citizens. The people who are really in earnest have shown it by their acts, and those who were disposed to falter have come to the conclusion that there is no time for them to think it over, and the result is the entire population plunged in the work of doing the right thing at the right time. It is a case of San Francisco first, last and all the time. Various committees, journals, private citizens and others find that the collections are becoming easier.

Those who argued against it have ceased complaining altogether, and the hatchet of discord is buried indefinitely.

So much for the general intelligence of the people, and now for the grand effort that will drag the Republican elephant to the land of patriots and pioneers.

When the movement was started the press of the East was disposed to smile at what they called a "quiver of life" in San Francisco, and the big newspapers of New York and Washington editorially commented on our hopes. There was a touch of satire in the volumes of matter published concerning the project, but to-day they are beginning to look upon us with a most serious air.

Dispatches sent out from New York and Washington admit that San Francisco and Pittsburg are running neck and neck, while cultured Chicago is a decided third. The suddenness with which San Francisco entered the fight makes her present position all the more startling to the Eastern press, and the powerful journals of the Atlantic seaboard and the middle States are doing the politic thing and swinging in line.

We have some good boomers in New York who are firm in the belief that San Francisco is the proper place to hold the big convention, and they are exercising all their influence to bring it off here. Senator Platt, one of the thoughtful men of the Republican party, has admitted that he cannot name the place where the convention will be held, and says: "I would not make a prediction as to where the convention will be located. There is a strong feeling in favor of San Francisco. I doubt if any one can correctly prophesy what city will be selected. The National Committee must determine that."

This opinion in itself shows that the heads of the party are considering all the points of the question involved and are very cautious about immediate selection of any one place.

There are too many things to be considered in this move, and the decision of the National Committee will have more than a little weight with the Republican party in 1896.

All of these points must be considered by the people of this City and no time should be lost in getting sufficient money together to prove that we mean business. If the proper amount is guaranteed when the National Committee is ready to make a selection San Francisco will have as good a chance to secure the prize as any other locality in the United States. It is now a question of what effect it will have upon the coming campaign and whether it would not be a good move for the party to recognize the West by giving San Francisco the convention.

Those who have never attended a National Convention have no conception of its effect upon a locality and the important part it plays in stimulating a community. The greatest of the Nation's statesmen are in attendance, and the people are reminded that the country is alive to the selection of a freeborn executive head. It has its effect on business and commerce, and the political education spread by it is not to be estimated.

People of California, now is the time to put forward your best efforts so that we may be able to win the next convention of the Republican party.

THE CALL'S original suggestion for the Republican party to hold its convention in San Francisco was followed by a similar suggestion from this paper regarding the Democratic Convention. This additional feature in the field now has stimulated the Democracy to give all the assistance possible to the Republicans. It has enabled many politicians who are confined to partisan limits to see that THE CALL is broad enough in its policy to do everything possible for the good of the State of California and the City of San Francisco.

It is for one cause, one interest, one principle—progress.

At the meeeing of the Union League Club next Monday night there will doubtless be some very effective work done. The leading politicians of the City and the State will be in attendance, and it is said that some very substantial offers of financial aid will be made. The officers of the club are preparing everything for a big reception to the men who will furnish brains and capital to further the project of securing the convention.

Every man with a good idea will be listened to, whether he be Republican or Democrat, and it is expected by that time there will be enough money in sight to lure the National Committee to the Queen City of the West for the purpose of nominating a Republican President.

Scipio Craig, editor of the Redlands Citrograph, was in the City yesterday and was bubbling over with prospect of holding the Republican National Convention in San Francisco. There are few Republicans as decided for the party as Mr. Craig. He said:

In my opinion if San Francisco has as much vigor and life as we hope it has there will not be any question whatever as to the meeting of at least one of the National conventions in this City. So far as I can learn from correspondence from my friends in the East there is a general disposition on the part of those having votes to come to California. There seems to be but two things in the way. Some of the Eastern newspapers seem to think that there will be a lack of telegraphic accommodations for their papers. From a personal acquaintance with those who are at the head of the telegraphic lines on this coast I have no fear that proper telegraphic communications will not be promptly and cheerfully furnished. The other point is the cost of railroad transportation. This I feel assured will be placed at a figure that will enable all who have legitimate business with either of the conventions to meet.

There is no question but that the meeting of either or both of these conventions in San Francisco will result in great good to every industry in the State. The principal reason why California has received the cold shoulder in the matter of appropriations in Congress is because the average Congressman has no more idea of the wants and needs of the Pacific Coast than he has of the agricultural possibilities of the interior of Kamchatka. If the people of San Francisco appreciate the tremendous business possibilities involved in the meeting of these National conventions in this City the question of the raising of double the amount of money already proposed by the city of Pittsburg will cut but a small figure in the arrangements necessary to bring them here.

