The San Francisco Call

CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE,
Editor and Proprietor.

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SUNDAY.....JUNE 21, 1896

THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL.

PATRIOTISM, PROTECTION and PROSPERITY.

FOR PRESIDENT—
WILLIAM McKINLEY, of Ohio

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT—
GARRETT A. HOBART, of New Jersey

ELECTION NOVEMBER 3, 1896.

Politics lulls a little.

Everybody is counting on prosperity.

Rest while you can, the campaign is coming.

Joining Republican clubs has become the popular fad.

Any old stump will do as a summer resort for the spell-binders.

If the Democrats are wise they will nominate Teller and drop their free-trade foolishness.

We all know who is to become the next President of the United States and we are all satisfied.

Democracy can easily overthrow Cleveland, but it will have a hard time freeing itself from his bonds.

Patriotism, protection and prosperity is a tune which silver and gold Republicans can sing in harmony.

Santa Cruz has added a new glory to the fame of Venetian festivals and has a right to be proud of herself.

Of the senior class of Yale this year 160 are Republicans and only fifty-three Democrats. So goes the country.

Have THE CALL sent to you at your summer home and you will know what is going on at all the summer resorts.

If you wish all the news of all parties fairly and impartially reported during the campaign, you must take THE CALL.

To Boies and to Bland the silver voice of Teller in his grandstand play sounded strangely like the screech of a buzzsaw.

Nobody wishes Chicago to hold a convention, but it seems there must always be something to run against the popular will.

The ratification meetings were like the opening of champagne in the way they sparkled and overflowed in exuberant enthusiasm.

There will be an exultant outburst of patriotism on the Fourth of July. The hearts of the people are swelling with rapturous Americanism this year.

Between now and election day there will be plenty of time for the silver States to get back into the Republican ranks and swell the strong chorus of protection and prosperity.

From the appearance of the organized clubs at the ratification meeting, it is evident the Republicans of this City are already prepared for the campaign and eager for the fray.

The Eastern goldbug who said the Government of this country will never be run as a Wild West show will please take notice that after this administration is over it will also never be run as a New York bunko game.

The thing which Boies has launched may not be exactly a boom, but it is so much like one that all other Democratic Presidential aspirants are trying to puncture it with a crowbar.

It is reported that a group picture has just been taken of Cleveland and his Cabinet, but how the artist ever succeeded in getting anything more than a negative out of the gang is not explained.

The Republican party and its candidates are pledged to promote international bimetallism, and in that pledge the people will trust far more than in all the wild promises of Democrats and Populists.

McKinley has ever been an earnest champion of womanhood, and, as a consequence, his personal popularity is felt not in politics only, but in every American home where a true woman lives to honor true manhood.

The great mistake committed by the people of this country was in not referring the money question to the universities during the commencement season and getting it settled by the graduates before the campaign began.

There has been discovered a colored politician in the South who has figured out that the talk about 16 to 1 on the money question means $16 for the white man and $1 for the brother in black. He is against the proposition and wants the existing standard.

In the West there are only four political parties in the country, but in the East in addition to Republicans, Democrats, Populists and Prohibitionists there is a Socialist party, which is to hold a National Convention in New York on the Fourth of July. It is but a small party, but in a closely contested election it may count in the game.

## CALIFORNIA ALL RIGHT.

The demonstration made at the ratification meeting in this City last night puts an end to any doubt that may have been felt as to the feeling of Republicans toward the St. Louis ticket. From the assembly within the hall and from the crowds without that cheered the parading clubs, there came an unbroken and spontaneous manifestation of enthusiasm. Veteran Republicans and new converts vied with one another in swelling the chorus for protection and prosperity and in attesting the eagerness with which they await the coming of election day, when, by their ballots, they can overthrow all the factions of free trade by an overwhelming vote for McKinley and Hobart.

Much of the enthusiasm of the large audience within the Pavilion was undoubtedly due to the eloquence of the orators. Though none of them spoke at any length, each managed in a few well-chosen sentences to express some great principle of the party or to give utterance to some patriotic sentiment that now animates the popular mind. A marked characteristic of all the speeches was the fervor that infused them with the spirit of genuine sincerity. It was no brilliant display of sparkling rhetoric that roused the listeners to give their feelings voice in loud and prolonged cheering. It was the power of truth proclaimed to men who know the truth and who are resolved to support it. All the oratory of the evening rang with a vital Americanism and it was the mighty spirit of Americanism that echoed back in shouts of battle and victory.

