The San Francisco Call

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WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 2, 1895

THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL.

Every Republican victory increases prosperity.

Olney's foreign policy is another lost illusion.

Texas is big, but is she big enough to hold Dallas?

It is a wise local Democrat that knows where to locate.

Whenever we import more than we export the tariff is an issue.

To get all the news and get it all straight is the object of legitimate journalism.

Breaking bicycle records is almost as common this year as puncturing tires.

The Grange meeting at Merced is a big thing and big things are expected of it.

Don't forget that the proper fashion this fall is to buy home goods whenever you can.

Carlisle claims a surplus in the revenues for the month of September, but the year's deficit remains.

The National Republican Convention next year will be just exactly our size, and we ought to have it.

At this season Eastern weather does its own blowing and a good many things are carried away with it.

One of the secrets that Cleveland will have to give up this winter is the secret of his deal with the bond syndicate.

Daggett and English are not setting an example to their fellow Democrats, they are only imitating the big leaders.

If the very thought of the proposed California banquet makes such sweet food for fancy what will the realization be?

The Cleveland administration has been consistent in making a foreign policy about as un-American as the home policy.

From the present outlook the partition of China may be something more than a speculation before the century closes.

Senator Brice defeated the free silver Democrats in convention; but they have now organized to see him later and try it again.

So long as it is cheaper for the street-car companies to pay for killing people than to pay for fenders the killing will go on.

With conventions to free Ireland and mass-meetings to free Cuba, Chicago is getting to be something of a revolutionary center.

The Valkyrie stays with us and next year we shall have a yacht race of the hottest kind to mix up with the Presidential campaign.

The newly organized Political Reform Club will not be regarded as promising well if it talks in favor of non-partisan movements.

The schemes of local Democratic factions are supposed to be so cunningly arranged that a blind man cannot see them and go them one better.

Sacramento Democrats are in thorough accord with those of the rest of the country; whenever they have a meeting they have a faction fight.

The Corbett and Fitzsimmons affair has had enough force at any rate to call out a special session of the Texas Legislature and that is about as good as a fight.

Seattle is to try the experiment of underground wires for telegraph, telephone and street lighting, and it is to be hoped the results will prove the example to be worth imitating.

If Campbell's candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination depends on his carrying Ohio this fall we may as well count him out of the race and call for another champion.

The establishment of Cuban independence would be a long step toward the removal of the last vestiges of European dominion on this hemisphere and that is something worth recognizing.

For the proposed improvement of the Weather Bureau on this coast we give the Government much thanks, but we would rather have improvement of rivers and harbors; the weather suits us as it is.

Although Philadelphia is generally regarded as being more favorable to religion than other American cities, it is said to be the only one of importance in which the police are still trying to prevent the street meetings of the Salvation Army.

The opening of the second annual fruit fair at Spokane is reported as showing a marked increase of exhibits and attendance over that of last year, and the prospects are good for making the annual exhibit one of the big events of the Pacific Coast and an important factor in advertising our fruit interests.

Our Congressional delegation has very easily found lots of places where improvement is needed in our rivers and harbors, but it will not be so easy to find means of getting the Government to do the work, and in that respect therefore the delegation should have the most earnest support of all influential citizens in making the fight before Congress.

THE DEADLY TROLLEY.

It should not require another fatal accident to impress upon the managers of the Market-street Railway Company the imperative need of taking some effective steps to render their cars less dangerous. The cost to the company of providing proper guards and fenders would be but little in comparison with its great wealth and large profits, but the value of human life is beyond estimate. This is not a question which can be discussed calmly by anybody. The value to a millionaire of the few dollars which a fender may cost cannot be weighed in the balance with the value of the life of the poorest child in the City.

Nor is it the company only that owes a duty to the public in this regard. The courts should be more vigilant in protecting the lives of the people and more strict in holding offenders to account when accidents happen. After the fatal occurrence on Monday, when little Luigi Giorno was killed on Broadway, the motorman went quietly on his way until he was relieved of his post, when he walked to the Police Court, where, after a charge of manslaughter was entered against him, he was dismissed on his own recognizance.

This is not the way that charges of manslaughter should be dealt with, even when a rich corporation stands behind the accused.

If the courts should make motormen understand that they will be held to strict accountability in accidents of this kind they would be more careful and accidents would be fewer. On the courts, therefore, as well as on the railroad company does a large part of responsibility in such cases rest.

Finally a good deal of responsibility rests on the people. Public sentiment on this subject should be more earnest and more resolute than it has been. Such sentiment can do much to force the railroad company to adopt fenders, and it can also do much to lead the courts to deal more seriously with cases like that which has just happened.

A GOVERNMENT RAILROAD.

