The San Francisco Call

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TUESDAY..JULY 16, 1895

THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL.

Hard times give birth to adventurers.

A corrupt Board of Supervisors can be as injurious to a city as a riot.

It is reasonably safe now only for very thin persons to visit the Solomon Islands.

Mark Twain's failure was his own fault and yet he proposes to lecture the world about it.

Public sentiment, if properly exercised, is the most powerful of political prophylactics.

Cleveland wishes another term and Peffer wishes another party, but somehow the revival keeps on.

Fighting for the maintenance of the law may begin with dissension but tends to the establishment of harmony.

The country is Republican and the country is reviving; the Government is Democratic and of course has a deficit.

The devastating cyclones of South Dakota are solemn notice by nature that there is plenty of room in California.

No man can call himself a good citizen who is indifferent to the manner in which the affairs of the public are administered.

The revival of industry caused by the defeat of the Democratic free-traders has made even the Democrats themselves feel chirpy.

Every loyal Californian should support the Miners' Association in its fight to preserve the gold-bearing lands of the State to the people.

The best thing possible for the working classes to do is to unite with the forces which are moving to restore the industries and prosperity of the State.

Sherman's declaration that he would not accept the Presidency if offered to him unanimously will be considerately accepted without putting him to the test.

The assurance that the spur tracks are to be removed from the park is as gratifying as the knowledge that the sale of lottery tickets in the City has been reduced 50 per cent.

There is cause for some satisfaction in the reflection that official rascality that is open and shameless is more easily discovered and punished than the sly and secret kind.

We cannot have improvement without a good City government and we cannot have such a government without having improvement, so we must all get in and work the rule both ways.

Attention has been called to the fact that the grave of Salmon P. Chase has been left for more than twenty years without a monument and a movement has been started in Ohio to erect one.

While the silver question is agitating the country it is to be reflected that California has not yet made a sufficiently careful inquiry into the natural stores of gold which analogy leads us to believe exist abundantly and undiscovered throughout the State.

The formation of women's clubs for the promotion of Republican principles in Utah shows that the women of that Territory understand one of the highest forms in which their patriotic impulses may find expression.

The Southern Pacific Company's successful operations with the Board of Supervisors should not make us forget that it is also gobbling the mineral lands of the State under the pretext that they are agricultural.

The extrajudicial administration of the lash to some miscreants in Kentucky is an evidence that, the written law to the contrary notwithstanding, there is a human instinct which appreciates the value of the whipping-post.

The impartiality of party politics in the off year was exemplified yesterday by the fact that the Republican *Chronicle* and the Democratic *Examiner* each made a leading feature of a Cleveland third-term cartoon taken from the Independent New York *Herald*.

Under the British Parliamentary system a candidate beaten for one constituency can stand for another. This is said to be an advantage over our system, for it enables the leaders of both the great parties to keep their seats at all times. Thus in the next Parliament the great Liberal leaders are sure to be present despite the defeat of the party, while in the House of Representatives the defeated Democrats will hardly have any member except Crisp with sufficient experience to make a motion to adjourn.

That must be a curious state of affairs in Texas which exhibits the Sheriff of Dallas County in the attitude of requesting an opinion from the Attorney-General of the State on the constitutionality of the anti-prize-fighting law before he thought of making up his mind not to permit the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight to take place; but it illustrates a not uncommon absurdity in this country, where he must be an inconsequential peace officer indeed who does not feel at liberty to usurp the functions of the courts in construing the laws.

A PLAIN ISSUE.

In one respect—and by no means an unimportant one—the attempt by eight members of the Board of Supervisors to confer a valuable franchise on the Market-street Railway Company in violation of the law, is a fortunate one for the people. It brings the opposing parties in the contest for reform in the municipal administration to a clearly defined and easily understood issue. It raises the issue, moreover, under conditions and at a time most favorable for achieving a victory for the people, for good government and for the law.

The issue cannot possibly be mistaken even by the dullest, nor can it be confused by the most ingenious or the most unscrupulous. It is not a question whether or no we are to have the proposed railway; not a question whether or no the Market-street Company is to get the franchise; but the simple, plain, unequivocal and unevadable question whether the franchise is to be in accordance with the law advertised and sold to the highest bidder, or whether in violation of law it is to be given to the Market-street road for practically no consideration that is visible to the people.

The law on the subject is too clear for any possibility of dispute. It provides for the publication of all petitions for municipal franchises and for the sale of them to the highest responsible bidder. The first provision gives the people notice of what is going on and prevents secret proceedings in the granting of such franchises. The second gives everybody a chance to bid and prevents the granting of valuable franchises to corporations or individuals for no public consideration. It is a good, honest, expedient law, necessary to the welfare of every city in the State, dealing fairly with all citizens and all corporations, and interfering with nothing except corrupt jobs and with nobody except those who are seeking to defraud.

