THE MORNING CALL

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F. K. MISCH, Manager.

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

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, SAN FRANCISCO, May 5, 1893.

Official Forecast for Twenty-four Hours Ending Midnight Saturday.

San Francisco and vicinity — Fair weather; warmer; westerly winds.

P. T. JENKINS, Local Forecast Official.

THE CALL CALENDAR.

MAY, 1893.

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

The Morning Call

SATURDAY.....MAY 6, 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.

GRESHAM, SECRETARY OF STATE.

Governor Markham received a dispatch over the above signature, which reads as follows:

"Apparently reliable reports indicate the danger of violence to Chinese when the exclusion act takes effect.

"The exclusion act took effect in 1888. The act which the Secretary probably had in his mind was the registration act, which by the failure of the Chinese to register might be termed the deportation act. Congress intended the registration act to take effect on the 5th of May. But the President has caused instructions to be sent from the Interior and Law departments of Washington to subordinates in the several States not to enforce the law. Can it be said that a law takes effect until some steps are taken to enforce it? If not, the registration law will not take effect until the President removes the prohibition he has placed upon subordinate officials against the enforcement of the law. There is now a chance for a constitutional amendment. The constitution, as it stands, makes it the duty of the President to enforce the laws of Congress. The amendment should add, "or such of the laws as he may approve of." There might also be an amendment to the effect that no law should be considered a law until it had been approved by the Supreme Court. The constitution now requires the signature of the President; in its amended form it might require also the signature of a majority of the Supreme Court Justices. It is true this would be mixing up departments of the Government which the framers of the constitution intended should remain independent of each other, but it may be defended as the alternative of an executive edict that a law shall remain inoperative until he gets ready to enforce it.

THE FIRST STEP.

Concerning the enforcement of the Chinese registration act the *Examiner* says: "The first step, of course, is to make sure that the statute is really a law." Neither the constitution nor the practice of the Government has been to make sure that an act of Congress is a law. To become an act a bill must pass the two houses of Congress and receive the President's signature. A bill failing to receive the President's signature, however, become a law by a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress. Now bills on their way through Congress are very closely scrutinized. Bills of the character of the Chinese registration act are critically examined, both before submission to the two houses and at several stages of enactment. A member of any repute guards against the setback of introducing a bill that cannot stand judicial examination. There are judiciary committees in both houses to which doubtful bills are submitted. Every member of these two judiciary committees is to an extent compromised by an adverse decision on a law that he had indorsed as constitutional. Then comes the President's examination of the bill. The constitution requires the President to veto bills which he believes to be in conflict with the fundamental law. The Cabinet officers are usually men somewhat versed in law. It happens in the case under consideration the President who signed the Chinese registration act is considered one of the very best constitutional lawyers in the country. And yet, after going successfully through these several stages the *Examiner* gravely informs its readers that the first step toward enforcement of the law is to make sure that it is law. Not one law in a hundred ever goes to the Supreme Court for indorsement. The Bland silver act of 1878, which, had it been carried out, would have changed the financial policy of our Government, has never been submitted to the Supreme Court.

NOT BENEFICENT.

In the New York *World* a writer comes to the defense of trusts with all the ingenuity of bad logic, backing up a bad cause. He regards trusts as beneficial, because, as he contends, they save needless waste of effort in production and organization. The advantages of having 10,000 miles of railway under one management are dilated upon with conscientious innocence of acquaintance with the disastrous effect of practical examples. He cites, for instance, the weakness and unsatisfactory condition of the railway connections between New York and New Orleans, and professes to believe that things would be much better under one organization than a dozen. On this point he would have received enlightenment had he continued his survey westward from New Orleans to San Francisco. He would have found out how deep are the groans of trade at the exactions of the Southern Pacific, which, until competition by sea was started, had precisely that unity of organization, management and control of all transportation in its territory which the writer regards as beneficent. In fact California has been distinctly stunted and kept back in development by too much centralization of power. The aim of trusts is monopoly—not to benefit the public in the broad, disinterested manner of the labor-saving and capital-balancing political economist, but to benefit undeservingly the men who form the trusts. The Southern Pacific does not call itself a trust, and might dispute the definition if applied to it. But a monopoly it is, and it strikes hard at any opposition.

