PROTECTION SENTIMENT IS GAINING THE DAY.

California a Dumping Ground for the English Manufacturers.

CONVINCING ARGUMENTS BY FAIR THINKERS.

Our Wholesale Houses Little Better Than Peddling Auction Establishments Without a Sound Protective Policy.

The political ball—protection for California industries as against the money issue—which THE CALL started a-rolling, is gaining new impetus daily. Each day brings fresh and convincing evidence of the strong sentiment in favor of a protective tariff as the issue in this State rather than silver and gold. Democrats who voted for the low-tariff administration are outspoken in their views and are as ready in the multiplying of illustrations bearing on the comparative effects of the McKinley and Wilson bills as are the members of the protection party.

"If we can make the laboring classes understand that the manufacturing industries must be protected to insure them steady employment at good wages," say the representative manufacturers, "we can re-establish the protective policy. That is where the hard work has got to be done."

"Educate the idea that free silver means pockets lined with money out of the heads of the working classes," say the wholesalers and importers, "and they will give us protection and live better themselves—the more profitable is business generally the easier lot will be that of the laborer."

And so it goes. Example after example is furnished by the several branches of trade and industrial departments showing California's extreme need for protection. The most indifferent political reasoner is compelled to admit that the industries of the State have suffered under the tariff policy of the Democratic administration. As one political thinker expressed it California is made to suffer that the East may prosper, in many instances by the European manufacturers using the State for a dumping-ground when the Eastern markets have an extra surplus. Tariff is the only remedy.

A. D. Spearman.

"If the present condition of business on the Pacific Coast is not enough to convince the voter of average intelligence that tariff is the prime issue in California," said Mr. Spearman when his attention was called to the position taken by THE CALL, "then there is little hope for relief from the ballot-box."

Mr. Spearman is at the head of one of the leading woolen-mill agencies on the Pacific Coast.

"California is in greater need of protection, perhaps, than any other part of the United States. Our manufacturing industries are at the mercy of the Eastern as well as the European manufacturer. This may seem strange until one takes into consideration that California is a dumping-ground. It may not be generally understood, but it is the indisputable fact just the same, that the manufacturers of Europe protect the importers of the East and the principal wholesalers in the big trade centers the other side of the Rocky Mountains at the expense of the West.

"When there is a threatening surplus on hand it is dumped in here. Our so-called wholesale houses, under these circumstances, become nothing but peddling auction-houses. The money question is of great importance to us in one way—we want distributing centers. But not as a political issue is it of importance to this coast. We want manufacturing plants that will put several thousand dollars in circulation monthly. That cannot be done, though, unless we can establish and operate such plants under favorable tariff auspices. Protection for California is vital. How any man of sound judgment and good reasoning powers can fail to see it is beyond my comprehension. I believe protection will be really the issue in the East.

"Mr. Knight of the Marysville Woolen-mills, who was a delegate to the St. Louis convention, dropped in to see me the other day, and during the course of our friendly confab on politics he gave it as his belief that protection would be the real issue in the East and not silver. 'There has been a great hue and cry raised about silver,' he said, 'but we will find that the main issue is the tariff after all,' and I am prepared to believe that he is about right. At all events our people cannot close their eyes to the grave need of the local industries for protection."

Joseph Wagner.

The Joseph Wagner Manufacturing Company of 101-3 Mission street is one of the largest machinery manufactories in San Francisco. In fact it is practically the only firm that manufactures flour-mills.

"I am a firm believer in protection," said Mr. Wagner, "and believe that is the only principle on which the Republican party should stand firm. There is no doubt that the salvation of our industries depends largely upon the relief we get from the protective tariff.

"Protection is the California gospel, and it should be vigorously advocated by its apostles. The sooner we obtain relief the better. If anything I can do or say will tend toward the Republican party's triumph in the coming campaign you may rest assured that THE CALL has my hearty and sincere co-operation.

"The general depression resultant from the inaction of the Wilson bill has been felt in our business as well as the rest. Prior to that time we manufactured flour-mills exclusively, but have since found it expedient to branch out and include many other kinds of machinery.

"Though I am not what would be called entirely conversant with the provisions of the McKinley bill, my knowledge is sufficient to warrant me in saying that I do not believe many articles were placed under as high a duty as they should have been. In a high tariff lies our only hope. With it will come a revival of business and consequent prosperity."

Italian-Swiss Colony.

Among the largest vineyards and wine-cellers in the State is that of the Italian-Swiss Colony, near Cloverdale, Sonoma County. The company ships wine to the large cities of the United States and Europe, and has agencies in some of the principal distributing centers of Europe. While there are several members of the company who do not embrace Republicanism as their politics, the following expression in favor of protection was given out by the company yesterday: "The wine industry is certainly one of those which need protection in California. The tariff is the leading issue by all means, not only on this coast but in the United States. The finance question need trouble our voters but little. If we can compete profitably with the manufacturers and producers of Europe, and even the Eastern States, the money will come to us all right. Yes, we do sell wine in European countries under the present tariff, and we also come in direct competition with the imported wines in the Eastern States. But that is due to merit.