Potent, however, as was the oratory of the mass-meeting it was not wholly the cause of the enthusiasm of the occasion. The crowds which cheered the parades along the street had no orators to excite them, no eloquence to arouse them, and yet they manifested along the whole line of march an enthusiasm hardly less than that which swelled so tumultuously through the Pavilion. Every banner which bore the names of McKinley and Hobart or some legend expressing the deathless principles of the party was greeted with applause. Over and over again was it made clear that in this campaign the Republican party represents the great heart of the American people, and that there is now a mighty popular uprising for the statesmen who stand for patriotism, protection and prosperity.

Reports that came to us from other localities show that an equal enthusiasm was manifest at all the ratification meetings throughout the State. There will be no weakening in California Republicanism this year. Everywhere it was found that old members of the party are as loyal as ever and the new converts are full of ardor. There will be no lack anywhere of eloquent orators to proclaim the far-reaching principles of the party, nor any lack of supporters to pledge an unfaltering loyalty. It is as certain as any future event can be that California will take her stand this year among the strong Republican States of the Union, and will give such proof of her devotion to that system of government for which the Republican party stands that her name will never be written again among those whose votes are doubtful on any issue of patriotism or of true Americanism.

## THE PHILOSOPHY OF PROTECTION

There is a scientific and economic value to the operation of the existing tariff act, but unless we profit by what it teaches we shall be not better circumstanced. "We learn geology the morning after the earthquake," says Emerson. What is true of geology is true of economics. It is in the wreck and ruin of overthrown commerce and industry that we must look for the cause of disaster, but if we do not read the lesson aright—if we do not correctly follow the effect back to the cause and ascertain where we have acted without judgment and understanding—we still grope in political darkness. It was not intended by the authors of the present tariff law that it should injure the people. The principles of all political parties are right in the abstract, for they mean the betterment of the people. It is the policy or way of giving them practical and active force in operation that works good or harm.

The principles of the Wilson-Gorman act are in perfect accord with the objects the founders of the Government had in view—that is, the advancement of the people in all ways that are calculated to further secure to them personal liberty and the largest possible returns upon effort honorably expended. But the policy which the Democratic party adopted to reach the desired end was faulty throughout, and hence in operation the principles of our Government failed to give the people the proper degree of protection at some points and gave them too much at other points, and at both points and between them the commerce and the industries of the people were, consequently, greatly weakened; and not only so, but at best the act could not produce enough revenue to supply the needs of the Government's expense account. Thus, while the principles of the Democratic party as to custom-house levies upon merchandise imports are correct, the party's applications of them are seriously harmful. It is only fair to assume that it was not malicious intent but inability to comprehend an economic problem so complex in its relation to the diversified interests of the country as is the tariff question that plunged the nation into such a whirlpool of commercial disaster.

The policy of the Democratic party has created or caused an earthquake of great dimensions in the world of business, and we know the cause of it. If we shall profit by the lesson which the scattered rocks teach, there will be no more upheavals of that kind. The danger which free trade would subject the country to is well known, and we know how to avoid it, but quite as much harm would confront the people were unjust and discriminating tariff laws to prevail. It may sound paradoxical to say that for the most part the nation must look to taxes upon importations to support the Government, and at the same time prevent by high tariff laws imported merchandise coming in competition with our manufacturers, but it is not paradoxical, for nothing of the kind is contemplated. A protective tariff has many duties to perform. In the first place, it must be so shaped that it will prevent the formation of trusts and monopolies. That could not be done under a tariff that was prohibitory.

In the next place it must protect our industries up to where our industrial wagemen are secure in constant employment at wages which enable them to have a reasonable balance, it they will, on every payday after liquidating their debts contracted meanwhile for a comfortable living. The industrial plant must be protected up to where it is amply compensated for the capital invested in it and for all expenditure, direct and indirect, incurred by its operation. From that point on competition should be invited from every quarter. That would prevent the formation of corners and the like to advance commodities to abnormally high prices, for the outside manufacturer would stand ready to supply the people at former prices. If a trust should attempt to reduce prices below what the foreign competitor could afford to sell for by cutting down the workmen's pay so as to lessen the cost of production the tariff should be immediately adjusted to the basis of the reduction in wages and thus completely destroy the trust's power to rob consumers. Protection that protects workingmen up to where good wages and steady employment is secured gives ample protection to every business enterprise of whatever nature and kind. This is the philosophy of true protection.

