, See Mrs. Puetz and be content at once. 956 Folsom. mr2 tf

Private Home in Confinement; Monthly irregularities cured in 1 day; no instruments. Mrs. SCHMIDT, German midwife, 1211½ Mission. 1y

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

LADIES—FOR RELIABLE COOKS OR GIRLS for housework call at 234½ Taylor st.; MRS. STUART & CO. ap17 7t*

CHILDREN'S NURSE, YOUNG AND ACTIVE, with good references, wishes situation. M. R. M., 733 Vallejo st. ap20 7t*

EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER BY THE DAY; terms $2. TILLIE O'DONNELL, formerly of the Hotel Abbotsford, 221½ Polk, cor. Green. 20 4*

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG LADY, a situation as chambermaid. Call 1617 Howard street. ap20 4t*

SEAMSTRESS WISHES TO GO OUT IN FAMILIES or take home sewing; terms $1 day. Call or address Mrs. D., 209½ Sixth st. ap20 3t*

COMPETENT COLORED WOMAN WISHES TO do chamberwork either in a lodging-house or hotel, where she can sleep at home. 18½ Prospect place. ap20 3t*

YOUNG LADY WISHES SITUATION TO ASSIST in light housework; no children. Call or address 803 Mission st. ap20 3t*

LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING SITUATION as housekeeper in small family; do not object to country. Address M. E., box 127, Call Branch Office. ap20 3t*

GET YOUR DRESS CUT AND FIT CHEAPLY by competent dressmaker; 25c per hour. Address B. B., box 127, Call Branch office. ap20 3t*

YOUNG GERMAN GIRL WISHES PLACE FOR general housework and cooking. 4 Thirteenth st., cor. Mission. ap20 3t*

SCANDINAVIAN GIRL WISHES SITUATION to do general housework. Apply 7 Merchant street. ap20 3t*

SWEDISH GIRL WOULD LIKE TO DO HOUSEwork in small family. Please call at 102 Francisco st.; no postals. ap20 3t*

SITUATION WANTED BY GERMAN NURSE to take care of small children; no sewing; reference given. Address R. G., box 127, Call Branch Office. ap20 3t*

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER, thorough, desires a position as ladysmaid or in a good hairdresser, or as nursery governess. Address Maid, box 85, Call Branch. ap20 3t*

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL from the East, to wait on young lady or to assist in lady's maid and seamstress; best references. Address L. F. B., box 153, Call Branch. ap20 3t*

YOUNG GIRL WITH SOME EXPERIENCE IN dressmaking desires position at trade; Oakland preferred. Address H., Call office, Oakland. 20 3t*

TRY A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS, TO DO general housework; no objection to country. Call 345½ Third st., near Harrison. ap20 2t*

YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL WISHES A PLACE TO assist in general housework in small American family. Call 119 Juniper st. ap20 2t*

YOUNG GIRL WISHES SITUATION TO DO general housework; wages $15 to $20. 133 Clara st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. ap20 2.*

GERMAN LADY WOULD LIKE WORK WASHing and ironing in town or Oakland and Alameda. Inquire 25½ Jessie st., near Fourth. 20 2*

EXPERIENCED CHAMBERMAID FOR HOTEL or rooming-house desires situation. Address E. C., box 115, Call Branch Office. ap20 2t*

PHOTOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY DESIRES position in gallery; is good retoucher, knows and colorer; city or suburbs. P. O. box 115, Call Branch office. ap20 2t*

YOUNG GIRL WOULD LIKE TO DO HOUSEwork in small American family. 820 Broadway. ap20 2t*

RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN GIRL wishes position in American family; is first-class cook; city or country. 1 Martha place, off Geary st., bet. Taylor and Mason.

YOUNG GIRL NOT LONG FROM IRELAND wishes situation in private family; is a good sewer and fond of children. 211 Minna st.

YOUNG GIRL WISHES SITUATION TO ASSIST in light housework. 1119½ Harrison st.

A COMPETENT WOMAN SITUATION AS cook; no objection to housework; will take charge of house for summer; will do day work; first class laundress; best of city references. Address B. C., box 138, Call Branch.

RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS WORK BY the day: washing, ironing and house-cleaning; best city references. 131 Perry st.

SITUATION AS COOK OR WILL DO GENERAL housework; no objection to country. Address 443 Clementina st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

YOUNG SCANDINAVIAN WIDOW WISHES work of any kind by the day. 834 Alabama st., near Twentieth.

GIRL WISHES SITUATION IN AMERICAN family; is a good cook. Address Girl, box 85, Call Branch Office.

GERMAN GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO DO cooking or general housework; wages $25. Apply 503 Hyde st.

WANTED—BY GOOD LAUNDRESS, WASHING, ironing and housecleaning by the day. Call or address 378 Natoma st.

SWEDISH GIRL WANTS TO DO HOUSEWORK or cooking in an American family. 503 Natoma st., near Hyde.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER WANT SITUAtions at summer resort; mother good laundress and can do plain cooking; daughter care of children and chambermaid; best of references. Apply 514 Valencia st.

SITUATION WANTED TO DO HOUSEWORK with part washing; city or country. 820 Jessie st., off Ninth, near Market.

WIDOW, ELDERLY, WISHES SITUATION IN widower's family or rooming-house, or small private family; capable doing the entire work of a small family. Call room 14, 1138 Howard st.

MIDDLE-AGED CANADIAN WOMAN WISHES position to do general housework, cooking, washing and ironing. Room 26½ second, 220 Montgomery ave.

YOUNG WOMAN WANTS SITUATION TO DO general housework by the day or month. Please call at 1520 Powell st.

COMPETENT LADY WISHES POSITION AS housekeeper. Apply 411 McAllister st.

WOMAN WANTS SITUATION TO DO GENeral housework. 647 Natoma st.

WOMAN WANTS PLAIN FAMILY SEWING; men's mending a specialty. Call 125 Clinton street.

YOUNG GIRL WOULD LIKE SITUATION IN respectable family to do general housework; wages $25. 1123 Eighteenth, above Clara ave. 19 3*

SWEDISH LADY WISHES ENGAGEMENT AS a nurse to confinement cases. 8 August place, off Green and Union. Powell and Mason.

FRENCH GIRL, SPEAKS ENGLISH, WISHES situation as chambermaid; good seamstress. S. B., box 69, this office.

2 TAILORESSES, 1 VEST AND 1 PANTS maker, wish work by week with union tailors. Call at 407 Tenth st.

RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE WISH TO take charge of family residence during absence of parties; reference given; lady, who has traveled great deal, is willing to travel; is good seamstress, speaks French, German and English. Address F. P., box 152, Call Branch Office.

SITUATION WANTED, DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; city or country; 4 years' references. 446 Clementina.

AMERICAN WOMAN WOULD LIKE UPSTAIRS work or plain cooking and washing in small American family. Address M. Williams, 115, Call Br. 19 2t*

EXPERIENCED EASTERN CHAMBERMAID desires employment by Americans; city or country. Rose, box 115, Call Branch.

BY YOUNG FRENC