"If we did not make a good quality of wines we could not hope to do much against our foreign competitors. Under the low tariff the winemakers of Europe get in a lot of wines of various qualities and we have got to meet their prices or go out of the business. It is that condition of affairs which keeps the smaller growers and manufacturers down. They are not in a position to hold their wines and the commission merchants, being compelled to meet the wines from across the water in the Eastern markets, cannot afford to pay the grower a profitable price for his cellar. It might make some difference if the growers could hold their wines and force a market, but not much. The great need is a tariff. It is by long odds the great issue in this State and THE CALL'S educational campaign should be encouraged and heartily supported irrespective of party. The successful party must make that the issue."

E. Garnier & Co.

This firm deals extensively in native wines, and also does some importing. "The wine industry is a part of California life," said Mr. Garnier, "and its development and prosperity depend on our ability to place our wines on sale in the Eastern markets in competition with the imported goods from France, Germany and Italy. The growers are the ones chiefly interested in a protective tariff. The middlemen who handle the product of the vineyards and wine-presses are not so vitally affected. Of course there would be more money in their business if the industry was prosperous along all lines, but the grower and wine-maker have no way in which to save themselves.

"If the merchants can't handle the wine at a profit they cannot afford to pay the grower and maker what the product is worth. We are all at the mercy of the foreign competitor, so long as the tariff laws are such that he can lay his goods in the Eastern market at a price less than we can afford to grow the grapes for. There are not a few vineyards in the State that have been dug up within the last two years. Our land and labor are too valuable for a man to do anything but lose money in raising grapes at $6 or $7 a ton. If the farmers do not appreciate the bearing which the logic of such cold facts has on the tariff question and its importance as an issue to California, nothing else can possibly convince them. Protection means the very life of our industries and the prosperity of our people."

Leege & Mills.

This is the leading chickory manufactory on the coast and the firm is extensively engaged in the importation of teas, coffees, etc. Thomas Haskins, the junior member of the firm, said yesterday: "It is most obvious that California's vital interests are centered in her industries. That means protection. The tariff is the issue in this State ahead of all others, and the voters will see it before the campaign is half over. As a forcible illustration, take the article of chickory. With a protective tariff it might become one of the leading products of the country. Hundreds of thousands of dollars would be invested in the growing and preparation of the weed and the money that is sent out of the country annually would be kept at home. There was some chickory grown in New Jersey, but the importation of the dried weed ready for grinding, at a low price, made it impossible for the growers to continue the production.

"The climate and soil of California are adapted to the luxurious growth of the weed, and if there was tariff protection it would be one of the most profitable departments of agriculture in the State. While I am willing to concede that the tariff is the prime issue in California, and has a vital connection with our industrial prosperity, I still believe we are interested in the finance question. To make my meaning clear, I need but refer to the silver mines on our east. When they were in full operation the cities and towns were well populated. Buildings were in constant course of construction, and the lively business of the times gave us a market for all our natural products and manufactures. Those markets are closed to us now because the mines are closed. This is a strong reason why we should be interested in silver on account of the States engaged in its production, though the tariff and protection of our local industries come first and are naturally the prime issue."

A Valuable Opinion.

Here is an indorsement of THE CALL'S position that should carry much weight on account of the manner in which it was expressed.

The local manager of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the United States, with agencies all over the world, who is well and popularly known in business, club and social circles, said yesterday:

"I am a protectionist. It is the only issue in California, but when I explain my position you will, I feel sure, appreciate my reasons for wishing to keep my name out of print. Our firm deals with many of the largest establishments in the United States and Europe. Our business amounts up into the millions annually.

"Our customers are widespread and have diversified political interests, and it is not wise for the company to offend the opinions of its patrons by figuring prominently in politics. The incautious utterances of one of our managers in a large Eastern city caused the firm to lose one of its wealthiest customers. That is my only excuse for giving my opinion in this way. I am convinced that California is vitally concerned in the tariff. Her business life depends on that issue. Every voter who ignores protection when he casts his ballot this fall condemns the country to another period of depression. Every trade, commercial interest and industry demands protection."

California Italian Paste Company.

Editor Call: In reply to your query as to which of the two, the tariff or the money question, is considered by the manufacturers of Italian pastes in this country to be of more importance, we will state that the money question has never been considered a factor in the increase or decrease of our business. What effect a change of standard may have in the future we are not prepared to discuss. We do know, however, that since the Wilson tariff became a law the number of factories in our line in the United States has decreased, the number of men employed in the remaining factories has decreased and the output has decreased at least one-third, while the amount of imports has increased more than 30 per cent.

