The San Francisco Call

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Editor and Proprietor.

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THURSDAY.....MAY 14, 1896

THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL.

The Santa Monica job has been scotched, but it isn't dead yet.

Chicago will have to advertise her convention to make it draw.

It is worth noting that no one treats Populism as a joke any more.

A week's festival not only sets the blood into circulation but money also.

The fiesta agitation has become a movement that will get there if we push it along.

About the time spring gets its ethereal mildness out of doors in the East a cyclone runs over it.

If greater New York needs any licking into shape Chicago stands waiting and willing to do it.

Whenever Democracy finds what it thinks a good place for a hedge it runs into a barbed-wire fence.

The nomination at St. Louis will not be made swiftly, but once made it will sweep the country like wildfire.

California Democracy has become a purely local issue. The leaders of it won't even talk of National affairs.

It is more than a month since Congress passed the Cuban resolutions, and Cleveland hasn't resolved yet what to do with them.

Any Democratic newspaper wishing a live mystery story can get one by asking Cleveland if he is a candidate for renomination.

It would have been big money in the pocket of this country if we had hired a substitute for Grover when he was first elected.

All Republican clubs should keep their doors open for converts as they will soon be coming in thick and fast all over the country.

The course taken by the Sacramento convention may win no offices for the Populists in this campaign, but it is sure to win them converts.

Boston is so exultant over having expended $13,000,000 for parks, it seems worth while to imitate the example just to have the feeling.

If we are to have a season of revelry in San Francisco we should aim to make it the gayest in the Nation and give it a world-wide reputation.

The paragrapher of the Boston *Herald* says the McKinley boom has become Hannamated and now we know the nature of a mugwump roorback.

In booming Russell as the "boy candidate" for the Presidency the Massachusetts Democracy overlooks the fact that he will be a pretty old man before he ever gets there.

In trying to make a choice between Pattison and Russell as a Presidential candidate the average Democrat would rather have a man who can run better than either of them.

The Democrat who wishes to combine with the Populists this year must take off his party coat and his Cleveland badge and join the procession in the middle of the road.

Now that the Populists have agreed with Republicans to make a straight fight and get the true sense of the people there is nothing left for Democrats but to take to the woods.

Two things at least have been learned by the Democratic organs in the last two years—one is to talk no more about free trade and the other is to quit calling the Populists hayseeds.

Democracy is to have another chance for a Presidential candidate, as the friends of Joe Blackburn have resolved to put him into the race for the purpose of crowding Carlisle against the fence.

If it was the arrival of Secretary Morton that prompted the weather bureau man to turn on our normal weather again we are doubly glad he came, and will be glad to have him stay with us until the season is over and the grape crop picked.

President Kruger is said to be sufficient of a speculator to have made $2,000,000 out of the Transvaal gold excitement in the last eight years, and yet so thrifty that he gouged an aching tooth out of his jaw with a jackknife rather than pay a dentist bill.

Secretary Morton was right in saying "the Government cannot create values any more than it can create human souls," but he must remember it can depress values and harass human souls and the Cleveland administration has been doing both.

That the Cleveland civil service order should please the Buckley gang shows how completely local Democracy has got itself mixed up with itself, stood on its head, turned inside out and reduced to such imbecility it doesn't know whether it is a tiger or a lamb.

THE POPULIST CONVENTION.

The actions of the Populist Convention which will have most effect upon practical politics in this campaign, and therefore are of most interest to the general public, are the indorsement of T. V. Cator for United States Senator and the adoption of a plank in the platform favoring a union of reform forces at St. Louis, providing it can be beneficially effected without the sacrifice of the People's party.

Their actions are of interest, because they affect the question whether we are to have what is called straight politics in this campaign, or a contest in which Republicans will be opposed by any kind and every kind of a combination which political bosses and tricksters can arrange to deceive the unwary portion of the people. What has been done at Sacramento has been distinctly favorable to honest politics. There has been an evident purpose in the convention to set the principles of the party above the spoils of office, and the two particular actions we have noted seem to make it clear that no combination will be made that involves any compromise of the measures to which the party has pledged itself and is so earnestly devoted.