This clear cut issue gives a chance to the people to make the fight for good government free from any possibility of misconception. In this contest the eight Supervisors who are trying to evade the law, and the street railway company that is to be benefited by the evasion, will seek in vain for any side issue by which to delude even the most credulous of the people. That they will seek to draw attention from the real issue to some fancied one is of course to be expected. It is to be expected also that they will assail the motives of the defenders of the law. These attempts, however, will avail nothing. Not all the cunning nor all the lying, not all the bullying nor all the sneaking of insolent officials or of cringing hirelings, can confuse this issue. Are you for the law or against it?

WHERE VICTORY RESTS.

The fear expressed by some officers of the National Guard that the laboring men of California are preparing for some sort of upheaval on the 1st of September, and that it is the duty of the military authorities to be prepared for the occasion, has come as a great surprise to the people. Apparently the main reason for this apprehension was the refusal of the labor organizations to parade on the Fourth of July, and the reason given by them that it would be a mockery to celebrate a liberty which they do not enjoy.

There is danger that the attitude of the National Guard will be construed as a challenge. That would be exceedingly unfortunate. If the National Guard is not ready at all times to assist in keeping the peace when its interference is necessary, but must make special preparation for such a contingency, its lack is not confined to that particular, and for it to assume an attitude of preparation for such an emergency will possibly only increase the likelihood of its happening.

However sore and discouraged the workingmen may feel, the fact remains that the men of capital and energy in California are now organizing and pressing forward with an energy they never displayed before to bring prosperity to the State. They are building a railroad which alone will give employment to thousands, besides stimulating development and insuring prosperity throughout its whole extent. They are organizing themselves into associations for the promotion of home industries and already have accomplished results that have a vital bearing on the welfare of the laboring classes. Throughout the length and breadth of the State a movement of progress and development is afoot. Rich men on all sides are opening their coffers and investing their money in hundreds of new enterprises, which will depend upon the co-operation of laboring men for their success, and which will insure the prosperity of those who support them.

The hard times which have prevailed all over the world (to a less extent in California than anywhere else) are steadily relaxing, and already some leading employers of labor are voluntarily advancing the wages of their employes.

In a country which is governed by the votes of the majority and where no rule of exclusion or aristocracy—nothing but the absence of American citizenship, which can be acquired by all—limits the power of men to institute a government of their making, organized, perhaps violent, opposition to the law or to the government which directs its execution must be accepted as a confession either that the opposing forces are too numerically weak to protect their rights in the elections, or that, if they are in the majority, organized rebellion is more congenial than co-operative politics. It is a matter of common knowledge that the workingmen of America are largely in the majority and that with wise and calm co-operation they could direct the Government to suit themselves. Any admission of the corrupting power of money to seduce men from any standard of virtue must be construed as a proclamation that purchasable votes are as dangerous when cast against the aggression of capital as when cast in the interest of monopolies. This is said in view of the assertions that the money of the rich buys votes and corrupts public officers. Part of the work of labor unions is to correct these evils. The extent to which they can correct these evils measures one of the most beneficent purposes of their existence.

In this country, that which may be accomplished by violence or milder coercion can be accomplished better by peaceful co-operation, and the results would be immeasurably better. Co-operation is constructive, violence destructive. It would be very difficult to convince us that the workingmen of California do not understand these great principles or that they are contemplating any act which would tend to impede or overturn the work which is now going on to help the State and them. For these reasons we regret the agitation which has been started by proposed measures of preparation against trouble.

TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES.

The belief is growing in the East that under the direction of Reed, as Speaker of the House, the coming session of Congress will be devoted to legislation intended to check the increasing power of trusts and monopolies. Upon what foundation the belief is based we are not informed. There seems, however, to be fairly good reason for it in the very nature of the political situation, and it is more than likely therefore to have a considerable basis of truth.

With a House of Representatives strongly Republican, a Senate so divided the Populists may hold the balance of power, and the administration in the hands of the Democrats, legislation on anything like party issues this winter is out of the question. Nothing of importance can be undertaken except in regard to measures on which there are no partisan divisions. Among these measures those affecting the operations of great trusts and monopolies are certain to be ranked as of more than ordinary note. The present administration has made no effort to carry out the existing laws against trusts, but that is no reason why Congress should not attempt to enact more comprehensive legislation on the subject. The issue becomes of greater importance to the people every year, and no better time could be found to seek the solution of the problems involved in it than will be offered this winter while the problems are not yet affected by party politics and while the situation of the Government itself is such that no partisan measures can possibly be enacted.

THE TARIFF FIRST.

In an interview with a correspondent of the New York *Herald* Senator Sherman expressed the belief that the political issues of 1896 would be the tariff first and the silver question afterward. This opinion does not accord with that which has generally prevailed for the last six months. Nevertheless, there are good reasons for believing the sagacious old Senator is right, and that the tariff, which for some time has been neglected for the money issue, will now engage public attention more and more, and be the dominant factor in the coming campaign.