The *World* ridicules the hypocrisy which underlies any pretension to beneficence as residual in trusts. They are business concerns on a gigantic and overpowering scale, reaching out for all the business they can get. There is the further mischief that they often act unfairly and in defiance of law. They run counter to public policy. Trusts have developed enormously in this generation of steam and electricity. They are the menace of the time, and have become so oppressive that a curb must be found for them. Aside from their economic injuries they are pernicious in weakening the old-time friendly relations between employers and employed. Capitalists are now millions coming and going across a bank counter, and millions of toilers are mere numbers, not persons with human interests.

THE NEW YORK PANIC.

New York is always prolific of sensations. Yesterday it was the most splendid naval pageant ever witnessed; to-day it is a panic, in which banker, broker, merchant and speculator go tippling over in a financial whirlpool. New Yorkers are to the manner born. They go to business in the morning with sunny faces and a smile on their lips; a cyclone strikes their portable property and wipes it out of sight; when the bank sends a message to hurry up some deposits, they are unable to respond; they announce their insolvency and step out of the ranks; next day business goes on just as if they never lived, and in a month their names are forgotten, and the sums they owe are charged off to profit and loss. The wave which they caused when they went down has been smoothed out of the surface of the waters. Who knows or cares about the years of poverty which a panic entails upon its victims?

We are told that this panic is not as bad as the panic caused by the Baring collapse, or the panic in which the reaction from the boom of 1881-82 culminated. 'Tis not as deep as a well nor as wide as a church door, but 'twill suffice for those who have been caught. It will suffice for the Kings who were carrying such a load of stocks that the depression of Wednesday impaired the margins which they held to the tune of $200,000—a sum obviously too large to be raised by those who owed it in time to save their brokers. So they went down, wildly clutching at imaginary values in their trunk to save themselves. "Young man," said an old dealer in Wall street, "there are two ways of dealing in stocks: one is to buy and sell on your own account, in which case, if you are smart and lucky you may last a good many years, and may even get rich; the other is to do a strictly commission business, in which case you are sure to go under in the second panic you encounter, if you have the chance to survive the first."

The novelty of this panic is the nature of the securities which caused it by their eccentric fluctuations. A few years ago, when Jim Keene went to the wall, operators in Wall street dealt in railroad shares—Erie, and Reading, and Rock Island, and Lake Shore, and New York Central, and the like; now the chips are National Cordage, American Sugar, cotton-seed oil, General Electric, whisky and lumber. These are shares in the trusts which have been formed to deal in these various articles of merchandise. When the trusts were formed a fierce outcry arose against them and it was announced that they were going to be annihilated by lawsuits, or at least by legislation. With the sweet simplicity of the acolyte Western legislators declared trusts illegal, having done which they laid their heads on their pillows and thanked God that they had scotched the snakes. Counsel learned in the law hurled Blackstone and Coke upon Littleton at the trusts, and assured the public that this was a fight for funeral, and that the trustmakers were being measured for coffins. But the trusts go from—at latest dates there were ninety of them, all flourishing and paying dividends—and the fluctuations which happen in their shares are serious enough to cause a panic in Wall street.

The gambling instinct seems to be ineradicable in the heart of man, but the article which is gambled in changes with each generation. A little over a hundred years ago all Europe was gambling in shares of companies which represented colonial enterprises, many of which were mere projects. Fortunes were made and lost in stocks representing interests in towns which only existed on paper, though one of them—New Orleans—actually materialized in brick and mortar. The English and Dutch had before that gambled madly in tulips. Each species was regularly quoted in the market, and operators went home long of flowering bulbs or short of tertiary bulbs, as San Francisco brokers go home long of Yellow Jacket or short of Ophir. The railroad mania furnished speculators with gambling material for more than a generation, and those who realized that well-located roads must become property in time made fortunes if they were able to hang on. Now the list of doubtful railroad securities is becoming so reduced that American operators are dealing in the new trust shares, whose value is so uncertain that it depends largely on the element of chance, which commends them to the lovers of agio. English speculators operate mainly in the bonds of foreign countries, especially such countries as Turkey, Spain, Argentine, Brazil and the Central American States, which may or may not pay their debts. Under Napoleon III the court provided the Bourse with gambling material in the shape of shares in the Credit Foncier and the Credit Mobilier and other industrial enterprises, some of which survive to the present day. But the French gamblers drew such an Irish dividend in Panama canal that they are rather subdued just now.

