The Call
San Francisco

CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE,
Editor and Proprietor.

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Daily and Sunday CALL, one week, by carrier	$0.15
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Daily and Sunday CALL, six months, by mail	3.00
Daily and Sunday CALL, three months, by mail	1.50
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710 Market Street.
Telephone.....Main—1868

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517 Clay Street.
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MONDAY.....AUGUST 12, 1895

THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL.

We shall see at the fair what home industry can do.

The Mechanics' Institute opens the big thing this week.

Any other town that wishes to get in a carnival this summer must hurry up.

Twelve States elect Governors this year and the betting is that eleven of them will be Republicans.

Before we get the Durrant jury we may have to conscript the whole able-bodied male population.

The proposed reorganization of the Traffic Association comes none too early. It seems to be needed.

On the Board of Railroad Commissioners and the Board of Equalizers the big monopoly has standing room for both feet.

So long as public indignation against malfeasance in office keeps boiling the Solid Eight will never be safe from the soup.

It seems that the wicked Mr. Holmes was merely trying to prove that Wilkie Collins was not a romance writer, but a realist.

The growth of public sentiment in favor of bimetallism in England is slow, but action in this country would hurry it up a good deal.

The discovery of good prospects of oil in Contra Costa County is another evidence that all the resources of the State are not yet known.

The Corbett and Fitzsimmons fight in Philadelphia was slightly premature, but as a variation from the talking match it was needed.

In coming here for a rest Mr. Mackay has struck a place where the prospects show business opportunities as well as lovely scenery.

The caliber of the Railroad Commissioners is shown in the fact that they prefer to fight over patronage rather than agree about business.

As there is positively no other candidate in sight, Democracy may have to take the third-term movement in order to get a move on at all.

The life of a Federal office-holder is not a happy one. The gift of the office turns his head, and before he gets it straight again he loses it.

St. Louis is bragging on a preacher who has said from the pulpit that the bloomers of to-day are not as bad as the hoopskirts of twenty years ago.

At the recent tailors' strike in New York the strange spectacle was seen of employers going before a committee of strikers and passing an examination in order to get a certificate entitling them to employ men and go on with their work.

It is stated that the Crow Indians of Montana had an income of over $82,000 from their crops last year and this year they have sufficient hay and grain to supply the military posts of Eastern Montana, and also potatoes and vegetables for sale.

According to a statement of General Greeley at the recent Geographical Congress the Arctic regions have furnished the world with products worth $1,200,000,000, and further explorations are as desirable from a business as from a scientific point of view.

As no street railway franchises have been granted in this City since 1889 without the requirement of the payment of 2 per cent of their gross receipts into the City treasury, why should the Market-street Railway Company get a franchise without such a provision?

The Dolphin, in which the Secretary of the Navy takes his summer outing, cost the Government last year $99,000, and that incorrigible growler, Dana of the *Sun*, is trying to find somebody to tell him why the United States should maintain a $100,000 boat for an $8000 Secretary.

The people of New York are making merry over the fact that on January 13 Mayor Strong said, "I have been twelve days Mayor of New York and I never enjoyed twelve days more in my life," and on July 29 he said, "When I was foolish enough to accept the Mayoralty nomination I had no idea of what in involved."

Spain's threat to hold the United States responsible for the sympathy displayed by its press for the Cuban insurgents raises a question of international policy of the most interesting kind. As the press in such a matter is entirely beyond the control of our Government the prospects of newspaper provocation to war with foreign powers are as dazzling as they are ludicrous.

The editor of the *Democrat* of Marion Ill., must have had a high old time on his last visit to Chicago, for in an editorial on the city he says: "The doubly distilled, essence of perdition is so overpowering that a visitor is soon passive and his higher sense is blunted to his terrible surroundings. He loses his natural attributes. Whisky fails to intoxicate and water produces spasms in his abdomen."

A USELESS EXPERIMENT.

Every year we have the dreary old farce of the State Board of Equalization attempting to "equalize" the taxes among the counties for the purpose of securing a uniform taxation rate for State purposes. The idea upon which this procedure was established was that each County Assessor would fairly exercise his power as among the property-owners of his county, that he would give no one an advantage over another, that he would observe the constitutional requirements, and that the only irregularity which could possibly result might be a variance of judgment among the different Assessors in the exercise of their individual discretion in applying the constitutional requirements to the exercise of their duties. Hence, it being taken, with a beautiful guilelessness, for granted that each County Assessor would be better than the race from which he sprang, the duties imposed on the State Board of Equalization were delightfully simple.

