

The San Francisco Call

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Editor and Proprietor.

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SUNDAY.....OCTOBER 13, 1895

THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL.

Don't make your leisure a hard job.

Nothing is so truly a man's own as his losses.

There are dark horses in society as well as in politics.

People who cannot see good prospects ahead are short sighted.

Make yourself cheerful in reading "the coming season will be gay."

Pretty nearly everything we meet in this world is an opposition.

The trolley-car is not the only passing show that often ends in a tragedy.

There is just enough heat in the elections this fall to make the Democrats boil.

The average reformer takes just enough interest in politics to be dissatisfied with it.

It is because our grapes come high that some people think they must have them.

When a man has thoroughly identified himself with a town he never fails to praise it.

There are some silurians who are too stingy even to give a compliment to progress.

The missionary goes to China to prepare the way of peace and then calls for a warship.

People who are in the swim think those who are out of it have a dry time, but it is not always so.

You see few things from the best point of view when you look at them from your own standpoint.

If Corbett and Fitzsimmons really wish a place to fight in they should not overlook the hospitality of Cuba.

Cleveland has left Gray Gables and will now overwork himself for a week or two before asking for another rest.

The Ohio campaign has got far enough along to make it certain that Brice's money talks through Campbell's hat.

Preparations for the coming carnivals will turn the vacant lots of many a town into flower gardens this season.

Since peace is in sight in Madagascar perhaps France will listen to Olney's longed-for vigor and let Waller go.

It is one of the paradoxes of life that we always consider a man to be coming our way when he is going our way.

Don't complain of the fools in the world, for if there were none, clever people would have to work harder to make a living.

We shall probably never have a perfect republic until there is an office for every candidate and a majority to elect him.

We will believe that Eastern sympathy with Cuba has become fighting mad when we see some of the fighters going to the front.

It is natural for Dr. Parkhurst to be displeased with the fusion ticket in New York, as he is one of the kind who prefer confusion.

The time for deciding where the next Republican convention will be held is near enough at hand now to make the situation thrilling.

Other towns have to rely on garden flowers for their festivals, but San Francisco could decorate a civic carnival with parlor roses.

City politics in New York this year is not so much a matter of parties, or even of factions, as of cliques, coteries, clubs, classes and gangs.

The Hawaiian officials will now have a chance to learn that the truth cannot be hidden by covering the man who tells it with tar and feathers.

No one will deny the usefulness of a Grand Jury that stirs up the street contractors and makes them do better for a little while at any rate.

The fact that some of the milk-dealers are protesting against the work of Milk Inspector Dockery is perhaps the best proof we have that he is doing his work well.

The Farmers' National Congress at Atlanta debated finance instead of farming and were wise in doing so, for what most farmers need now is to raise money as well as crops.

If the University of Chicago is to be run as an annex to the Millionaires' Club it will hardly add any more to the credit of the city than another pork-packing establishment.

The result of the recent Congressional election in the Fifth Georgia District seems to show that the Democrats down there have stolen theism from Populism and silenced the pop.

As Alaska is to have delegates to the next Republican Convention San Francisco can claim it as the city nearest the geographical center of the country from which the delegates are to come.

The one defect in the revival of trade is that so large a portion of the goods now being sold come from foreign countries through the gap made in the protective system by the Democratic tariff-linkers.

A REPUBLICAN ANNIVERSARY.

It has been proposed in the East to assemble on the 17th of next June a convention of the surviving delegates to the Republican convention held in Philadelphia in that month of 1856. The proposal has much to commend it, and has met with such warm approval that it may be fairly counted among the political probabilities of the coming year.

The only objection to the proposition as it has been stated is that a convention thus constituted would be too small for the occasion. Such a meeting would be practically a celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the National Republican party in the city where its foundations were so widely and patriotically laid, and in such a celebration every old Republican who has survived from that time should have a representative. The survivors of the original delegates must be few in number. There were but 600 of them originally. In the natural order of events most of these must be dead, for forty years is a long time in the life of an individual, and among the survivors many are too worn with years and with disease to make a journey, even to attend so glorious a reunion as that would be.