ULSTER.

In the discussion of a purely economical matter as to whether miners should have a legal working day of eight hours Mr. Gladstone declared against including Durham and Northumberland in a general bill, as the workmen of these counties are opposed to a limit. When asked directly on the point he said he should have no objection to entertain a proposition to give Ulster a local option of the same kind on the question of autonomous government for Ireland. The Government has not sought to embody this principle in the pending bill, but it has had it under consideration and is bound to consider any such plan when it is formulated. This admission may give a new turn to the discussion of home rule in committee. The principle has been admitted by the House of Commons, but the details remain for adjustment and amendment on any footing not inconsistent with the principle. Local autonomy for Ulster on some footing agreeable to itself may therefore be proposed, leaving Munster, Leinster and Connaught under separate government. There are, however, practical difficulties in the way of this being accepted as an uncontested solution.

Ulster is far from being united in opposition to the Gladstonian measure as it stands. Territorially, about half of Ulster is for home rule; the other half is unionist. But it is a mistake to assume that in any town or district of Ulster, not excepting Belfast, there is not a very large minority who favor self-administration of affairs, and among these is a considerable sprinkling of Protestants. A united Ulster does not exist, save in the imagination of those who defy facts. The willingness to consider the special claims of Ulster is a concession which throws the responsibility for constructive legislation on the opponents of the Government measure, and it will be interesting to see what will come of the option practically. Irish Nationalists have repeatedly declared against a division of Ireland. They hold that the country is small enough as it is, and that there is room for the best blood and the finest fiber of brain in one Parliament at Dublin. They will still take this view. It does not follow that the Government would accept any proposal drawn up on the subject, but Ulster has the opportunity to explain what it does want now that the principle of autonomous government has been affirmed by Parliament. Devolution of administration is in the air about all affairs British.

THE LABOR QUESTION AT THE ISLANDS.

A good many people have taken it for granted that contract labor is essential to the cultivation of sugar in the Hawaiian Islands. But when the labor question is looked square in the face it becomes less formidable. The proposition may be laid down that money will tempt labor under any conditions which can be met by forced labor. There was no lack of labor at the Panama Isthmus when there were about as many laborers in the hospital as at the works. Money attracted laborers in the face of an even chance that they would never return to their homes. At the islands the conditions are much more favorable. Work in the sun is doubtless disagreeable, but there are no reports of excessive sickness or high death rates among laborers. In fact, it has been asserted that the Chinese and Japanese laborers were so well contented with their lot that many of them continue after contracts have expired. There is no reason why the island sugar-planters should not pay fairly good wages. If the islands are annexed sugar will be produced at the Islands under the same conditions as in other parts of the United States. If the bounty is continued the island planters will have the benefit of it, and if native sugar is protected by duties on the foreign product island sugar will be classed as native. The islands are productive. Sugar can be raised there cheaper than in Louisiana or in the beet-sugar districts of California, both of which fields are cultivated by free labor. When the islands are a part of the United States the labor question will solve itself.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

The Visalia *Morning Delta* has taken to asking questions. It wants to know why the Southern Pacific Company charges $21 a ton for carrying freight between San Francisco and Visalia, a distance of 250 miles, while it carries freight across the continent, 3000 miles, for $20 per ton. The question seems to us a fair one, but we venture to say that none of Mr. Huntington's organs will answer it. Rather than have our Visalia friend go unanswered THE CALL will suggest that the Southern Pacific carries freight across the continent for $20 a ton because it cannot get more. It charges $21 a ton between San Francisco and Visalia because there is no other line by which freight may be shipped at lower cost. It is true that the high charge for freight between San Francisco and Visalia and other interior cities has pretty nearly killed business, but what does the Southern Pacific care? The grand purpose of the officers of that system of roads is to get enough money out of the public to pay interest on bonds issued in excess of the cost of their roads.

GOOD FOR THE SCHOOLS.