It is strange now to reflect that the three main causes which produced the constitution of 1879—monopolies in general, the Southern Pacific and injuriously large land holdings in particular—are those which appear still to be the most effective in determining the welfare of the State. Let it be hinted from any county that the Southern Pacific is to be assessed for more than a fifth or a tenth of the value of its property there, and the State Board of Equalization is ready to produce certain of its members who will swear that while they have a deadly anxiety to perform their duty to the people, they will never consent to see the railroad "cinched."

It would be wearisome to traverse all the devious paths by which the provisions of the constitution are evaded by those sworn to enforce them. What thing more absurd and ludicrous could be imagined than the common knowledge that the constitutional requirement to assess all property at its "actual cash value" is deliberately ignored by every Assessor in the State, with the full knowledge, consent and implied connivance of every citizen who claims the right to vote and of every officer who is sworn to support the constitution and the laws? We need look no further than this miserable confession on the part of our people and those pledged to enforce justice under the law in order to find an explanation of "solid eights," defaulting public officers, corrupt political bosses, degrading and notorious combinations between officers and public plunderers, and all the other evils which issue from a conspiracy between public indifference and every possible form of official knavery.

Advocates of the single-tax doctrine find more consolation in the theory of our constitution than in its practice. Congressman Maguire seems to have overlooked one of his most promising opportunities in not insisting on a rigid adherence to that provision of the constitution which requires that unimproved land should be assessed at the same price, less improvements, as improved contiguous lands, rather than in advocating a somewhat similar idea under an unpopular form. Most of the evils of taxation in California would be abolished by even a remote approximation to constitutional requirements and the cultivation among Assessors of such a conscience as would permit the operation of these provisions.

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

If the Salisbury Ministry keeps its promise to the English people and seriously attempts to solve the problem of providing work for the unemployed, the course of the experiment will be watched with almost as much interest in this country as in England itself, for an experiment of the kind in a country like England will take the question out of the domain of abstract socialism and make it an issue of practical politics.

Of course such attempts have been made before. France has tried National workshops, but the trial resulted in failure. Germany does something in the way of finding work for her idle people, but it is done more as a police protection against tramps than as an effort to improve the chances of the poor to get work at all times. Australia also has been the scene of considerable efforts in this direction, but the attempts there have been made under conditions too different from ours for the lessons to be of much value to us. In England the first attempt will be made in a country with a complex social organism and a political system which leaves almost everything to the initiative of private enterprise, and the conditions, therefore, are sufficiently similar to our own to make the industrial experiments of her Government serve us either as a guide or a warning.

It seems to be conceded by nearly all students of the tendencies of social development that the struggle for existence has become such that only those who can enter upon some system of combination or co-operation can hope to maintain themselves in the face of the fearful competition engendered by our present industrial conditions, and thence arises the question, What shall be done with those who for any reason are unable to co-operate with others?

Shall we leave the unemployed to perish, or shall we help them by the power of the Government, which, after all, is no more than the co-operative power of the whole people? That is the question which England has to answer now, and which this country may have to answer before long. It will not be so easy to answer as may seem at first sight. The attempt of any Government to set the prisoners in the jails to work nearly always results in bringing about a protest from some labor union against the competition of prison labor. What would be the result, then, if the Government should undertake to set all the unemployed to work? They would have to be put into competition with somebody, and from that person a vigorous protest would be only natural.

When, in a country so sparsely settled as California and in a City so wealthy and prosperous as San Francisco, industrious white women have to work in Chinese canneries to earn the means of subsistence, and even there gain only the wages that Chinese will not accept, there is certainly needed some change in our civilization. The pressure in England is even worse than with us. The lords, to save themselves from the demand for the abolition of their privileges, have apparently concluded to take the lead in the movement for industrial reform, and whatever may be the opinions held of the leadership, no student of social conditions can hesitate to wish them success in their work.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Basing his argument upon the generally accepted truth that the comforts and material welfare of a community can best be estimated by the consumption of iron in its work and business, Edward Atkinson has contributed to the *Engineering Magazine* a discussion on "The Signs of the Times," which though marred here and there by the author's fondness for riding his hobby of the gold standard, is yet a notable forecast of the prosperity that awaits the United States. In 1856 the United States consumed 117 pounds of iron per capita, while the consumption in Great Britain was equal to 144 pounds. Year by year we have gained upon the British, however, until in 1889 when the people of that country used 175 pounds per capita, more than 300 pounds were needed to supply the American demand. If the same ratio of increase continues through this decade, we shall by the year 1900 require 400 pounds of iron per capita to meet our wants, and accepting the fact as a standard of measurement of social progress we shall then be far in advance of Great Britain and without a rival in the world.