A better plan would be to call upon all Republicans throughout the Union who indorse the action and the platform of that historic convention and supported Fremont in the campaign that followed to organize in their various States and elect from among their number a full list of delegates to the convention designed to celebrate the anniversary of a date so important in the history not of our country only, but of liberty and republican institutions throughout the world.

A convention of this kind could not fail to renew the ardor of the old pioneers of the party and would be an inspiration to all the patriotic youth of the land. It would recall to public attention the early history of the great party organized for freedom and the Union, and remind men of the fidelity with which those early pledges have been kept and the arduous labors by which so much has been done to accomplish them, to maintain them and to render them the inviolable heritages of the American people.

The platform adopted by the convention of '56 pledged the party to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, declared it to be the duty of the people to oppose any attempt to introduce slavery into any Territory of the United States, denounced polygamy and slavery as twin relics of barbarism, condemned the Democratic administration of the time for the crime against Kansas, called for the immediate admission of that Territory as a free State, proclaimed the foreign policy of "disregard to the standard circular" as a disgrace to American diplomacy, called for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific Ocean and indorsed a policy of public improvements of rivers and harbors by the General Government.

Such is the early platform of the party that ever since its foundation has represented true Americanism at home and abroad. It is certainly worth while celebrating the fortieth anniversary of such an event, and the old pioneers of the party will have the earnest support of the younger members if they undertake to carry it out.

INSPECTION OF MILK.

It is not greatly to the credit of San Francisco that many years have been permitted to pass without the establishment of a rigorous inspection of the milk supply. The last Legislature passed an act authorizing boards of health to appoint a milk inspector, and to the credit of our Board of Health it has availed itself of the benefits of the law. The inspector whom it appointed October 1 has displayed an amazing energy for a public officer and appears to be as zealous as though he were attending to his private interests. He has destroyed quantities of milk which he claimed to have found below the standard and has procured the arrest of numbers of dairymen who, he alleges, have violated the law. As a consequence the dairymen are greatly excited and have taken steps to have the inspector's conduct reviewed by the Board of Health and to procure his removal from office for incompetency.

The milkmen deem what would otherwise be an unfortunate attitude by protesting that they are desirous of aiding any intelligent plan for the protection of the public on the score of milk. Clearly, if all were required to furnish wholesome and unadulterated milk the more honest among them would be benefited. It is to be observed, however, that among those most vigorously protesting against the actions of the inspector are some of the highest reputation. This gives their conduct a dignity that commands attention.

It appears singular that at their indignation meeting held Friday, although they charged the inspector with drunkenness and incompetency, they would not permit him to explain the methods which he employed in the inspection of milk. They asserted that he had never had any training for the work, but this does not preclude the presumption that he may have secured the assistance of competent experts or that he was right in his conclusions. This seems to have been a mistaken policy on their part.

On the other hand, there is a chance that the inspector was overzealous and too anxious to make a record. A public officer with a broad comprehension of his duties and responsibilities is not too ready to prosecute those who, in his judgment, may have committed infractions of the law. It is conceivable that inadvertencies may occur, and that instructions and warnings are sometimes better than a fierce resort to the law. Too often a new officer makes a mistake in this regard and works serious harm when a milder policy would accomplish the desired result without inflicting injury. The Board of Health, as well as its milk inspector, is now on trial by the milkmen. It is composed of men who cannot afford to make the mistakes which are charged to him. It is unmistakably their duty to give the matter a very full and impartial hearing and to act upon the evidence with the wisdom and discretion imposed by the dignity of their office.

ASHWORTH'S EMBARRASSMENT.

It can hardly be expected that the methods which the Grand Jury is pursuing for ascertaining the causes of inefficient contract work under the Street Department will accomplish the desired result of ascertaining if there have been corrupt bargains between contractors and the department. That there have been gross, flagrant and injurious violations of specifications, and that the Superintendent of Streets has approved work done under these conditions and worked strenuously to secure payment for it on behalf of the contractors, even after his attention had been called to the shameful manner in which the contracts had been abused, are matters of common knowledge. But to ascertain the existence of a corrupt understanding between the Street Department and the contractors is quite another matter. This is one of the most difficult of all times to discover, and that very fact operates as a strong temptation to its perpetration.