Advocates of Government ownership of railroads have an opportunity to make a fight on the opening given by the representatives of the owners of the Union Pacific. They not only express great dissatisfaction with the manner in which the receiver has managed the property, but they suggest that the Government take the road and operate it as a trust for the owners. It must be an exceedingly desperate condition of affairs that leads an American railway company to ask the Government to take charge of its property, but that is hardly to the point.

The Union Pacific and the Central Pacific were constituted the original overland line, and the generous subsidies which they received represented the Government's conception of the necessity for a continuous rail service between the Missouri River and the Pacific. These subsidies were in the nature of an expenditure for an emergency, and if the practice of subsidizing railroads had stopped there the Government would have acted wisely and consistently. Other projects for overland roads further south were sprung, and the administration then in power, instead of construing the Union and Central Pacific cases as an emergency, regarded them as a precedent. Hence the southern line was granted a subsidy.

This has proved to be the strongest of all the reasons advanced by the Central Pacific for its failure to comply with the conditions of the contract between it and the Government. That company has assumed that the granting of subsequent subsidies was a violation of the spirit of the contract between it and the Government and that accordingly it has been relieved of its obligation to repay the National loan. It has carried this contention so far as apparently to strive with all its might to destroy or greatly impair the value of the property on which the Government holds a mortgage for the security of its loan.

Whether or not the Central Pacific owners have deliberately sought to build up the New Orleans line at the expense of the Central Pacific, recent occurrences have shown that the various roads connecting with the Central Pacific at Ogden have been lately in rebellion, and that the Southern Pacific Company, in spite of its many assurances to the contrary, is aiming to develop the New Orleans route to the fullest extent. It has been declared, further, that the Central Pacific would not be averse to the Government's taking possession of the road if that act would be regarded as a cancellation of the company's obligations to the Government.

Whatever may be the facts in the case, the opportunity for the advocates of Government ownership of railroads seems to be present. As the Union Pacific is openly willing to pass under Government management, and as the Central might be willingly or unwillingly placed in a similar position, the way for the establishment of a railroad from the Missouri to the Pacific under Government control seems clearer than ever before in the history of the country.

PENAL HUMILIATION

The new rule instituted for the government of convicts in the San Quentin prison requiring them to rise and salute a passing officer if they happen to be lounging at the time has proved so distasteful that many of the older and more hardened convicts have been compelled to submit to the discipline of the dungeon in order that they might acquire a proper understanding of their position in the community. This new rule, taken in connection with many other circumstances of recent happening, indicates that the sentiment of the country is recovering from its morbid condition of unwholesome sympathy for violent breakers of the law.

The most ridiculous manifestation of silly regard for the comfort and pleasure of the dangerous elements of the community came from the wise old State of New York, which substituted "electrocution" for hanging in capital cases, because it was more humane! That foolish fad is dying a natural death in the State of its origin. Happily no other State of the Union followed the foolish example.

The abolition of the whipping-post was the first step in this retrograde movement of "humanitarianism." This benign instrument of correction was cast out because it was too severe a shock to the pride of men—it humiliated them too much. Before its abolition it had proved exceedingly useful in certain cases, as wife-beating and petty larceny. It was the most beneficent form of punishment ever devised for offenses of that character. In its place was instituted the "humane" practice of sentencing the culprits to a short term in the county jail, where they were assured of comfortable lodging and abundant wholesome food, with little or no work and a complete relief from the cares and anxieties which beset honest citizens.

There is coming a commendable reaction against this maudlin folly. Editors and other thinking persons are beginning to clamor out against the practice of pandering to criminals and holding the comfort of this class above that of honest folk. In line with this reawakening is the recommendation of the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia to Judge Bradley that the whipping-post be instituted for the correction of "wife-beaters and other petty criminals."

It is a shame at the start to regard wife-beaters as petty criminals. In view of the immeasurable cowardice and meanness of the crime and the difficulty of its proof if none other than the beaten wife happens to be a witness, it should be made a class by itself. And the proud American citizen who beats his wife should have a peculiar kind of punishment. As the whipping-post is so sore a shock to pride it seems to be the ideal method of correction for men who beat their wives; but so many more lashes should be laid on than for any other offense as to make the crime unique and the fear of its commission overwhelming.

A PUBLISHING HOUSE.

The suggestion that a book-publishing house in San Francisco ought to be established and that it might be made profitable constitutes another chapter in the story of our awakening. This does not mean to say that no books are manufactured here, for there is a considerable irregular product of this kind. The excellence of the work is proof that ample facilities for its performance exist. These would be greatly increased by the establishment of a plant devoted to that industry alone. It is the cheapest product of the press, however, that is most desired, and as the tremendous advancement in mechanical appliances for this purpose within recent years has led to the establishment of great houses for this kind of work in New York and Chicago, those cities affect to be able to underbid San Francisco.

