The San Francisco Call

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Editor and Proprietor.

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MONDAY.....AUGUST 10, 1896

THE CALL SPEAKS FOR ALL.

PATRIOTISM, PROTECTION and PROSPERITY.

FOR PRESIDENT—
WILLIAM McKINLEY, of Ohio

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

ELECTION NOVEMBER 3, 1896.

This is to be a campaign of organized conservatism against disorganized discontent and tomfoolery.

It is reported that Cleveland doesn't like Hoke Smith any more, so it seems Mr. Smith must have done something to be proud of.

Democracy stands for free trade as well as for free silver coinage, and if Bryan should be elected the country would be as apt to get the one as to get the other.

In the flush of its folly at Chicago the silver Democracy hooted Cleveland out of the party and it now turns to him with the cry, "Save me, Cassius, or I sink!"

As Bryan says that eloquence is the speech of a man who believes what he says and knows what he is talking about, we shall have to discount the reports that he is eloquent.

The most pleasing and cheering feature of the campaign so far has been the speeches of McKinley. Every one of them proclaims the coming of a new prosperity and rings with the fervent faith of a true patriotism.

A conservative Democratic ticket would be a benefit to the country, as it would save at least a portion of one of the great historic parties of the Republic from the disgrace of the Chicago platform and the Chicago ticket.

You will take notice that Republican clubs are working right along for protection to your industry and prosperity to your home, and you will understand therefore why you ought to join them and help the work.

Every loyal Republican can find a source of satisfaction in the manner in which the arrangements for the campaign have been made, and all therefore should take an active part in it as far as their opportunities permit.

The idle money now locked up in banks will be put into enterprises and afford employment to every idle man in the country as soon as the protective tariff is reestablished and made the permanent policy of the Government.

The union of all the conservative business elements of the people in one party this year should be carried into municipal as well as National politics and thus bring about a reform in our whole political system from top to bottom.

Before this month passes the fusion scheme between Democrats and Populists may have vanished like a mist and then the situation will be cleared up, each party will stand for itself and every voter will know what he has to vote for when he goes to the polls.

No Republican, however ardent he may be in support of the free coinage of silver, can afford to bolt the party this year, for by doing so he not only would endanger international bimetallism, but would encourage the heresy of free trade and the taxation of incomes.

A Democratic gold ticket would get the support of all gold monometallists, the Bryan ticket will get all the silver monometallists, and then the people would see clearly that the Republican party stands in the middle of the road as the only genuine advocate of bimetallism in the Nation.

If the gold Democrats would only get in and meet the silver wing of the party half way by nominating Sewall for Vice-President with a goldbug for President so as to equalize matters by putting a double head as well as a double tail to the ticket, the situation would be all that the occasion requires.

According to the statistics about 300,000 more books were taken from the Chicago Public Library than from the Boston Public Library for the last fiscal year and Boston people are now explaining that they own libraries and do not borrow books as they do in Chicago and other uncultured places.

In response to a statement that the business men of New York were all for McKinley, a Western Democrat is reported to have answered flippantly that there were votes enough in the Bowery to overcome them; and now the people have to decide simply whether they will vote with the business men or the Bowery boys.

As the campaign progresses and men begin to consider more seriously the results that would follow the free coinage of silver by this country alone, the enthusiasm for the white metal weakens, sentiment gives way to sense, and the sincerest advocates of free coinage agree that the only safe way to bring it about is to adopt the Republican policy of international agreement.

BRYAN AND THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Bryan is now journeying to New York to be notified of his nomination and naturally enough there is an "outpouring of the people" at every stopping point. Nothing is more easy in this country than to "raise a crowd," but crowds do not indicate anything. No itinerant office-seeker ever drew such crowds as General Scott did when he was a candidate for the Presidency, but he carried only four States. The people like to be amused, and they like information, too, concerning the affairs of the Nation, but the American voter is as cold as a frog when he goes to cast his ballot. Sentiment, ties of personal friendship and even the bonds of consanguinity are held as secondary to the voter's opinion. This would not be so were voters not capable of determining for themselves the course to take. Hence it is that any outpouring of the people in campaign times counts for little or nothing, except when they assemble to further the cause of a particular party, and then they do not turn out to be converted, but to show their earnestness for the side they have championed.

It is true, nevertheless, that the people are quick to see the difference between political quackery and logical argument, and because they are it would be good practical politics for the Republican campaign committee to pay the traveling expenses of Mr. Bryan, and a bonus besides, to keep him on the hustings. Between Lincoln and Chicago he made very many speeches, and no better campaign work for the Republican ticket could be done.