There are much better ways of curing the evil. One of them is the selection of the right kind of man for Superintendent. However intelligent, capable and honest such a man may be believed to be, his political affiliations often determine the conduct of his office. Under the prevalent political system an office-holder who is not of the very highest character and widest independence is expected to surrender the appointment of many of his subordinates to a corrupt political machine which may have made the fight, and to fill the remaining places with ward heeler who serve him individually secured in his campaign. It is impossible for him to conduct his office either intelligently or honestly under those circumstances, and the people have no right to expect that he should.

Still another way is that which the Civic Federation has recently employed with so excellent results—keep a sharp oversight as private citizens on the conduct of public officers. Still another is the selection of able and trustworthy supervisory officers.

The present system of making public improvements inevitably drives honest and competent contractors out of the field, and fastens rogues and incompetents upon the City. There are contractors in San Francisco, well known to the better part of the public, who would not take a contract for a less price than one representing a living profit for honest work, and who would refuse to enter into a corrupt bargain with any public officer. But what chance have they to become contractors in the building up of the City? And yet it is such men as these who should receive the highest consideration and the most substantial encouragement.

THIS WILL BE CHANGED.

The San Jose Mercury truthfully says: "It is a singular anomaly that, although California is an agricultural State, devoting but little attention to manufactures, nearly three-quarters of its population live in cities and towns." But this omits consideration of the fact that where agriculture in California is pursued in its highest form, it gives rise to compact communities which inevitably become towns. This is true particularly of the finest towns of Southern California, including Riverside, Redlands, Pasadena and some others. That is to say, while these are really small cities, all their interests are the direct product of agriculture.

The true test of the question is the extent to which agriculture contributes to the general business of the State. It will be found, upon analysis, that if we should withdraw from the estimate all the interests allied to or depending on agriculture the State would be poor indeed. The Mercury is perfectly right, however, in its statement of the general fact, and in its conclusion which it draws: "The State can never expect to make the best of its resources and support a large rural population until the ranches are subdivided into small farms."

Although the physical conditions of farm life in California are immeasurably more attractive than those pertaining to agriculture in any other part of the country, and even to life in a city, there has been nothing like an approach to the achievements which might be accomplished in that pursuit. Large land-holdings represent one of the deterrent forces, but there are numerous others. One is the difficulty of making a profit under existing overland and local transportation charges. That will be remedied in good time. But the most potent of all the hindrances is the ignorance of so many of our own people of the delights which a farm life offers them.

Like all the rest of mankind, we are hampered with experience and precedent gathered under different conditions and cherished in spite of obvious reasons for their abandonment. The old, old story of the hardships of an Eastern farmer's life haunts our dreams of California's charms. Our women, familiar either from observation or hearsay with the dull, grinding, dreary and hopeless life of an Eastern farmer's wife, are tempted to regard the idyllic plains of California with dread. It is the women of the cities more than the men who are responsible for this neglect of a precious opportunity.

A FREE-TRADE POINTER.

J. B. Gorman, United States Consul at Matamoros, Mex., reports our trade with Mexico increasing. Under our new tariff they are able to ship us more wool, cattle and hides, and expect a large increase in sales of oranges, all to the disadvantage of the American farmer. Compensation is made to the American manufacturer who supplies irrigating, agricultural and mining machinery to be used by laborers at about half the wages paid in the United States to produce more agricultural and mining products to be shipped to us. The American farmer in turn sells food to those employed in this country in making the machinery sent to Mexico. It is worth considering to whose advantage this series of trades results.

It is reported from London that Lord and Lady Beresford paid \$4000 for the rent of a salmon stream in Norway and during the season caught only two fish. It would pay the noble sports to come West next time.

It was easy for Japan to take Formosa from China, but not so easy to take it from the Formosans.

THEATER NUISANCES.