No city in the world at the present time enjoys such a reputation as San Francisco as a convention city. The manner in which it handled the triennial conclave of the Knights Templar and the meeting of the National Editorial Association has spread its fame over the United States. There is no question as to hotel accommodations, restaurant facilities or convention halls. The whole matter lies with the people of San Francisco. The interior is heart and soul in sympathy with the movement. If San Francisco, with her capitalists, merchants and hotel men, will take hold of this matter with half of the vim that the people of Pittsburg have already shown I feel certain that her efforts will be crowned with success.

The people of the interior look to San Francisco to take the initiative in this movement, which they will further by every means in their power.

With the powerful assistance of the San Francisco CALL, which means, as usual, the assistance of the balance of the newspapers, there is no doubt but that the question will be thoroughly discussed and worked out to a satisfactory conclusion.

To-morrow the California Press Association will convene at the rooms of the local Press Club, on Kearny street, at 1:30 P. M. for the purpose of furthering all legitimate plans for the bringing of the National convention to San Francisco, and I have no doubt the papers of California will do the best they possibly can to be of some service to the City of San Francisco.

Hon. William T. Boothby, who represented the Forty-third District in the Assembly last year, is the first of the saloon men to come forward. He pledges $100 and says he will have $1000 promised inside of three days from those in his immediate vicinity.

"I will get the money back in the first few days of the convention," he said. "But what I am interested in particularly is the effect a visit to California will have on future legislation. If the delegates to the National Convention come here they will see for themselves what California and San Francisco really are. And when the question of a Federal appropriation comes up for one of our cities they will not consider the place a speck on the map. They will have learned that California is a political fact and is worthy of recognition. We must get the convention if it can be brought here.

Another thing that makes me hope to see the convention here is the curiosity most Eastern people have about California. When the winter is on there they will be eager to be able to spend two weeks luxuriating in our sunshine and flowers. You mark my words, that is what will influence them most in coming, next to the spirit of enterprise and energy exhibited by THE CALL in urging San Francisco's claims.

Phil G. Crimmins is sure that every every clothier, hatter, cigar man and saloon man on Market, Kearny and Montgomery streets will be willing to contribute largely to bring the convention to this City.

"I will give what the rest do," said he. "As for what we may give it won't be a circumstance to what we would get back if the convention should come here. But I don't think it will come here. If Quay and Platt were with us the matter would be decided in San Francisco's favor. As it is I think Pittsburg or Chicago will be the successful place.

Each candidate will want to have a small array of "rooters" and "boomers" behind him. Now this is what handicaps San Francisco. It would cost too much to bring those men across the Rockies.

Take McKinley, for instance. If the convention were to be at Chicago or at Pittsburg there would be 5000 Republicans attend from Ohio to help him along. It would require only a few hours going and coming and the trip would hardly require a second thought. But very few of those man would come to San Francisco. If they should they would be obliged to put in several days on the trip and altogether lost a fortnight or more of time.

At the convention at Minneapolis a few years ago I saw men from all over the country. There were parades being held at all hours of the day and night. Special trains came from New York and other large centers, carrying the friends of some particular man. Such a thing would be impossible here.

We ought to have the convention, though. No trouble or expense should be allowed to interfere. Our so-called "conservative" business men, who will be the last to contribute, would receive the greatest benefits. You will find that all the small merchants will be ready to put a shoulder to the wheel.

F. W. Dohrmann of the Merchants' Association said:

If at the meeting which will be called at an early date to consider the matter of subscribing a very liberal sum to assist this movement, it should be determined best to let the matter rest with the individual members of that organization, I shall at once do my part in the matter by assisting liberally in the movement. I am very much impressed with the idea that it would benefit the entire Pacific Coast as well as San Francisco if the convention could be secured for this City. It is a grand opportunity for California, and I am sure no well-meaning citizens can fail to see the great advantage which such an object, if successfully carried out, would be to the material interests of the State at large.

J. Richard Freud in speaking of the matter said:

I am a member of two bodies, one of which, the Union League Club, has already been pledged to raise $25,000. In the event that it should be determined to raise a still greater sum I shall be pleased to subscribe such an amount individually as I would deem consistent with my financial standing in the community. We must secure the convention and I am sure the funds necessary will be subscribed without any trouble. We need it. We need the intelligent inspection such as the delegates to the convention would bring among us. The influence of such a class of visitors in the separate parts of the country after seeing our wants and advantages, our unoccupied opportunities for trade and business openings, would be of incalculable benefit to the Pacific Coast.