He made just two propositions the burden of every speech. One was the entire independence of the United States in the world of commerce, and the ability of this country to do exactly as it likes in its dealings with other commercial nations. The other proposition was that advantages would accrue to labor if it would assume a hostile attitude toward its co-laborer, capital, on sectional lines. Mr. Bryan could not advocate a theory of government that would arouse greater opposition to his candidacy, and it is well that the people turn out in crowds to hear his gospel of brother against brother and section against section, for they would know what to expect should he be elected.

Mr. Bryan is particularly fond of asking the crowds in a highly dramatic fashion: "Is not this country big enough to remonetize silver? Must we beg Europe to first give us permission and then aid us in opening our mints to silver?" For the moment that kind of talk stirs the patriotism of the people and sends a whirlwind of enthusiasm through the crowd, but before Mr. Bryan is out of sight the current of thought changes. The people see that the man is trying to entice them into paths that lead to repudiation, sectionalism and dishonor, and all for his own personal political advantage. Hence we say that Mr. Bryan should be encouraged to remain upon the hustings until the close of the campaign, for no one could persuade the people as well as he can himself that his election would be a National calamity. The people do not want our foreign trade destroyed, nor do they want this country thrown into sectional strife, and the more they hear Bryan explain his un-Americanism the more determined they will be to defeat his aim and purpose.

WAR VETERANS' LEAGUE.

No doubt the attempt will be made by managers of the Democratic campaign to discredit the Union Veterans' Patriotic League by charging that it is a Republican organization in the guise of war veterans, but the answer will be that were it a Republican political machine, it would not have such stanch Democrats as Generals Sickles and Siegel for leaders. The fact is, the League is composed of veterans of the war of the republic irrespective of party affiliation, who are impressed with the gravity of the economic and financial situation. They are men who believe that the Altgelds and Bryans are preparing to attack the good name and credit of the Nation, and they are coming to the rescue of the republic, just as they did a third of a century ago. It is no more a political question with the war veterans now than it was in 1861. Then there was a conspiracy to divide the Union, and now there is a conspiracy to bring discredit and dishonor upon the republic.

The soldiers of the war of the republic reunited the country upon a broader and firmer basis than it was before, and now they are falling into line to protect the good name and the credit of the republic against a conspiracy that is formulating its plans under cover of the stolen mantle of the party of Hancock, McClellan, Sickles and Siegel. It is just as incumbent upon loyal Republicans and Democrats to join in the rescue of the Government from dangers that threaten it in 1896, as it was incumbent upon them to go forward as one man to its rescue in 1861.

The oneness, the unity of the country was assailed when Sumter was fired upon, and now not only is the commercial honor and business integrity of the country attacked, but there is a conspiracy to deprive the country's wage-earners of opportunity to employ their skill and muscle, except at such remuneration as will conform to the wage schedule of Europe and the Orient. Is it a crime, in view of these facts, for the survivors of the struggle which restored the unity of the country to now rally to protect the country from financial and commercial degradation?

It will not do for the Altgelds to cry out against these Republican and Democratic war veterans, nor will it do to question their honesty of purpose. No doubt there is a thread of selfishness running through that which is moving these veterans to fall in line. There are nearly 1,000,000 names upon the Nation's war pension roll, which call for an annual distribution of about $140,000,000, and it behooves the old soldier to see to it that his own and his comrade's pension money is not tampered with or played upon until its purchase power is reduced by half, or in any amount. These veterans are not laying down a policy. They merely demand that the integrity and honor of the Nation be maintained, and without reference to political ties and associations they are falling into line to battle on the side that is for the maintenance of the credit of the Nation. Naturally they are advocating the election of Major McKinley, not because he is himself a war veteran, nor because he is a Republican, but because his candidacy stands for the preservation of the Nation's good name in the world's channels of trade, commerce and finance.

A DEMOCRATIC FALLACY.

The St. Louis *Republic*, once the leading protection newspaper in the Mississippi Valley, and in recent years the organ of the Democracy and free trade in the same region of country, has degenerated into this kind of economic philosophy: "When Republicans introduce the question of wages and cite the condition of the workers in Mexico as a sample of the influence of silver legislation, why not bring into evidence the condition of the worker in China or Japan? Its productive capacity is the standard of the value of labor. Replace Mexican labor by American, and Mexican wages would at once be raised to the American scale."