This article of food is one of the cheapest of farinaceous foods, so palatable and of such health-producing properties that it is no longer considered a luxury, but a staple, and can be found on the table of the poor as well as the rich. We cannot therefore attribute the depression in our business to hard times. There is only one enemy we can point the finger to and that is the tariff. Previous to the Wilson law we enjoyed a protective duty of 2 cents per pound. This was sufficient to offset the difference in the cost of labor between this country and Europe. The Wilson bill took off this specific duty and substituted an ad valorem of 20 per cent. Whether this ad valorem duty means ¼ cent or ½ cent per pound depends entirely on the elasticity of conscience of the European merchant who makes oath before the American Consul as to the original cost of his merchandise. The importance and extent of this industry throughout the United States is probably little known. There are about 300 manufactories of Italian paste in this country, giving employment to about 4000 men, mostly heads of families, who receive on an average $2 25 per day.

The raw material is manufactured out of wheat raised in this country, it is wrapped in paper made in this country and packed in boxes of home manufacture. You can therefore see how any legislation affecting us affects as well the farmer, the paper manufacturer, the box-maker and the lumber-dealer. That we need protection badly can be easily understood when we assert that the labor for which we pay $2 25 per day in this country can be easily obtained in Europe for 40 cents. As already stated about 4000 families or 20,000 people are dependent on this industry in the United States, to say nothing of the capital invested. Whether this should be a matter of concern to our tariff-makers the future will tell. Yours respectfully,

THE CALIFORNIA ITALIAN PASTE COMPANY.
Indorsed by the Pacific Paste Company.

IS A SINGER BY NATURE.

The Black Patti Tells How Her Voice Was First Discovered.

She Has Appeared With Success Both in America and in Europe.

"I can never remember the time when I did not sing," said Sissieretta Jones, the "Black Patti," when questioned yesterday in her rooms at the Russ House about her first steps in the art of song.

"I used to sing to myself as a child because I loved music, but it was after singing a little solo at a Sunday-school concert at Providence that some peofile said to my mother, 'The child took a high C; you should let her learn music.' That was how I came to study."

Mrs. Jones is a very unassuming young woman, who modestly disclaims being a Patti, even a black Patti. It is a name that a New York paper in an outburst of enthusiasm gave her, and her agents have gone on using it because it is novel and attractive. To tell the truth, the young singer is not black; she is just the dark copper tinge that a prima donna should be to play "Aida" or "L' Africaine," and one can imagine her playing either role with majesty and pathos.

She is tall and well-built, with a good carriage, and last night the ease of her movements was accentuated by a loose flowing black silk robe, which by contrast showed how brown her skin was. Round her neck was some tawny-colored lace, fastened with a diamond star, one of the many gifts received from people who have been charmed by her singing.

Up to the present the "Black Patti" has only sung in concert, although a large part of her repertory consists of operatic arias. When asked whether she had not aspirations to appear in opera, she confessed that the lyric stage was one of her dreams, but added that there were many difficulties in the way: "I am traveling most of the time, and it would be difficult to study the roles; so much study is necessary to do them well." And then she hesitated and added, half timidly, that she feared there was another drawback—she was not of the color of most prima donnas, and some people might be prejudiced against her on that account.

When it was suggested that make-up and wigs can effect marvelous transformations on the stage, the "Black Patti" shrank back with a deprecating gesture.

"Try to hide my race and deny my own people? Oh, I would never do that," she exclaimed; and with a ring almost of exultation in her softly modulated voice she added: "I am proud of belonging to them and would not hide what I am even for an evening."

In reply to the reminder that while prima donnas who play Suleika and Aida assume an African nationality which they do not possess, Sissieretta Jones replied: "Yes, but that is different. With me, if I made myself white, prejudiced people would say I was ashamed of being colored."

It is only about five months since the Black Patti returned from an almost triumphal tour of Europe. She was feted everywhere, especially in Paris. In critical Naples she sang with great success, and in Rome, a city she only passed through, crowds went to the depot to see the colored singer and beg her to let them hear her voice. She was a nine-days' wonder there, for colored people are a great rarity, and colored singers are quite unknown.

At Monte Carlo the Black Patti appeared at five successful concerts in the Casino, and in London the Prince of Wales and his brother, the Duke of Cambridge, both went to hear her sing.

"I enjoyed being in Europe, but important business compelled us to come home," said Mrs. Sissieretta Jones. And her husband added laughingly, "And the important business was that she insisted on coming back to America to see her mother."

MISS LOU E. DRINKALL.