Two demands for iron in large quantities exist in our present conditions. One of these is found in the need of more railroads and the other in the need of more ships. Mr. Atkinson estimates that the requirements of business will call for the construction of 117,000 miles of railroad between 1890 and 1900. The construction of such roads during the thirteen years from 1880 to 1893 averaged 6400 miles a year, which was considerably in excess of the estimate for this decade. It seems, therefore, none too sanguine to expect that beginning with 1896 we will add railway mileage to our present service at the rate of 6000 miles a year for many years to come, and that within the next twenty years we shall construct at least 100,000 miles of new railroads.

The construction of ships will not call for any such quantities of iron as are needed for railways, but the consumption in that industry is nevertheless sure to be very great. We have reached the turning-point in the shipping industry. Hitherto American capital has been so largely engaged in home industries that very little was available for ocean commerce. Moreover England having cheaper iron than ourselves was able to build ships cheaper. These conditions are about to terminate. The United States has become rich enough to apply a large part of her commercial capital to ship-building, and her iron and steel industry developed under the protective system is fully able to successfully compete with England. We may, therefore, expect to see a large number of American ships on the seas in the coming decade, and this, of course, will materially increase our consumption of iron.

A further fact of note is that the future supply of iron for the world must come mainly from this country. In 1890 the world consumed about 25,000,000 tons of iron, and the estimate is that 40,000,000 tons will be required for 1900. Our iron industries, therefore, have a bright outlook before them, and in accordance with the rule that prosperity in the iron trade means prosperity in every industry it may be said that the signs of the times are in the highest degree gratifying to the country.

PHASES OF SEWERAGE.

The agitation for municipal improvements, leading to a provision in the tax levy for bettering the condition of sewerage facilities in this City, seems to have been unaffected by the most recent scientific conclusions on this subject. A text with which to introduce the matter is found in the the recent experience of Evansville, Ind. This is a town of 50,000 inhabitants, situated on the Ohio River. A few months ago the river was swollen to an unusual extent by the floods, with the result that the sewage, which drained into the river, was backed up into the city and a virulent outbreak of typhoid fever ensued. It abated only when the flood subsided. Meanwhile hundreds of deaths had occurred.

A somewhat similar condition of affairs exists with regard to the entire lower part of San Francisco lying between Howard street on the north and Sixth street on the west. That is to say, upon the arrival of the high tides of spring the waters of the bay back the sewage of that region for a distance of nearly two miles, with such results as may be imagined. Of course there are great differences between this condition and that of Evansville. The salt in the water of the bay has some influence for good, but this cannot extend very far from the bay shore. Again, the flood here is diurnal, thus giving the sewers a chance to discharge once a day. This was impossible at Evansville, and hence the region south of Market street in San Francisco has no such virulent outbreaks of typhoid fever, diphtheria and similar epidemic diseases, due to defective drainage. At the same time a certain peril exists. One of its manifestations is malaria. It was always a maxim with the physicians employed by the Southern Pacific Company that when one of the 600 clerks at Fourth and Townsend streets was taken ill he should be given quinine in addition to whatver remedies were called for by the specific ailment. It was taken for granted, from long experience, that the men all had malaria in their systems, and that it had to be overcome while the specific ailment other than malaria poisoning was being treated. And the explanation of it all was that the tides held the sewage in abeyance and enabled it to breed disease. What was true of the Southern Pacific clerks was true of all the residents coming under the influence of these conditions.

This brings up the whole question of the proper disposal of sewage. San Francisco, except with regard to the low region under discussion, is particularly fortunate in its topography, which insures perfect drainage. More than that its drainage is into salt water, which is a most excellent antiseptic. Cities like Evansville, draining into rivers, merely pour into the streams upon which they face a deadly flow of disease germs, which the fresh water causes to breed, and which it passes on in an increased malignant form to the hundreds of thousands of settlements lying below.

In the case of towns so situated it is clear that the sewage should not be turned into the river and that it is the proper function of the National Government to prohibit such a practice, for it is one of interstate bearing and importance. But while the condition of affairs in San Francisco is immeasurably better than that of any city fronting on a river, it is still evident that the emptying of our sewage into the bay is in violation of hygienic principles. However beautiful and picturesque our water front is, the disgusting odors of fermenting sewage which haunt it deprive it of all its charm. This would not be so bad were it not for the knowledge that in the districts affected by tides the health of the people is uncertain and that the expense of medical treatment falls most heavily on those least able to afford it.