## THE DEMOCRATIC TANGLE.

In postponing his visit to Europe and becoming a delegate to the Chicago convention William C. Whitney adds interest and further complicates the situation in the Democratic fold. Mr. Whitney was reluctant to forego the pleasure of a romp over the old country, but now that he has agreed to stay and participate in the row that is booked for the convention a very lively fight for the gold standard may be expected. Mr. Whitney would not have taken the course he has were it not in obedience to the wishes of the gold wing of the party. He will be the leader of his side in the convention, and it will be Mr. Whitney who will blow the retreat call if it shall be necessary for the goldites to abandon the field. But Mr. Whitney is not the kind of a man to run from shadows, nor will any half-way pounding make him quit fighting. He will be on the floor of the convention as the attorney-general and general-in-chief of the sound-money delegates, and if his side is defeated it will be after his ammunition box is empty. And there is no doubt in the world that he will advise the party against supporting the candidate if a free-silver man is nominated.

The silver wing is in more trouble than ever. Many of the leaders of that side have been using Teller to reach the hearts of silver Republicans, even to the extent of suggesting that if the Colorado silver champion would bolt the St. Louis convention he should have the Chicago nomination. Teller has bolted his party, and his friends say he is now ready to accept the Democratic nomination on a free-silver platform, and therein he has played the mischief. The silver Democrats were never sincere, but simply playing Teller to disrupt the Republican party. The scheme has worked badly, for in playing Teller they have convinced him that he is really the first choice of the silver Democrats, which he is not. Boies is angry at Teller's ambition to capture the convention, and Bland is fairly frothing at the mouth because of Teller's intrigue. Transportation to Chicago has been secured for 1000 Colorado Republican and Democratic silverites to "yell for Teller," and other States are preparing to do the same thing. Boies, Bland and Teller each have an attorney pleading with Altgeld for the Illinois delegation, and, in fact, that is being done all over the country.

With Whitney getting ready to advise gold-standard Democrats to go over to McKinley if silver wins in the convention; with a prominent Republican pleading for the Democratic nomination; with an ex-Republican, Boies, protesting that his Democracy is silver-lined, and that by reason of carrying Iowa for Governor against the Prohibitionists his claims are good enough, and with Bland on his knees begging the party of his youth and of his old age not to turn him down for the Iowa mugwump or the Colorado Republican, a spectacle is presented the like of which was never before born of politics. And what makes the comedy all the more ridiculous is that there is not one chance in a million that the Chicago nominee will be elected, no matter who he may be. Mr. McKinley should feel highly complimented when so many men are fighting to be kicked into outer darkness by his high-heel patriotism, protection and prosperity boot. Mr. Whitney, however, is deserving great credit for giving up his trip abroad to steer sensible Democrats into the McKinley camp. He will have his reward in seeing a marvelously prosperous country when he returns from Europe next year.

## A MISTAKEN PHILOSOPHER.

Charles Macklin thought he proclaimed a wonderful philosophy when he said, "Every tub must stand upon its own bottom." Here is the doctrine of greed and selfishness; besides, the proposition rests upon a false basis. A tub is of many parts, and each part is dependent upon every other part. Otherwise there would be no tub at all. Moreover the bottom must be beholden to something foreign to itself to stand upon, but which is a part of a whole of which the tub is another part. When a man likens himself to a tub in the sense that the tub stands upon its own bottom he writes himself down a ninny.

The basis of individual existence is copartnership and interdependence. One can do nothing at all independent of mental or physical co-operating agencies. A tub may stand upon its own bottom. In fact it has to, and to the extent that it can stand on its own bottom it is an individual entity, but its own individuality is contingent upon other individualities, and were they to disappear the tub would go into nothingness, too.

Standing upon its own bottom is the twin brother to "I shall paddle my own canoe," and in the last analysis is found the personification of viciousness, greed, avarice and heartlessness in the man who secretly rejoices that his neighbor's store is burning down and himself killed that he may secure his customers. Philosopher Macklin may have found humanity standing "every tub upon its own bottom" in his day—250 years ago—but times, morals and methods have changed since then, thanks be to a better civilization than the mind of Macklin could conceive of.

## THE PERSONAL FACTOR.

Among the potent causes of the personal popularity of William McKinley is the influence exerted by his noble manhood—his pure and unblemished character, sustained by the record of an honorable life. He is esteemed by the people as the champion of protection, honored as a brave soldier of the war for the Union, but his strongest hold upon the popular heart is that he personifies that sterling manhood which is the strength and the glory of the Republic.

One of the marked features of McKinley's career has been his devotion to his aged mother, to his invalid wife and to the cause of womanhood everywhere. His tender care of mother and wife has partaken too much of the sacred privacy of home life to be noted to any great extent, and yet the mothers and wives of the land have not overlooked it nor failed to honor it. What he has done for the general cause of womanhood, however, is widely known. He has not sustained that cause in the abstract only. Many times he has appeared as the champion of individual women, and has succeeded in obtaining for them the rights and equities of which they were being unjustly deprived.