Charles Keilus of The Hub said:

When it comes down to matter of pure business, come around and I will give as much as any one of my peers in the business line in the City in order to secure the convention. I am sure it would be of great advantage to our City and State and the whole Pacific Coast if we can secure the convention for this point.

Collector of Internal Revenue Welburn waxed eloquent when the prospect of a National Democratic Convention was mentioned. He said:

Too much cannot be said of the advantages that would accrue to this City, and, in fact, to the whole coast, should the committee decide to make San Francisco the scene of the convention. I for one would like to see both conventions held here, for I know that they would be of inestimable value to the interests of California, but, of course, being a Democrat, my chief interest centers in that of my party.

We want men of money and brains, such as the delegates to the convention will certainly be, to see the State and its possibilities. They will go back East and tell their friends of the great things they have seen, and that will create an interest that will lead these friends to journey westward at the first opportunity. It would also be a big thing for the party in this State.

Of course I shall subscribe if the matter takes such shape as to show the necessity, but how much I will give is an open question until I hear more about the scheme.

Deputy Collector of the Port Sam Ruddell was enthusiastic over the prospect of a Democratic convention in San Francisco, at the same time expressing a hope that for the good of the State both conventions may come here. He said:

I have no doubt that the Democrats will subscribe as much money to bring the convention of their party to this City as the Republicans will for theirs. We cannot have too many of such gatherings for the good of the State. They will bring money and interest, and do much for the prosperity of the State.

The Iroquois Club, at a meeting last evening, adopted a resolution recommending the board of directors to subscribe $50 to the Republican National Convention in San Francisco fund. A committee was also appointed to frame proper resolutions upon the death of Lieutenant-Governor Millard and also Superintendent of Schools Moulder.

MODEST H. Z. OSBORNE.

He Sends Up $100 to the Convention Fund.

The editor of the Los Angeles Express, with that peculiar generosity which he has always considered his duty, sets the pace for Southern California journals by sending up $100 to help the convention fund. Such cheering donations from progressive journalists is like a beacon light to a good ship. If this good work continues it will seem as though the days of '49 have returned and that there is still plenty of coin in the land, and that anybody who needs it can have it. Mr. Osborne's dispatch is characteristic:

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Oct. 25, 1895.
To Charles M. Shortridge, editor San Francisco Call—Include a modest subscription of $100 from Los Angeles Evening Express toward fund Republican National Convention at San Francisco. H. Z. OSBORNE.

FROM "THE CALL'S" EDITOR.

Charles M. Shortridge Interviewed in New York City Regarding the Convention.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 25.—A United Press reporter saw Charles M. Shortridge, editor of the San Francisco CALL, at the Grand Central depot and inquired with reference to his labors here in the East to induce a National Republican committee to hold the convention in San Francisco.

"Yes, I start home this afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Claus Spreckels, John D. Spreckels and Miss Emma Spreckels also leave for home in a private car. I have been here three weeks endeavoring to convince the committee that San Francisco is the proper place to hold the convention. I have exhausted every argument with them, presenting as clearly as I could our great advantage of hotel and telegraphic facilities, and the comfort the delegates would enjoy in our balmy yet invigorating summer climate.

"I am satisfied that the fight stands today between Pittsburg and San Francisco. If Mr. Quay could be induced to join with the San Francisco forces of course the fight would be won. His great personal influence being used on behalf of Pittsburg naturally makes the result as yet doubtful. However, I am satisfied if he finally is unable to locate the convention in his own city that he will gladly throw his power in favor of our City, and then, of course, the fight is won. The main forces which I relied upon here and am now relying upon are General James S. Clarkson of Iowa and Mr. Fessenden of Massachusetts. I have, of course, seen all the committeemen possible, and all men of large influence, and have urged upon them San Francisco claims.

"Yes, I believe the pledges made four years ago by many of the delegates will be kept. This is one of the strong features of San Francisco's fight. I know a great many claim that political promises are of but little consequence, but I am satisfied this does not hold good in all cases. Many of the honorable gentlemen of the National Committee have assured me that their promises were well remembered, and that they would vote first, last and all the time for San Francisco. Among this number is Mr. Fessenden. His great executive ability and his large experience in public affairs make me feel quite confident that San Francisco will be finally chosen. The only argument presented against her is the distance from the Atlantic seaboard, but when the attention of the committeemen has been directed to the fact that the great Middle West and Northern sections are no farther from San Francisco than from a great many Eastern cities the situation may change considerably. Of course, I have pledged our people to raise all moneys necessary; in fact, it is scarcely necessary to make any direct pledges on the part of Californians, as her liberality and patriotism are thoroughly recognized here in the East. It has been taken for granted that we would furnish splendid hotel accommodations, and that we would naturally take care of the convention in the most up-to-date manner. The question therefore, of funds has not been seriously discussed by any of the committeemen whom I have met. That is a matter, as I have explained, which affects her people, and which they will properly adjust, and quickly."