The clause in the platform relating to the proposed union with reform forces at St. Louis is subject, of course, to the revision of the National Convention. The party in no State can bind the action of the party or the Nation. It will be for the majority that assembles at St. Louis to decide how far a union with the silver men and reform forces can be carried without sacrifice to Populism. It is clear, however, from the passage of this plank that the Populists of this State are opposed to fusion on National issues and it is reasonable to assume they will be equally opposed to any kind of surrender of principles for the sake of men in State affairs.

There can be no question that the steadfast loyalty of the Populists to their own party, their own principles and their own men will be of advantage to them in a partisan sense. It will keep their organization intact, strengthen the discipline in the ranks and enable them to poll the full vote of their earnest and stalwart members. In a broader sense, however, it will benefit the whole people. It will present the issues of the day to the public in a way in which they can be dealt with intelligently and decisively. The voter will have the choice of three tickets to choose from. He may, on the tariff, vote for Republicanism and protection, for Democracy and free trade or for Populism and a Governmental tariff commission. On the money question he can vote with the Republicans for bimetallism, with the Populists for an extreme free-silver and paper-money policy, or with the Democrats with a goldbug or a straddle policy, according as the Chicago convention may declare.

Taken altogether, what has been done at Sacramento well deserves the commendation of good citizens whether they are Populists or not. It has not been dominated or even influenced by cranks. Much that is demanded in the platform is out of the reach of practical politics in this campaign, but all vital issues have been dealt with conservatively and well. The Populists are in error in our judgment in separating at this time from the great party of protection and prosperity, but having done so they are certainly to be congratulated on their sagacity in avoiding the party of free trade, Clevelandism and Wall street.

MONOPOLY BAFFLED.

If the conclusion of the Senate in regard to the Santa Monica job does not give a decisive victory to the people of Los Angeles and indirectly to all California, it does at any rate baffle for a time the schemes of the monopoly and give promise of their ultimate defeat. In this result the people will find no little satisfaction and will return with renewed courage to the greater battle of defeating the funding scheme.

The contest over the Santa Monica job may be fairly considered a skimish which enables us to estimate the strength of the Congressional lobby of the Southern Pacific Company. The fight was not made of course with all the force that will be employed to pass the funding bill when the time comes for that venture to be made. Nevertheless the votes favorable to the monopoly were undoubtedly made use of to their full extent to defeat the desire of Los Angeles to have a free harbor at San Pedro, and as the scheme to do this was baffled both in the House and in the Senate there seems good reason to believe that the funding bill would be defeated if it were brought forward at this session.

The argument in the Senate on the Santa Monica job was curious. After it had been pointed out by Senator White that two Government commissions had reported in favor of San Pedro against Santa Monica, that the people of Los Angeles favored San Pedro, and all the Representatives in Congress from California took the same side, Senator Frye, for sole answer to all this, pronounced a strong eulogium upon Huntington and argued that because he is so great and good the Government should ignore the people, the nature of the coast and the welfare of trade and make a harbor at the point where Huntington had erected a wharf.

Against Frye's impassioned argument and appeal Senator Perkins opposed the coolly convincing statement that no less than sixteen wharves have been constructed at exposed points along the California coast and that one is as much entitled as another to have the Government construct a harbor around it. This position was unassailable, and the advocates of the Huntington scheme were forced to a compromise. The settlement of the matter is to be left to a Government commission, and to that extent Los Angeles has gained a victory for herself and the State. The prestige of the monopoly has thus been broken, and even the most timid will no longer regard it as something too powerful to fight in a good cause.

SAVING WASTED GOLD.

John E. Edman, M.E., of Meadow Valley, this State, has issued a highly suggestive little pamphlet entitled "Studies in Placer Mining in California." It goes to the subject of the loss of gold in hydraulic mining, the amount of gold contained in hydraulic tailings and methods for recovering it, and also that contained in beach sand. He points out that the great error in hydraulic mining has been the attention paid to mechanical appliances for the rapid handling of large quantities of material instead of careful inquiry into the amount of loss or the possibility of preventing it. Taking into account the objections to hydraulic mining on the tremendous scale of a few years ago, his suggestions are specially valuable.