Cheap books issued regularly are desirable on the score both of postage rates and the small cost of manufacture. It would require considerable capital to establish such a house here, but there are abundant reasons for the belief that it could earn a profit. The manager of the San Francisco News Company gives the assurance that with the aid of the American News Company the books published here in cheap form would have as good a chance of sale through those great purveyors as books published in New York or Chicago, and this certainly ought to suffice as a guarantee of profit.

Ever since the birth of authorship in California it has been a notorious fact that a book published here never commands the attention of Eastern critics. As the Pacific Coast standard of literary criticism is largely based on that of New York, it has followed naturally that Western critics, especially California critics, have made it a rule to decry books issued here. The California author who discovers the audacity to issue a book in his own State is generally told promptly that he has made a fool of himself. The same books issued by a New York house would have commanded the respect of the local critics, provided, of course, the New York critics had already discovered merit in them.

The Literary Guild of California is a society formed for the purpose of buying books written by Californians. This is an eminently praiseworthy movement, as it insures a profit to the author of every book issued under the auspices of the guild. Its only defect is that it will not be countenanced by authors who are too proud to desire a success which is independent of merit.

It is true that many circumstances militate against the California author, not only at home but abroad, and that when such an author has the ability and determination to achieve success he must leave California. This is a disgraceful situation. The fact is that the standard of literary criticism of the East is against the broad, free, brilliant, original work that seems characteristic of Californians, and that is explainable on numerous grounds. Our unhampered literary product is singularly fascinating, but the Eastern critics, who take their cue from the repressionist standard of England, are inclined to sneer until now and then they are forced to accept. The establishment of a publishing house in this City would correct all the evils which now exist and give to the world the brightest literature that is now produced outside of France. It is a literature that would instantly force its way with the public in spite of the critics.

PLAIN TALKS WITH FARMERS.

Conceding the necessity of more knowledge among farmers, how are they going to get it? It must be evident that the individual farmer, unaided, can make little progress. The acquisition of knowledge takes time and costs money. The farmer cannot leave his farm and go to school. There is, as a rule, no one near him who can inform him; in fact no one person can know the essential details about many subjects. He cannot rely entirely on the press. Newspapers are compelled usually to cover too wide a field to treat any one topic exhaustively. The books adapted to the needs of the farmer of California are very few in number and cover but a very small portion of the field. They are not written because it would pay no one to write or publish them. Farmers do not buy books. The farmer, if he learns, must do so not only from the press, from books and from his own observation, but by intercourse with others. Most of the greater acuteness of city men comes from their continual intercourse. The farmer, transplanted to the city, very soon acquires it. It is invariably present in those who continually associate with others, and as certainly wanting in those who do not. Human intercourse is the process not only of acquiring knowledge but of correcting or more firmly establishing knowledge otherwise acquired and putting it in form for practical use to get money by. It leads to confidence, resolution and action.

The farmers of California, therefore, if they propose seriously to engage in study with the view of improving their condition must do so by such organized action as will bring neighbors together as frequently as possible, put the groups so established into communication with other groups and bring as many as possible of the mass together in those occasional reunions wherein confidence and enthusiasm are generated and a wider range of acquaintance and outlook is acquired.

Such organizations cost money and much time. To create such an organization from nothing, overcome the inevitable friction and joining of all new machinery and put it in effective condition would require some years of time spent by somebody, with no inconsiderable sums for postage, printing and traveling expenses. To those who have not attempted such things they may seem easy. I have tried them and know. I would not attempt the establishment of any such organization, nor do I know of any one who would; nor do I know of any one who would supply the necessary funds for expenses.

I am, therefore, in favor of making use of an organization which we have ready to hand; an organization expressly created for that purpose, whose establishment has cost large sums of money, which has existed for over a quarter of a century, has acquired traditions and experience and whose official utterances on important topics have secured the respect of the community by their uniform calmness and good sense. I believe every farmer in the State should become a member of the Patrons of Husbandry and make use of its machinery and its assemblies for the acquirement and digestion of definite, accurate, practical knowledge. Whether this will be done by farmers generally I do not know, but I am convinced that unless it is done there will be no general movement among farmers for their own improvement that will amount to much. I think it is either the grange or nothing.