SISSIERETTA JONES, THE COLORED PRIMA DONNA.

LAZIEST PEOPLE ON EARTH.

Live in a Mountain Range Between the Black Sea and the Caspian.

The dirtiest people in the world have recently been discovered by an explorer in the Caucasus. They live in an inaccessible mountain range between the Black Sea and the Caspian, their village being so snugly hidden away that no Government has yet been able to reach them. As they were 2500 years ago, so they are to this day. Seen from without there is a certain picturesqueness about a Svanetian village, although it merely consists of miserable stone hovels, without any attempt at form or adornment. Within the houses are inconceivably filthy. They are filled with rags, vermin and dirt of every description. They possess no fireplace nor chimney. All the cooking, in fact, is done over a hole scooped out in the middle of the floor.

In these houses men and women and children are huddled together; during the long winter months they are shut in days at a time, the cattle often sharing their quarters. Every aperture has to be closed on account of the cold. This long imprisonment is, perhaps, the cause of the degradation of the people. Horrible diseases result from it, which are aggravated by an abnormal consumption of arrack, the strong distilled drink of the Asiatics.

Besides being the dirtiest, they are probably the laziest people on earth. It is an invariable rule to make four days a week holidays, with saints' days as extras. Since they have adopted the holidays of every other country with which have come in contact, it is not surprising that the men find little time for work.

Farming, bee-culture and cattle-breeding are the only industries of these lazy people; throughout their territory there is not a single manufactured article. Their children marry while very young, they attend no school and lastly they have no money.—Hartford Times.

Sir William Macgregor receives the Royal Geographical Society's gold medal this year for his explorations in British New Guinea, and Mr. St. George Littledale the patron's medal for his Pamir journeys. The Labrador explorers, Messrs. Low and Tyrell, receive grants of money.

An expert is responsible for the opinion that the heart of a cyclist accomplishes in twenty-four hours a task equal to lifting 100 tons one foot from the earth.

CHILD AND BRIDE OF JULY FOURTH.

Miss Drinkall to Become an Actress on Her Birthday.

PATRIOTIC AND LUCKY.

Born on Independence Day She Favors It for All Great Events.

WISHES TO DIE ON THAT DAY.

But She Hopes That All Fireworks Will Cease on the Day of Her Funeral.

Miss Lou E. Drinkall, who was born on the Fourth of July, initiated into the dramatic art on the 4th, and who is to make her theatrical debut on the 4th, says she wishes to die on an Independence day.

Aside from that, however, she aspires to the highest refined comedy fame.

Miss Drinkall has already obtained recognition by her paintings, which were exhibited at the World's Fair, and has dipped into literature to such an extent that her writings—short stories and poems—have been accepted by the leading magazines of this country.

On the 3d day of last July she came to Fred Belasco and stated her intention of becoming an actress. She desired to begin at once. He told her it would be impossible to give her an initial lesson until the 5th day of that month.

But the will that sometimes accompanies talent was too strong for Mr. Belasco's scruples. The consequence was that on the Fourth of July Miss Drinkall took her first lesson in her chosen profession.

So for a year she has been studying diligently. There are black-and-blue spots, so her sister says, on various parts of her body as a result of the zeal she has exhibited in her stage falls.

Twelve months of severe training has brought her to that trying period in the lives of all actresses—the debut. Again the will before mentioned has carried the day, and Miss Drinkall will make he first appearance, "just for luck's sake," as she says, before her numerous friends on her favorite day—the Fourth of July.

The stage will be draped with red, white and blue buntings, and Old Glory will be conspicuously displayed.

Yesterday as she discussed her debut she sat amid a congregation of fireworks—her birthday presents. In fact, her friends dare not proffer her any other birthday gift than a bunch of firecrackers or a bundle of skyrockets.

One friend gave her a bunch of "cannon" and swears he will set fire to the entire pack on the rising of the first curtain.

It was even whispered among her near acquaintances that she has purchased bunting herself to decorate the stage on the event of her managers not meeting her patriotic demand.

Miss Drinkall is a Native Daughter and comes of a family prominent in California. Her father is one of the well-known politicians of this State. It was her family that directed her genius in the chanel of art, but nature will out, and on the Fourth of July of her majority she dropped pallet and maulstick for the stage.

"It has always been my ambition," said she, yesterday, "to be an actress. When a little girl I would arrange an impromptu stage in the nursery and perform for the edification of my audience of dolls."

"Are you married?" the interviewer timidly asked.

"Yes, married to Fourth of July and the stage," answered she, without hesitation. "I was born on that day, and some time—a long, long number of years hence—I hope to die on that day."

It has been generally acknowledged that the face and figure of Miss Drinkall closely resemble those of the famous Ada Rehan.