The New York *Mail and Express* records of him that he was among the first statesmen in Ohio to advocate a change in the old statutes which made a married woman little more than the slave of her husband and made him the owner of her property, even to the clothes on her back. In Ohio and the District of Columbia he successfully maintained the principle that women employed in the public service should have equal pay with men for equal work. He repeatedly fought and defeated attempts to reduce the salaries of women in Government offices under the specious guise of economy; and, in short, as the *Mail and Express* says: "As Governor and Congressman, as writer and speaker, he has always identified himself cordially with the woman's cause, and not once, but hundreds of times, has shown himself to be a Chevalier Bayard in his attitude and conduct toward the other sex."

This chivalrous attitude toward woman is the outcome of a life wholly chivalrous in every respect. It is to the influence exerted by this purity of life and nobility of conduct that he owes a large measure of that honor which is given him in every American home. Many who disagree with him in politics are drawn to him by their esteem for his personal worth. This influence is sure to be felt during the canvass, and will add many votes to the sum of those cast for the champion of protection. The people will see in him the type and living exemplar of the manhood America honors, and will be proud to raise him to the highest station in the land.

## TAKE A REST.

These are not the melancholy days which the muse inspired Bryant to sing of. It does not always take "naked woods and meadows brown and sear" to make one's day melancholy. Every day is melancholy to him who needs rest and recreation. Fierce and roaring winds, steep up-hill climbing and the darkness of the cavern are helpful diversions from the treadmill of everyday duties, and every one owes it to himself to recreate his physical and mental self occasionally that he may be the better able to hew out the way which destiny has marked out for him.

Every business man especially should manage to keep a reserve force on hand. In this day and generation the tendency is to make exhaustive efforts in the activities of money-gathering, utterly disregarding the law of one's being. It is often the case that a man will lay out work, which will lead him, as he well knows, to encroach upon his mental and physical force, even to the exclusion of an hour during the day for recreation. This is a great mistake. One should not keep himself so exhausted that if sickness comes or an accident befall him he will find himself lacking in reserve strength to recover speedily, if at all. It is not good business sense to "push business" to the uttermost limit of endurance.

A man should not neglect his business, but he does not neglect it when he is renewing his strength. But God have pity on the family of the man who is always tired—who feels that he should "rest" all the time. The professional loafer is an abomination and should not cumber the community. Life is a race and every man who labors mentally or physically, or both, is engaged in a long race which is necessarily a test of endurance, and there are times when extraordinary strain is demanded of him. If there be no reserve force his ability to meet the requirements of the extra demand will be unequal to it. It is the reserve power that tells in prolonged business conflicts, and he who has already exhausted himself when the supreme struggle comes—when he must watch and pray all night and all day, so to speak—he fails and falls by the wayside.

Such a man keeps his strength so expended that he cannot carry a single added burden. He succumbs to things that he might have easily resisted if he had husbanded his resources. A man should never wind himself up as if he were a mere clock. It is highly advantageous, of course, to spend a month once a year in the mountains or on the ocean, but in one month one cannot recreate his energies enough to last him eleven months in the restless, anxious and pushing activities of commercial or professional life. He should take a "day off" very often. At least he should take a day for recreation whenever he feels that he is losing interest in his affairs, for his melancholy days have come, and they have come to stay unless he defies them by taking a rest.

## SATISFACTION.

Oh, Smith he is a silverite,
While Jones he is for gold.
The reasons why they're thus and so
I begged them to unfold.

For half a day both Smith and Jones
They talked with all their might—
Jones swore that Smith was off, and Smith
That Jones was foolish quite.

The satisfaction from the twain
It meager was and cold—
'Twas simply: Smith for silver is,
And Jones, he is for gold. W. M.

## SCORED HEAVILY.

Gilroy Gazette.

THE CALL scored heavily on its contemporaries this morning by sending a special train, reaching here at 6:30. Bully for THE CALL. Shortridge is largely in it when enterprise is required.

## A PHENOMENAL RUN.

Record-Union.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL was brought to this city yesterday morning by special train, the run being a phenomenal one. The train left the Oakland mole at 2:40 A. M. and reached here at 4:25. No stops were made. Charley Shortridge was the happiest man in town, for he had beaten the Examiner special by an hour and a half.

## PERSONS OF PROMINENCE.

The royal housekeeper at Hampton Court gets $550 a year with apartments and substantial perquisites.

Princess Henry of Battenberg is said to favor a suggestion of restoring the rooms over the gateway to Carisbrook Castle to make them a museum and monument room, as a memorial to her husband.