Good results can be hardly expected from the agitation against late-comers and early-leavers at the local theaters. It is a hardship for well-mannered folk to be compelled to suffer from the rudeness of others, but this is one of the penalties of cultivating good manners. The selfish boss is never disturbed by anything and he enjoys life to the full.

It is so in every large city and in every way in which the well-mannered and ill-mannered elements come in contact, the theater boss exerts his pernicious activity everywhere. Curiously enough, the worst sinners at the theaters are the fashionable, for the necessary reason that they dine late and are not ready to start for the theater until the curtain has risen. It is impossible to reach them either with censure or laws, for they care for no censure that does not come from them, and laws are out of the question.

Indisputably the managers of theaters could control the evil if they would combine to refuse admittance except between acts, but as that might cause some loss of business it need not be expected that they

will adopt the rule. They are reasonably sure not to lose any business by leaving the matter alone.

Apparently the only hope is in the education of the heedless to the ethics of the situation. It required a tremendous fight on the part of the newspapers to accomplish the virtual abolition of the hat, but they would have a harder task in stirring the conscience of the late-comer. There must be one of the gradual achievements of civilization.

RANDOM NOTES.

By JOHN McNAUGHT.

Although it is not likely the proposal to shut out people from entering the auditorium of a theater during the performance of an act will lead to any immediate improvement of public manners in that respect, the proposal is none the less worth thinking about, talking about and writing about. In the absence of any power to give these disturbers of the peace a good shaking, which they deserve, we may at least agitate the sin they commit and thereby make them as conscious of guilt whenever they repeat the offense as if they were seen going down the aisle in clothes that were out of style. Social sins, like everything else, can be talked to death, and this particular sin is a very good one to execute in that way.

STATEN ISLAND.

An illustration of what ceaseless talking can do in the way of reforming minor morals is seen in the decline and partial collapse of the big theater at Bat. But a short time ago these halls rose up high enough to be called a monumental nuisance, and now they are so small they hardly amount to a petty irritation. In fact of late there has been just about enough of the hat to attract attention and prevent the interest of the play from leading one woman to overlook another. If the big hat has thus been talked out of sight, it is not impossible the late-comer may also be talked into staying in the background for a little while.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT AND PROGRESS.

Following is a summary of the principal sermons recently delivered in the United States and Canada by the leading clergymen, priests, prelates, religious teachers and professors of the Christian faith. In every instance the full text has been carefully read and abbreviated.

MONEY MAKING.

Both the wise and the foolish seek money. It is sought for by men for what it brings. Some seek it simply for itself. In Egypt there was an aristocracy of priests, in China of literati, in England of birth, but in America it is an aristocracy of wealth. There are some things that even money cannot buy, but still money enters into everything. Money is the character. The way a man saves or spends his money reveals his character. You may see his virtues in money, and you may also find his vices.—G. C. Jones, Methodist, Pittsburg, Pa.

SOCIAL EQUALITY.

Men never were and never will be on a universal footing of equality in the social scale. The reason is obvious. Men are not born with the same intellectual or physical qualities as all other men. Some come into the world possessed of minds of great intellectual capacity, while others are born almost in a blank. Some are created with bodies that will develop unusual physical strength; others again are weak and feeble. There are many classes among men. There must always be the rich and the poor.—Archbishop Jansens (Catholic) at Elmwood, N. Y.

AMERICA'S REBIRTH.

The time is at hand when America must pass out into the larger view of charity and justice; when we must recognize our mission as a nation. Questions of wealth or self-aggrandizement have so filled our range of vision that the principle of giving to the world an example of a nation that will give more than it takes has been too poorly realized. Our literature needs new inspiration, our political and social economy needs new saving forces in its religious life needs something it does not possess.—Rev. W. F. Slocum, Denver, Colo.

CATHOLICISM.

I was once in terror of Rome, but by study I learned to fight and to conquer. My personality is rapidly diminishing. Protestantism in the world is increasing in membership twice as fast as Catholicism. I will never utter a word, however, that will kindle hostility. Recognizing all that is Christian in the Roman church, cultivating the most cordial relations, co-operating with the good wherever it is, I will strive to advance, not hinder, God's evident design.—Rev. E. T. Root, Congregationalist, Baltimore, Md.