Ada Rehan has complete mastery of facial expression. In this Miss Drinkall comes into keen competition. Her wonderful knowledge of this art has astonished her professional friends.

Christening a Ship.

Some English shipbuilders propose to abandon the wine-christening ceremonies at future launching of vessels, but will substitute for it another idea Hereafter, instead of breaking the bottle of champagne on the vessel's nose the lady will let loose a cageful of swift birds, which will fly in all directions as the ship begins to move, typifying the diverse nature of commerce. The idea, which is borrowed from the Japanese, teaches liberty and economy.

On Crusoe's Island.

On Robinson Crusoe's Island, Juan Fernandez, there are only nine species of land birds, two of them humming birds and four birds of prey. The humming birds do not love the sunshine, but stay in the shade. There are two kinds of sea gulls about the island, the Fardela del dia, a diver, and the Fardela de la noche, which flies about in flocks at sunset.

NEW TO-DAY.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

JULY 4, 1896.

Aids to the Grand Marshal will report to the Chief of Staff at 9 A. M., mounted, at the junction of Market and Main streets.

The various divisions constituting the parade must be in the positions hereinafter assigned at 9:30 A. M. sharp. In order that no unusual or unnecessary delays may occur dilatory divisions will fall in behind the rear division.

The various organizations constituting the divisions will report to the Marshal in charge of their respective divisions not later than 9:15 A. M.

Marshals of Divisions will report promptly to the Chief of Staff, through an aid, when their divisions are formed and ready to advance.

The signal for advance will be given at 10 A. M. sharp. No Marshal will cause his division to advance until he receives orders to do so from the Grand Marshal, through a Chief Aid.

The headquarters of the Grand Marshal during the formation of divisions will be at the junction of Market and Main streets.

LINE OF MARCH.

From the place of formation, at the junction of Market and Main streets, proceeding up Market street to the intersection of Market and Montgomery; thence along Montgomery to Bush; thence along Bush to Kearny street; thence along Kearny street to Market; thence along Market to Van Ness avenue; thence along Van Ness avenue to Post street; countermarching on Van Ness avenue the parade will be reviewed by the Grand Marshal at the west intersection of Golden Gate and Van Ness avenues.

FORMATION OF THE PARADE.

Advance—At the junction of Market and Main.

First division will form on Main street, right resting on Market street.

Second division will form on Drumm street, right resting on Market street.

Third division will form on Beale street, north of Howard, right resting on Market street.

Fourth division will form on Davis street, right resting on Market street.

Fifth division will form on Fremont street, north of Howard, right resting on Market street.

Sixth division will form on Front street, right resting on Market street.

Seventh division will form on First street, right resting on Market street.

Eighth division will form on Battery street, right resting on Bush street.

Ninth division will form on Second street, right resting on Market street.

Tenth division will form on Sansome street, right resting on Sutter street.

HENRY P. UMBSEN,
Grand Marshal.
CHARLES H. MURPHY,
Major and Chief of Staff.

REGALIA.

Grand Marshal—Old-gold sash, gold trimmings, white plume.

Chief of Staff—Badge, red, white and blue; Major's full-dress uniform.

Chief Aids—Red, white and blue sash.

Aids to Grand Marshal—Red sash.

Marshals of Division—Red sash.

Aids to Division Marshals—Blue sash, silver trimmings.

Chaplain—White and gold sash.

Chairmen of Committees, Orator, Poet and Reader—Badges.

PLAN OF FORMATION OF PARADE, JULY 4, 1896.

Platoon of San Francisco Police—Chief of Police P. Crowley commanding; Company A, Captain George W. Wittman; Company B, Captain John Spillane.

Golden Gate Band.

Grand Marshal—Old-gold sash, gold trimmings, white plume—Henry P. Umbsen.

Chief of Staff—Badge, red, white and blue, Major's full-dress uniform—Major Charles H. Murphy.

Chief Aids to Grand Marshal—Red, white and blue sash, black plume—First Lieutenant, J. D. Miley, U. S. A.; Second Lieutenant, John W. Joyes, U. S. A.; Colonel James F. Smith, P. A. Bergerot, W. W. Shannon, E. J. Vogel, Will D. Shea, J. P. Frazer, Nicholas H. Lang, Colonel W. R. Parnell, L. G. Schroeder.

Chairman Parade Committee—Red and white sash—Captain John Tuttle.