Senator Sherman summed up the tariff situation tersely in saying: "The Democrats have so tampered with the tariff that they cannot raise enough revenue to pay the Government's expenses, and this will have to be remedied." It is not likely that any rightful, lasting and far-reaching remedy can be applied so long as Cleveland holds the power of veto, for such a remedy must be sought in the enactment of a comprehensive protective tariff, and Cleveland is too firmly bound to the free-traders to approve such a measure. Some kind of temporary remedy, therefore, will probably be devised between the Republican Congress and the Democratic President this winter, leaving the great issue between them to be fought out before the people next year.

The deficit in the revenues of the Government is a menace to the prosperity of the country, inasmuch as it threatens the necessity of another bond issue and a further increase of the National debt for the purpose of paying the expenses of the Government under the Democratic administration. This in itself is bad enough, but a further evil is found in the fact that the existing tariff allows a large import of foreign goods to compete with our home industries and to that extent prevents the employment of home labor.

During the eleven months ending with May, 1895, under the Wilson tariff, our imports amounted to $670,000,000 and over, while under the corresponding period of the last year of the McKinley tariff they were less than $604,000,000. The difference of more than $66,000,000 in eleven months shows the extent to which the products of American labor have been supplanted by those of foreign workshops under the operation of the existing tariff. Nor has any compensation been gained for this loss. Coincident with the increase of imports there has been a decrease of exports. During the eleven months of the Wilson tariff we exported less than $740,000,000 of goods, as against more than $813,000,000 for the corresponding period under the McKinley law.

This showing of the effects of the present tariff on our imports and exports when taken in connection with the deficit in the revenue shows how important to the country is a radical reform in the tariff system. Work and wages are more vital to the people than the issue of monometallism or bimetallism. We do not underrate the importance of the money question, but under present conditions it seems certain Senator Sherman is right in estimating that in the next Presidential campaign the tariff question will come first and the silver question afterward.

HARCOURT'S DEFEAT.

The regret of the British Liberals over the defeat at Derby of so prominent a leader among them as Sir William Harcourt will be tempered by the knowledge that it will be easy to get a seat for him from some other constituency and they will not lose his service and leadership in the Commons. This is one of the great advantages of the British Parliamentary system. The defeat of a party over there means merely that the party majority is lost and does not entail the temporary retirement of any great leader from political life.

The advantage of the system can be best estimated by comparing it with ours. The defeat of the Republican party in 1890 lost to the National Senate such a leader as Ingalls and to the House such a leader as McKinley, while many less able Republicans were re-elected. The Democratic defeat of 1894 retired leaders of the rank of Bynum, Cockran, Springer and Wilson, but left in office many Democrats of no note or importance whatever. In the British Parliament the great political leaders of both parties never fail to find places, while it is not so with us, and thus the continuity of a great political career is more commonly observed there than in the United States.

Important results flow from the difference between a system which makes a political career certain for an able man and one which renders it uncertain. Maine is solidly Republican, Georgia is solidly Democratic, and the result is that these comparatively unimportant States have more prestige in Congress than great States like Illinois and California, where elections are uncertain and where the ablest leaders are liable to be defeated at any time and retired from politics. Reed and Crisp are not accidents, and since we cannot adopt the British system of giving a defeated leader a chance to get a seat from a safer constituency, it would seem the first thing for an able man to do who wishes a political career is to settle in some State where the people vote the same ticket right along, and where tidal waves that sweep the rest of the country are without effect or influence.

THE STATE OF SALVADOR.

Minister Lemus Receives a Contradiction of Certain Reports.

In regard to the rumored unsettled condition of Salvador and the existence there of yellow fever Cornelio Lemus, Minister to this City from Salvador, yesterday exhibited a telegram from Signor Rodriguez, Sub-Secretary of State of Salvador, stating that "all the steamship and railroad companies are paid and everything is peaceful."

Another cablegram received by Mr. Lemus stated that the report as to the existence of yellow fever in Salvador was entirely untrue.

HOME RULE IN NEW YORK.

A NOVEL VIEW OF THE SINGLE TAX OUTLOOK.

No one thing in all the category of evils that beset California industries exerts so disastrous an influence as our idiotic mode of taxing them. The Half-million Club, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and kindred organizations are exerting themselves to the utmost to revive industrial prosperity, but it ought to be apparent to them, as it certainly will be a little later, that whatever, if anything, they accomplish in that line, will come by infinite labor, by main strength and awkwardness.

Why do I make this dogmatic assertion? Because any one who will clothe himself in his senses and do a little—just a little—unprejudiced and independent thinking, will marvel to see that while we are trying to force development of domestic industries by all the fantastic hothouse methods in vogue, our entire State and municipal revenue system is cunningly and elaborately devised as if with the express purpose to suppress and tear them down. For, to tax the results of industry is the same as to tax industry itself. You will hear the idea of double taxation condemned on every hand, yet our scheme of municipal taxation of industries is one of the wonders of the world.