KNOWLEDGE.

A man may have all the knowledge that this world can give him and yet not be a good man. Knowledge will lift a man higher in this world. Goodness will lift a man higher in any world. Knowledge will give a man power, goodness will give a man direction of power. Knowledge will consecrate a man's intellect to get for himself, goodness consecrates a man's intellect to get in order to give for the uplifting of others.—Rev. Dr. Egbert, Independent, St. Paul, Minn.

PERSONALITY.

Men rally not around some fundamental truth, but around some strong personality. It was not the abstract doctrine of State rights that fired the South, but the strong personality of Jefferson Davis. It was not the abstract doctrine of the same way men array themselves under their chosen leaders, who represent their ideas in a living and powerful personality.—Rev. W. G. Partridge, Baptist, Scranton, Pa.

HEROISMS.

The true hero may be brave; not afraid of anything that stands between him and duty. Not given to counting the cost, but prompt in doing right. He must speak out, on occasion, against wrong, regardless of risk or result. He will depreciate himself in order to exalt the authority and the wrong one is a despised outcast of another nation or another sect.—Rev. T. T. Lloyd, Baptist, Philadelphia, Pa.

MISSIONS WORK.

Missions are worth to America all their value cost, leaving out every estimate of their value to foreign lands. They have proved their value to the world. They are people in the life and work of Jesus Christ, to dishonor the heroes who in all the Christian ages have followed him, and to glorify him, and to lower humanity.—Rev. William T. Beale, Congregationalist, Brockton, Mass.

RICHES AND POVERTY.

Some people think that sin lies to be rich. There will be many rich men in heaven as well as many in hell. There will be many poor people in heaven as well as in hell. The question is how did you get your riches, and how did you get your poverty, and what are you doing with it?—Rev. Dr. Stuart, Evangelist, Winston, N. C.

A NEW USE FOR THE TELEPHONE.

There is a story in the newspapers, which seems to be intended to be taken seriously, about the telephone newspaper which has been working successfully for two years at Pesh, Hungary. It is called the Telephone Herald, has 6000 subscribers, costs 2 cents a week, and is published twenty-eight editions daily. A special wire 168 miles long connects it with its subscribers, in whose houses long flexible wires permit the receivers to be carried from room to room. At the office of the journal ten men with strong voices take turns in talking the news in to the telephones. This modern journal makes all its deliveries to its subscribers according to a stated schedule, which lets them know when to expect the news at the hours of the day. It gives them the telegraphic news daily and carefully edited, but local news articles and various other news whatever other newspapers have. When there is nothing more important to communicate the subscribers are told by the voice of the instrumental music, sometimes discoursed for their special benefit, sometimes gathered from concert halls or churches where music is going on.

It all this really happens at Pesh, and not in the moon, Pesh must be the finest place for illiterate people in the world. It would not appear, however, that a telephone newspaper is of value as a time-saving device, or that it is any less devastating to the faculties than a modern journal which distributes its news in the ordinary way.—From Harper's Weekly.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

While Henry E. Dixey was sitting in the office of the Columbia Theater yesterday reading over a new part he was suddenly brought back to earth by the clanging of the telephone bell.

"Hello there?" he answered. "What is it?"

"Who are you?"

"Who are you?"

"This is Fodder & Hays' grainyard."

"That's good," replied Dixey. "Send up two bales of hay and three sacks of oats. Be lively about it."

"Hello there! What did you say?"

"Send up two bales of hay and three sacks of oats."

"Three sacks of what?"

"Sacks of oats. Do you understand?"

"Yes. But who is it for?"

"Look here, young man, don't get gay. It's for the horse."

Whirr-r-r-r! Bang! Zip! Click! Mr. Dixey smiled and went back to his study.

STATEN ISLAND.