It would be too much to say that San Francisco has advanced sufficiently to realize that the emptying of sewage into water-courses and bays is dangerous under any circumstances, and that the only proper disposition of sewage is by fire or its incorporation with fresh earth. Still, these are matters upon which the wise ones among us should think, for he is a poor citizen indeed who is not anxious to adopt every means for making San Francisco carry out the reputation of the State for being the natural sanitarium of the world.

AN ILLINOIS CONTEST.

Illinois is again the storm center of the silver controversy, but this time the contest is of more political importance than the much-advertised debate between Horr and Harvey. There is a vacancy in the Eighteenth Congressional District of the State and it is conceded that the election will be determined more by the silver issue than by any other political question. The district is ordinarily Democratic, but in the revolt against the deficit tariff and the Cleveland administration last year it was carried by the Republicans. This year the tariff still cuts some figure in the district, but from all reports the prevailing discussion is concerning the money question, and it would seem that there is a chance to get a popular vote on it in the district in advance of the National elections next year.

The only thing that stands in the way of a clear-cut vote on the issue is the fact that the Democratic party seems determined to go both ways on the subject, even if it has to split itself in the operation. The free-silver men are said to be a majority of the party in the district, but Senator Palmer, who controls the Federal patronage and is therefore something of a boss of affairs, has recently declared that a free-silver man cannot be supported by the supporters of the administration. If, therefore, a free-silver man is nominated a gold-standard man will probably be put up to beat him, and this of course will have the effect of confusing the campaign.

It is possible that this division among the Democrats renders the contest in the district all the more valuable as a basis for estimating the probable course of political events next year. If the gold men set the example of bolting the party ticket in a Congressional campaign this year, we may expect a similar division in many districts during the Presidential election. The outlook at any rate is propitious to the country. If Democracy holds together in the district we will get a vote of the Illinois people on the silver question and learn something of how that State stands on the issue. If, on the other hand, Democracy splits then we get a Republican walkover, and that is always a gain to the Nation.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Angus D. Cameron of Hanford is in town.

Dr. F. W. Martin of Watsonville is at the Russ.

J. Grover, a merchant of Colusa, is at the Grand.

D. E. Knight, a capitalist of Marysville, is at the Lick.

S. A. Alexander, a merchant of Fresno, is at the Lick.

Ira A. Fouche, a merchant of Willows, is at the Russ.

S. A. Hamlin, a cattleman of Reno, is staying at the Russ.

B. F. Bishop, a large land-owner of Fresno, is at the Lick.

S. Solon Hall, an attorney of Sacramento, is at the Grand.

D. S. Rosenbaum, a merchant of Stockton, is at the Palace.

T. C. Law, Superior Judge of Merced, is a guest at the Lick.

G. S. Sprague, a merchant of Portland, is a guest at the Russ.

W. F. Knox, a banker of Sacramento, is a guest at the Grand.

H. J. Ostrander, a large land-owner of Merced, is a guest at the Russ.

Captain Masohle of the German army registered at the Palace yesterday.

A. Heilborn, a leading merchant of Sacramento, is a guest at the Grand.

Marc Lasar, a merchant of San Luis Obispo, and Mrs. Lasar, are at the Grand.

R. Phelan of the Gold Ridge mine in Nevada registered at the Russ yesterday.

J. W. Adams of the Los Gatos Hotel, Los Gatos, registered yesterday at the Russ.

Colonel John T. Harrington, a banker of Colusa and a member of the Governor's staff, was one of yesterday's arrivals at the Palace.

General Warfield and his staff were guests of Captain Auzeta and the officers of the Mexican man-of-war Zaragosa yesterday at luncheon on board. General Warfield was pleased with the ship-shape appearance of the trim boat and admirable discipline on board.

John W. Mackay and C. R. Hosmer and E. J. Matthews, who accompanied him on his trip through the north, drove out to the park and Cliff House yesterday. In the evening they were entertained at dinner at the Occidental by Mrs. F. J. Higginson and Miss Haldane, of New York, who went up to Alaska on the same steamer with them.

OUT-OF-TOWN PERSONALS.