You want me to explain this more in detail? Well, the first thing I think of is that four-horse truck you see going by. The making of it is one of the industries of this City. The raw material in it was taxed as the output of the sawmills of Wisconsin and the ironmills of Pennsylvania. The same material was again taxed in the lumber and iron dealers' warehouse in this City. After it was built into a truck, if the maker happened to have it on hand on the 1st of March, the City Assesser taxed it again together with the previous taxes added to it and also the cost of its construction, and now the drayman who uses it must pay taxes on it every year as long as it is capable of being used, and at last it will be taxed again in the scrapheap of the junk dealer. Now it is obvious that the burden of all these taxes falls on the business of draying goods. And so it is with everything produced by human industry that comes into the State from abroad or is made within the State. So it comes to pass that every useful day's work performed in this State is taxed and taxed and taxed—well, figure it up for yourself—and then the man who does the work is taxed because he is a man, able to work. And then think of the license taxes no end, and the cost of collecting them.

Do I believe in the single tax doctrine and would I apply that as a remedy?

Yes, I do and I would, but there are other people who would shudder to be called single-taxers, yet who are working in the same line of tax reform. Let me call your attention to what recently transpired in the Legislature of New York, and, by the way, if THE CALL deems it a matter of importance, it may be the first newspaper to publish all the facts.

There is in New York City an organization called the Tax Reform Association. On its membership roll are the names of such real estate men, bankers, manufacturers and others whom readers of THE CALL will recognize as: Cooper, Hewitt & Co.; Dodd, Mead & Co.; John Jacob Astor; Bolton Hall; Phelps, Dodge & Co.; Drexel, Morgan & Co.; William Steinway; B. Frank Cooper, president Colwell Lead Company, and hundreds of others.

These brief extracts are from the platform of the society:

Capital engaged in production or trade should be exempt from taxation, because taxes on capital tend to drive it away, to put a premium on dishonesty and to discourage industry. Real estate should bear the main burden of taxation, because such taxes can be more easily, cheaply and certainly collected, and because they bear least heavily on the farmer and worker.

For the last three years the association has had introduced in the New York Legislature and urged the passage of an act providing for what is there called "Home Rule in Taxation." Briefly stated, it provides that the Board of Supervisors in each county may direct that county taxes shall be laid exclusively on personal property, or on land and the improvements alone, or on land alone, or on all together. The same provision is extended to cities for the purpose of city taxation. At the late session the bill received on a test vote (motion to recommit) a majority, but pending the passage of the bill the Speaker threw the weight of his influence and his office against it and it was lost by a narrow margin. The vote for it was pretty evenly divided between Democrats and Republicans, so it is not regarded in any sense as a party measure. It is confidently believed that the bill will be passed at the next session, and even more confidently that as soon as it does pass New York City will at once abolish all taxes on personal property and probably on improvements also, thus collecting all its revenues from land values alone. A prophecy of this is recorded in the vote on the bill. Of the 29 members from the city voting, 21 voted for and but 8 against it. From this you may see where the people of New York City stand on the subject of tax reform. The have determined to untax the city industries, at the same time permitting the country districts to pursue the old way as long as it seems to them good.

What effect would that rule have on the prospective half-million San Francisco?

Figure that out for yourself, too. Communities often remit the taxes on manufacturing stock and plants with gratifying success. The city of Sacramento lately agitated the subject of raising a bonus equal to the amount of taxes for a term of years to induce new industries to start there, and the same thing is suggested in this City. Any business man will tell you that 2 per cent will in nine cases out of ten make all the difference between failure and success. But taxes amount to much more than that, owing to the multiple taxes before described.

But suppose the taxes thus remitted were laid on the land in the city, would not the land-owner charge the difference in increased rent? I will be asked.

Not a bit of it. He charges every last dollar he can get now; he could get no more in any case. He would be simply giving up for public revenue a part of that great fund (ground rent) which industry alone, and not the land-owner, creates.

I would not oppose anything the Half-Million Club is doing, but I would supplement their efforts by having them and all organizations having the same ends in view to join hands for an amendment to the State constitution in line with the policy mapped out by the business men of New York, namely Home Rule in Taxation.

JAMES S. REYNOLDS.

PATRONIZING HOME INDUSTRIES.

If the San Francisco manufacturers expect to hold their own against Eastern manufacturers let them use the same means that the Eastern manufacturers do and thoroughly advertise their goods, says the Oroville Register. An advertisement placed in each county in this State for goods manufactured in San Francisco makes people awake to the fact that such goods are for sale in the local stores. Why is the Douglass shoe bought in this State? Because it is advertised, while the San Francisco shoe is not. There is ten times more money spent for local advertising in California by Eastern manufacturers than by California manufacturers. Let our home factories give the local papers a trial for six months and they will have less need to howl about Eastern competition.—St. Helena Sentinel.

The Manufacturers' and Producers' Association, headquarters in San Francisco, is organized for the purpose of fostering, protecting and upbuilding the manufacturing and producing industries of California. It recognizes no locality, class, individual or corporation. It lends itself to no advertising scheme. Its object is to induce Californians to patronize home industries; to not send abroad for articles produced in our State. It receives reports from those engaged in developing coal or other minerals; of articles manufactured or produced anywhere in the State. It urges our people to spend their money at home—each in his or her locality, county or State as the case may be. Every manufacturer or producer should favor the association by becoming a member.—Pomona Times.