Within the last fifty years the attendance of schools of all kinds has increased from about one-eighth of the entire population to about one-fourth. The population increased from 17,069,453 in 1840 to 62,622,250 in 1890. What is even more satisfactory is the fact that the public schools got more than a fair share of this increase. The last census showed that there were 12,705,386 children in our public schools and but 1,667,284 in private and parochial schools. This increase in the attendance upon our public schools indicates that objections that have been urged against them have less force than formerly. With the increase of wealth among the people it would not be surprising if the proportional attendance upon the public schools had decreased. The proportion of Americans who would marry their daughters to a foreign nobleman is large, and there is a still larger proportion who would send their children to a private school for the social distinction it would give them. But the heads of a majority of the public are still level.

CLEAR CASE OF YANKEE GREED.

News from the Hawaiian Islands is to the effect that Mr. Cleghorn, who has the honor to be the father of the young lady of that name, who likes to sign her Christian name with the prefix of Princess, has been relieved from the duties of the office of Collector of Customs. Mr. J. B. Castle has been appointed in Mr. Cleghorn's place. There is now a better chance than ever to whoop up Yankee greed and sugar. When that stirring battle cry was suggested some weeks ago, Mr. Cleghorn was enjoying the emoluments of office. Now he has a personal grievance against the press of Yankee greed of which he then complained. He may also plead that the father of the young lady who may some day be Queen should be treated with greater consideration. But the Provisional Government seems to be conducting affairs without much consideration either of Paramount Anthony Blount or other of Mr. Cleveland's favorites.

IS IT TOO LATE?

A Chicago dispatch says that on the 4th of May only about 3000 people entered the grounds in the forenoon. It is not surprising, therefore, that we find some of the fair officials quite angry at the prices charged for meals and incidentals. This growl from the management will go for what it is worth. During weeks preceding the opening the traps were being set for gudgeons and no one warned them. Hotels were leased at rates which would require a rental from rooms approximating to $100 per month. This was all right as long as the World's Fair managers saw a prospect of these hotels being filled at such rates. But now when the rooms are empty and the speculators are in the dumps, the fair managers become virtuously indignant. They set their faces against extortion. The terrible apprehension has dawned upon them that they have charged more than the traffic will bear.

New York is aghast at the revolutionary occurrence of a citizen, not bereft of his senses, coming voluntarily forward and paying five times more in taxes than he was required to do. He thought he was doing too little for the community and his conscience pricked him to pay squarely the full taxation charge on his property. This is unheard-of chivalry and incorruptible patriotism in recognition of the benefits of Tammany government. There are doubtless thousands of other citizens who ought to pay upon a higher investment did conscience and the Assessor nudge them on the elbow, but probably they think that to do so voluntarily would only encourage spendthrift administration. It has not been suggested that an inquiry in lunacy should issue against this good citizen, but more of this willfulness might prompt the family to take action. So prone is the world to believe evil of good that it might be no surprise to learn that the assessment was increased involuntarily next year upon the assumption that one who pays five times his tax bill may be comforted in the performance of duty by paying ten times.

Speech will get round the earth some day. This must be expected from the project of the Automatic Telephone and Electric Company of Canada, which intends to lay a line of copper wires on the metallic circuit plan from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Vancouver. This is a distance of 3500 miles. Copper is by far the best conductor, and electricians have so far advanced their methods that they can calculate to a nicety what is required. The circuit will be, of course, in sections, and be available for communication at many intermediate points. It is a great and wonderful experiment, which the scientific world will watch with intense interest. Success may result in the telephone system being used across the widest oceans. It is already in use across narrow seas and over great land distances, as between New York and Chicago, but a line across a whole continent is an astounding vault of the possible. What next?

In order to promote peace and his own good fortune at home, the President of Brazil is said to favor war with the Uruguayans. The blessings of domestic repose operate upon the Brazilian provinces by arousing discontent and revolt, and it is obvious that by urging this bellicose propensity against Uruguay there is less opportunity for fratricidal broils. A foreign row unites a quarreling nation under the comprehensive furor of patriotism. This is a very old policy. It assisted Napoleon the Little when he won Solferino, but his empire sank beneath his feet when he lost Sedan. He thought he could keep his throne by fanning the vanity of the French for military glory. Some little trip-up of this unhoped-for kind may occur in Brazil through wanton war.

Mr. A. W. Jones, president of the Monterey and Fresno Railway, speaks already as if his chickens were hatched. He has either placed or arranged to place all his bonds in the East, and the work of letting contracts commences forthwith. In eighteen months the route will be open, and then will begin a new era for a cross-country section. Should the earnings amount to $4000 a mile, as expected, the road should pay handsomely from the commencement, without reckoning the benefits of $1,000,000 worth of privileges. California needs lie in new railroads, competitive and independent.