Chico, Cal., Aug. 11.—Mrs. Park Henshaw is visiting friends in San Francisco. Peter Moy of Livermore is in town. R. H. Vance of San Francisco is visiting in Chico. Charles L. Donhue, the Willows attorney, is in town. Harry Jones and wife of Chico are the guests of F. C. Caldwalader of Red Bluff. Frank Johnson left for San Francisco this morning to resume his study in the dental department of the State University. George Robinson returned to the State University this morning. J. W. Barker is in San Francisco. Miss Lena French of Red Bluff is visiting Miss Emma Judge of this city. W. S. Eliot went to Oakland this morning. Charles White of Redding is in town. L. A. Tyler of Yreka is in Chico on a visit. Mrs. Joseph Burroughs is visiting friends in Marin County. Harry Graham returned to Berkeley this morning. W. Griswold left for San Francisco this morning. Mrs. J. E. Manning went to the City this morning. Miss Emma Crew has returned from the southern part of the State. Mrs. R. F. Pennell has returned from San Francisco. Dr. H. C. Hinkler of San Francisco is in town. Miss Grace Pulse left for Sacramento this morning. Mrs. Bessie Furlong of Gilroy is visiting her brother, Joseph D. Spoul, and her mother and sister.

El Paso de Robles, Aug. 10.—Among those registered at Paso Robles are: Mr. and Mrs. Christopher A. Buckley and child, Mrs. W. H. Herrison, Mrs. Moses Hopkins, Mrs. Robert Mackenzie, Mrs. Williams, Miss May Williams, Mrs. Towers, Miss Towers, E. S. Padock, J. W. Armstrong, M. Myre, Miss Myre, C. W. Gregory, J. Hunter, Leon Blum, Mrs. Blum, Miss Blum, Mrs. T. Hattie, C. A. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. George Hilliard, W. E. Dunning, Mr. and Mrs. H. Summerfield, McD. R. Venable, R. E. Jack, Mrs. Jack, R. W. Davis, R. Irwin, Harry Cox, Easton Mills, Sig. Greenebaum, L. S. Greenebaum, W. S. King, I. H. Holt, E. A. Stowell, Mrs. M. Sunderland, Mrs. Robert Flint, Mrs. A. L. Eudards, Mrs. George Flint, Mrs. Francis, Miss May Francis, James H. Hobson, Mrs. Hobson, Miss Hobson, Mrs. Harriss, Wm. S. Huntley, Mrs. Huntley, James Wilson, R. Rice, A. Heart, R. Key.

SAN FRANCISCANS IN SALT LAKE.

Salt Lake, Utah, Aug. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Eister, of San Diego, are at the Knutsford, having just come from the East; George Catlett, of San Francisco, is at the Knutsford; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Johnson, of San Francisco, are at the Templeton; Charles Eglert, of San Francisco, is at the Knutsford.

SAID IN REPARTEE.

"What's the matter?" asked the policeman; "haven't you any place to go?"

"Any place ter go!" replied Meandering Mike, with contempt. "I've got the whole United States before me. I've got so many places ter go dat it's worryin' me dizzy makin' up me mind which way ter start."—Washington Star.

"Mrs. Brown never sits up to wait for her husband."

"No?"

"No. When she expects him to be out late she retires early, sets the alarm-clock at 3 o'clock and gets up refreshed and reproachful."—Life.

"I notice," said Farmer Corntassel's wife, "that Spain turned in a lot of batteries to fight the Cubans."

"Well," was the reflective reply, "'lectricity seems ter be the thing nowadays. But it does kinder look like takin' an underhand advantage ter turn the trolley loose on 'em."—Washington Star.

Husband—We must be more economical in the use of coal.

Wife (a Vassar graduate)—There are untold billions of tons of coal just beneath the earth's surface, and—

Husband—And one or two big corporations just above.—New York Weekly.

"I believe I swallowed some feathers in my chicken soup," said Hiland to Halket, as the two sat at dinner in a restaurant.

"What makes you feel that?" asked Halket.

"I feel a little down in my mouth," was the reply.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

Charles Fair, the only male heir of the late James G. Fair, sat in the billiard-room of the Palace Hotel last evening talking to some pioneer friends of his father.

"Do you know, Charley, that a book of reminiscences of your father would sell like hot-cakes? You ought to put the data in the hands of some publisher and let him issue a volume. What do you think about it?"

The son smiled, and looked up at the talker, as he replied:

"Why don't you do it?"

"Me do it," exclaimed the man with publishing ideas. "I didn't know him."

"Neither did I," answered Charles. "Nobody knew him. I don't think a man ever lived who enjoyed his confidence. I can assure you that he was the same strange man to me that he was to others, and his iron rule to keep his own counsel was never broken.

"Whenever he did fall into a confidential and chatty mood it was to jest about something or to theorize. I recall a story he once told Alfred E. Davis, his old partner. The story I have in mind was woven into a serious conversation and he never cracked a smile over it.