Pierre Loti is said to spend more of his time before the camera than any man in Europe, except Kaiser Wilhelm and the Prince of Wales. He has a mania for being photographed in fancy costumes.

Adjutant-General H. A. Axline of Ohio, who is on Governor Bushnell's staff, has a hobby for inventing new uniforms, and, as he is wealthy, is able to gratify his taste. He is an authority on tactics for staff officers.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has restored to Corsica the mortal remains of the island's great patriot, Paoli. They had rested for over a century in old St. Pancras Churchyard at London. The bones of King Theodore of Corsica are still in the unpicturesque cemetery of St. Anne's, Soho.

The powerful individuality of Sig. Crispi throws him into strong relief against the mass of politicians in modern Italy. "Are you a Mazzinian?" was asked of the statesman. "No," he replied. "Are you a Garibaldian?" "No," he again replied. "Then what are you?" "I am Crispi."

For the first time in the history of the State a woman is holding a State office in Maryland. Mrs. Anna B. Jeffers of Annapolis has been appointed State Librarian. She is the daughter of a late gallant officer of high rank in the navy, a lady of much personal popularity, and will doubtless make as excellent a State Librarian as those of Kentucky, Michigan and other States in which this office has come to be regarded as one which women are peculiarly adapted to fill.

## PERSONAL.

Dr. J. W. Paul of Santa Clara is a late arrival at the Russ.

Bruce Waring of Honolulu is at the Lick with his wife.

Judge Ansel Smith of Stockton is a late arrival at the Grand.

J. B. Pleads, a hotel man of Stockton, is a guest at the Palace.

J. B. Richardson, an orchardist of Suisun, is rooming at the Grand.

F. Strahle, the Yokohama merchant, is at the Palace with his wife.

Sheriff H. L. Borguard of Bakersfield is at the Russ on a business trip.

H. O. Johnson and wife of San Luis Obispo are guests at the Occidental.

R. L. Peeler, a gubernatorial attache, is at the California from Sacramento.

W. D. Tobey, a mining man of Carson, Nev., is at the Palace with Mrs. Tobey.

William H. Taylor, a mining man of Glendale, Or., has a room at the Palace.

W. H. Waddington, a professional man from Los Angeles, is a guest at the Russ.

Commodore W. H. Skerrett is a guest at the Lick and is registered from Vallejo.

Charles H. Skidmore of New York is now at the Palace on a brief business visit.

B. W. Clark of Santa Cruz is in town for a few days. He has a room at the Russ.

Ex-Governor R. K. Colcord of Nevada is at the Palace registered from Carson City.

W. A. Dwight, a journalist of Portland, Or., is registered at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

H. S. Chapman and wife of Taylor Mill are among the latest arrivals at the Baldwin.

Isaac Wright and wife of Winters arrived at the Palace last night on their bridal trip.

A. Braly of San Diego arrived at the Grand last night with his wife and two children.

Savin Lissa, a Butte mining man, is down from Montana and has a room at the Russ.

S. H. McCrea, a wealthy citizen of Chicago, is at the Baldwin, with his wife and two children.

R. L. Myers, a prominent business man of Elkhart, Ind., is a guest at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

W. A. Sattley, an extensive merchant in Chicago, is among the recent arrivals at the Palace.

John M. Wilson, the owner of large dairies and creameries at Stockton, is at the Russ with his wife.

Captain O'Connell, U. S. A., Mrs. O'Connell and Miss O'Connell are recent arrivals at the California.

K. J. Iwanishi, a Japanese traveler, was among the Rio's passengers yesterday. He is at the Palace.

W. J. Galbraith, M.D., chief surgeon of the Union Pacific Railway, whose home is in Omaha, is visiting this City.

Daniel E. Hayes of Folsom, a member of the foundry firm of Hinckley, Spiers & Hayes, is a guest at the Occidental.

J. G. Day Jr., a contractor of Cascade Locks, Or., has returned to the Palace after a few days in the country.

Among the latest arrivals at the Cosmopolitan Hotel are J. F. Bloodgood and wife, prominent residents of Los Olivos, Cal.

Alf Herbert and R. Degautin, two Parisians on a tour of the world, are at the Occidental, having arrived from the Orient yesterday.

I. K. Fisher of Santa Barbara, formerly an extensive cattle-dealer and rancher there and a prominent citizen, is at the Occidental.

George B. Hunt, son of American Consul Hunt at Hongkong, arrived on the Rio yesterday from the Orient, and took a room at the Occidental.

Dr. F. D. Coleman and F. D. Coleman Jr., of Portland, Me., have arrived in the City on a pleasure trip and are registered at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

N. H. Foster, the assistant manager of the Southern Pacific Company's Pacific Coast Division, left for his old home in Connecticut with his family last night.