The theory that the productive capacity is the standard of the value of labor is so fallacious that even the janitor of the Republic building should know better than to assert it. In 1885 the total exports of Japan amounted to $77,000,000 and in 1895 to $296,000,000. The export trade in textiles alone increased from $511,990 in 1885 to $22,177,626 in 1895, but meanwhile the standard of the value of labor—skilled labor—remained the same. That is to say, textile mill wages between 1885 and 1895 remained an average of 17.4 sen per day for males and 9 sen per day for females. The American dollar is the equivalent of 180 sens. As to the productive capacity of the Japanese, an eminent authority says: "The Japanese are gifted with powerful eyes, hands and brains and the Americans are terror-stricken at this. The cotton spinners of Manchester are known to have said that while the Anglo-Saxons had passed through three generations before they became clever and apt hands for the spinning of cotton, the Japanese have acquired the necessary skill in this industry in ten years' time and have now advanced to a stage where they surpass the Manchester people in skill. The Japanese are unrivaled in the world for cleverness and their future is truly awe-inspiring to contemplate."

The official figures of the productive capacity of Japanese labor in the textile industry show that production of finished product from 1889 to 1894, both years inclusive, increased ten times over while the demand for labor increased only five times over, and what is true of textiles is true of all other industrial production. As we have said, during this period wages were not advanced at all, but the cost of provisions—rice, sugar, tea and also fuel—increased very materially in price. It would seem that just the reverse of what the *Republic* says is true in Japan, and what is true of Japan is true of every country that is on a silver monetary basis.

The theory that if Mexican labor were replaced by American labor the American scale of wages would prevail is too silly to be seriously considered. If it is the skill of labor that fixes wages the mechanics of China and Japan should have the highest wages paid in the world for certain kinds of labor; and since it is universally admitted that as a whole the mechanics of England, France and Germany have no superiors anywhere, they should have as high if not higher wages than are paid in America. If the *Republic* means that the mere fact of labor being American would insure high wages it means then that American labor would overthrow the Government and establish one similar to that of the United States. The *Republic* should know that the only thing under the shining sun that keeps up the American scale of wages is protection against cheap-labor countries.

EARNEST REPUBLICANS.

The mass-meeting held under the auspices of the Oakland Republican Alliance last Saturday night was so successful in point of numbers and enthusiasm that its influence cannot help being felt elsewhere. It was not a wild and boisterous gathering, but rather an assemblage of thoughtful men who grew in enthusiasm as the speeches unfolded and held up to view the importance of overthrowing the dangers with which the Bryan following are threatening the business situation.

It was the enthusiasm that is born of a determination to protect the country from wreck and ruin, and if the same spirit of patriotism which moved the multitude at Oakland shall pervade the rank and file of the party throughout the State, the electoral vote of California can be set in the McKinley column right now. It is not often that one sees so much earnestness depicted on the faces of an audience as was seen at the Oakland mass-meeting, but it is not often that the commercial and industrial interests of the country are confronted by so many threatening dangers. The feeling was general that the salvation of the country is involved in the present struggle for political supremacy, and hence every one in that vast assembly felt that he had a personal duty to perform in the approaching campaign.

California is, perhaps, more deeply interested in the election of Major McKinley than almost any other State. This commonwealth has vast resources which must be developed to make her a great State. There needs to be industrial plants all over the State, and there needs to be close commercial relations with other nations and a well equipped and amply subsidized merchant marine to facilitate international and coastwise trade interchanges, but none of these things can be hoped for unless the McKinley ticket is elected, for Bryan stands committed to oppose whatever is calculated to extend the commerce and the industries of the United States. He denies the right of California to have protection against ruinous foreign competition.

COAST EXCHANGES.

Following the example set by Sacramento, Fresno and other cities north of her, Los Angeles is about to harness the waters of the river that has been running unbridled a short distance from her door, and convert the power now going to waste into electrical energy. The undertaking in this instance is the most magnitudinous of the kind that has yet been commenced in the southern part of the State, and the Pasadena *News* has this to say of it: "The plan of the capitalists at the back of the scheme is to tunnel through the mountains back of Azusa and tap the San Gabriel River, bringing the water across country to the mouth of the canyon, where an immense electrical plant, capable of generating 4000 horsepower, will be located.

"The matter was first taken under consideration about four years ago. Some idea of the magnitude of the undertaking may be realized when it is known that it will necessitate something like 30,000 feet of tunnels and pipe, the latter to be fifty inches in diameter, with a carrying capacity of about 4000 inches of water. The company is capitalized at $500,000, and it is expected that this sum will be used to complete the works. It comprises such well-known capitalists as W. G. Kerckhoff of the Kerckhoff-Cuzner Mill and Lumber Company, J. H. Shankland of the law firm of Graves, O'Melveny & Shankland; A. C. Balch, recently of Portland, Or., under whose charge the work is at present; Mr. Dodworth of the Azusa Ice and Cold Storage Company, and Mr. Haas of the wholesale firm of Haas, Baruch & Co.