Whether or not the grange will make any effective move will of course depend entirely on its present membership. No outsiders are likely to push it or stir it in any way. And by its present membership I mean the membership and not the officers. The grange has been much stirred up during the past year, and gives signs of a real awakening, but no movement can have any vitality which has not its origin in the rank and file of the order. Any officers who are likely to be chosen will be more than glad to carry out the wishes of the membership; but no officers, however able, will long spend their strength in dragging an unwilling rank and file. To do anything of value will cost some money, which the membership must supply, but in no way can a campaign of education be carried on so cheaply as by the machinery of the grange. The State Grange is in session this week and the result of its deliberations will determine whether the farmers of California are in a mood to help themselves. If the grange proves itself equal to the occasion its ranks and its treasury will fill up.

In any attempt which the grange may make in this direction the difficulty will be in execution. Wise resolutions have little value except as carried out. The promotion of any enterprise involves much time spent by men who have the capacity to make things come to pass. There are many such men. Those who can afford it are often glad to devote their time and talents to such work for the pleasure of doing it. So far as the grange has such men and women it should use them. If none such are available proper provision must be made for the support of some capable young persons while engaged in the necessary work. The young farmers must be enlisted, because it is only they who have the necessary vigor. Old men for council, young men for action. Wise measures outlined by the State Grange, subsequently perfected by a capable committee, and placed for execution in the hands of energetic young men whose bread and butter is provided for will do wonders.

I have little doubt that some practical measures of importance will be set on foot at the present meeting of the State Grange. The danger to be specially avoided is the scattering of energy. Any scheme of education which is to be really helpful must go to the bottom of things, and be under the direction of the ablest men, of whom there can be but few in any State. If the grange, at its present session, shall be able to formulate some practical working-plan by which the educational impulse now felt shall be put under the direction of our great universities, and the farmers thereby be brought into contact with the best thought of the day and kept clear from agitators, charlatans, politicians and even half-educated men of good intentions, the movement will at once command the attention and respect of the entire community, and will have from the beginning the best possible assurance of permanence and success.

EDWARD F. ADAMS.

PERSONAL.

Ed F. Smith of Sacramento is in the City.

F. Steele, capitalist of Santa Rosa, is at the Russ House.

Judge Ansel Smith of Stockton is registered at the Grand Hotel.

Speaker J. C. Lynch of San Bernardino is a guest at the Baldwin.

S. C. Davison of St. Helena, Cal., is a guest at the Occidental Hotel.

F. W. Swanton of Santa Cruz registered at the Palace Hotel yesterday.

W. S. Leake and wife of Sacramento are guests at the Palace Hotel.

James O'Brien, a well-known mining man of Smartsville, is a guest at the Russ House.

C. H. Phillips, a banker and capitalist of San Luis Obispo, is a guest at the Palace Hotel.

William T. Hoge, a manufacturer of Philadelphia, registered at the Russ House yesterday.

C. M. Hartley, a well-known farmer of Vacaville, registered at the Grand Hotel yesterday.

E. F. Qualtbraugh, U. S. N., navigating officer of the Marion, is a guest at the California Hotel.

Dr. C. E. Connor and wife of Lompoc, Cal., were among the arrivals at the Russ House yesterday.

L. P. Lowe, proprietor of the hotel at Echo Mountain, registered at the California Hotel last evening.

H. B. Kendrick, a merchant of Los Angeles, was among the passengers from Japan on the City of Peking. He registered at the Grand Hotel last evening.

J. A. Barham, member of Congress from the Santa Rosa district, is in the City, stopping at the Occidental Hotel.

Arthur Llewellyn of the Kenwood Fruit Company, Kenwood, Cal., registered at the Occidental Hotel yesterday.

Lieutenant-Commander A. V. Wadham, U. S. N., of the cruiser Boston, registered at the California Hotel yesterday.

Sylvain Weill left the City yesterday to pay a visit to friends in the East. His present journey will not be extended to Europe.

Nathan Bentz, a merchant of Santa Barbara, registered at the Palace Hotel yesterday. He has just returned from a four months' sojourn in Japan, where he bought merchandise.

Pelham M. Ames has been promoted to the position of secretary of the Spring Valley Water Works. The death of William Norris caused the vacancy which Mr. Ames' appointment fills.

Colonel W. R. Smedberg has gone East and will attend the National meeting of the Loyal Legion this month. Incidentally the colonel will get a new leg from the Government while he is in Washington.

Charles E. Wilson, department commander of the G. A. R., has returned from the Louisville National Encampment. He speaks highly of Kentucky hospitality. It was the genuine article, and no mistake.

Dr. Matthews of Tehama, a wheelhorse and warhorse of the Democratic party of California, was in the City yesterday. Dr. Matthews was chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee of the Legislature of 1893.

Bank Commissioners Kilburn, Fuller and Magee will attend the convention of the California Bankers' Association that will be held at Fresno on the 4th and 5th inst. Mr. Fuller and Mr. Magee are now in the southern part of the State.