Among the Rio's passengers that went to the Occidental after landing last evening were A. L. Jackson, G. S. Harris, D. B. Young, S. H. Edwards and V. Adey—all of London, England.

Dr. E. Rudel of Deli, Sumatra, was a passenger on the Rio yesterday. He is a German physician on his way to Paris for a six months' stay after a residence of eight years on the Island of Sumatra. Dr. Rudel is at the Occidental.

Among the latest arrivals at the California are three young bachelor members of the faculty of Stanford University—Professor R. E. Allardice of the department of mathematics. Dr. H. C. Myers and Instructor L. W. Young of the department of chemistry.

## CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 20.—At the Westminster, E. R. Chase; Stuart, J. W. Raphael; Hoffman, E. Abramson; Metropolitan, A. Carpenter, O. Hover; Holland, Mrs. C. L. Fair, H. Payot and wife; Ashland, H. P. Beckly; Marlborough, E. and M. P. Wolf.

## THE COST OF LIBERTY.

Ere dawns July, the busy boy
Improves each shining minute
To earn the cents to buy the bombs
That make him strictly in it.

Unthinking of July the fifth
He boldly courts disaster.
To save him papa goes in debt
For drugs and sticking-plaster.

S. D. C.

## PARTY CONVENTIONS.

New York Sun.

The Democratic and Republican National conventions are participated in by substantially the same number of delegates, whose selection is based on the same method of representation—two delegates for each electoral vote to which each State is entitled. The electoral vote of each State is fixed with equal simplicity—one elector for each member of Congress. There are forty-five States, and therefore ninety Senators, and this ninety multiplied by two gives a total of 180 delegates at large in each party convention. There are 357 Representatives in Congress, equivalent to a total of 714 delegates in National conventions, to correspond with the number of Representatives—a grand total of 894. To this total, the same in both Democratic and Republican conventions, there are added by courtesy a number of delegates to represent the Territories, which have no electoral votes. The same complimentary representation extends even to the District of Columbia, the voters of which are not permitted by law to participate in Presidential elections.

The basis of representation in Democratic and Republican conventions is, therefore, substantially the same; but here the similarity between the two ends and the radical points of difference begin. The first of these points of difference is what is called the unit rule. Under Democratic theory the unit of representation in all American political affairs is the State, and a State convention meeting to elect delegates at large has the right to instruct all the delegates from that State to vote as a unit, subject to the will of the majority. For instance, the State of Ohio has in a Democratic National Convention forty-six votes. Four of these are chosen in the State of Ohio at large (double the number of United States Senators) and forty-two are chosen in the several Congress districts, two in each. It might happen, perhaps, that twenty-five of the delegates from Ohio would favor the nomination of one candidate for the Presidency and twenty-one that of another. Under Democratic usage the party at its State convention in Ohio could instruct its delegates to vote as a unit, and twenty-five would be able, therefore, to cast the whole vote of the State—forty-six votes—in favor of the candidate whom the twenty-five supported. The most flagrant and conspicuous illustration of the working of this rule occurred in the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in 1884, when the seventy-two delegates of New York were polled solid for the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, though the strongest opposition to his nomination came from New York City Democrats. Even those who denounced the nomination of Mr. Cleveland were recorded in his favor. This extract from the minutes of that convention shows the exact state of the case:

Daniel Manning of New York—New York votes seventy-two.

Mr. Grady of New York—I hold in my hand the official tally of the vote of New York, 19 to 49, and 4 absent.

The Chair—The chair is unable to recognize as valid the challenge from the gentleman from New York because New York votes under the instruction of her convention as a unit upon all questions.

The paradoxical result of the matter, in this case, was that the Democrats who opposed Mr. Cleveland were recorded as voting in favor of him, and under the unit rule this proceeding was regular and parliamentary. The Republicans, accepting the Congress district, and not the State, as the unit of representation, have never recognized the unit rule, and the effort made in the Chicago National Convention of 1880 to impose it upon the Republican party in the interest of the nomination of General Grant was voted down and has not since been revived.

In a Democratic National Convention the two-thirds rule still prevails, and no Democrat can be nominated who does not receive at least two-thirds of the votes of all the delegates participating. The origin of this rule dates back to the period of controversies between the Northern and Southern Democrats, the latter declaring that by the two-thirds rule they had at least a veto power upon the nomination by the North, which was growing more rapidly in population and the electorate than the South, of any candidate decidly objectionable to the Southern minority. There is no present necessity for the maintenance of the two-thirds rule in Democratic conventions, but, though abrogated in State conventions, it still continues to be observed in National conventions, and though theoretically an incumbrance to the rapid choice of candidates it has not, in practical operation, proved to be one, certainly not for a great many years. The rule of Republican National conventions is the rule of a simple majority. The Republican candidate for the Presidency who gets one vote more than half the total number of delegates gets the nomination, even though he falls short of what the Democrats would consider a required two-thirds.