Starting out with the assertion that this waste gold can be economically recovered from the tailings, he declares that the gold remaining in the tailings runs from 10 cents to $1 a cubic yard, and averages over 50 cents, and that they can be worked for 15 cents a cubic yard. More than that, double the usual amount can be taken from original workings and the waste product stored in dams more safely than at present. Mr. Edman gives an outline of his system, from which it appears that the idea of reducing the gravel by screenings and siftings to a definite specific gravity and the extraction of the metal in part by mechanical and in part by chemical agencies is the leading principle.

Whatever may be the merits of Mr. Edman's system, he is indubitably right in his original declaration that half the gold is lost by present methods, and that the next direction which intelligent investigation should take is to recover a larger percentage of gold from new workings, and to work over the tailings of old mines. As the author says, an immense field is opened by this new branch of the mining industry, and large profits await those who first enter the field with experience, skill, energy and capital.

LABOR AND PROTECTION.

No one is more interested in the tariff question than the skilled workman. His knowledge of his trade is his capital. It is to him what invested dollars are to his employers, and he is prosperous in ratio to the income he has opportunity to secure. If the knowledge of the intricacies of his trade, which he spent a long apprenticeship to acquire, is to have a value to him he must have a demand for it that is not only compensatory, but is continuous. If his capital, which is his skill, is idle he receives no income from it, whether it be enforced or voluntary idleness.

Idleness that is enforced by economic and trade conditions that are the fruit of events for which the country is blameless, such as crop failure, a disease epidemic, or war that is forced upon the Nation, is attended by financial loss, but the basic principle of labor valuation is not disturbed. It is merely a suspension of demand for the time. The capital of the workingman is in no wise impaired. That is to say, its earning opportunity has been temporarily lessened, but its value as the basis for income is not depreciated permanently.

But if the workingman's general government permits opportunity for the employment of his skill to be not only lessened by an outside competitor, but the rate of compensation for its use lowered, the depreciation in the value of his knowledge of his trade is made permanent, which in turn obliges him to adjust his method of living to a very much lower basis of expenditure. He is a stupid workingman who cannot see that such conditions would force him to conform to a very much lower standard of living than would war or pestilence or famine. The workingman finds pleasure in the employment of his skill when he receives enough for it to stimulate him to independence of thought, for it is independence of thought that makes manly men, and the better opinion one has of himself the further he is removed from the position and requirements of a mere cog in the wheel of social and business life.

It certainly follows, therefore, that our skilled workingmen, and unskilled, too, should take a lively personal interest in the approaching campaign for political supremacy in the country. Upon the outcome of the November election depends much. The Democratic party's theory of government is that the labor markets of the world should be open and free, and that in the strife for employment it should be the survival of those who bid the lowest. The Republican party's theory of government is that the American labor market should not only be protected against foreign invasion, but that the product of American labor should be protected against the competition of countries that debase labor by keeping their wage schedules at a point where it becomes impossible for working people to foster that independence of spirit which inspires a man to strive to own his home. In a large degree if not altogether the question of whether this country shall or shall not protect our working people is for our working people themselves to determine.

A DANGEROUS NUISANCE.

The Baden (San Mateo County) *Enterprise* calls attention to a condition of affairs that should give grave concern to the San Francisco Board of Health. Through the intelligent and energetic efforts of this body, the City for some time has been undergoing a thorough overhauling, and many exceedingly valuable reforms have been instituted. But it cannot operate beyond its jurisdiction. According to our Baden contemporary, some of the dangerous nuisances which have been suppressed in San Francisco have been moved across the line into San Mateo County, where they are beyond the reach of the San Francisco authorities.

"These concerns," says the *Enterprise*, "pick up wornout worthless animals, at the trifling cost of a dollar or two per head, and, in many instances, without cost, which they slaughter, selling such portions of the flesh as they find a market for to chicken and hog ranches, the bones to bone-dealers, the remainder being manufactured into fertilizers, which have a commercial value and find ready sale."