Brigadier-General R. H. Warfield and Adjutant-General A. W. Barrett of California did run down to Louisville and participate in encampment proceedings. It was announced before they went East that they would not attend the reunion.

F. Christianer, the business manager of John Philip Sousa's band, arrived in the City yesterday, and made arrangements with Messrs. Friedlander, Gottlob & Co. of the Columbia Theater for several concerts in January next. The band will come here stronger than ever, including a famous soprano and Miss Currie Duke, the celebrated American violinist, who is a daughter of General Basil Duke of Louisville, Ky. The young lady is a pupil of Joachim's.

GIBSON'S INTERVIEW.

Persuaded at last to break his silence upon the subject of the Emmanuel Church murders Rev. Mr. Gibson furnished to two morning papers an authorized "interview" with him upon the Durrant case, each prefaced with a statement about how hard it had been to induce him to furnish it. It is evident from the perusal of the interview that Mr. Gibson's previous silence was a piece of good luck on his part. The best thing he could do now would be to try to put the interview off upon his private secretary, the gentle and devoted Lynch.—San Francisco Daily Report.

PATRIOT GARIBALDI.

A BRONZE STATUE IN HIS MEMORY ON ONE OF THE ROMAN HILLS.

The fetes celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entry of the Italian army into Rome, which began in that city September 14, culminated on the 20th of last month in the ceremony of the unveiling of the monument of General Garibaldi on the Janiculan Hill in the presence of King Humbert and the royal family, the court ministers and deputations of veterans who served under Garibaldi. The

GUISEPPE GARIBALDI.

50,000 people who witnessed the ceremony displayed the utmost enthusiasm. The decorations of public and private buildings were of the most imposing and liberal character. Every mention of the names of Garibaldi, Italy and King Humbert was greeted with loud cheers.

The statue of Garibaldi is by the sculptor Gallori. It is an equestrian bronze weighing fifteen tons. It has been erected in the grounds of the Villa Corsini upon an immense granite base, on the four sides of which are shown four allegorical groups. The side facing Rome represents the defense of Rome against the French in 1848. The opposite side shows the Garibaldians taking Galata Fima. The third and fourth sides exhibit groups symbolical of America and Europe. Premier Crispi delivered an oration in which he eulogized Garibaldi.

NEVADA NEWSPAPER MEN.

AN ORGANIZATION OF THE SAGEBRUSH EDITORS COMPLETED.

The Reno Evening Gazette, under date of September 26, publishes an article in regard to a meeting of the newspaper men of Nevada on September 25 for the purpose of organizing a press association to be known as the Nevada Press Association. The object of the association is to promote the general news interests of the State.

The constitution and by-laws were signed by the following members: Allen C. Bragg, Reno Gazette; N. A. Hummel, Dispatch; Samuel P. Davis, Carson Appeal; J. E. McKinnon, Virginia Enterprise; E. D. Kelley, Reno State Journal; F. W. Fairbanks, Dayton Times; H. A. Lemmon, Carson Tribune; Annie H. Martin, Carson News; C. W. Patterson, Youngton Rustler; W. W. Booher, Elko Independent; R. C. Blossom, Battle Mountain Central Nevadan; George S. Nixon, Winnemucca Silver State.

The following gentlemen were elected permanent officers of the association: E. D. Kelley, president; W. W. Booher, vice-president; Allen C. Bragg, secretary and treasurer; and the following-named gentlemen, with the officers, form a board of managers: N. A. Hummel, F. W. Fairbanks and S. P. Davis.

It was resolved that all papers in the State not joining the association by January 1, 1896, shall be cut off the exchange-list of all papers which are members of the association.

THE GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

The encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic last week at Louisville, Ky., was not only a most imposing scene but an event of most hopeful significance for the country. Upward of 30,000 veteran "boys in blue" marched in the parade amid the frantic huzzas of 300,000 spectators. The ovation given the heroes whose valor saved the life of the Nation by the people of the South, and especially by so many brave heroes who once wore the gray and followed the "Stars and Bars," was of tremendous significance. It demonstrates beyond the possibility of a doubt that we are indeed and in truth a united people and that the South as a whole is now as truly loyal to our grand old flag as is the North—that all, north, south, east and west, from the depths of their hearts indorse the sentiment—"One flag, one country, one destiny."

In speaking of it editorially in the Courier-Journal Henry Watterson well says:

Such a spectacle would, perhaps, be impossible in any other country. In the United States we are good fighters, but we are not long haters. We fight out our differences and dismiss them. We are too busy, and, let us hope, too sensible and patriotic to keep alive the animosities of a day that has gone forever and ever by. The "late unpleasantness" was no child's play while it lasted, but it was fought out to its logical result, and all classes are prepared to accept it and to discard the passions which it excited. We have built up the waste places, have buried the past and turn our faces resolutely to the future with confidence in the great destiny which our united efforts will create. When we look back to 1861 we cannot but wonder at the mysterious way along which a beneficent Providence has led a great people through the havoc of war and fratricidal strife to peace, prosperity and fraternity.