The Chinese of San Francisco are perhaps disposed to crow over their defiance of the conveniences arranged in so attractive a manner for their registration, but they have still to learn the consequences. Less than 2000 out of the legion in this city have registered, and not more than 500 are believed to reside here permanently. Those who have complied are chiefly cooks or domestics whose understanding of the law has been quickened by their employers. The belief in the power of the Six Companies to protect is supremely trustful.

France has now discovered something to annoy it in the Anam quarter, where colonial empire is being built up over a graveyard. Siam is reported to be aggressive, and France will not pocket affront from that country, but may have to show its resentment at great cost of life through disease. It probably matters little in the fighting sense whether Siam gets warships in England or has them. The real crux is, can it handle them? China failed and so will Siam. But it is a much more serious affair to see the Siamese armed with Mannlichers.

A soap mine has been discovered in Wyoming, with the bars about twenty feet thick. The deposits are so obligingly plastic that a little rubbing in water makes the lather foam up for the shaver, and the housewife may have suds galore for the family washing. Soapboilers will still thrive if no more of this liberality of nature is picked by the miner. Their industry is in far greater appreciation than that of pill-making. Its only rival in the art of unceasing advertising. Perhaps soap takes the lead in the encouragement of the artist and the poet, and pills in the stimulation of historical narrative. The pleasure of swallowing pills cannot well be portrayed.

Paderewski is in need of a change of air, and should take his rest at sea on a steamer where there is no piano, and where there are no ladies armed with kodaks and perverted by a craze for snapshot portraits. He is a great artist whose nerves require to be humored. People who know what enormous sums he may earn by a few performances may pooh-pooh his sensitiveness as assumed or stagey, while the truth is he resembles all highly strung musical artists whose feelings are constantly vibrating supersensitively. They live in a world of their own, and are not amenable to ordinary considerations of pelf and restraint. But the prima donna and tenor are not, as a rule, deficient in the capacity to value their services highly, as many an impresario has found out.

Chicago is still waving the flag of welcome to the multitude to come on and be delighted with the World's Fair, but it does not come. The Windy City must not be too impatient. The papers are making a healthy effort to induce travel by bombarding the hotels and restaurants for shark-like rapacity. A turn in the excitement will be produced on Sunday, when the gates are to be open as usual. Chicagoans apologize by saying that strangers perhaps prefer the exhibition to Chicago itself.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Dr. Naville, the explorer for the Egypt exploration fund, has discovered the burial chamber of Thothmes I.

The late Alfred Mame of Tours, France, was the greatest publisher of Roman Catholic literature in the world.

Dr. Eugene L. Crutchfield of Baltimore has received the gold medal of the Society of Science, Letters and Art of London.

Henry Villard, it is reported, is about to send an exploring expedition to South America, though the exact purpose of it is unknown.

The oldest member of the Philadelphia police force, Daniel Kendig, is 82 years of age, and still does duty as a guard at the Mayor's office.

Prince Bismarck recently addressed the students at Bonn, and it is recorded that, in mentioning the subject of dueling, he did not actually condemn it.

The honor of being second on the list of oldest Postmasters in the United States is claimed for Sidney C. Prudden of Eatonton, Putnam County, Ga., who was appointed under President Van Buren in 1840.

Miss Jennie Young, the American woman who owns extensive salt-deposits in Chihuahua and Coahuila, Mexico, has gone to England to bring over several thousand English families to settle on the lands which she has been granted by the Mexican Government.

STATE INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Securities Tumble, but Officers Say They Can Weather the Gale.

The serious drop in the valuation on change of the securities of the State Investment and Insurance Company, which has been taking place steadily during the last two days, is spoken of by business men as indicating that the rumors are true concerning the financial unsoundness of the company. The shares have fallen from $70 to $20, and the officers of the concern are besieged daily by anxious policy-holders. Many of the stockholders have become nervous also at the thought that if the company is forced into insolvency perhaps they may be held responsible for losses.

The sudden apparent collapse of the company has been a surprise notwithstanding the fact that unpleasant rumors have been noised about for some time. Ever since it has been known that the company has been writing Eastern business on a commission basis, a practice that has been abandoned by nearly all California insurance companies, it has been viewed with mistrust.