Our contemporary does not intimate that any of this flesh is offered for sale in the markets of San Francisco for human consumption, as that would be unlikely in view of the stringent market inspection in vogue here. Still the mere fact that such meat is for sale creates a danger which even the most painstaking inspection might find it impossible to suppress. Aside from that, however, our exchange shows that the business is specially conducive to the dissemination of infectious diseases among animals fed with this flesh. The assumption is perfectly rational. Of course, San Francisco is the market for this entire product. It is next to impossible to establish a system of inspection that shall protect the people from the danger which this business represents.

The only remedy open is to secure the co-operation of the San Mateo Board of Supervisors. The *Enterprise* asserts that the proprietor of one of these establishments has applied to that body for the contract to remove all the animals found dead on the highways of that county. As the factory is situated in the extreme northern end of the county it will be impossible to remove dead animals throughout the county before putrefaction has made them noxious. It is difficult to imagine the Supervisors granting any such contract; but that should not prevent our health officers from taking prompt steps in the premises. Such a contract would legalize a dangerous industry and San Francisco would be the main sufferer.

WILL RAISE POLITICS.

Placer Argus.

The San Francisco CALL comes out flat-footed for woman suffrage, and will fight on that line to a finish. We congratulate the women of the State that they have secured such an able champion. We also notice that the Examiner is giving liberal room to the subject, and is at least treating it fairly in its editorials. The Berkeley Gazette is making a good fight for the suffrage amendment in that locality, and we congratulate ourselves in being placed in such excellent company on this question. Give the women their half of the world, and our word for it they will raise the politics of the country to a higher plane.

PERSONAL.

G. Vincent, a business man of Papeete, is at the Occidental.

Calvert Wilson, an attorney of Los Angeles, is on a visit here.

Dr. H. M. Bishop of Los Angeles was among yesterday's arrivals.

Deputy District Attorney Mark Walser has returned home to Fresno.

Dr. Henry Meyer has returned from a trip in the southern part of the State.

Senator J. M. Gleaves of Redding arrived here yesterday. He is at the Grand.

R. A. Thompson, editor and one of the owners of the Santa Rosa Democrat, is in town.

G. P. Dodge of New York, a nephew of William Walter Phelps, is on a visit here.

John D. Spreckels and Samuel M. Shortridge have gone to San Diego on a business trip.

T. J. Henderson, ex-Judge of Court of Sessions of New York, is at the Cosmopolitan.

Edward E. Leake, the newspaper man of Woodland, is among recent arrivals at the Grand.

Thomas Ason Burke, an extensive mine owner of Tuolumne County, is staying at the Cosmopolitan.

S. Mono and R. Nakayama of Japan, extensive business men, who are here on important missions, are among those registered at the Occidental.

Samuel Jackson, the well-known attorney, of Fresno, who has been in the City for several days on legal and mining business, left for home last evening.

H. C. Carney, P. E. Corbett and J. W. Fairfield of Butte, Mont., who have been visiting Tahiti for some time past, arrived here yesterday and are at the Palace.

W. H. Purcell, the most extensive publisher in the East, who has houses at Hongkong, Yokohama, Calcutta and elsewhere, is here on his way to New York and other cities.

Colonel J. Bridges of the English army, an old friend of General Phil Sheridan and who visited California in 1869, is at the Occidental. He has been in the Orient for some time past.

J. L. Robinette of Sacramento, editor of the California Odd Fellow, is in the City attending the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. Mr. Robinette is a candidate for the position of grand warden of the Grand Lodge.

Among the passengers on the Australia to Honolulu was Yuen Chong of Canton, son of the Chinaman who furnished all the Chinese labor for the Central Pacific and Canadian Pacific railroads. He has a large sugar plantation near Honolulu.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 13.—At the Cosmopolitan, C. Baron; Albermarle—Mrs. J. C. Flood, Miss Flood; Hoffman—F. A. Hartman; Imperial—I. Jacobsis; Grand Union—W. H. McCormick; Murray Hill—R. I. Thomas; Astor House—C. E. Trevathan; Belvidere—Mr. McMullen; Everett—Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Vaulet; Normandie—The Misses Oxhard. Arrived per steamship Saale from Bremen—John D. Nipper. Sailed per steamship Normannia for Cherbourg, Plymouth and Hamburg—Albert A. Ehrhardt, Lewis Heinburg, Mrs. McMullen, Mrs. William Michelsen and baby, W. Winterhalter.