"When questioned regarding the possible effect upon irrigation, Mr. Kerckhoff said that it could not be otherwise than beneficial, as in all probability the tunnels will increase the supply of water, besides doing away with about nine or ten miles of seepage and evaporation, which must necessarily occur in the bed of a river like the San Gabriel. As the water is to be turned back into the original channel above the present place of diversion for irrigating purposes, there can be no possible injury in this line.

"The purpose for which the power is to be used could not be ascertained, but there are various conjectures. Some believe the immense electrical power is to be transmitted to Pasadena and Los Angeles and applied to the street railways, while others think the promoters have a road of their own in contemplation.

"At any rate, the power obtained will exceed that now in use in the city of Los Angeles, and will be obtained by utilizing the force provided by nature, and at a great saving over the present method."

The *Penny Press* of Santa Cruz was resurrected last Wednesday, and now appears as an evening instead of a morning daily. Phil Francis does the editing and his wife the reporting, and they make an excellent combination. Here is the characteristic manner in which the clever namesake of the author of the "Letters of Junius" winds up his first trumpet-blast in the second coming of the little paper: "When a job shows its head the *Penny Press* will hit it—and hit it hard. The *Penny Press* loves its friends and hates its enemies, and it will continue to fight for the one and to lay the whip on the other. When it gets done laying the whip on some of these other fellows it will enjoy an idle day rubbing pepper and vinegar into the welts."

Los Angeles boasts of another new, novel and very promising industry. According to the *Journal* of that city, some time ago a company was organized for the purpose of utilizing the yucca palm in the protection of trees of tender growth from the rabbits. The venture was a passive success until lately under new management it has assumed large proportions. "The factory is located on Santa Fe avenue, and is to-day not only producing thousands of tree-protectors and minor articles, but the discovery has been made that the plant when green is susceptible of being molded into any shape and retaining it when dry, and at the same time being slightly elastic. These qualities fit it in an eminent degree for the use of surgeons for splint purposes. The porous interstitial nature of the wood provides air circulation and an opening through which perspiration and other excretions of the body may pass off. These favorable qualities have so strongly appealed to the medical fraternity that now the company is shipping these splints to all the large cities of this country and some foreign cities. The yucca plant is a semi-shrub growing sometimes to a height of twenty feet and having a diameter of six to eight inches. These plants are sawed into various lengths and received by the company just as a mill receives saw logs, only in shorter lengths, and the woody portion is peeled and spread out in thin sheets like paper, then molded while green in the form required, giving it the shape of the arm, chest, leg, foot or any portion of the human anatomy desired. It is very light in weight."

The Sonoma *News* believes that the much-talked-of electric road between Sonoma and Santa Rosa is certain to be built. A franchise has already been applied for.

"The plan of organization is unique, but simple and intelligent," says the *News*. "Between $250,000 and $300,000 worth of bonds will be issued, but the capitalists wishing to insure the interest on them for at least two years will issue ticket books, each good for 500 miles of travel at 1 cent a mile, or $5 for the book, and the sale of these among the farmers will easily insure a good interest on the bond issue. These tickets will be transferable and the holder and all his family and a carload of his friends can all travel on the one book. The projectors of the enterprise state that they anticipate little difficulty in procuring a franchise and that they hope to get to work within sixty days."

The San Bernardino *Sun* has again changed hands. The new management will fight corruption and jobbery and be loyal to all Republican principles. R. C. Harbison is the editor and in his salutatory he declares that the *Sun* not only believes in sound money, but "in protection as the cardinal doctrine of the party's faith, and in season and out of season it will urge a return to the tariff legislation which brought prosperity to the country—East, West, North and South—which protected American labor, and which for thirty years not only provided the Government with revenue sufficient to carry on the work of its various departments, but during which period few years passed in which the National debt was not reduced."

The people of Livermore are jubilant over the prospect of a new and adequate water system, the supply being the natural artesian wells known as Las Positas Springs. The Livermore *Herald* thus speaks of the big project:

"For several weeks past John Aylward has been exploring the fountains of Las Positas. With the aid of a gang of workmen, a 20-horse-power engine and a big centrifugal pump he has put a spring on the Livermore place, two miles northeast of town, to the test and proved its capacity to deliver 600,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. This spring is nothing more nor less than a natural artesian well flowing up through a bed of clay from an immense gravel reservoir, probably the bed of some prehistoric creek. Mr. Aylward has put down a curbing fourteen feet, about five feet square, and is about half way through the gravel. There are two other springs near by, and it is the purpose of Mr. Aylward and his associates to develop them as well, and combine their flow. He is authority for the statement that this water proposition is a sure go—that eight, seven and six inch pipe has already been purchased and will soon be here to conduct the water the two miles into town. This plan involves the building of a storage reservoir on the Sangmaster hill north of town. The water will be pumped into this reservoir from the natural flow of the springs, and the elevation will give a pressure of 100 feet upon the mains, enough to give the town a splendid defense against fire. The water from these springs is cold, clear, pure and comparatively soft.