The Manufacturers' Association of San Francisco has decided against a proposition to have a trademark to distinguish California-made goods. Then how are people to know whether an article they wish to purchase was made in California or Kamtchatka?—Alameda Encinal.

The Manufacturers' and Producers' Association are pushing their plan of action for the betterment of the State with much energy and intelligence, and the outcome will result in great good to all.—Merced Star.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

"Bear?" said Mr. Ottinger, the cut-rate ticket agent, last night, as he smiled over a bone in the Palace grillroom. "Bear? why, I helped kill an 1146-pound grizzly just a week ago at Wawona. Old Jim Duncan, the slayer of ninety-four bears, and I went out on horseback about ten miles from town after grouse. We walked five or six miles in the hottest weather, and after getting six grouse and a hundred mosquitoes we thought of turning back. But I was so thirsty that I said, 'Wait here, in the clearing, Jim, till I go down the canyon to get a drink.' I went down about two hundred feet and had to lie sprawling over some rocks in order to drink. I only took one swallow when two gunshots rang out. Startled at the sound I rose up and ran as well as my weight would let me back to the clearing. Puffing and blowing I leaned up against a tree and witnessed the strangest sight that I ever saw. A big pile of fur lay in a heap on the ground and the old hunter was just about to stoop over it to jab his bowie-knife into it when the bundle rose up like a flash and let out a blow that sent Jim's musket spinning fifty feet in the air. With that there was the most exciting fight I ever saw. The bear reared up again and Duncan barely dodged its claws. But bruin caught his clothes at the neck and ripped them down to his boots. I still leaned against the tree, too weary from my run and too surprised to go up and shoot the bear. I could see Duncan slip around and his feet got tangled in his torn clothes. He fell fighting with the bear atop; but the bear's throat was cut from ear to ear. The old man extricated himself and sitting on the carcass called over to me through his nose, "Wall, my time hasn't come yet. Young man, I give you credit for a great deal of coolness for a greenhorn. I'm glad you didn't open your mouth in this fracas, so many of these fellows think they have to talk when I'm killing b'ar."

As an afterthought Mr. Ottinger remarked: "I never realized that it was a real live bear. I thought it was a Southern Pacific stuffer." A Southern Pacific stuffer is a sort of private detective who goes around getting ticket-scalpers into trouble.

LEFT IN TOWN.

I dreamed of a stream and a mossy seat
As I sat to-day on my office stool,
I felt the heat from the dusty street
And I thought of grass and a quiet pool.

I felt the breeze, and heard the roar
Of surging waves on a rocky shore.
I saw it all, as you asked me to,
And sometimes, too, I could picture you.

But there's something wrong with the magic light,
As I sit alone in the house to-night,
For try as I will I can see no face
In the empty chair at the vacant place.

WALDRON W. ANDERSON.

OPINIONS OF EDITORS.

The great stagnation in business is about over and the wave of prosperity is starting things into life and activity all over the country, with good-paying wages for employes and laborers and employment for all who desire it. The better part of this new situation is that it has come to stay.—Yreka Union.

California possesses recognized advantages of soil, climate and diversified industries which render it the most desirable part of the country for home-seekers, but if this State is to compete with those farther east and obtain its share of settlers it must leave nothing undone to advertise itself and make the way easy for those who would cast their fortunes within its borders.—San Diego Union.

Fault-finding is one of the most pernicious of vices, and one which is more general than any other in almost every community. Yet if those who indulge in this practice would just try the opposite and speak of the good points they find in others, they will experience much more satisfaction of mind and leave a better impression upon those with whom they come in contact.—Albuquerque (N. Mex.) Citizen.

The man who waits for ready cooked quail on toast to drop right into his mouth never gets a sandwich. A bean sandwich consists of one bean between two halves of an oyster cracker. Nothing is ours if we do not hustle for it. Competition is great. The towns having the most public spirit, the towns with the greatest amount of advertising, are the towns, and the only towns, that get there.—Woodland Reporter.

We would advise the manufacturers and producers to do a little advertising in the State papers—make known their wares so that the public may know what is produced and manufactured here. The Eastern manufacturers do not ask for free advertising, but use the Pacific Coast papers freely. The fact is that no one person in a thousand knows what is really manufactured in the State because the manufacturers here do not use the papers.—San Francisco Silver Advocate.

The proposition to encourage consumption of Pacific Coast manufactured goods by appealing to local pride and local interests is good so far as it goes, but its practical benefits will depend largely on the tact and energy displayed by the manufacturers. It is not enough that they produce articles of equal merit at reasonable prices; they must make that fact widely known by keeping it constantly before the public. If they do not do this their Eastern competitors will, and will get the cream of the business by so doing.

That the manufacturers of this coast are beginning to bestir themselves and are seeking for means to retain a fair share of this market for their products is a hopeful sign, but they will never be as fully successful as they should be till they come to an understanding of the fact that they must keep the inducements they have to offer consumers conspicuously and persistently before the public.—Fresno Republican.