"In your conference, Mr. Shortridge, with the various leaders of your party have you discussed the probable Presidential candidates?"

"Well, yes. Naturally enough we have looked over the field more or less and I have heard views of various gentlemen; but I find the sentiment so thoroughly divided that I would not like to give an opinion as to what might be expected. The only direct quotation which I like to give is one from Mr. Clarkson. He is openly for Allison of Iowa and feels very hopeful of his nomination. He explains Allison's position on the great questions of the day and is confident he will be acceptable to the great majority of the Republicans of the country.

"As to the expressions of opinion from the other great leaders of the party, they are much divided between Reed and McKinley. Senator Carter, however, is out for Cameron, and claims that he will show great strength in the convention; but as to political matters, outside of the location of the National Convention, I have paid but little attention. I find one sentiment strong, and that is that whoever is nominated will be sure of a triumphant election. I find no candidate opposed to San Francisco. I have explained that here is a free and open field, where each of the great patriotic leaders of our party would have a generous welcome. It seems to me that the claim made by some that the workers of the various candidates could not go to San Francisco is an argument in our favor.

"From all I learn the great leaders of the party are anxious that the representatives should come together in a spirit of coolness and deliberation and select from the various candidates the one to lead us to victory, and that the convention should be entirely uninfluenced by outside workers. The result is hoped to be a calm judgment passed by the representatives of the party in convention assembled, so that there will be harmony from Maine to California. This, I believe, will be done. I am satisfied that the distinguished leader of Pennsylvania, Mr. Quay, and the adroit Mr. Platt of New York have only one ambition, and that is to find the heart of the people and then select the candidate that will give the greatest satisfaction.

"I shall urge our people at home to appoint a strong committee to be present in Washington on the 10th when the committee meets. The great champions which the West has here in the East will be there, and in my judgment San Francisco will hold such a strong hand that no other city save Pittsburg could possibly be selected, and therefore, asking the support of her sister cities, she is most likely to carry off the prize.

"This would be a proper recognition of the great West. No complaint has ever been heard from our people when asked to come from the Pacific Coast to any part of the East. The great West has always stood up solidly for the imperishable principles of the party. She has given the East a royal and a loyal support. The candidates have all been selected, and will all be selected from the far East or the middle West, and California and her sister States promise to do their duty in the great coming contest. I have seen many people and have enlisted the sympathy and support of leading men throughout the East. J. B. Randall of San Francisco has put in some good words for us, and the Hon. Thomas J. Clunie is doing all in power for this State.

"A. D. Remington of Watertown, N. Y., the great paper-manufacturer, has also been very kind, and has done much to convince the delegates of the pleasant journey to the Pacific Coast. The fact that John D. Spreckels is here, and has personally interviewed leading members of the party and members of the committee, will have its influence. He asks for the convention to come to California as a recognition of the loyal support of the Republicans of that section. He laughs at the idea of San Francisco being too far away, and in his aggressive and determined manner has done much to weaken the argument of the opposition. I assure you the fight will be kept up most vigorously until victory is ours. All the allegations about our not having hotel facilities and that the telegraph people could not serve the reports have been dissipated.

"It is now generally recognized that San Francisco is a very proper place to hold the convention, and no other argument than the distance is given by those who pretend to know anything of the situation. My advices from San Francisco are that our whole State, and in fact all the States west of the Rocky Mountains, are interested in this contest, and that great disappointment will be felt there unless the victory is finally won.

"Yes, we go directly through. We shall stop at Chicago a few hours and then take up our journey again. I am pleased, I must say delighted, with my trip here, yet I am glad to go back to dear old California, the land of sunshine and flowers."

SHORT SNAPPY CAMPAIGNS.

Senator Carter Says That Will Be the Result of the Late Conventions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana, chairman of the National Republican Committee, denies that at a conference of Republicans in New York it was decided that San Francisco was "too far away," and could not get the eight votes necessary to give her the convention.

"Nothing whatever was decided," Senator Carter said to a CALL correspondent, "and will not be until December 10, when the National Committee meets in Washington."

Senator Carter was asked what action the National Committee would be likely to take at its meeting in Washington in December on the question of representation.