"If Mr. Aylward and his people develop this enterprise for all it is worth, Livermore will have boodles of water of the finest quality, for all necessary purposes. Insurance would thereby be reduced one-half, our streets and outlying avenues could be sprinkled at a nominal expense, and our flower gardens would never famish in the summer for the life-giving liquid. The water is at hand. The only other requisite is pipe big enough and strong enough to meet requirements."

The wonderful benefit to a locality of a beet-sugar factory is shown by the experience of every section wherein such a factory has been established; but the Chino Valley *Champion* furnishes a few figures that may serve as an eye-opener to parts of the State which may not know that a sugar factory is almost synonymous with a prosperous condition in its vicinity even during these close-money times:

"Chino ranch lands are rated high in value, and properly so. Six years ago our soil was not more valuable than that in many other, though smaller, bodies of land in Southern California, approximating it in fertility. The change wrought has been a wonderful one and explains the wide scale of land values in this valley. After Richard Gird acquired this property he recognized the fact that if he would enhance the value of the land he must use some means to increase the producing power of the land or make a more available and certain market for the soil products as they were. To this problem he turned his attention, and finally decided that these ends would be accomplished most successfully by establishing the beet-sugar industry here. He accordingly secured, by a large expenditure on his part, the erection of the present sugar factory. The result has fully justified the means. Land that before was worth $40 an acre is now worth $200 an acre. Good land can be had, however, on the Chino ranch for $100 per acre and less.

"This increased value is brought about by two means. In the first place the improved, thorough and scientific culture which is given the soil has increased its producing capacity to a large extent. This is evidenced by the fact that all the new land cropped to beets has produced better the second year than the first, and the third year than the second.

"The presence of the sugar factory, as a matter of fact, provides unvarying, stable and certain market for all that the land can produce. No middleman eats up the profits; no railroad taxes the farmer to carry his crop to market and his price is guaranteed in advance. These are factors which enhance the value of land. They have enhanced the value of every acre of land within ten miles of the Chino sugar factory."

The plums sometimes fall into the baskets of the smart men who contribute intellectual capital toward the scheme of acquiring the political orchard. F. P. Thompson, formerly of the *Standard*, Eureka, has been appointed commissary of Folsom prison, while John McGonigle, editor of the Ventura *Democrat*, and Harry Patton, editor of the Los Angeles *Capital*, have been appointed trustees of the Highlands Insane Asylum.

W. S. Walker, the pioneer journalist of Los Gatos, has repurchased the *Mail* of that city, changed the day of publication from Tuesday to Thursday, and infused fresh vigor into the paper.

E. B. Woodworth has retired from the management of the Santa Monica *Signal*, which passes under the control of E. E. Barackman and W. C. Folsom. The *Signal* will continue, as before, to discuss politics from a position on the fence, and to put in telling licks for the benefit of Santa Monica.

PERSONAL.

Ralph Halloran of Albuquerque, N. M., is at the Palace.

W. H. Hatton, a Modesto attorney, is staying at the Lick.

A. H. Ashley, a journalist of Stockton, is registered at the Lick.

A. Weilheimer, a merchant of Fresno, has a room at the Grand.

L. L. Chamberlain, an attorney of Auburn, is staying at the Grand.

Dr. J. W. Baker, U. S. N., is registered at the California with his wife.

C. H. Campbell, a Stockton merchant, is one of the guests at the Russ.

E. L. Smith, a Merced lawyer, is one of the latest arrivals at the Lick.

E. J. Jones, a mining man of Nevada City, is a late arrival at the Russ.

J. C. Silverstein and wife of St. Helena are at the Palace on their bridal trip.

James Toman and wife of Sutter Creek are guests at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

F. S. Merchant, a merchant of Healdsburg, is among those registered at the Russ.

Dr. Byron F. Dawson of Cayucos, is making the Russ his headquarters at present.

Henry Veit, a rancher of San Lucas, is staying at the Russ with his wife and son.

Ex-Judge A. W. Davis, a lawyer of Tulare, is among those registered at the Grand.

George D. McLean, a mine-owner of Grass Valley, arrived at the Lick last night.

J. F. Clapp, a mining man whose home is in Chicago, is a late arrival at the Grand.

W. Horkan, a well-known business man of Petaluma, is at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

A. W. Barrett of Sacramento, adjutant-general of the N. G. C., is at the California.

J. Hall, a mine-owner of Commanche, Sonora County, is making a brief stay at the Lick.

Sheriff T. M. Brown of Humboldt is in town from Eureka. He is registered at the Russ.