President George L. Brander says that the company will weather the storm if it is allowed to go on, but that if it goes into insolvency now would mean the loss of lots of premiums that can be collected if the business is continued as usual.

His statement is as follows: "The company in 1891 made a mistake in paying out $36,716 in dividends, which it could ill afford to do, and yet it very foolishly paid dividends of $24,597 out of evidently an imaginary net surplus.

"I have just figured out that outstanding collectible premiums in the East foot up $216,775, while premiums due here aggregate $35,000. Agents' commissions deducted from these collectible premiums would leave $176,243.

"Then we have $115,000 in outstanding mortgages, building, etc., all entirely outside of the valuation of the stock. Against this we have about $94,000 of losses, payable in from sixty to ninety days, leaving a balance of assets over liabilities of $157,000."

A NEW MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Dissatisfied Members of the Old Organization Branch Out Anew.

Last Monday night quite a large number of physicians, representing the foremost medical talent in the city, met at the Cooper Medical College and formed the Medico-Chirurgical Society, which, it is announced, will be a great improvement on the San Francisco County Medical Society.

Many of the physicians claim to have long been disgusted with the constant personal bickerings of the old organization, which, they say, always became especially flagrant when the time came to elect officers, and the new body is the result of this dissatisfaction.

It is agreed that the Medico-Chirurgical Society shall deal at its monthly meetings with medical subjects alone, and all personalities among members will be eliminated. In this way the new society, it is expected, will become an authority to be trusted and respected.

Dr. Washington Dyer has been chosen president and Dr. Abrams first vice-president. The roll numbers about fifty names already, and includes some of the first physicians in town.

Alumni Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the University of California will be held at the university on May 17, in the afternoon, at which time the officers and trustees of the association and of the Le Conte fellowship fund will be elected for the ensuing year. The annual banquet of the Alumni Association of the University of California will be held on the same day at 6:30 o'clock P. M. at the Palace Hotel.

New Incorporations.

The Ideal Placer Mining Water and Power Company has incorporated. Directors: A. M. Griffiths, M. A. Brown, F. M. Wright, E. L. Mayer and W. A. Merrals.

The B. Grave Company has also incorporated. The directors are: Henry F. Maas, Bernard Grave, Charles H. Maas, Joseph W. Grave and Henry W. Maas.

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

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

The Harbor Commissioners have decided to invite new bids for the work on the foundation of the new ferry depot. The contract was laid by Bateman Bros. for $328,000. They will take an appeal to the Supreme Court.

JUST arrived, a new line of Maillard's chocolates at Roberts', Polk and Bush streets. *

Another Snap.

Elegant line of Negligee Overshirts, usually sold at 75c and $1, must all be moved at 50c each. A still better line of the same goods, rich patterns, sold elsewhere at $1 75, to be closed out at $1 each. Luxe silk Overshirts, nobby patterns, regular prices $3, $3 50 and $4, will go with a rush at $2. Fine Seamless Socks, tans and browns, will jump at 10c per pair. Natural All-Wool Socks, 20c per pair. Hermsdorf Fast-Black Socks, 15c per pair. Fine English Merino Socks, 20c per pair. French Balbriggan Socks, 10c per pair. Extra-fine Striped Balbriggan Socks, 3 pairs for 50c. Fancy-striped Merino Shirts and Drawers, cut from $1 to 45c each. Twelve-thread Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, 90c each; Merino Shirts and Drawers, 85c each. Natural-Wool Shirts and Drawers, 80c each. Camel's-hair Wool Shirts and Drawers, 90c each. Fast-Black Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, 75c each. Norfolk and New Brunswick Underwear, $2 25 per suit, and other finer grades of Gents' Underwear, all to be thrown away at the bankrupt sale, stock of Brickwedel & Shaen, bought by L. V. Merle from the Board of Trade, now removed to the Old 1 X L, corner Kearny and Commercial streets. *

You don't know how much better you will feel if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will overcome that tired feeling and make you bright, active and strong. Sold by druggists.

TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Via the Union Pacific—The Overland Flyer. Only 3½ Days to Chicago.

The Union Pacific is the only line running Pullman double drawing-room sleeping-cars and dining-cars, San Francisco to Chicago, without change.