NEW RAYS.

Will men still say the light is good
When nothing lies from it concealed;
When, thrown on living flesh and blood,
It shows a skeleton revealed?

We aye have loved the softened rays
Which will not let us see too much,
But wrap, as in a kindly haze,
The things that shrink from human touch.

We hide our skeletons away
When they have played their living part,
And shut them from the light of day
Within the twilight of the heart.

And all the wrongs that shock and shame
Our tender feeling or our pride—
The sullied honor, tarnished name—
In dim forgetfulness we hide.

But now we dread lest some fierce beam
More strong than our resistance prove,
And make us look where only seem
Unlovely relics of our love.

And yet, it may be, we were wise
To welcome each new ray of light
And face with frank, courageous eyes
What now we bury out of sight.

'Tis not, perchance, true self-control,
Nor any part of charity,
To shut the windows of the soul
'Gainst all we do not choose to see.

New light which shines on earth may tell
How brighter rays which shine above
Can touch the lowest depths of hell,
Yet touch with tender tints of love.

—Chambers' Journal.

IN PERFECT ACCORD.

San Diego Union.

The outcome of the Sacramento convention will have the effect to unite the Republicans of California. Lack of harmony, it is true, has never been a characteristic of the party in this State, but it is especially desirable, owing to the vital importance of the coming election, that there should be perfect accord among California Republicans. This result has been attained by the convention.

There will always be honest differences among the members of every party. But opposing views on matters of policy need not become dissensions and need not be so regarded. And now that the Sacramento convention is a thing of the past its outcome indicates that whatever divergence of opinion there may have been there was no dissension and will be none. In spite of some spirited passages the general sentiment was one of conciliation.

Upon one point only was there any substantial difference of views, and this was on the question of pledging the delegates to St. Louis. While the sentiment of a great majority of members of the convention was strongly in favor of instructing for McKinley there were some who believed that it would be wiser to send untrammeled representatives. This was the view taken by one or two delegations from San Francisco, but they were greatly in the minority.

Yet their leader, Mr. Spreckels, was chosen a delegate-at-large, and it is a notable fact that although the opinion which he was known to entertain in regard to pledging was opposed to that of the majority, he received the largest vote of any of the six candidates for St. Louis. This was an incident that spoke well for the harmonizing influences that were at work in the convention, and it was very agreeably supplemented by Mr. Spreckels' straightforward, manly words expressing his acquiescence in the will of the majority.

It is gratifying to recall these incidents, especially in view of the acerbity which some hotheaded partisans sought to inject into the controversy before the convention met. The outcome is as pleasing to the entire party as it is disappointing to the party's opponents, who fancied they saw in those preliminary skirmishes on the question of instructions the entering wedge of serious dissensions in the Republican ranks.

THE MOST VOTES.

Stockton Graphic.

John D. Spreckels' straightforward, square-toed, free and aboveboard manner of doing things political has been heard from, and will be heard from again. He received the highest number of votes given for delegates, towering over George A. Knight, the next highest, by 75 votes. This means clean-handed Republican politics—the people have said it. Here is the vote: John D. Spreckels 565, George A. Knight 490, both of San Francisco; U. S. Grant, San Diego, 481; L. A. Sheldon, Los Angeles, 398; J. M. Gleaves, Shasta, 214; James A. Louttit, Stockton, 173. The first four were elected. Alternates were elected as follows: D. E. Knight, Marysville; Gleaves, Louttit and George Stone, San Francisco. C. F. Crocker and Irving M. Scott were nominated for Presidential electors at large. T. Lynch, San Bernardino, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. John D. Spreckels, addressing the convention, said: "I know what instructions have been given to the delegates, and I will carry out the wishes of the people of California."

HONESTY AT THE HELM.

Stockton Graphic.

Every honest Republican in the State of California is rejoicing and congratulating himself, his party and the new brilliant leader, John D. Spreckels. Such a political victory has not taken place in years, if it ever did, in this State.