"In my judgment," he said, "no change will be made in the basis of representation to the next National Convention. The National Committee has pending a resolution, offered by Mr. Payne, making a change in cutting down the number of delegates from the South. This resolution will, of course, come up at our meeting in Washington. The National Committee has authority to make a change in cases of representation if it wishes to do so. All that will be necessary will be for the committee to announce in its proclamation fixing the time and place for the convention how the delegates shall be chosen.

"But even if this should be done, the Republicans of the South would probably ignore the instructions of the National Committee and go ahead and elect delegates under the old regulations. The delegates so elected would, of course, present themselves to the National Convention, and a disagreeable wrangle and contest over their admission would follow. Personal interests of different candidates would be likely to influence the action of the convention on admission of contesting delegations. The best way to avoid trouble, in my opinion, will be for the National Committee to make no change whatever, and that is what I think will be done.

"The call for the meeting of the Republican Committee indicates a determination on the part of the Republican leaders to hold their National Convention later than usual. The Democrats will probably follow this example, and there will be a short campaign in 1896. Had Republicans not intended a late convention the meeting of the Natio l Committee would have been called for some time early in November.

"The Democrats, being the party in power, will probably hold their convention first. There are several reasons why both parties should want to shorten the campaign. The business interests of the country, it is thought, demand that there should be as little disturbance as possible. The division of sentiment in both parties, with a prospect of much dissatisfaction resulting within parties from both conventions, and the slowness with which issues are developing, is another reason for their wanting to make the contest short and sharp."

It is believed that as soon as a determination in favor of late conventions is announced by the two old parties there will be a National Convention called by the Silver party, to meet in May or early in June. Both Democrats and Republicans prefer that the Silver party convention, if there is to be one, should be held before the regular National Conventions. It is thought that the old parties have nothing to lose from a short campaign, and that if there should be a three-cornered fight, the shorter the campaign the better it would be.

St. Louis Came Also.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 25.—The universal local sentiment that the Republican National Convention should come to this city took form this evening when a meeting of the Business Men's League was held to outline plans of action. A committee, of which Clark H. Sampson was made chairman, was appointed to use every endeavor to bring the convention here.

FROM THE INTERIOR PRESS.

Favorable Comment From the Papers of the State in Regard to the Republican Convention.

With that activity which typifies the interior journals they have begun to take up the matter of the National Convention and with their assistance San Francisco will find that she has a strong ally, and one that will stay with her until the fight is over.

The following extracts are among the first to appear:

All signs point to the fact that the Republican National Convention will be held in San Francisco next June, and it now behooves our people to put their shoulders to the wheel and make the fact doubly sure. The National Committee has a debt of something like $100,000 which they must pay. Pittsburg, which is the only dangerous competitor that San Francisco has, will agree to wipe out that debt. San Francisco will have to do the same thing, and a fund has now been started for that purpose by the Examiner which amounts to over $9000. THE CALL has started a fund, heading the list with $5000. It is highly probable that the Chronicle will follow suit, heading the list with a large amount. With these three great dailies working for the financial part of the matter there will be no chance of a failure.

The holding of this convention in San Francisco would be a great thing for that City and for the whole State, as it would bring to our shores one of the largest gatherings of wealthy men that has ever been within the confines of the State. These men would then see what a grand State this is and many of them would make investments here and possibly come here to live. Again, it would open their eyes to the fact that away off here, in the extreme West, there is an empire of its own that cannot be overlooked by the people of the East, and also it would show that the wants of the West must be provided for by Congress.—Berkeley Gazette.

THE CALL has subscribed $5000 toward a fund for defraying the expenses of the National Republican Convention if it meets in San Francisco, and the Examiner has subscribed $1000 to the same purpose. As the Examiner is a Democratic paper it offers to give all for such a purpose that would have been expected. Here, then, is $6000 of $100,000 that is estimated will be required, and as the Chronicle probably will give as much as its Republican contemporary, it is fair to presume that the San Francisco morning papers will donate at least $11,000, or one-ninth of the required sum, to the convention fund. With this sort of a start from such a source, it may be supposed that the citizens of San Francisco will have no difficulty in offering necessary financial inducements to the National Committeemen. Let the wealthy men of the City do about one-fourth as well proportionately as the morning papers have done, and the money will be raised. This morning's dispatches bring the news that the Chronicle has subscribed $7500 to the convention fund and the Examiner has raised its subscription to $7500. If the wealthy men of San Francisco do as well as its newspapers there will be no trouble about raising the necessary fund.—Fresno Republican.

[Since the above appeared in the Republican THE CALL has increased its subscription to $10,000, which makes the amount given by the three daily papers $25,000—over double the amount which the Fresno journal hoped to see.—Editor.]