## LITTLE GIRL'S GUIMPE.

The guimpe is an important feature of a little girl's summer wardrobe. The one shown here is gathered to a waist, and drawn into the neckband with gathers. The bishop sleeves may be very long or may be drawn up by means of a tape to form a shorter puff.

For wearing with dresses of wool guimpes of

batiste in the natural linen color are very stylish. Embroidered batiste is used for very dressy gowns.

Guimpes of soft silk, such as China surah or foulard, are also used with wool dresses.

Plain white lawn, batiste, dimity, cambric, etc., are all pretty with trimming of narrow Valenciennes lace or Hamburg embroidery.

For wear with white pique dresses pale yellow, blue or pink dimity over batiste are charming. Embroidered ruffles of the same fabric make a dainty neck and waist trimming.

## NEWSPAPER PLEASANTRY.

"And you say the girl in the story changed color when she was accused? I don't find anything about that."

"Oh, the text says nothing of it, but you will see that in the last previous illustration she was heliotrope, and in the next following she is ecru."

Thus were the pictorial and literary in art advancing hand in hand.—Detroit Tribune.

Returning from her morning ride
With look of one beatified,
She said, in tones of rhapsody,
"My wheel quite ran away with me."

Enthused by radiance of her eyes
Now flamed with glow of exercise,
With ardor I could ill conceal
I said: "Ah! who can blame the wheel?"

—Yonkers Gazette.

"Isn't it rather annoying for you to have them both call on you at once?" asked her dearest friend.

"No; perfectly delightful," said the young woman with two devoted slaves. "You see, dear, I seat one on each side of me."

"Well?"

"And there is such a delightful coolness between them."

"Oh!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"If only my breast had a window,"
He sang to his sweetheart with zest:
But when the X ray was discovered
He bought him a bullet-proof vest.

—Chicago Record.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE CONCLAVE—Several Readers, City. The conclave of the Knights Templar was held in this City during the month of August, 1883.

BICYCLE ON TRAINS—H. G. L., City. Bicycles are carried free on the North Pacific Coast and San Francisco and North Pacific lines of cars when the owner rides on the train.

BANK CHECK—W. F. M., Napa, Cal. A bank check that has been cashed by the bank and returned to the maker is no better evidence of the payment of a bill than is a receipt.

DATE OF A COLLISION—P. E. K., Colma, Cal. The date of a collision between a south-bound Southern Pacific train and a wagon filled with picnickers crossing a track was the 13th of July, 1890.

TO DENVER—Miss J. E. L., Eureka, Cal. The lowest rate of fare to Denver, Colo., is the second-class rate—$35. There are tourist cars that run to that point by the Union Pacific line that leave this City every morning. For this class the fare is $39.

TO VALLEJO—F. H., City. There are several roads by which a person can drive from Sausalito to Vallejo. To reach the last named place one would have to ride through Marin, Sonoma and Solano counties, a somewhat roundabout way of reaching a point that can be reached in a very short time.

SIXTY-SIX—E. S., City. Hoyle on the game of sixty-six says: Hold the nine of trumps; do not exchange it until the last moment, that the adversary may be kept in the dark as to the position of the nine. If exchanging the turned-up card completes a marriage in trumps the player holding the nine and having the lead would generally do right to exchange at once.

INCUBATION—A. S., Alameda, Cal. Boswell in Poultry Yard says that to have eggs productive they must be subjected to an equable temperature of 96 degrees Fahrenheit during at least three weeks. It is generally accepted that 104 degrees is the temperature for artificial incubation. It has frequently been proved in incubators that hatching will take place at from 102 to 106 degrees. There will be no hatching with temperature at 100 or below 95.

SANTA MARGARITA—J. B. W., Oakland, Cal. The advertisement from an English paper referred to in your communication may relate to one of those visionary schemes that have lately been exposed. If it were all right, it looks very much as if the offer contained therein is in violation of the contract labor act. You can ascertain if such a company exists by writing to John Whicher, County Clerk of San Luis Obispo County, San Luis Obispo, the county seat.