In the face of a perfect bulwark of obstruction, and in spite of the diabolical conniving and low cunning of men who for years have been steeped in political corruption, Mr. Spreckels went calmly and methodically to work, as a business man, to weed out the men who had so long disgraced the State and the Republican party by their nefarious practices along political lines.

Many warm friends of Mr. Spreckels had misgivings as to the outcome. They were fearful and afraid at times, but not so with the man who, like a general, was planning for the utter routing of his enemies. He stood like a bowlder through it all and never yielded or relaxed one jot nor tittle, and refused to entertain anything but a square, honest fight for right, and he has won and his victory is the State's victory and the Republican party's victory. Not a man in the honest wing of the party but delights to do him honor.

The people were not satisfied with one honor, though a great one indeed, so they made it a double-header by supplementing the honor of an election (by the biggest vote cast) as a delegate at large and naming him as California's representative on the Republican National Committee to succeed M. H. de Young.

It was a very hard battle to fight, for combinations as unscrupulous as unholy were arrayed against him, one phalanx after another, and everything possible was resorted to: calumnies cunningly invented, conceived in slums and born in dark corners, were shot at him by hidden foes, but all to no purpose. The political bushwhackers and character assassinators met their David and like Goliath they lost their head.

The work has been so neatly, so thoroughly done that it brings out a spontaneous burst of applause for the man who accomplished it. It shows a master and the masterly hand of a very shrewd man. The people are with him and will stay with him, for they have weighed him in the balances and he has not been found wanting.

THE RIGHT MAN.

Stockton Graphic.

An esteemed contemporary announced the next day after the Republican State Convention that "Spreckels owned the earth and the fence around it." So be it. It could not be in better hands and, what is more, so long as he is the owner no Rainey-Kelly corruptionist can climb over or crawl under that fence. The fact is the honest Republicans are the owners and they have simply decided to put an honest man in charge.

SAVE SILVER.

Pasadena News.

The San Francisco CALL published a cartoon in Monday's issue that will strike a responsive chord in the hearts of many good Republicans just at this time. It aptly illustrates the monetary situation in California. On a high promontory, safe from all chance of harm, is a figure labeled "protection." Across a yawning chasm is the British lion in the act of charging a second figure labeled "silver." The figure stands ready to battle with the oncoming lion—labeled "British gold." A third figure, representing the Golden State, stands betwixt silver and protection, the sword of "Republicanism" in hand, watching with great solicitation the imminent danger in which silver finds itself, and, protection being already safe, she seems about to join the figure behind the shield labeled "16 to 1" in its battle with the ferocious beast. Below the whole is the legend, "Protection is safe. Save silver." The lesson is a good one, and represents the political situation in California most aptly.

FAIRLY AND SQUARELY.

San Diego Vidette.

The San Francisco CALL has come out fairly and squarely for female suffrage. There may be method in THE CALL'S madness. Here is the way our contemporary reasons it out: "A journal that represents the thoughts and sentiments of but one sex—the sterner sex—cannot be said to speak for all the people. As a matter of fact, it speaks for but half the community—and not the better half, either."

OUR MINING INTERESTS.

Sonora Union-Democrat.

In its issue of May 5 the San Francisco CALL published a leading editorial from last week's Democrat on the injustice done this county in the apportionment of the mineral product of the State. THE CALL is the especial champion of the mining interests and pays particular attention to matters connected therewith. It is receiving a richly deserved support from the southern mining region.

A TEN STRIKE.

Fresno Populist.

The San Francisco CALL has made another "ten strike" over its contemporaries by its announcement that it favors woman suffrage. It was a master stroke on the part of THE CALL and all the more effective because it is right and timely. It pays sometime to do the right thing, and we believe THE CALL may find it so in this instance.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE MONTEREY CELEBRATION.

The People of San Francisco Asked to Join in Making It a Success.

To the Editor of the San Francisco Call—SIR: Your to-day's editorial, under the above caption, inspires me, as general manager of the California jubilee celebration at Monterey from the 4th to 7th of July next, to ask from you a little space to deplore and deprecate any action on the part of San Francisco that shall in any way tend to diminish the luster of the grand National event we shall then celebrate.