A New York dispatch to THE MORNING CALL indicates that the friends of McKinley, Allison and Reed have agreed to support the claims of San Francisco to the Republican National Convention. The proprietor of that journal declares through the columns of the New York Mercury that a majority of the National Committee have expressed a preference for San Francisco as the convention city. It is well, perhaps, not to be so sanguine of the result as to quit work. The Convention will not come to the City unless the demand for it takes financial shape. The committee is in debt and it expects the city to which it directs the next National convention to pay its debt. The encouragement THE CALL gives inspires a hope of success if the financial part of the programme is attended to.—Red Bluff, People's Cause.

San Francisco's chances of securing the Republican National Convention seem to be growing quite bright. Let all the papers, irrespective of politics, get into the harness and pull together and we will capture the prize. Prominent men are actively at work, and they need the support and encouragement of the State press.—Woodland Mail.

THE CALL'S earnest fight for the convention is at last awakening enthusiasm among the San Franciscans. This is a good time for the Half-million Club to prove that there is some reason for its existence.—San Jose Mercury.

SENATOR HILL LECTURED

"OLD LANDMARKS" HIS SUBJECT BEFORE THE MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

FOUR CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION RECOMMENDED BY THE STATESMAN.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Oct. 25.—Senator David B. Hill lectured before a large audience in University Hall to-night, his subject being "Old Landmarks." He dwelt in length upon the Declaration of Independence, the Revolutionary War and the constitution as landmarks of American history. Jefferson was extolled as a great constructive statesman, who would be remembered by millions when Hamilton would be remembered by but a few. An epitome of the landmarks of the revolutionary struggle was given. The constitution was described as the greatest document ever given to the world by statesmen.

But few changes in it could be suggested to-day. Four changes were advocated by Senator Hill. First, that the Presidential term be increased to six years, and the President be ineligible for re-election. Second, that United States Senators be elected by the people. Third, that the President be allowed to veto individual items in appropriation bills. Fourth, that paper currency should not be issued.

The Senator explained that by this he meant mere promises of the Government to pay money should not circulate as legal tender.

A history of the legislative action and judicial decisions in this matter was given to bring out the point that the old landmarks of hard money should be again recognized as the foundation of our financial system. The present system of bond issues is the evil result of the system of legal tender currency or greenbacks.

Senator Hill received a great ovation. He paid a glowing tribute to the University of Michigan and made a good impression upon the audience. He leaves here to-night for Lima, Ohio, where he will make four speeches.

GOLD-BEATERS DETERMINED.

They Will Force All the Firms to Come to Time.

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 25.—All of the gold-beaters employed in the shops of this city, who recently returned to work after winning their strike for more pay, refused to go to work this morning, this means being adopted in order to force the single obdurate firm in New York to come to terms with its men regarding increased pay. The move was ordered by the National Gold-beaters' Association, which has also ordered out all the beaters in every American shop. The action is expected to prevent the Schultz house in New York from getting any gold leaf to supply its customers.

Funeral of Ex-Governor Ames.

NORTH EASTON, MASS., Oct. 25.—The funeral of ex-Governor Ames was held from the Church of the Unity at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Among those in attendance were: Governor Greenhalge, ex-Governors Boutwell, Brackett and Robinson, Adjutant-General Dalton, several members of Governor Ames' staff, Executive Councilors and many ex-members of former State Governments. The floral tributes were rich, but simple and few, in strict accord with Governor Ames' simplicity of life and his well-known tastes. The services were very simple. There was no eulogy, and after the benediction had been pronounced the cortege proceeded to the cemetery, where a simple prayer was said and the interment quietly made.

Colorado Business Revives.

DENVER, COLO., Oct. 26.—That business is reviving in Colorado is evident from many signs. The report of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad for the third week of October shows freight earnings to be $124,200 and passenger earnings $40,200, an increase of 12.41 per cent over the corresponding week last year, and the increase for the year to date amounts to 13 per cent. The Colorado Midland shows a like increase in earnings, and Receiver Ristine has begun to pay off some back debts of that company. The Gulf system has had a wonderful year, so that Colorado railroads will all make a fine showing this year.

Suit Against Mrs. Mackay.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 25.—F. H. Clarke of 118 West Ninety-seventh street, as counsel for Susie Demphy, has brought a suit in the Court of Common Pleas against Mr. and Mrs. John W. Mackay to recover $6000 claimed as compensation for services rendered Mrs. Mackay in procuring certain affidavits for her.

ABUSE A PRIVILEGE,

CHINESE SNEAK IN UNDER PRETEXT OF BEING VISITORS.