Aids to Grand Marshal—Blue sash, black plume—Charles R. Nathan, Charles F. Knapp, Oscar V. Gerzabek, David Buck, Harry W. Adams, W. M. Abbott, A. K. Daggett, G. Holland, H. G. Vaughn, George Newman, Dr. J. Albert Noble, Thomas K. Kase, William McIntyre, John McIntyre, G. W. Burr, Dawson Mayer, Captain D. McDevitt, Frank W. Titus, George Hufschmidt, Walter H. Wood, A. Everding, Patrick Lynch, C. F. Humphries, Fred Butterfield, Charles M. Brink, Fred Blumberg, N. E. Nary, Fred Vetter, George H. Friermuth, Master Earl Wilson, J. C. Ohlandt, Conrad Hilderbrandt, A. P. Rhodes, Charles Myall, Captain Silk, F. E. Monteverde Jr., A. E. Noble, D. Coyne, Louis Goldstone, C. J. Hutchings, W. Linden, A. E. McDevitt, John C. Slater, Gustave Gunzendorffer, A. J. Donovan, James H. Riley, Captain P. Sullivan.

United States Troops.

First Infantry Band, U. S. A.

First Infantry Regiment.

Battalion—Captain John J. O'Connell, commanding. Company C, Lieutenant Frank O. Ferris; Company D, Captain M. P. Maus; Company E, Lieutenant S. A. Cloman; Company F, Captain C. G. Star.

FIRST DIVISION.

Will form on Main street, with right resting on Market street.

Brigadier-General R. H. Warfield, commanding. Staff—Lieutenant-Colonels J. C. Giesting and G. F. Hanson; Majors Charles Jansen, Charles H. Murphy, H. B. Hosmer, W. A. Halsted, C. J. Evans, J. H. Manrels and D. S. Dorn; Captains S. L. Naphtaly and H. A. Wegener; Sergeant-Majors E. de Spaar and E. S. Crosby; Signal Corps, Second Brigade, N. G. C., Captain C. C. Boardman commanding.

N. G. C.

First Infantry Band.

First Infantry Regiment, N. G. C.—Lieutenant-Colonel Victor D. Duboce commanding. Staff—Major W. D. McCarthy; Captains Alfred J. Kelleher and P. J. H. Farrell; First Lieutenants Louis Barrere, Emil A. Kehrlein and Bert R. Hecht.

First Battalion—Major Charles Boxton commanding; Company D, Captain Robert A. Marshall; Company A, Captain John F. Connelly; Company E, Captain Edward Fitzpatrick; Company I, Captain R. Ritcher.

Second Battalion—Major Hugh T. Sime commanding; Company M, Captain Thomas F. O'Neil, Company L, Captain John F. Eggert; Company B, Captain George Filmer; Company H, Captain Frank W. Warren.

Third Battalion—Major Charles L. Tilden commanding; Company K, Captain Thomas J. Cunningham; Company C, Captain J. W. Dumbrell; Company F, Captain John A. Miller; Company G, Captain Edgar C. Sutliffe; Cadets, Captain J. R. Moulthrop.

Fifth Infantry, N. G. C. Fifth Infantry band. Second Battalion—Major John F. Hayes commanding. Staff—Major J. P. Dunn, Captains D. A. Smith and T. A. Rottanzi, First Lieutenants A. A. Borlini, J. H. Hendy, E. S. Heller, C. C. Derby. Company A, Captain Charles T. Poulter; Company F, Captain George H. Wethern; Company G, Captain W. F. Chipman.

Naval Battalion, N. G. C.—Lieut. Commander L. H. Turner commanding. Staff—Lieuts. W. E. Elliott, J. T. Sullivan, C. C. Dennis, F. W. Harris, A. E. Morgan. 1st Div., Lieut. C. A. Douglass; 2d Div., Lieut. W. E. Gunn. Cavalry, N. G. C.—Troop A, Lieut. Charles A. Jenks.

SECOND DIVISION

Will form on Drumm street, right resting on Market, in the following order:

Marshal, Harvey Burdell; Chief Aid, Leon Jones; Aids—S. M. Carr and A. J. Vining.

Second Artillery Band.

1st—Veteran Guard of California, Capt. J. B. Lauck commanding. 2d—Members of G. A. R.—(a) Lincoln Post No. 1, Harry W. Mortimer commander; (b) Geo. H. Thomas Post No. 2, A. J. Vining commander; (c) Jas. A. Garfield Post No. 34, R. R. Kilgore commander; (d) Col. Cass Post No. 46, John O'Neil commander; (e) Gen. Geo. E. Meade Post No. 48, J. F. Goggin commander; (f) Liberty Post No. 133, W. J. Park commander. 3d—Veterans of the Mexican War. 4th—Sons of American Revolution. 5th—Grand Army Floats—(a) Seven Pines Circle; (b) Gettysburg Circle; (c) Gettysburg Circle.

THIRD DIVISION

Will form on Beale street, north of Howard, right resting on Market.

Marshal, A. B. Maguire; Chief Aid, Thos. H. Fallon; Aids—D. I. Maloney, Thos. R. Curtis, Chas. B. Fenn, John H. Sheenan.