O. M. Van Duyn, a capitalist of Portland, Or., is registered at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Dr. George Ivancovich of Petaluma, came to town yesterday and took a room at the Lick.

J. B. Peakes, proprietor of the Yosemite House at Stockton, is registered at the Palace.

Robert M. Clarke, a well-known attorney of Carson, Nev., registered at the Grand yesterday.

R. H. Carter of Salem, Va., interested in the coal business, is among those registered at the Russ.

J. Steinhardt, a general merchant of Stockton, has apartments at the California with his wife.

C. H. Hussey, who is interested in a creamery at Point Reyes, is at the Russ for a short visit.

M. C. Dreshfield, a manufacturer of New York, is one of the recent arrivals at the Grand.

W. P. Hilton, a vineyardist and rancher of Glen Ellen, is at the Grand with W. H. Hilton Jr.

Miss M. A. Fahey of Sonora is a guest of her sister, Mrs. William Fahey, at the Cosmopoli- Hotel.

L. A. Richards, the land-owner and race-horse breeder of Grayson, is among the Russ arrivals.

Walter Wyman of Coronado, manager of the Coronado Water Works, is at the Palace on a short visit.

Among yesterday's arrivals at the Russ was Mrs. M. McMillan, proprietor of the Park Hotel at Chico.

P. C. Jones, a merchant of Honolulu, came up from the islands yesterday. He has a room at the Occidental.

Mark E. Brounsill, a bank clerk of Santa Barbara is at the Grand, having returned from a visit at Lake Tahoe.

F. W. Babcock of the Babcock Carriage Company of Watertown, N. Y., is one of the late arrivals at the Palace.

J. T. Chambers and M. Simpson, of Fresno, who are interested in vineyards, are at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

L. T. Garnsey of Los Angeles, president of the Redondo Beach Railroad, is visiting at the California with his wife.

George Standart of Plumas, store-keeper and and ex-mine superintendent, is one of the latest arrivals at the Lick.

C. L. Donohue, an attorney of Willows, has returned from a pleasure trip to Alaska and is registered at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

S. K. Higgins, who is representing Chicago capital interested in mining ventures, arrived here yesterday and went to the Lick.

Count G. de Kergorlay, who was here about three years ago, and Baron de Boutray, both of Paris, France, are guests at the Palace.

J. D. Culp of San Felipe, the man who has made a success of growing tobacco in California, is staying at the Lick for a few days.

A. S. Cooper, a Councilman of Santa Barbara and an expert on asphaltum and oil, is making the Grand his temporary headquarters.

Mrs. E. B. Dole of Honolulu, wife of the President of the Republic of Hawaii, arrived here yesterday on the Peru and is staying at the Occidental.

J. C. Lynch of San Bernardino County, Speaker of the last Assembly and the present Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is a guest at the Baldwin.

Bishop Henry W. Warren of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Colorado is at the Occidental, registered from Denver. He is up from his summer home at Santa Cruz.

G. A. Garcelon of Chicago, recently promoted to the general superintendency of the Pullman Palace Car Company, is at the Palace. He will go in a few days to Los Angeles.

B. H. Bauman, a real-estate owner of Pittsburg, Pa., is at the Russ with his family. He was here three years ago on another pleasure trip and now his objective point is the Yosemite Valley.

Captain M. F. Taylor, manager of the Hirst ranch near San Simeon, San Luis Obispo County, was a passenger on the wrecked St. Paul, and arrived at the Occidental last night by train from Monterey.

General Wade Hampton of Washington, D. C., United States Inspector of Railroads, returned to the Palace last night from Del Monte, accompanied by Captain R. Lowdes and Dr. B. W. Taylor of South Carolina and Charles E. Thomas of Washington, D. C.

Sylvester Johnston of Colorado Springs is at the Russ with his wife and three children. He owns real estate about Colorado Springs and mining interests in Cripple Creek, having been one of the first to enter that district. He is a prominent G. A. R. man of his part of Colorado.

CAMPAIGN ECHOES.

Mr. Thomas Watson is evidently going to stay in the middle of the road.—New Haven Palladium.

The country is now suffering under the free and unlimited coinage of boy oratory.—New York Press.

Mr. Bryan is trying to dodge the crown of thorns known to him as the Populist platform.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Granting the Chicago and St. Louis Populist platforms are tarred with the same stick, the thing is to knock the tar out of them.—Philadelphia Times.