The fact that all classes now not only rejoice over a preserved Union and the return of peace and prosperity to our great country, but vie with each other in doing honor to the patriotic citizen soldiery—the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic—is pregnant with hope for the future. It demonstrates that the American Republic is not ungrateful. And by doing so it develops in the rising generation not a love for war, but a deep-seated, intelligent patriotism that will be more than a match for any foe that may assail our country or any internal emergency that may arise. Long live the Grand Army of the Republic.—Dayton (Ohio) Religious Telescope.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

Henry Austen Adams in a recent lecture to the members of the Catholic Women's Association took as his subject, "The Newspaper, Its Power and Poison."

"If you have never been impressed with the power of the newspaper," said Mr. Adams, "go to the New York Herald building. Peep into the council-room. That one room is in active telegraphic touch with every nook and corner of the world.

"Behind the minds gathered there is the tireless, active brain of the one man ready to propose and grasp any proposition of interest or benefit to humanity, ready to get information, no matter what the cost. Round this room are the other departments, filled with all the wonders of the latest scientific achievements, and the equally wonderful distributing department that sends the printed papers to every hamlet in the land. You could not fail to have your enthusiasm kindled by this perfectly equipped establishment."

Mr. Adams then criticized the literary standing of the modern newspaper. He found it fairly well written on the average and steadily improving. The editors were the allies of the best in life.

The paper is now the exclusive reading matter of the masses. It has said to the printed book: "Get out of this. Life is too short for you!" It is now saying this also to the periodical: "We are going to supply all the reading matter of the average man. Get out of this! Life is too short to bother with you!"

He did not take a pessimistic view of the influence of the newspaper. On the living questions of the day it was generally wholesome. It was in its tone, he said, becoming more literary and editorial.—N. Y. Fourth Estate.

NO HARROWING DETAILS.

Editor Charles M. Shortridge of THE CALL is to be congratulated on the fact that while he publishes in his paper excellent reports of the Durrant trial, he does not make the harrowing details of that crime the news feature of its daily issues. This is a tribute to the better sentiment of the community, the more to be appreciated because of its rarity in these days.—San Francisco Hotel Gazette.

IDEAS OF WESTERN EDITORS.

South Africa is just now in high favor with British capitalists. South African mining and other stock is in high request in London. Millions of pounds of English money have been invested in South African mining ventures. The boom is still on. Very little attention is paid to the warnings of the cautious. They are very likely attributed to envy by the successful speculators, and those who have not been successful are not as yet convinced that large gains for all who have put their money in "Kaffirs" is an impossibility. The boom fever while it is raging blinds men to everything that does not tell in favor of the success of their favorite enterprises. We wonder if the time will ever come when British Columbia mining projects will be looked upon with favor by British investors. Who knows but that before very long fortune will smile on this province, and that those who are so energetically and so pluckily, in the face of many discouragements, proving in a practical way that its mineral resources are rich and varied will be almost if not altogether as successful as the South African pioneers?—Victoria (B. C.) Colonist.

In the light of possible development is not the newness of this country apparent to every observer? Who can tell what Santa Rosa might not become if we who live here would but open our eyes to a consideration of the possibilities within our grasp. At comparatively little expense we can create the power here that would drive more machinery than there is to-day in any city of 100,000 inhabitants on the Pacific Slope.—Santa Rosa Republican.

Chicago capitalists are receiving bids for a tower 1100 feet high to be erected in one of the West Side parks of that city. This means that we will presently be informed by Chicago newspapers and veracious Chicago people that the Western metropolis has a tower 10,100 feet in height, from the top of which the observer has a good view of Montreal, New Orleans and San Francisco. Chicago is indeed a wonderful city and wonderful people live there.—Marysville Appeal.

The year that we are about entering upon promises to be a season of great prosperity for this community. Among the numerous other enterprises that will contribute to this result will be the closing of the Santa Margarita gap and the running of through overland trains into this city.—San Jose Mercury.

The investment made in Calaveras County by Addison Bybee of Indianapolis and his Eastern associates may mean a great deal for Lodi. The mines are to be connected by railroad with the Southern Pacific or Valley road, and as the most feasible route is from Lodi, all the traffic may come this way.—Lodi Review-Budget.

It is a standing disgrace to the United States Government that it does not own a single dry-dock large enough to accommodate a second-class battle-ship. The incoming Congress should supply this "long-felt want" with as little delay as possible.—Los Angeles Times.