Park Band.

First Regiment League of the Cross Cadets—Col. W. C. Mahoney commanding. Lieut.-Col. M. P. O'Shea. Staff—Capt. and Adjutant Daniel C. Deasy and A. P. Mulligan; Lieuts. James Devlin and H. F. Sullivan.

First Battalion—Maj. Daniel J. McGoin commanding; Lieut. Edward W. Fay. Co. A, Capt. Frank S. Brady; Co. M, Capt. T. Dinan; Co G, Capt. E. J. Power; Co. D, Capt. Jas. McBride; Co. K, Lieut. Peter Casey; Co. I, Capt. P. Haggerty.

Second Battalion—Maj. James Brouchou commanding; Lieut. Edw. J. Deasy. Co. C, Capt. Edw. Fitzgerald; Co. E, Capt. Dani. J. McCarthy; Co. H., Capt. James Power; Co. B, Capt. J. T. Curley; Co. L, Capt. W. C. Clark.

NEW TO-DAY.

FOURTH DIVISION

Will form on Davis street, right resting on Market, in the following order:

Marshal, M. Perich; Aids—Nicholas Mortizia, Captain S. Raicevich, Lieutenant de la Torre Jr.

Ramsey's Excelsior Band.

Deutscher Krieger Verein, Captain Robert Wienecke commanding; Independent Rifles, Captain Schneider commanding; San Francisco Turn Verein, Captain F. Attinger commanding; San Francisco Schuetzen Verein, Captain John Bonis commanding; Eintracht Rifle Section, Captain J. A. Kuhls, commanding; Italian Sharpshooters.

Austrian Military Band.

Austrian Military Company, Swiss Sharpshooters; Swiss Rifle Club, Captain Julius Leeman commanding.

FIFTH DIVISION

Will form on Fremont street, north of Howard, right resting on Market, in the following order:

Marshal, Col. H. J. Burns; Aids—C. F. Humphries, Fred Blumberg.

Veteran Volunteer Fireman's Band.

1st—Veteran Volunteer Fire Association. 2d—S. F. Fire Department Equipage. 3d—Carriages—First carriage containing President of the Day S. L. Lent and Chairman of the Executive Committee C. J. King; second carriage containing Mayor Adolph Sutro; third carriage containing Orator of the Day Zenas U. Dodge, Reader of the Declaration of Independence John W. Robinson, and Chaplain the Rabbi Jacob Voorsanger. Carriages containing Committee, Board of Supervisors in carriages.

SIXTH DIVISION

Will form on Front street, right resting on Market street, in the following order:

Marshal, Robert R. Russ; Chief Aid, Capt. John T. Scott; Aids—Lieut. W. G. Wimmer, R. T. Morris, G. W. Cavanaugh, P. Cronin, R. Pengelly, J. J. Jamison, F. W. Wisker.

Matthews' Band.

Float drawn by four white horses, drawing the Goddess of Liberty—Miss Jennie L. Hedberg representing "Columbia Rules the World," and Miss Rene Henderson representing George Washington at the age when he cut the cherry tree. Second—Native Sons of the Golden West. Third—Float drawn by four black horses, representing the Union of States, with Miss Virginia Blennerhassett as California. Fourth—Native Daughters of the Golden West in carriages.

Ehrman & Hauser's Band.

Float of Union Iron Works—The model of battleship Oregon, with marines. Employes of the Union Iron Works.

SEVENTH DIVISION

Will form on First street, right resting on Market street.

Marshal, Mark Lane; Chief Aid, L. M. McCord; Aids—Robert Greer, Z. T. Whitten, Charles Klein.

Ritzau's Band.

Junior Order of U. A. M.—Lincoln Council No. 1, General George Custer Council No. 2, Starr King Council No. 6, U. S. Grant Council No. 19, J. A. Garfield Council, Alexander Hamilton Council No. 35.

EIGHTH DIVISION

Will form on Battery street, right resting on Market in the following order:

Marshal, A. A. Sarment; Chief Aid, B. Raddie; Aids—C. Monte, M. Tovaruz, N. Mortizia.

Swiss Military Band.

Council Florida Union No. 7, Council Amorda de Patria No. 5, float representing Vasco da Gama's voyage to India.

Asahi Band.

Japanese Society, S. Yamato commanding.

NINTH DIVISION

Will form on Second street, right resting on Market street, in the following order:

Marshal, James H. Humphries; Chief Aid, Charles Bliss; Aids—James Curlett, Dr. C. L. Scharff.

Ebert's Band.

Foreign Consuls in carriages. Float—Protecting the Flag, drawn by two dogs, in charge of Master Albert Clark. Floats prepared by the children of the following schools: James Lick School, "Marriage of Pocahontas;" South Cosmopolitan School, "Hospital Service." City, State and other officials in carriages. Citizens in carriages. Float—Wire cable from California Wire Works, drawn by fifty horses.