CONVICTS ON PAROLE—W. F. M., Napa, Cal. The law in relation to the pardon of convicts was passed at the session of the Legislature held in 1893. It provides that the prison directors shall have the power to establish rules and regulations under which any prisoner under a sentence other than murder in the first or second degree, who may have served one calendar year of the term for which he was sentenced, may go on parole outside of the buildings and inclosure, while on parole to remain in the legal custody of the board, subject at any time to be taken back within the inclosure. If a prisoner so paroled shall leave the State without permission he shall be held to be an escape and will be arrested as such.

E. H. BLACK, painter, 120 Eddy street.

CALIFORNIA glace fruits, 50c lb. Townsend's.

SPECIAL information daily to manufacturers, business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 510 Montgomery.

ALL classes and conditions of society will be gratified to learn that Putzman & Schurman have the exclusive coast agency of the famous "Golden Gate" brand of Kentucky whisky. Their Prussian Stomach Bitters cure all stomach and nervous troubles. 341 Pine, corner Montgomery, telephone, red, 391.

### A Pernicious Evil.

San Francisco News Letter.

The nickel-in-the-slot machines constitute one of the most pernicious evils of the hour. They awaken in the young mind the gambling instinct and are profitable only to their proprietors. The best way to get rid of them is to tax them out of existence. Not until this is done should parents feel that their children are beyond temptation to acquire a habit which may prove disastrous to them in after years.

### $99 75 to Washington, D. C., and Return.

The official excursion to the fifteenth annual convention of the Young People's Society Christian Endeavor at Washington, D. C., July 7, will leave Los Angeles Monday, June 29, at 2 P. M. and San Francisco Tuesday, June 30, at 7 A. M. The route will be via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific, Chicago and Northwestern, and Baltimore and Ohio railways, and the excursion will be made under the personal supervision of G. W. Campbell, president of the California Christian Endeavor Union, 18 North Second Street, San Jose, and William G. Alexander, ex-president of the California Christian Endeavor Union, 21 North Fourth street, San Jose. For further information and reservation of berths apply to either of the gentlemen or to D. W. Hitchcock, 1 Montgomery street, San Francisco; C. E. Bray, 2 New Montgomery street, San Francisco; G. F. Herr, 23 South Spring street, Los Angeles, or to any ticket agent of the Southern Pacific Company.

### Official Route to Democratic National Convention, Chicago.

The Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and Northwestern line has been selected as the official route of for the California delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, opening July 7. Special rate for the round trip, only $72 50. California to Chicago and return. Tickets on sale June 30 and July 1.

The only line running Pullman drawing-room sleepers and dining-cars San Francisco to Chicago daily without change, and free composite buffet smoking and library cars. Time to Chicago only 3½ days.

Ticket and sleeping-car reservations at general ticket office, No. 1 Montgomery street. D. W. Hitchcock, general agent, San Francisco.

### Low Rates to Cleveland.

The Nobles of the Mystic Shrine will meet at Cleveland, June 23 and 24.

For this occasion the B. & O. R. R. Co. will sell tickets at reduced rates from all points on its lines west of the Ohio River, for all trains of June 21 and 22, valid for return passage until June 25. The fare from Chicago will be $8 50 and correspondingly low rates from all other points. Tickets will also be on sale at all points throughout the West.

The B. & O. is the only line running Pullman Sleeping Cars between Chicago and Cleveland.

For full information write to L. S. ALLEN, A. G. P. A., Grand Central Passenger Station, Chicago, Ill.

### Excursions to Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

An excellent opportunity for seeing this wonderful scenery at a nominal expense is afforded through the excursions to leave San Francisco June 20 and July 1 over the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Fare includes stage trip from Flagstaff, meals en route and hotel expenses at Canyon, $75.

For full particulars call on or address Thos. Cook & Son, excursion agents, 621 Market street, under Palace Hotel, or any agent Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. H. C. Bush, assistant general passenger agent, 61 Chronicle building, S. F.

### Northern Pacific Railroad.

Parties attending the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, the Christian Endeavorers at Washington and National Educational Association at Buffalo should go or return via the Northern Pacific Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. K. Stateler, Gen. Agt., 638 Market st., S. F.

USE Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to stimulate the appetite and keep the digestive organs in order.

FEVERISHNESS of the scalp soon causes baldness. Ayer's Hair Vigor cools and cleanses the scalp and clothes it with beauty.

IF afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it at 25 cents.

"Be mine?" cried the fairy prince.
"Yes," faltered the fairy princess.
And so they were married and divorced and lived happily forever afterward.—Chicago Dispatch.

NEW TO-DAY.

Newman and Levinson.
INCORPORATED
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE MAGGIONI KID GLOVES.

BATHING SUITS

SEE OUR
NOBBY BATHING SUITS
FOR 1896
For Ladies, Gents and Children.
THEY WILL INTEREST, PLEASE AND SURPRISE YOU.
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