The Atlanta boarding-house keeper now has an excellent opportunity to get even for the fence rails that were burned and the hen roosts that were raided back in the '60's.—Carson (Nev.) Tribune.

The human family is a contrary lot at best. We have even known men to feed their sheep to the hogs and go right on voting the Democratic ticket just the same.—Tulare Register.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Senator John Sherman preserves a cool head on the subject of the annexation of Cuba, in case it can establish its independence of Spain. He says: "I have been and am now opposed to the annexation of outlying territory like that of Cuba, especially when it is well settled by a nation speaking a different language and with different institutions from ours. I think Congress would readily recognize the independence of Cuba if the insurgents would establish a de facto republican government over the island. Further than that I do not believe the general sentiment of the people of the United States would be in favor of going." This is tolerably clear and explicit, and it would seem to apply to other outlying territory besides Cuba.—Boston Herald.

So barbarous and inhuman is the pronunciamento of the representative of Spain on the island that the Government of the United States would appear to better advantage in a protest and a recognition of the belligerent rights of the patriots than in hunting down Americans who propose to aid in the achievement of Cuban independence. Cuba has even greater cause for revolt against the rule of the Spaniard than the thirteen American colonies had for revolt against the English kings. It is unfortunate that the prevailing sentiment of the people of the United States finds no indorsement and expression at the White House.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

However limited or widespread the present desire in this country for the annexation of Cuba may be, there is no desire to wage a war of conquest, or in any way to force the island into the Union against its people's will. But the dominant sentiment of intelligent Americans is, we believe, that Cuba has suffered long enough from Spanish misgovernment, and ought to be set free from it and permitted to pursue her own destiny, whether it be perpetual independence or annexation. Whatever some of their misrepresentatives may say, the American people sympathize with struggles for liberty against tyranny every time.—New York Tribune.

There is no question that the people of the United States are heartily in favor of the National Government taking any action that will give the Cuban insurgents moral, if not actual, support and comfort in the struggle for liberty. It is probably almost as true that President Cleveland is as desirous of taking such action as soon as the circumstances will permit it. Such recognition of belligerency will come, when it does occur, with a poetic justice, for Spain was overanxious to accord to the Southern States a similar recognition during the great rebellion.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

The Chicago Times-Herald, Tribune and Record, Philadelphia Record, St. Paul Pioneer-Press, Indianapolis Journal and Rochester Democrat and Chronicle are a few of the leading newspapers that agree with the Leader in the belief that this Government should recognize the belligerent rights of the Cuban revolutionists. The Chicago Times-Herald suggests that public meetings be held in the principal cities to express sympathy with the struggle for freedom.—Cleveland Leader.

The greatest Cuban uprising is in this country. General Gomez, the New World's second Washington, announces that he proposes to maintain himself on the defensive during the winter and allow his army to grow by the steady increment of patriotic feeling, and in the meanwhile the seat of war is transferred to Chicago, which has declared war upon the administration, and demands that this Government recognize the patriots as belligerents. Pittsburg Press.

If the insurrection can be maintained until Congress meets, and then promises to be of long continuance, it is highly probable that a resolution will be introduced and passed according belligerent rights to the insurgents. A poll of the members of the next Congress recently taken by the Chicago Tribune foreshadows such action.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Cuban rebellion has demonstrated itself to be a widespread effort of the inhabitants of the island to throw off the Spanish yoke. America, whose independence was won after a seven-year tussle with Great Britain, naturally sides with the Cuban patriots.—Philadelphia Item.

RECORD OF EMBEZZLEMENTS.