REMAIN AFTER FAIRS.

ERROR OF SPECIAL LEGISLATION ON THE EXCLUSION LAWS.

THEIR INTENT IS NULLIFIED.

AN INTERESTING REPORT BY THE SUPERVISING SPECIAL TREASURY AGENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—Supervising Special Treasury Agent J. J. Crowley has substituted his report of the result of the work of the division of special agents for the past fiscal year to the Secretary of the Treasury. In a table which accompanies the report it is shown that the receipts from customs during the past year exceed those of the preceding fiscal year by $21,559,000, while the cost to collect revenues was reduced. Special attention is given in the report to the undervaluation of imported merchandise and the difficulties encountered by the officers who are charged with the supervision of the collection of the revenues are set forth. Mr. Crowley is of the opinion that a better and more economical administration would be secured if there was a rearrangement of the customs districts.

Particular attention is called to the instances of special legislation whereby the provisions of the Chinese exclusion laws as well as those of the alien contract labor laws were waived to enable persons who are otherwise excluded to enter this country as participants in interstate or other expositions. This practice Mr. Crowley regards as pernicious, and he recommends its discontinuance. He cites the result which followed the admission of Chinese as participants in the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, at the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco, and at the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta.

In each of these instances several hundred of Chinese were admitted as actors, musicians, etc., and the most if not all of those who were alleged to be participants in the exhibitions at Chicago and at San Francisco have remained in this countay notwithstanding the fact that the laws under which they are admitted required them to depart within one year from the close of the expositions. Whenever practicable the special agents have arrested such Chinese, but the work of locating and convicting them has been laborious and expensive.

He recommends a modification of the existing laws relating to Chinese, so that there will be fewer exemptions from its provisions, and he calls attention to the facility with which certificates upon which admission to this country is based may be obtained from Chinese Consuls residing in foreign countries. He regards this practice as having the effect to nullify practically the intent of the exclusion laws, and is of the opinion that much of the criticism visited upon officials of the Treasury Department who have to deal with questions relating to Chinese immigration could be directed more properly to the law.

He calls attention to the good results which have followed the imposition of a duty of $6 per pound instead of $12 per pound upon opium, as was the practice prior to the tariff act of 1894, and cites figures to show the beneficial results of the legislation at San Francisco, through which port probably nine-tenths of the Chinese opium is imported into this country.

HUNDREDS HOMELESS.

HAVOC CAUSED BY THE LARGEST FIRE IN THE HISTORY OF AUGUSTA.

BLAZING EMBERS BLOWN MANY BLOCKS BY THE RAGING GALE.

AUGUSTA, GA., Oct. 25.—One of the largest fires in the history of Augusta, in respect to injury, visited this city this evening. It started in the stables of the lumber and planing mills of Jesse Thompson & Co. and consumed the plant in a few minutes.

It was situated on the outskirts of the city, and one side was a stretch of small frame houses. A very high wind was blowing in the direction of these houses and great burning embers were carried high in the air, setting fire to houses two and three blocks away, while those much nearer temporarily escaped destruction.

They were doomed, however, for the wind was so fierce and the lumber was so inflammable that it was at no time under control of the Fire Department, and the fire was not extinguished until it had spent itself.

The embers of forty-four houses are all that remain in the burned district, which stretches along several squares. Several hundred people are homeless. The total value of the property destroyed is $75,000, on which the insurance is only about $25,000 or $30,000.

FOR A NATIONAL PARK.

Vicksburg to Be Surrounded by Beautiful Environments.

VICKSBURG, MISS., Oct. 25.—One outcome of the gathering of Western men at the deep-water convention here has been the organization of the Vicksburg National Military Park Association, whose charter of incorporation is now in course of preparation. Among the incorporators are General Lee, General R. A. Alger, General John B. Gordon, ex-Governor Howard of Wisconsin and Colonel Fred Grant. The object is to foster the creation of a National military park on the battle-grounds in this city and vicinity, similar to those at Gettysburg and Chickamauga. The proposed park will belt the city on three sides. The president is General Stephen D. Lee of Mississippi; vice-president, Major T. C. Davidson of Iowa; secretary, Captain W. T. Rigby of Iowa; treasurer, Colonel C. C. Floweree of Vicksburg.

Not Guilty of Perjury.

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 25.—John B. Jeffery, who was at the head of the John B. Jeffery Printing Company, which failed several years ago, was pronounced to-night by a jury innocent of the crime of perjury with which he had been charged by Burr Robbins, the show man. Robbins alleged at the time the failure was being investigated in the court that Jeffery had sworn falsely when he testified that he had not signed notes which Robbins held.