"THE CALL'S" POSITION.

In standing for enforcement of the law in that City the San Francisco CALL should have the support of every good citizen.—Fresno Republican.

The San Francisco CALL is getting to be in the very front rank of journalism. It is a great Republican paper, and a live, energetic, modern implement of news. It declares for protection and free silver coinage.—East Oregonian (Pendleton, Or.).

The San Francisco CALL, under the new management, will soon lead the van. On all sides one hears nothing but eulogies. It is replete with news, and, above all, gives more matter in reference to doings in this State than any other paper. That is what the people want, and THE CALL is on the right track.—Porterville Enterprise.

THE CALL steadily continues to make headway under the management of Editor Shortridge. The issue of last Sunday was a magnificent newspaper. Considering that THE CALL has to compete with two of the most able and enterprising newspapers published outside New York City, its progress so far is remarkable.—San Francisco Wasp.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Max Freeman has staged more comic operas than any other man in America.

Elias Howe, who was one of the oldest and best-known music publishers in the country, began life as a book agent.

Editor Charles H. Jones of St. Louis has shaved his luxuriant whiskers, although they were among the handsomest in America.

From Wichita comes the news that not only Mrs. Mary E. Lease but Mr. Mary E. Lease and their four children are riding bicycles.

Russell Sage is gradually breaking down from overwork, but he refuses to leave his office in spite of the advice of his physician.

It is said that Bourke Cockran will abandon politics, having come to the conclusion that it is a poor trade. As he is personally a wealthy man, he is not dependent upon office-holding for a livelihood.

Mme. Patti is the best paid woman worker in the world. For many years she has received $3000 a night when she sings. Mme. Melba receives $1000, Eames and Nordica each $700, Calve $600 and Schalchi $500.

Frederick Fraley of Philadelphia celebrated his ninety-first birthday anniversary the other day. He was one of the delegates to the Harrisburg convention of 1839 that nominated Harrison for President and Tyler for Vice-President.

PERSONAL.

R. H. Coe of Boston is staying at the Palace.

J. H. Fancher, a banker of Merced, is at the Lick.

Dr. J. G. Thompson of Oakdale is staying at the Grand.

John Finnell, a big Tehama County rancher, is at the Palace.

James E. Dye, a mining man of Jackson, is a guest at the Grand.

W. D. Tobey, a big lumberman of Carson, is a guest at the Palace.

R. H. Brown, a large land-owner of Pescadero, is staying at the Lick.

George E. Faw, a capitalist of Gonzales, is staying at the Occidental.

Edward Bellows of the navy and Mrs. Bellows are at the California.

Rev. J. Hanson Irwin will go to San Rafael soon for a six weeks' vacation.

John F. Moody, a prominent lumberman of Truckee, is staying at the Lick.

A. Markham, a railroad man of Santa Rosa, registered yesterday at the Lick.

I. C. Delano, a quarryman of Rocklin, came down yesterday and put up at the Lick.

L. J. Maddox, an attorney of Modesto, came to town yesterday and put up at the Grand.

J. C. Daly, a member of the Code Commission, registered yesterday at the California.

R. C. McCreary, a leading miller of Sacramento, was one of yesterday's arrivals at the Grand.

Colonel William Forsyth, a big vineyardist of Fresno, and Mrs. Forsyth, are at the Occidental.

Colonel Babbitt of the army came down from Benicia yesterday and registered at the Occidental.

A. B. Hotchkiss, an attorney for the Southern Pacific at Los Angeles, registered yesterday at the Lick.

Dr. Thomas Flint of San Juan, an ex-State Senator, came up yesterday and registered at the Grand.

De Witt H. Gray, a leading fruit-shipper of Fresno, came up yesterday and is a guest at the Occidental.

Thomas Graham, proprietor of the Occidental Hotel in Santa Rosa, registered at the Palace yesterday.

State Senator J. C. Holloway of Cloverdale and his daughter were among yesterday's arrivals at the Russ.

J. K. Armsby Jr. of the firm of J. K. Armsby & Co., big shippers of California dried fruit in Chicago, was one of yesterday's arrivals at the Palace.

Rev. and Mrs. H. N. Bevier are at home on Thursday at the Renton, 712 Sutter street. Mr. Bevier is pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church.

P. Tognazzini of Cayucos, A. Tognazzini of Los Alamos and A. Bighetti of San Luis Obispo, all prominent dairymen of San Luis Obispo County, are at the Grand.

Scipio Craig, editor of the Redlands Citrograph, is in the City. He will start for his sunny southern home to-day, accompanied by his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Craig, by their joint efforts, produce one of the brightest papers in California.

Senator J. M. Gleaves, ex-Assemblyman T. W. H. Shanahan, the "Tall Sycamore of Shasta," and Captain Thomas B. Dozier, came down from Redding yesterday to see the Governor and other members of the Board of Location in behalf of preserving Company E of the Eighth Regiment. They are at the Grand.