Shakespeare divides men into three classes, "Some men are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them."

Monterey has had "greatness thrust upon her" in this case, and to enable her duly to sustain the State and the dignity of this great nation we ask San Francisco to join heartily with us, and make a demonstration commensurate with the event.

In thus honoring our State we honor ourselves.

I trust, therefore, that the managers of the "Metropolitan fete" will time their fiesta so as not to conflict with the State celebration at Monterey.

Relying on the cordial co-operation of THE CALL and every other journal in the State, I am, sir, yours fraternally,

EDWARD BERWICK.

San Jose, May 13, 1896.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

Two extremely stylish sets of cuffs and collars are shown here. Flax-colored or white linen or batiste is generally used. The plain turn-over sets are generally stiffly starched, but the same models are used for sets of flax-colored batiste trimmed with lace or embroidery, or for sleeve with lawn or linen, to be slightly starched. These are now worn with dressy waists of silk and wool.

The other set is designed solely for dressy

waists, whether of cotton, silk or wool. The collar may be worn with a high collar or with only a band at the neck. The cuffs look best on rather short-puffed sleeves, but are pretty also with the bishop sleeve.

Narrow insertions of lace or embroidery are the usual trimming. This may be sewed on top of goods, but is much prettier when let in about half an inch from the edge. A narrow edge of embroidery or lace to match is set on the edge. Plain hemstitched sets in this shape are very dainty and easy to make, as both collar and cuff are cut square.

HUMOR OF THE HOUR.

His Mamma—You children know more nowadays than they used to in my time, Freddie.

Freddie—That's coz there's more to know, ma.—Roxbury Gazette.

Teacher—Suppose, Johnnie, your mother cuts a pound of meat into eight parts, what will each part be?

Johnnie Chaffle—One-eighth of a pound.

"Correct. Now, suppose she cuts each eighth in two, what will each part be then?"

"One-sixteenth of a pound."

"Just so. Now, suppose she cuts each sixteenth in six pieces, what will each piece be?"

"Hash!"

Miss Lillian Apel, a Michigan girl who made a brilliant debut in Paris as a pianist last month, announces her intention of celebrating her triumph by spending the summer concertizing in the West, though it is doubtful whether her tour will extend to the Pacific Coast. The young lady, who is only 22 years of age, is the daughter of Franz A. Apel, director of the Detroit School of Music, and her first master was her father. Three years ago she directed her steps to Leschetizky, of Paderewski, Essipoff and Fanny Bloomfield Zeisler fame. After three years' study abroad she decided to make her debut in Europe, and to judge from the comments of the French papers her success in Paris was very marked. Miss Apel is described as a handsome brunette of a winning personality, and she is said to be possessed of a faculty for winning the friendship of every one with whom she comes in contact.

Was Moussorgski one of the greatest geniuses of the new Russian school of music, or was he simply a misguided poet whose musical works are without form and void? This is a question that is arousing considerable interest in French musical circles. Moussorgski's works are only just beginning to be known in Western Europe, and in this country they are practically unknown. Pierre d'Alheim, after holding a series of lectures on the Russian poet-composer at the Teatre Mondain, in Paris, has published a book called "Moussorgski," in which he retraces the life and works of this curious artist. Le Menestrel, criticizing the book, says: "Moussorgski, like Berlioz, was a poet who made use of musical elements to express his ideas. His education, however, was too incomplete for him to be able to stamp upon music the ideas he sought; he could not even give form to a simple vocal melody; his romances have no rational development, and, for the most part, they end prematurely, without any apparent reason. With all that Moussorgski's musical ideas possess a strange charm, their poetry is often exquisite, and the dramatic sentiment is of astonishing depth; he expresses true crises of the soul with an intensity sometimes tragic and always touching. A remarkable artist was this Russian tone-painter, but *incomplete*."