PLANS OF SILVER MEN.

Butler Says It Will Be Necessary to Control the Senate.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 25.—Senator Marion Butler in an interview here yesterday said regarding the organization of the Senate that he favored the coming together of silver men of all parties and organizing the Senate on silver lines. He said a majority of the Senators were elected as silver men, and that the adherents to a gold standard can only control the Senate by the aid of men who profess to favor silver.

Senator Butler says it is of the utmost importance for silver men to organize the Senate, and thus control committees, for, unless this is done, no silver bill will be reported. The Senator is impelled to take this view of organization, as he considers that Senator Sherman has made a declaration in favor of the organization of the Senate by the advocates of a single gold standard.

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.

And Now Her Wayward Son Has Another Sin to Answer.

ALLENTOWN, PA., Oct. 25.—Frightened to death by her son, Edward, Mrs. Hannah Knappenberger, a widow, 58 years old, of this city, expired at her home on Wednesday evening. The wayward young man, who is 24 years old, had caused his mother a great deal of anxiety of late, and Wednesday his conduct brought on the fatal crisis. Edward did not come home to dinner as usual, but turned up intoxicated about 3 P. M. His mother upbraided him, whereupon he drew a vial of poison from his pocket and drank it. A doctor was hastily summoned and, while he was trying to get the poison out of the young man's stomach, the frightened mother ran out of the house and fell in a faint in the yard. She was carried inside in an unconscious condition and died several hours later. Young Knappenberger will recover.

Nebraska Mourns the Loss.

LINCOLN, NEBR., Oct. 25.—Flags on the State Capitol building were at half mast to-day in honor of ex-Senator Van Wyck. Governor Holcomb sent the following message:

LINCOLN, Nebr., Oct. 25.
To Mrs. C. H. Van Wyck, Washington, D. C.: In your deep sorrow you have my heartfelt sympathy. In public and private capacity General Van Wyck was beloved by his fellow-citizens, and the people of Nebraska will share with you your bereavement. Nebraska mourns the loss of one of her noblest and best citizens.
SILAS A. HOLCOMB, Governor.

TACTICS OF CHICAGO.

[Continued from First Page.]

there he found them allotted to somebody else. It was only by the intervention of friends that he and his party had a roof to cover them on that first night.

"This is but another sample of Chicago's promises. I forgot to say that when the National Republican Committee objected to the police packing the galleries of the Auditorium the municipal officers of Chicago swung their fists in our faces and said they would clear us out of the Auditorium altogether. This was fine treatment for a city that had promised to treat us fairly.

"The National Republicans are not the only complainants against Chicago. There is not any Democrat who was a delegate to the National Democratic convention in Chicago in 1892 who has not given testimony of the brutal treatment of the delegates. They were personally insulted on the streets by saloon-keepers and policemen, and all because they went to Chicago to vote for David B. Hill.

"Before the arrival of the New York delegation in 1892 every Democrat in Cook County had determined to pack the Democratic Convention against the New York delegation. If Senator Quay of Pennsylvania insists upon the Republican Convention next year going to Pittsburg he will undoubtedly have his way. Many of the Republicans object to Pittsburg. They say that the hotel accommodations are inadequate.

"San Francisco is still making a sturdy fight for the convention, and many of the National Committeemen are pledged to vote for San Francisco at the meeting of the committee in Washington on December 10. It is the general opinion that the National Convention will open on the first Monday in June next."

ALL FOR MONEY!

LADIES! MOTHERS!

Money is the inducement we offer you to come here THIS WEEK—MONEY-SAVING WEEK.

How are these for money-saving chances?

25c for good Knee Pants, all sizes.

25c—Latest De Joinville Scarfs, the kind that are sold for 75c.

45c—Tam o' Shanter Caps, all sizes.

$1 75—Cape Overcoats, ages 4 to 12.

$2 50—the $3 50 Zouave Suits, ages 3 to 7.

$3 75—Boys' Knee Pants Suits, double knee, double seat, 6 to 15.

$4 75—First-rate Long Pants Suits, ages 11 to 19.

95c—2000 Men's and Boys' Fedora Hats, the $1 50 quality, black, brown and drab.

$1—Men's Shirts, with fancy bosoms and cuffs, worth $1 50.

But we can't name them all! Come and look.

Roos Bros.
27-37 Kearny St.
Special care given mail orders.

Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary,
625 KEARNY ST. Established in 1854 for the treatment of Private Diseases, Lost Manhood, Debility or disease wearing on body and mind and Skin Diseases. The doctor cures when others fail. Try him. Charges low. Cures guaranteed. Call or write.
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