A STUDY OF CHARLES L. FAIR RECALLING HIS FATHER'S JOKES.
[*Sketched from life for the "Call" by Nankivell.*]

Before proceeding, however, I must tell you that in the Comstock mines a ladder goes down the side of each shaft and every twelfth rung is iron, so as to give the whole additional strength. Well, father said to him:

"'Davis, do you know I was almost killed once in the Crown Point mine?'

"'How was that, Jim?'

"'This way. I was looking down the shaft to see if everything was all right, and lost my balance. Being unable to recover myself, I toppled over and fell—yes, Davis, fell. I must have gone about a hundred feet when it suddenly struck me that if I didn't begin doing something pretty quick I would go clear through to hades, so I reached out and grabbed a rung of the ladder. It broke, and I grabbed the next. That broke, too, but I reached for the third, which also gave way, and the next, and the next, and so on, but it broke my fall, and in about five minutes I reached the bottom, a little jarred up, but perfectly sound.'

"Davis looked at him out of the corners of his eyes a few seconds and said:

"'What did you do, Jim, when you came to the twelfth rung? Did you grasp at that, too?'

"'Why, I missed it. Do you think I wanted to smash everything that was in the mine?'"

When Charles finished his story he was laughing more heartily than any one else in the crowd, and could not be prevailed upon to recall anything more that had come from the lips of his famous financial father.

J. H. Jewett, at the head of Bavier & Co.'s silk-house of Yokohama, has returned from New York, where he has been investigating the silk market, and will leave for Japan on the next steamer.

"I am surprised to find," he said yesterday, "that the market in America is in such good condition. It is 25 per cent better than it has ever been before, and it is all owing to better times. The manufactured silk goods made in this country are superior to those made in any part of the world. You have the raw silk shipped to you free of duty, and the freight from Yokohama to New York is but 4 cents a pound. I cannot understand why there is not a silk manufactory on the Pacific Coast. Here you are right up alongside of the best producing country there is, yet you send East for all your silk goods. America buys half of the 5000 bales that we export from Japan annually, and it is this country that keeps Japan on the move. You buy her teas in enormous quantities and the rest goes to Europe.

"Did you know, now that we are discussing the silk business, that the manufactured silk sent to America from Japan is no longer purchased in America? The business has gone to pieces. Why? Because you can make a better article in this country and the Japanese cannot compete with you. I know those statements are startling, but nevertheless they are true, and before long you will see that America has the finest silk manufactories in the world, and I hope California will take advantage of the opportunity and get into the business herself. An institution started here would make the men who put money into it rich in a few years."

Colonel George Washington Granniss, who was the confidential chief clerk of the old-time celebrated law firm of Halleck, Peachy & Billings, has just received from Washington a patriotic decoration which he is entitled to wear on all occasions. In this instance the man did not seek the button, but the button sought the man. The Society of the War of 1812, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., ascertained that Alvin Granniss served in the United States navy during the dark days of the second struggle with the mother country, and by diligent inquiry the society found that a son of the veteran survived. Further investigation brought to light the additional fact that the surviving son lived in San Francisco and had the honor of being also the eldest surviving son, and therefore the one to whom the honor of decoration belonged. In due form papers to sign, buttons to wear on all occasions and a beautiful badge for ceremonial events came consigned to Colonel Granniss.

In the National Guard of California Colonel Granniss gained considerable distinction. He was an active and outspoken Union man in 1861, and enjoyed the confidence of General Halleck from that time until the hour that the general passed away. In the colonel's safe in Montgomery block are many letters, documents, receipts and memoranda that tell stories of life in California when gold was plentiful, game abundant and interest 2 per cent a month.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, who was once the most popular of American novelists, is still living at Georgetown, D. C.

During his vacation ex-Speaker Reed has spent most of his time reading novels. He is reported to have read twenty during the past month.

T. H. Tucker, the conductor who ran the first train between Boston and Worcester, Mass., on July 4, 1835, is still living at his home, Melrose, Mass.

A lineal descendant of the famous Scottish chieftain Rob Roy MacGregor lives in Washington. His house contains many relics of the great warrior whose name he wears.

Rev. Moses D. Hoge of Richmond, Va., has been pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in that city for fifty years. His congregation includes grandchildren of former members of his flock.

A claimant for the honor of being the youngest grandmother in America is Mrs. John W. Pierce of Boston, whose age is 28. She was married at the age of 14 years and her daughter became a wife when only 12 years old.

Garrick's reading related almost entirely to his profession. He once said: "The human face is my favorite book and the street is my school."

Rev. George T. Smith, pastor of the Christian church at Steubenville, Ohio, resigned his charge because the elders objected to his hiring a substitute for $5 a week less than his salary while he went for a vacation. This makes five vacant pulpits in Steubenville.