OUT-OF-TOWN PERSONALS.

Coronado Beach, Cal., July 13—The yacht Lurline came in this week from San Francisco bringing John D. Spreckels to join Mrs. Spreckels and party at the hotel. Two of Mr. Spreckels' guests on the trip, William Cunningham and Charles M. Shortridge, are also staying here. Mr. Shortridge's family came down a few days before the arrival of the yacht.

Alexander Swansen, captain of J. D. Spreckels' yacht Lurline, is registered at the hotel.

C. S. Gleed, solicitor of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, is here, accompanied by Mrs. Gleed, child and nurse.

A. C. Dibert of Oakland was a visitor here yesterday.

J. T. Simms of Phœnix, Ariz., is a recent arrival.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Grannis are among the week's arrivals from San Francisco.

S. Zikel of New York, Professor A. Gudeman of Philadelphia and A. J. Galloway of Chicago are late Eastern arrivals.

Madrone Mineral Springs, July 15.—The following are among the late arrivals here: Professor and Mrs. David Starr Jordan, H. C. Johnson, John D. McGovern, F. F. Martens, William G. Barr, H. S. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Henrici, A. R. Fretchi, J. J. Rocher, H. B. Denike, A. R. Denike, D. J. Byron, John D. Sheehy, Miss F. C. Sheehy, Miss A. L. Sheehy, Miss K. G. Farley, Miss Winefred Storry, Mrs. G. W. Townsend, Miss Edith Dyer, Mrs. E. I. Dyer, Master E. Dyer, Mrs. A. Kerr, Miss Maggie Martin, H. R. Fairclough and child, Miss K. McGreein, Mrs. M. C. McLellan, Miss M. M. McLellan, Miss Mary E. Riley, Miss Kate E. Riley.

Hotel Metropole, Avalon, Catalina, July 15.—Among those lately registered here are the following: Jesse M. Baker, Thomas R. Vernon, Media, Pa.; H. T. Keller, T. H. Thompson, Miss M. C. Taylor, Houston, Tex.; W. H. Francis, Miss Francis, Alameda; William Blanchard Jr., Mrs. William Blanchard Jr., Chicago; E. T. Mithoff, Mrs. E. T. Mithoff, E. Mithoff Nicholas, Columbus, Ohio; Ed Livingstone, San Bernardino; Mrs. M. B. Hobbs, Jamie B. Hobbs, Miss Marion Parker, Miss Jessie Wickersham, Miss Bessie Wickersham, Wilbur Parker, Mrs. Wilbur Parker, Los Angeles.

SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS.

"I have sent for you," said the man of the house, "because these pipes need looking after. There's a leak somewhere and a big lot of gas going to waste."

"M—no," replied the gas company's inspector meditatively. "Maybe there's a leak, but there ain't any gas going to waste. You'll find it all in the bill."—London Tit-Bits.

A sign in an American barroom reads: "Gentlemen shooting at the barkeeper will please try to avoid hitting the mirrors, which are the largest in the State and a credit to the town."—London World.

About a quarter of a century ago Beranger's "Grisette" was performed at one of the theaters. The part of Lisette was allotted to Virginie Dejazet. This popular actress, then advanced in years, had lost all her teeth, and, to do justice to her new role, she had ordered a fresh set. As the teeth felt uncomfortable she took them out when the play was over and put them in her pocket. When in the greenroom she incautiously sat down and immediately jumped up with a scream.

"What is the matter?" inquired our jolly old friend, Adolphe Dennery.

"Nothing," said Mlle. Dejazet. "I have only bitten myself."—Revue Theatrale.

A wag went to one of the stations of the Metropolitan Railway one evening last week, and finding the best seats all taken opened the door of a carriage and said:

"Why, this train isn't going."

A general stampede ensued, and the wag took the coveted seat in the corner.

In the midst of the general indignation he was asked:

"Why did you say the train wasn't going?"

"Well, it wasn't then," replied the wag, "but it is now."—London Judy.

Confidential friend (to young wife)—Your husband must have the best of tempers; you have been more than an hour dressing to go out with him, and he has not once called out to ask if you are ready.

Young wife—Oh! I always hide his gloves, cigar-case and spectacles before I commence dressing; then when I am dressed I find them for him and he apologizes for having kept me waiting.—Liverpool Courier.

"I'm tired of the hurly-burly," said the man of sentiment. "I am weary of humanity and its bickerings. I long for solitude."

"Well," replied his practical friend, "there is only one way I know of that your wish can be gratified."

"What is that?"

"Go over to Kentucky and lecture on prohibition."—Washington Star.

Mrs. X.—Why, Otto, what are you doing there? You are actually burning all the love letters you sent me during the period of our courtship!

Mr. X.—I just took up the letters and was reading them through, when it occurred to me that anybody who cared to dispute my will after my death would find it quite an easy matter to prove my insanity on the basis of these missives.—Tagliche Rundschau.

LADY SOMERSET COMING.

The Great English Temperance Worker to Visit San Francisco.