The Bryan democracy begins its campaign by denouncing the only Democratic President the party has elected for thirty-six years.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

With a Vice-Presidential candidate on each side and the woods full of bolters Bryan must feel as if he was in the middle of the road himself.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The closeness of a brother is a vague and feeble comparison by which to indicate the tenacity with which Sewall and Watson stick to their Vice-Presidential nominations.—New York Tribune.

The indorsement of Bryan and free silver by Tammany Hall is another first-rate cause for voting a sound-money ticket this year. Wherever Tammany stands is sure to be the wrong place.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Perhaps Mr. Watson and Mr. Sewall could fix this matter up by flipping a penny or using a dice box, employing some disinterested person like the Hon. Garret A. Hobart to act as referee.—Chicago Record.

There seems to be nothing the matter with the Republicanism of Tom Reed. Like the big man he is Mr. Reed rises to the emergency, and will from now until election day put in the hottest kind of work for the Republican ticket.—Haverhill Gazette.

Neither the Republican party nor the country wants any tariff truce; on the contrary, they want a protective tariff put on the statute-books at the earliest practicable moment. The men who are now advocating a tariff truce are the men who have for years been advocating free trade. A protective tariff victory is what is wanted, and what will be had next November.—Pawtucket Gazette.

SOME PECULIAR METAPHORS.

A Few Elecutionary Gems From Mr. Bryan's Friends.

Washington Post.

Shooting the chute from the sublime to the ridiculous is becoming frequent with Mr. Bryan's friends. The "crown of thorns and the cross of gold" business opens up great possibilities in that direction. He was a leader of the Populists of Missouri, who concluded an impassioned speech in the Sedalia Convention with:

"You shall not thrust the dagger of suspicion through the intervals in this crown of thorns."

The orator was repelling the insinuation that there was any danger of Tom Watson being thrown by the Democrats in the proposed fusion.

Mr. Bryan having set the pace, his emotional followers are bound to indulge in fantastic and sacrilegious use of biblical metaphors and illustrations. It was at the Sedalia Convention that delegates cried out, "Amen!" "Amen!" to such declarations for political reform as appealed especially to them. One orator, somewhat mixed as to his biblical recollections, shouted at the close of his thrilling peroration:

"I tell you, brethren, the golden calf must come down off his roost."

Another, in placing his candidate before the convention, said:

"Gentlemen, the man I am about to name has withstood what is, in my opinion, the strongest test of loyalty to Populism. You remember the story of Job. You recall how he was tried and tempted by the loss of friends and of property. What was inflicted upon him finally as the supreme test, as the straw which was to break his back?"

"Boils," bawled a delegate in a rear seat.

"No, brother," said the speaker, "you're wrong. It was when his wife turned against him that Job was called upon to meet the supreme test. Brethren, the candidate I am about to offer you has met the test of Job. He is a Populist, notwithstanding the opposition of his wife. His name is Oscar Woods of Charlton."

BUT IT WILL COME.

New York Press.

Prosperity will come only with increased business. Increased business will come only with increased revenue. Increased revenue will come only with protection. Protection will come only with Republicanism. Republicanism will come only with McKinley.

A SUMMER SONG.

Sing a song of summer—
Suns that hotly rise;
Every star a firebrand
That blazes in the skies!
Every lily yearning
For winter's cool embrace,
All the roses burning
And crimson in the face!

Sing a song of summer—
Scarce a drop of dew:
Lily looking parched and pale,
And violet feeling blue;
Stormclouds whirling, swirling
And growling overhead,
Charge the world with lightnings
Like anarchists in red!

Sing a song of summer—
Sing it loud and long;
Word o' me, it's sure to be
A very melting song!
Oh, that some cunning wizard,
With wond-rful device,
Would make the steeples icebergs,
The hot bricks blocks of ice!

FRANK L. STANTON.

NEWSPAPER PLEASANTRY.

Mrs. Gazzam—Why is the ringing of a bell made obligatory upon bicycle riders?

Mr. Gazzam—It gives their victims time to make an ejaculatory prayer.—Truth.

Mrs. Newlywed (reading)—Here's a poor fellow arrested for manslaughter the day before he was going to be married.

Mr. Newlywed—Well, some fellows are born lucky.—Judge.

Ballinger—It will be a sweltering summer at the shore. How will you manage to keep cool?

Manhattan—I shall limit my engagements to Boston girls exclusively.—Town Topics.

Jinks—The greatest man to treasure a grudge is my barber. The other day an enemy of his died, and he was called to shave the corpse.

Minks—What did he do?

Jinks—He cut him dead.—New York Press.

"That minister is the most absent-minded man! I took him through a hospital ward yesterday where all the patients happened to be asleep."

"What did he do?"

"Forgot himself and began to deliver a sermon."—New York Herald.

LADY'S WAIST, WITH DRAPED SLEEVE AND DEEP BELT.