Hall Caine, the brilliant novelist, is a Manxman, in the prime of life, tall, but not robust with pallid face, hazel eyes, dark chestnut hair and beard, and has a delicate, nervous organization which is readily upset. He is without affectation or mannerisms and receives his friends and visitors with simplicity and genuine cordiality.

FROM EASTERN EDITORS.

English Land-Grabbing.

England seems to be planning to gain new footholds in Eastern and Southeastern Atlantic waters, and it is perhaps true that one secret of this activity is a desire to control as much territory as possible adjacent to new trade routes likely to be established by the interoceanic canal.

This may have something to do with what seems to be the altogether unwarranted seizure of the Brazilian island of Trinidad. No deep theorizing is needed to explain it, however, for England is so confirmed in the land-grabbing habit that it is not likely to stop to think whether new territory will be advantageous or disadvantageous.—New York World.

A Birdseye View of Chicago.

Chicago! Synonyme of hell. Her streets are reeking with the slime of immorality. The seething mass of humanity which crowds her thoroughfares has nothing about it which is inviting, and even the air one breathes is humid with the permeating poison. Men live to grind their fellow-men, and in that fitful fever all God-given attributes are annihilated. The mystery called living is changed to simply existing, and this existence is a libel on humanity and mockery toward God. The blear-eyed free-lunch fiend jostles the artificial blonde, each watching for a chance to prey upon the other. All but self is forgotten—even they forget their Maker and by him are forgotten.—Marion (Ill.) Democrat.

Lots of Good Men.

"New York," we are told, "will unite on Governor Morton for 1896." He is a good strong man. Doubtless Maine will unite on Tom Reed, Ohio on Governor McKinley, Iowa on Senator Allison, and they are all good men. In the meantime Michigan can name a good man in Alger. Illinois can name Cullom, and if any one of them should be nominated and elected the country would have a wise ruler, an avowed protectionist, and an American in the full sense of the word.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Murder as a Science.

With the resources of scientific discovery at command, murder may become not only "a fine art," but a science. It is easy to imagine a fin-de-siecle monster, a scientific Frankenstein, endowed with the power of modern knowledge and unrestrained by conscience playing secret havoc among chosen victims. We cannot tell how many of the mysterious disappearances constantly occurring or how many "natural deaths" are due to monsters of the Holmes type.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Tory Bimetallism.

It appears from the London dispatches that bimetallism has played a larger part than is generally supposed in the Parliamentary elections. In many districts the Tory candidates who have been elected were directly pledged to favor international action in behalf of bimetallism, and the secretary of the bimetallic League declares that most of the Tory members-elect are so pledged.—New York World.

French Universities Open.

Heretofore the French universities have been closed to American students, while the German institutions have been open to them. An effort is now making to secure to the graduates of American colleges the right to enter any French institution on the basis of their American diplomas or a proper certificate of work already done. While this arrangement has not been entirely completed in all its details, it has been practically accepted by the French Ministry of Education and will soon be in operation.—Boston Herald.

Prospects of Cuban Revolutionists.

Far from showing any signs of collapse, the uprising of the Cubans for independence is acquiring with every week more formidable proportions, and the day is fast approaching when it may become the duty of foreign powers to recognize the revolutionists as belligerents. If Mr. Cleveland should take that step to-morrow, he would have waited much longer than did the Madrid Government before according a like recognition to the Southern Confederacy.—New York Sun.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET—H. D., Forest Hill, Placer County, Cal. In Du Chaillu's "Land of the Midnight Sun" there is a description of vantage grounds in the northern part of Sweden and Norway from which an observer can see the sun set in the west, and, by turning round, can see it rise in the east. Miss Rose O'Halloran gives the following explanation of the phenomenon: As the illuminated half of the earth includes, on June 21, an angle of 23½ deg., all places having a latitude higher than about north latitude 66¼ deg. will complete their diurnal rotation entirely in the sunlight on that date, the sun seeming to pass from the western sky to the verge of the point of the horizon directly north, round eastward, rising gradually to an altitude of 23½ deg. when directly south. In about north latitude 66¼ deg., according to geometrical laws, the sun should disappear below the horizon a little to the west of the north point of the horizon, and in a few minutes rise again a little to the east. An observer looking northward need only change the direction of his eyes to view sunset and subsequent sunrise. The effect of refraction causes this beautiful Arctic observation to be possible even in a lower latitude than 66¼ deg., and a high mountain will have a similar advantage.