Miss Frances Willard, the National President, Will Probably Be Here.

Lady Henry Somerset, England's greatest temperance worker, is coming to San Francisco. Information to this effect was received by the local branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union yesterday. The announcement of the coming of so important a personage will be received with delight by the earnest workers in the cause of temperance reform throughout the State.

Lady Somerset is not coming now, but in October, when the annual State convention meets, when thousands of W. C. T. U. women and sympathizers can give her a right royal welcome. It is not improbable that Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the National Women's Temperance Union, will be here at the same time, though her coming rests entirely with the State organization. Miss Willard has given out that she will attend the two State conventions securing the largest new membership above 500, and the ladies of California are straining every nerve toward securing one of these visits. They hope to show the largest new membership of any State in the Union, and the rapid manner in which new names are being added argues well for their ambitious undertaking.

The presence of Lady Somerset at the State convention in October will be the means of creating an enthusiasm that will spread itself throughout the Pacific Coast States. No one, with the possible exception of Miss Willard, is better qualified to expound the teachings and work of the W. C. T. U. What she may tell the local unions of the English way of reaching the evils not countenanced by temperance workers may prove vastly beneficial to them. She is a traveler of wide experience, and with it all a close observer; hence anything that she might say, whether it relates to the cause to which she has devoted her life or not, would prove interesting.

A MISTAKE RECTIFIED.

Chicago Press Women Indignant Over a Newspaper Telegram.

THE CALL yesterday received a letter from Chicago which shows that some would-be humorist in the form of a telegraphic correspondent has been attempting to startle the good people of that staid old city, Chicago. The story sent from this City purports to be an interview with Charles Warren Stoddard, and imputes to him some peculiar expressions in regard to an organization of newspaper women in Chicago. Mr. Stoddard is not in the City to answer the accusation, but one of his friends, who is familiar with the subject, declares that Mr. Stoddard never made use of any such language as has been imputed to him. As requested, THE CALL reproduces the letter from Chicago in full:

To the Editor of the Call—SIR: The Chicago Times-Herald of the 9th inst. contained a telegraphic report from San Francisco to the effect that when Professor Charles Warren Stoddard was here he was entertained by the "Women's Press Club." It is also stated in the report that during the reception "the president toasted him in a foaming glass of beer, with the words, 'Here's to my old sweetheart!'" Then, as Mr. Stoddard is reported to have said, "the fun was fast and furious until the party broke up in the wee small hours."

We may well believe "the fun was fast and furious" if the beer flowed freely, but may we not ask that you will do us the justice to deny the whole story so far as the "Illinois Woman's Press Association" is concerned? We are frequently spoken of as the Women's Press Club, though ours is a State organization, and includes authors, poets and magazine writers. There are three or four Woman's Press clubs in Chicago of different names, but we should be very loth to believe that any one of them would entertain any one in the style above described. Will you kindly say for our president that she never drank a glass of beer in her life; that she does not toast men as "old sweethearts," or do anything else which is coarse and unladylike? Feeling sure that you will be glad to accord us this little act of justice, we cordially thank you in advance for your courtesy. Sincerely yours, for truth and justice,

MARY A. AHRENS,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

Chicago, July 11.

BACON Printing Company, 508 Clay street. *

BROKEN, mixed candies, 10c lb, Townsend's.*

WINE-DRINKING people are healthy. M. & K. wines, 5c a glass. Mohns & Kaltenbach. 29 Mkt*

FOR a wedding present, nothing better than one of our banquet lamps, onyx tables or framed pictures. Sanborn, Vail & Co., 741 Market street. *

DOWN millionairism before it downs you. Read "Confiscation," by William Greenwood. "A thoughtful and able writer"—S. F. Star. 25 cents; S. F. News Co. *

In 1880 the approximate wealth of the country was $43,642,000,000, an average of $870 to each individual.

TWENTY-FOUR new styles of banquet lamps and piano lamps received yesterday. Twelve new styles of onyx tables, from $6 to $25 each. Sanborn, Vail & Co. *

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA.—Four first-premium medals awarded. More agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale only in bottles with registered trade-mark label. *

DEL MONTE, Golden West and Sierra are the three grades that give the best values in writing-papers. Berkshire is the best typewriting paper and the Crown is the best fountain pen made. Sanborn, Vail & Co., 741 Market street, are the sole agents for all the above. *

Head Waiter (to professor about to leave the premises without paying)—Should you happen to miss your purse, Herr Professor, you will please bear in mind that you did not take it out while you were here.—Buntes Allerlei.

THE aged find needed strength in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It vitalizes the blood, invigorates the liver and keeps all the organs of the body in good condition and insures healthy action.

DR. SIEGERT'S Angostura Bitters, indorsed by physicians and chemists for purity and wholesomeness.

He—Woman is much more respected now than in the days of chivalry. In those times when a man went to war he locked his wife up in his castle, under guard of a duenna. That shows how much she was respected.

She—Well, anyway, if she was not respected so much in those days, at least that shows she was more highly appreciated.—Indianapolis Journal.

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