Recently published statistics reveal the following startling facts: From 1878 to 1894, inclusive, the defalcations in the United States amounted to $13,809,601. During 1894 embezzlers, defaulters, bank wreckers, etc., stole $25,234,112. Out of 629 cases of theft by trusted employes reported during 1894 forty-four stole over $50,000, thirty-seven over $100,000, four over $500,000, and four over $1,000,000. New York State takes the lead. In 1894 there was stolen within its borders $9,147,379. Nevada, South Carolina, Arizona and the District of Columbia came out scathless. The average loss per month by theft throughout the country in 1894 was $2,100,846. Following is a tabulated list by States of losses through the dishouesty of trusted employes: Alabama $122,200, Arkansas $70,000, California $622,782, Colorado $49,195, Connecticut $48,684, Delaware $100,000, Florida $2500, Georgia $171,051, Idaho $44,700, Illinois $1,813,004, Indiana $376,173, Iowa $1,151,100, Kansas $70,770, Kentucky $76,300, Louisiana $7000, Maine $35,000, Maryland $177,648, Massachusetts $557,710, Michigan $799,593, Minnesota $738,000, Mississippi $116,000, Missouri $953,318, Montana $57,000, Nebraska $182,355, New Jersey $300,000, New Hampshire $109,000, New York $9,147,379, North Carolina $8170, North Dakota $3000, Ohio $722,778, Oregon $37,000, Pennsylvania $797,736, Rhode Island $7600, South Dakota $59,373, Tennessee $4,161,900, Texas $134,647, Vermont $34,731, Virginia $202,000, West Virginia $36,000, Wisconsin $177,665, Washington 132,000, Wyoming $19,000, New Mexico $132,000, Utah $24,470, Indian Territory $75,000, Oklahoma $9097, and Alaska $3000. Total, $25,234,112. It is not strange that in the light of these facts surety companies which protect employers against such losses should be growing more and more popular.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES—A. S., City. The directors of the Training School for Nurses connected with the Children's Hospital at the corner of California and Maple streets make arrangements for giving two years' training to women desirous of becoming professional nurses. The instruction is without cost to those who take the course. Those wishing to obtain this course must apply personally or by letter to the superintendent. The most desirable age for candidates is from 21 to 31 years. They must be in sound health and must present, on application, a certificate from some responsible person as to good character. After approval the candidates are received on two months' probation. During this time and previous to obtaining a position in the school the applicants must be prepared for an examination in reading, penmanship, simple arithmetic and English diction. The examination is to test the ability of applicants to read aloud well, to write legibly and to take notes of lectures. During the months of probation the pupils are boarded and lodged at the hospital, but receive no compensation. During the months of probation they are not required to wear a uniform, but those who are accepted at the end of the period are required to wear the uniform prescribed by the school. They serve first as assistants in the wards; the second year they are expected to perform any duty assigned them by the resident physician or superintendent, either to act as head nurses in the hospital or to be sent to private cases among the rich or poor. They are required to sign an agreement that they will remain two years and conform to all the rules. The pay for the first year is $8 per month and the second $12. The institution is non-sectarian.

BICYCLE COLLISIONS—Wheelman, City. The ability of a wheelman riding at a rapid rate of speed to do harm by a collision with a pedestrian or other object is understood only by those who have gone through the experiment. If a rider weighing 150 pounds moves at the rate of ten feet per second, which is equal to about a seven-mile gait, he has a momentum of 1500 pounds, less the weight of the wheel he is riding. The tractive force required to propel a bicycle over a level road is estimated at 0.01 of the load. If the load is 150 pounds, a force of one and a half pounds is required to move the wheel forward, and this calls for a pressure on the pedals of six and three-fourths pounds on the wheel geared in the ordinary manner.

JURORS—W. J. B., Navarro, Mendocino, Cal. There is nothing in the textbooks that show that an infidel cannot serve as a juror in the United States. The lawbooks describe an infidel as "one who does not believe in the existence of a God who will reward or punish in this world or that which is to come, and as one who does not recognize the inspiration or obligation of the Holy Scripture, or the generally recognized features of the Christian religion." In some States of the Union the constitution prohibits religious or political tests. Others provide more generally that the civil rights, privileges or capacities of any citizen shall in no way be diminished or enlarged on account of his religious belief.

LIQUOR LICENSE—G. W., City. The bill which became a law and requires a person who desires to engage in the business of retailing liquor to secure the signatures of twelve property-owners in a block in which he wishes to carry on such business, in order to enable him to obtain a license, was introduced in the Legislature by Frank McCoppin, at present Postmaster in this City. If a block on which a person wants to engage in business is the property of one individual the applicant must present that signature, and unless there is some serious objection to the applicant the Police Commissioners, who grant permits to obtain liquor licenses, will grant a permit and place the applicant on probation.

COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY—Subscriber, Point Arena, Mendocino County, Cal. The College of Dentistry connected with the University of California is located in this City at the corner of Taylor and Market streets. Candidates for admission must be 18 years of age and must present satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and must be examined as to previous education to appreciate the technical study of dentistry. The course is three years and the fees are: Matriculation, $5; lecture fees each year, $100; practical anatomy, first and second year, $10; and fee for final examination, $25.

FORD, THE AUTHOR—Oakland Subscriber, Oakland, Cal. Paul Licester Ford, the author of "The Hon. Peter Stirling," is a new light in the world of literature and but little is known of him at the present time. So far as is known Paul Licester Ford is his true name. There are many who believe that he builded the character of Peter Stirling on the legal and political career of Grover Cleveland.

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Mr. Farquharson of Invercauld has decided to restore and render habitable Old Mar Castle, Braemar, the building in which the Jacobite rising in 1715 was hatched.

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