Tourist excursion every Tuesday and Thursday running through to Chicago without change in charge of a manager.

Passengers are allowed stopover privileges at Salt Lake City and at Denver.

For full particulars apply to D. W. Hitchcock, general agent, 1 Montgomery street, San Francisco; F. R. Ellsworth, agent, 918 Broadway, Oakland; G. F. Herr, 229 South Spring street, Los Angeles.

School Teachers' World's Fair Excursions, Under Management of A. Phillips & Co. Leaving San Francisco, Sacramento and San Jose Saturday, May 27, Wednesday, May 31, and Saturday, June 3, via the Rio Grande Western and great Rock Island routes. All scenery Rio Grande by daylight. No change of cars to Chicago. Apply to CLINTON JONES, 36 Montgomery st., S. F. Cal.

SECURE a sound mind, which seldom goes without sound digestion, by using the genuine Angostura Bitters of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

MANY influences combine to make the hair crisp, lifeless, thin and gray. The best restorative is PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

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

CHURCH NOTICES.

Howard-St. Methodist Episcopal Church, bet. Second and Third sts., 2 blocks from Palace Hotel—Rev. W. W. Case, D.D., pastor; A. R. Over, Sunday-school superintendent; Professor Martin Schultz, musical director. Hours of public services: 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 12:30. Pastor's Bible class, 12:30. Epworth League, 6:45 Sunday evening. The holy communion will be observed in the morning. In the evening Dr. Miles of Pittsburg, Pa., will preach. Chautauqua Circle Monday evening, Professor E. Knowlton conductor. Pastor's residence, 2026 Howard st. Telephone 6060. 1

First Methodist Episcopal Church, Powell st., bet. Washington and Jackson—T. H. Woodward pastor, residence 1014 Washington. Preaching services 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning communion and reception of members. Evening subject, "Going How?" Classes 10 A. M., 12:30, 5:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday-school 12:30 P. M., Joseph Moscrop superintendent. Epworth League 6:30 P. M. Monday, 7:45 P. M., Heart Purity meeting, led by the pastor; Wednesday, 7:45 P. M., general prayer meeting; Thursday, 7:45 P. M., classes 5, 6 and 7. Ushers at the door. Seats free.

Van Ness Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Van Ness ave., bet. Bush and Pine sts.—Rev. Samuel Hirst pastor (residence 1424 Bush st.) Services morning and evening. Subject evening, "National Greatness and How to Secure It." Special singing. All are welcome. Seats free. 1

Simpson Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, cor. Hayes and Buchanan sts. Rev. A. C. Hirst, D.D., pastor; res. 426 Buchanan st. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The pastor will preach at both services. Subject for the morning, "Divine Law of Education"; evening, "Vote or Veto, or Where the Money Goes." Special music by the quartet aided by the chorus choir. Song service and Sunday-school at 12:30 P. M., C. E. Perkins superintendent. Epworth League service at 6:30 P. M. The seats in this church are free. The public cordially invited to all the services. Ushers in attendance. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45. Chautauqua Circle Monday at 7:45 P. M. my6 2t*

Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Mission st., bet. Sixth and Seventh—Rev. Alfred Kummer, D.D., pastor. First Church, Oakland, will preach at 11 A. M. In the evening the pastor will lecture on "Miracles and Modern Thought"—third in the series on "The Bible and Its Critics." Query box before sermon. Special music by a large chorus choir, J. J. Morris musical director. Sunday-school at 1 P. M. Young People's meeting 7:30 P. M. Quarterly love feast, Wednesday evening. Everybody made welcome. Seats free. 1

First United Presbyterian Church, Golden Gate ave. and Fillmore st.—Rev. M. M. Gibson, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Lord's supper will be observed at 11 A. M. and reception of members. In the evening the pastor will give the first in a series of short sermons on "Joseph." The subject is, "Joseph the Boy at Home." Cordial invitation to all. my6 2t

Howard Presbyterian Church, Mission st., near Third—Rev. Kenneth J. Duncan pastor. At 11 A. M. reception of members and administration of baptism and the Lord's supper. Evening service at 7:45 P. M., conducted by the pastor. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:15 P. M. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock. All are cordially invited. 1

First Presbyterian Church, Cor. of Van Ness ave. and Sacramento st.—Rev. Robert Mackenzie, D.D., pastor, Rev. Walter D. Nicholls associate pastor. The forty-fourth anniversary of the Sunday-school will be held at 11 A. M. The Rev. W. D. Nicholls will preach at 7:45 P. M. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock. All are welcome to these services. 1

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

Excelsior Degree Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting THIS EVENING. First degree will be conferred.
1 GEORGE E. CHAPIN, D. M.

California Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F.—The lodge meets every SATURDAY EVENING in Welcome Hall, New Odd Fellows' Building, corner Market and Seventh sts. Officers and members are requested to attend. All members of the degree are cordially invited.
MINA DALLMAN, Noble Grand.
MISS SOPHIE KAHN, Rec. Sec. ja21 8t tf

Templar Rebekah Lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F., meets THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, in Memorial Hall, I. O. O. F. building. All members of the degree cordially welcomed. Degree work second and fourth Saturdays.
MAGGIE HOVEY, Noble Grand.
ROSE W. DE WINTON, Rec. Sec. de3 tf Sa

Annual Meeting—The Regular Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company will be held at the office of the company, 327 Market st., San Francisco, Cal., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May, 1893, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
Transfer books will close on SATURDAY, April 29, at 12 o'clock M. [29 td] E. H. SHELDON, Sec.

Annual Meeting—The Regular Annual meeting of the stockholders of the East Sierra Nevada Mining Company will be held at the office of the company, room 28, 310 Pine st., San Francisco, Cal., on MONDAY, the 8th day of May, 1893, at the hour of 12 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, May 5, 1893, at 3 P. M.
GEO. R. SPINNEY, Secretary.
Office—Room 28, 310 Pine st., San Francisco, Cal. 22td

Annual Meeting—The Regular Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Belvedere Land Company will be held on MONDAY, the eighth (8th) day of May, 1893, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of EDGAR M. WILSON Esq., at 207 Sansome st., San Francisco, Cal.; said place being the principal place of business of said corporation and the place at which the board of directors thereof usually meet. Said meeting will be held for the purpose of electing a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. JOHN COOP,
Secretary Belvedere Land Company.
San Francisco, April 21, 1893. ap22 17t

Societies, Take Notice! Society Emblems, badges, etc., manufactured; reasonable prices. FERD. HEIDUSKA, 413 Bush st. f28 6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Wm. Bateman Hayes Has Removed from 718 Larkin to 330 Sutter st. 4 7*

The Cheapest Place for Cycle Repairing. NORMAN'S, 329 Golden Gate av. 3 6m

Mrs. Long, Healer, Impurities of Blood cured by her remedies. 1055 Mission. a20 3m

Patients Taken in Confinement; Good home; private; reasonable. 939 Mission 3m

Bad Tenants Ejected for $4. Collections made, city or country. Pacific Collection Co., 415 Montgomery st., r. 6. Tel. 5580. de21tf

Whitening Rooms, $1 Up; Papering, $5 up. GEO. HARTMAN, 513 Third st. ly2tf

Buy Your Cloaks at Wholesale prices. Factory, 20 Sansome st., mr10 6m

Healy's Old Bookstore Removed to 408 O'Farrell st., corner Taylor. au18 tf

Lady Doctor, Midwife, Charges Moderate. MRS. DONOVAN, 1306 Folsom. a20 3m

Machine Whitewash Contracts Taken; machines for sale. 5 Spear st. mr17 1y

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, rooom 53, guarantee a cure. ap20

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. 2521. ap9 tf

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

Confinement, Home and Care, $50. MRS. DR. FUNKE, 1416 8th, Alameda. a15tf

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

Dr. Ball, 1236 Market, Murphy Bld., rooms 53 and 54; diseases of women. ja17 6m

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. BUHRE, midwife, 1103 Folsom. 11 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.

COMPETENT, RELIABLE LADY'S NURSE wants some engagements, obstetrical or invalid; $1 a day. 754 Harrison st. my6 3t*

GERMAN LADY WISHES SITUATION; is A first-class cook; is hotel or boarding-house; English and French cooking; all kinds baking; city or country. Call 253 Minna st. my6 3t*

CHILD'S NURSE OF EXPERIENCE WANTS A situation; reasonable terms. 12 Grove st. 6 2t*

EDUCATED GERMAN GIRL WOULD LI