AMERICAN FLAGS—A. S., City. There is no law of this State prohibiting the display of foreign flags in an American demonstration, but persons who have the management of an American demonstration can say, in extending an invitation to any foreign body to take part in the demonstration, that none but American flags shall be borne in line if there is to be a procession. The only law in regard to the flag is that which applied to the National Guard, and which is based on the constitution of the State, article VIII, paragraph 2: "All military organizations provided for by this constitution or any law of the State and receiving State support shall, when under arms, either for ceremony or duty, carry no device, banner or flag of any State or nation except that of the United States or of the State of California."

SOUTH AFRICA—C. R., City. The most direct route from this City to the gold mines of South Africa is via New York and Liverpool. The rate of fare depends upon the manner in which a party desires to travel. The time in transit would be about thirty days. The country in which the mines are worked is under the control of the British Government. The Query Column is unable to obtain any statistics showing the number of Americans in the mining district. The article you refer to was written by a correspondent who has a good reputation, and it is reasonable to suppose that the information contained therein is correct. The commerce of the United States with British Africa during the year 1894 was: Value of imports, $464,087; value of exports, $3,972,982. The climate is not considered unhealthy.

JOURNALISM — Cassagnac, Confidence, Tuolumne County, Cal. Several years ago an attempt was made to establish a school of journalism in one of the large colleges in the East, but it did not prove a success. The art of becoming a journalist is not one that can be acquired through textbooks, for journalism is continually advancing and textbooks would have to be changed once every three months. The true school of journalism is in the office of a metropolitan newspaper, where one capable of putting ideas into good language, and being able to keep up with the times and gather all the news of the day, will in time become a journalist. Journalism is a profession in which the one who follows it is continually learning something new.

NORTH AND SOUTH—N. B., City. There is a popular belief that sleeping on a bedstead having the head to the north has an effect on the health of the sleeper. Those who believe in this are of the opinion that when they sleep in that position a current of electricity passes through the body that is beneficial. If you are disturbed in your rest when moving from place to place you should not lay it to the fact that you are not sleeping north and south, but to effects of travel and to those produced by sleeping, or trying to sleep, in a strange room. Want of rest under such conditions is bound to produce nervousness and possibly headache.

LOST PAPERS—M. C., City. If, in 1887, you obtained your first papers in the process of becoming a citizen from a court in Springfield, Mo., and have lost the same, in order to obtain your final papers you will have to write to the County Clerk of Greene County, Mo., in which Springfield is situated, and apply for a certified copy of the original papers, stating at the time the date and the court in which you made your declaration. There will probably be a fee for this, but what it is the Query Column cannot tell. You can have the paper sent to you by express C. O. D.

MESQUITE GRASS—W. E. H., Mendocino, Cal. Mesquite grass is a favorite in many sections of the country because it is a rich wild pasturage. It is said to be extremely valuable because its seeds profusely cover every portion of the country where it grows. It remains during the warmest months of summer and until the rains of the next season in a dried form, preserving the nutritive qualities throughout. The greatest growth of the grass is regulated by the rainfall, but even when dry it forms very nourishing food for stock.

POPULATION—P. H. L., City. The census of 1890 gave the population of California as 1,208,130. An estimate furnished by the Governor of the State in January, 1894, gave the population as 1,350,000. Since then there have been a number of estimates, but no official figures. The latest official figures of the population of the City of San Francisco are those of the census—298,997. The municipal census of the city of New York, the latest, asserts the population to have been 1,801,739 as against 1,710,715 shown by the Federal census.

MAN-TREE-SQUIRREL.—Reader, Oakland, Cal. One of the rules of the Query Column is that no problems or puzzles are answered, and for that reason your question about the man, the tree and the squirrel, and for the further reason that the communication is unsigned, is not answered. Correspondents who desire answers must give name and address if they wish any attention paid to their questions

BROADWAY—J. P. M., City. It is proper to say "No. 100 Broadway," but improper to say "No. 100 Broadway street." Broadway, which was originally Broad way, but which is now written as one word, means broad thoroughfare; therefore, the use of street in connection with it is as improper as to use the word street in connection with an avenue, as for instance, "Van Ness avenue street."

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THE CALL has secured the right to publish this charming story in serial form, and the first part appeared Saturday, Aug. 11. Readers of THE CALL declare the story to be one of unusual interest. The next installment will be printed next Saturday, Aug. 17. It is customary to publish such contributions in the Sunday edition of THE CALL, but the author has conscientious scruples against having any of his productions published in the Sunday edition of any paper and in deference to his convictions THE CALL has agreed to print this story in the Saturday issues only.

THE CALL devotes a great deal of attention to excellent articles on Western Themes by Western men and Western women.