I love islands—they are such complete, andacious little worlds—Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark are all old playgrounds of mine. The Isle of Man haunts my memory with an old-fashioned joy. Place Guernsey in the center of the Isle of Man and you have Staten Island. 'Tis a small place; a good pedestrian can walk round it in a day without fatigue. But in its possession of points of interest it is a whole continent. It is all dips, spurs and angles. From a hundred baby peaks you can look down on terraced lawns and green meadows, the wooded course and meandering stream, the Dells and glens and bosky banks are everywhere. There are homes, modest yet dignified, with an air of peace and quietude everywhere. Vast New York looms up nightly with a million star-shaped eyes to look over upon the little island, and the happy people who through its porches and balconies of the great hostelry look over upon the night and morning mists where the clouds are white and the sun is red.

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Following is a summary of the principal sermons recently delivered in the United States and Canada by the leading clergymen, priests, prelates, religious teachers and professors of the Christian faith. In every instance the full text has been carefully read and abbreviated.

MONEY MAKING.

Both the wise and the foolish seek money. It is sought for by men for what it brings. Some seek it simply for itself. In Egypt there was an aristocracy of priests, in China of literati, in England of birth, but in America it is an aristocracy of wealth. There are some things that even money cannot buy, but still money enters into everything. Money is the character. The way a man saves or spends his money reveals his character. You may see his virtues in money, and you may also find his vices.—G. C. Jones, Methodist, Pittsburg, Pa.

SOCIAL EQUALITY.

Men never were and never will be on a universal footing of equality in the social scale. The reason is obvious. Men are not born with the same intellectual or physical qualities as all other men. Some come into the world possessed of minds of great intellectual capacity, while others are born almost in a blank. Some are created with bodies that will develop unusual physical strength; others again are weak and feeble. There are many classes among men. There must always be the rich and the poor.—Archbishop Jansens (Catholic) at Elmwood, N. Y.

AMERICA'S REBIRTH.

The time is at hand when America must pass out into the larger view of charity and justice; when we must recognize our mission as a nation. Questions of wealth or self-aggrandizement have so filled our range of vision that the principle of giving to the world an example of a nation that will give more than it takes has been too poorly realized. Our literature needs new inspiration, our political and social economy needs new saving forces in its religious life needs something it does not possess.—Rev. W. F. Slocum, Denver, Colo.

CATHOLICISM.

I was once in terror of Rome, but by study I learned to fight and to conquer. My personality is rapidly diminishing. Protestantism in the world is increasing in membership twice as fast as Catholicism. I will never utter a word, however, that will kindle hostility. Recognizing all that is Christian in the Roman church, cultivating the most cordial relations, co-operating with the good wherever it is, I will strive to advance, not hinder, God's evident design.—Rev. E. T. Root, Congregationalist, Baltimore, Md.

KNOWLEDGE.

A man may have all the knowledge that this world can give him and yet not be a good man. Knowledge will lift a man higher in this world. Goodness will lift a man higher in any world. Knowledge will give a man power, goodness will give a man direction of power. Knowledge will consecrate a man's intellect to get for himself, goodness consecrates a man's intellect to get in order to give for the uplifting of others.—Rev. Dr. Egbert, Independent, St. Paul, Minn.

PERSONALITY.

Men rally not around some fundamental truth, but around some strong personality. It was not the abstract doctrine of State rights that fired the South, but the strong personality of Jefferson Davis. It was not the abstract doctrine of the same way men array themselves under their chosen leaders, who represent their ideas in a living and powerful personality.—Rev. W. G. Partridge, Baptist, Scranton, Pa.

HEROISMS.

The true hero may be brave; not afraid of anything that stands between him and duty. Not given to counting the cost, but prompt in doing right. He must speak out, on occasion, against wrong, regardless of risk or result. He will depreciate himself in order to exalt the authority and the wrong one is a despised outcast of another nation or another sect.—Rev. T. T. Lloyd, Baptist, Philadelphia, Pa.

MISSIONS WORK.

Missions are worth to America all their value cost, leaving out every estimate of their value to foreign lands. They have proved their value to the world. They are people in the life and work of Jesus Christ, to dishonor the heroes who in all the Christian ages have followed him, and to glorify him, and to lower humanity.—Rev. William T. Beale, Congregationalist, Brockton, Mass.

RICHES AND POVERT