La Gazetta Musicale of Milan gives an account of some metallic tubes, shown at the Eucharistic Exhibition in that city. "These tubes, constructed in England, are destined to replace church bells. They have been brought to a high state of perfection, and are made of all dimensions and all degrees of sonority. To the excellence of their tone, which rivals that of the finest chimes, they join the advantage of occupying a very limited space. It is easy to see how well adapted they are to theatrical use, for they are light to carry, can be placed in the wings without being in any one's way, and can even, if necessary, be placed on the stage, where it is very easy to hide them. Added to all these advantages, they are much cheaper than bells, so it is not difficult to predict that they will soon be adopted in all theaters. It may be added that in Puccini's new opera, 'La Boheme,' they were used for church bells with excellent results."

The reparation of the wrongs which the town of Vienna did Mozart is now complete as far as post-mortem reparation can ever be complete. The inauguration of the Mozart monument, at which the Emperor, the court and all the principal authorities assisted, was a splendid affair. The monument represents Mozart in an upright attitude, clad in the picturesque costume of his period, resting his hand on his piano. The base is ornamented with flowers and musical instruments in relief, and bears also a charming group of children. Its simple inscription is "Mozart—MDCCLVI—MDDXCI." Two reliefs sculptured in the base represent Mozart as a child seated at his harpsichord and the last scene from "Don Juan." A sad feature of the inauguration was that the sculptor, Tilgner, who designed the monument, died just too soon to be present at its inauguration.

A few years ago an interesting little Beethoven museum was founded at Heiligenstadt, the suburb of Vienna, where the Bonn master resided for some time. There were a number of fine manuscripts in the collection, which it appears had just been transferred to the Vienna Museum, where the relics will be much better placed. The house at Bonn, where Beethoven was born, and which exists as a museum, has been enriched by twelve autograph letters of the master, which come from the archives of the celebrated Brentano family. They cost more than 5000 francs, which shows the high price which Beethoven relics bring in the international market.

Meyer-Helmund has just come out with success as an opera composer, his one-act work, "Trichka," having made a most favorable impression on its recent production at the Municipal Theater in Frankfort. The libretto revives the old legend of the celebrated dancer, who was engaged by a no less celebrated brigand to give a gratuitous and compulsory performance in the middle of a forest. In "Trichka" Marie Taglioni is made the heroine of the story. Meyer-Helmund is well known in this country as the composer of "The Daily Question," "Of Thee I'm Thinking, Marguerita," etc.

Count Geza von Zichy, former intendent of the royal theaters of Buda-Pesth, has just produced an opera in that city of which he has written both the words and the music. The first two acts met with some success, but the last two failed completely. It is believed that "Alar" will not remain in the repertory of the Buda-Pesth opera-house, in spite of the magnificent way in which the work has been mounted. The composer is well known as the one-armed pianist. An accident made it necessary to amputate one of his arms, but his execution with the one hand that remains is simply prodigious.

An account was given last week of the record of forty-six hours at the piano recently made at Cuneo by the Italian pianist Camillo Baucia. It seems that in accomplishing this feat he triumphed by one hour over an English pianist named Bird, who made a record of forty-five consecutive hours at the piano. It is now announced that the two champions will measure their strength in England to see which of the two can furnish a piano recital of fifty consecutive hours. These musical tests of endurance are ridiculous and can do nothing to further art.

Miss Lillian Apel, the Young Michigan Girl Who Has Won Success in Paris as a Pianiste.

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The composer Spiro Samara, who wrote "Le Martire" and several other operas produced with success in Italy, has composed an "Olympic Hymn," to celebrate the revival of the olympic games. Samara is of Greek nationality himself and his work has already been interpreted with great success by four hundred singers in Athens.

The condition of Mme. Schumann's health is said to have improved somewhat. The physicians now believe that it was not an attack of apoplexy from which she was suffering, but that she was simply seized with syncope, aggravated by general debility.

Ethelbert Humperdink, the fortunate composer of "Hansel and Gretel," has just terminated incidental music for the celebrated Spanish drama. "The Judge of Zalamea."

At the Theater An der Wien, in Vienna, a new opera is about to be produced by Leopold Kuhn, entitled "The Woman Hunter." The composer is the musical director of the theater.

On the 9th inst. the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of Berlin celebrated its two hundredth anniversary. The event was marked by the first performance of a new oratorio by Max Bruch, entitled "Moses."

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