LITERARY EXERCISES

....AT....

THE AUDITORIUM,

Corner of Eddy and Jones Streets,

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

Tivoli Orchestra (Director).....Mr. Carl Martens
Pianist.....Mr. Roscoe Warren Lucy
Musical Director.....Mr. John W. McKenzie Jr.

1. Overture—Medley of National Airs—Orchestra.
2. Prayer—By Rev. Jacob Voorsanger.
3. "Star-spangled Banner"—Francis Scott Key—Soloists and chorus under the direction of Mr. John W. McKenzie Jr.

SOLOISTS.

Mrs. W. A. Margo, Mrs. James Igo, Mrs. G. Muhlner, Mrs. L. Lampe, Mrs. H. Grinelle, Mrs. A. Poulson, Mrs. A. Hall, Mrs. J. Pettee, Mrs. A. Sorenson, Mrs. L. Ewing, Miss V. Greenlaw, Miss B. Connell, Miss J. Larsen, Miss V. Happin, Miss M. v. Bredull, Miss R. Pelton, Miss K. Kelly, Miss H. Frazier, Miss M. Leipsic, Miss T. Rosenbohm.

4. Address by the President of the Day—Mr. Samuel L. Lent.
5. Reading "Declaration of Independence"—Mr. John R. Robinson.
6. Poem composed for this occasion by Mr. Louis A. Robertson—Read by Professor E. Knowlton.
7. Grand Chorus—"The Flag of Liberty"—Sung by a chorus of 200 voices—Arranged by J. W. McKenzie Jr. from the celebrated "Father of Victory" March and dedicated to the Native Sons.
8. Oration by the Orator of the Day—Zenas U. Dodge.
9. Patriotic Tableau—Vision of George Washington, the founder of the Republic, surrounded by his Staff—The American Flag with its forty-five stars.

FIREWORKS.

The display of fireworks will be at the grounds directly east of the "Chutes," on Haight street, near Golden Gate Park, commencing at 8:30 P. M. The display will be a continuous one until completed.

PROGRAMME OF FIREWORKS.

1. Aerial salute, 26 shells.
2. Illumination of grounds.
3. Fine display of prismatic colors.
4. Cross-fire of Elgin batteries.
5. A fight of prismatic whirlwinds, 24 in number.
6. Display of 12-inch shells, bursting at a great altitude, displaying a rainbow of National colors.
7. Cross-fire of whistle fountains, antique and amusing.
8. Union battery, displaying National colors, 200 feet long.
9. Flight of fancy exhibition rockets.
10. Salvo shells, forming a "Tree of Liberty."
11. Display of willow-tree rockets.
12. Device, "Liberty Bell."
13. Flight of 9-inch shells, making a bouquet of great beauty.
14. A set of peacock-plume rockets, leaving behind them a veil of gorgeous feathery plumes.
15. Flight of a hundred revolving rockets resembling a mammoth wheel of fire.
16. Display of 12-inch light bombshells, releasing showers of gold, emerald and blue.
17. Blue and gold cross-fire battery.
18. A set of cornucopia rockets, releasing three distinct colors of red, white and blue.
19. Device, "American Eagle," surmounted on the emblems of "War" and "Peace."
20. Display of 24-inch shells, releasing emerald, ruby and national streamers.
21. Flight of shooting-star rockets at a high altitude, leaving a trail of brilliant colors.
22. Electric cross-fire batteries in fourteen sections, emitting electric showers and golden fountain spray.
23. A set of darting shells, releasing darts of every known hue.
24. Display of fancy exhibition rockets.
25. Musical batteries, imitation of a Chinese band.
26. Flying pigeons of fire.
27. Display of rainbow shells, forming a rainbow of brilliant hues.
28. Aerial bouquet; this represent a bouquet of brilliant fire.
29. Wheel battery with a display of wheels revolving in counter directions.
30. Display of jeweled streamer rockets.
31. Device, "Raising Old Glory."
32. Aerial bombardment.
33. Display of diamond chain rockets, releasing endless hanging chains of national colors.
34. Flight of 6-pound parachute rockets.
35. Display of rose shells, lighting the heavens with roses of every hue.
36. The device, "George Washington," with a wreath of suns.
37. Flight of 100 revolving rockets.
38. Ascent of prismatic dragon rockets, releasing fiery tailed dragons.
39. Display of electric shower rockets.
40. Display of willow-tree shells, forming an immense willow tree.
41. Ascent of prismatic whirlwinds, 24 in number.
42. Flight of prismatic dragon shells.
43. Device motto, "Good-Night."

THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON

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