A graceful sleeve of the latest style is shown here. The deep winkled belt is another stylish feature of this charming bodice.

A blue and white foulard had the full vest and revers of white lace over cream satin. A

collar of white satin ribbon finished the neck. The belt was of black satin.

A foulard of black and white had a belt of apple-green satin, the collar being of white satin.

A dress of gray canvas had a vest of gray chiffon over white satin, with a belt of the satin.

A dress of mixed wool of greenish tone had a vest of green and white foulard. The belt and revers were of green satin, the latter being edged with band lace in white.

PARAGRAPHS ABOUT PEOPLE.

About £500 has been subscribed to the fund for the erection of a memorial to Thomas Hughes at Rugby.

A Mrs. Post, who was born in Prussia and saw Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, now lives in Dearborn County, Ind. She is 102 years old.

A thief stole a diamond stud from the shirt front of the clerk of a New York police court the other day while the court was in session and the clerk at his duties.

Charles McPherson, the well-known cyclist who was chiefly instrumental in introducing cycle racing at athletic sports in Ireland, was recently killed by a machinery accident in a mill near Belfast.

A museum in Berlin has secured possession of Luther's Bible which he used in his study. Its margins are covered with notes in the reformer's handwriting. It was printed in Basle in 1509 and is in excellent state of preservation.

St. Augustine's Benedictine priory at Ramsgate has been made an abbey by the Pope, being the first English abbey of black Benedictine friars since the reformation. The new abbot has the old title of Abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury.

The venerable Aubrey de Vere is one of the very few men now living who talked with Wordsworth, and from him Wordsworth first heard Tennyson's lines, "Of old sat Freedom on the heights." Though not an ungrudging admirer of contemporary talent, Wordsworth allowed that the lines were "stately."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A HALF CENT—E. A., City. There is no premium on a half cent of 1828.

A NOTARY'S FEE—B. A., Panoche, Cal. By law, a notary is not allowed to charge more than 50 cents for administering an oath or attesting an affirmation.

MINERAL IN LAND—M. L. B., Benicia, Cal. No one has a right to enter on private lands to search for minerals that may be in such land without the consent of the owner.

SILVER ON THE MARKET—E. A., City. Trade dollars coined for account of the Government are placed on the market through the United States treasury and the sub-treasuries.

STANDARD DOLLARS—S., City. On the 25th of last January orders were issued for the resumption of the coinage of silver dollars to the amount of $1,500,000 monthly until further orders.

THE MAYOR'S SECRETARY—W. R., Philo, Mendocino County, Cal. James Taylor Rogers, at present secretary to Mayor Sutro of this City, was at one time a resident of Mendocino County and practiced law in Ukiah.

IN CASE OF DEATH—S., City. In case of death of either of the present candidates for President or Vice-President before election, the vacancy would be filled by the National Committee of the party. If the death occurred on the eve of election or at any time before the electoral college opened, then the election would rest with the Presidential electors.

TARIFF FIGURES—S., City. During the first nineteen months of the operations of the Wilson tariff bill the expenditures were $557,581,385, and the receipts $451,423,500, leaving a deficiency of $76,157,884. During the first nineteen months of the operations of the McKinley tariff law the receipts were $566,914,004, and the expenditures $541,930,783, leaving a surplus of $24,983,221.

PAPER CURRENCY—J. W., Oakland, Cal. On the last day of April, of the current year, the amount of paper currency outstanding was: United States notes, $374,681,016; treasury notes of 1890, $133,069,280; National bank notes, 273,789,438; gold certificates, $43,817,469; silver certificates, $350,412,504. Total, $1,098,769,707. These figures are furnished by the United States Bureau of Statistics at Washington.

COLOR OF GOLD—Ambitious Tenderfoot, City. Gold in its natural state as a general thing is yellow, but its color is notably affected by small quantities of other metals. The tint is sensibly lowered by small quantities of silver and heightened by copper. The surface color of particles of gold is often apparently reddened by translucent films of brown iron ore. In thin leaf gold the metal is transparent, and the transmitted light is of a green color; when heated it changes to ruby red.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION — Several Subscribers, City. The constitution provides for the succession of the Vice-President in case of the death, removal, resignation or disability of the President, and gives Congress power to provide what officer shall succeed in case of the death, removal, etc., of the Vice-President. In 1793 Congress provided that in such case succession should pass next to the President of the Senate and then to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. This was of doubtful constitutionality and attended with some inconvenience and danger. Hence Congress, in 1886, provided that in case of the death, removal, etc., of the President and Vice-President the succession should next pass to the cabinet officers, in the following order, provided the officer on whom it devolves has been confirmed by the Senate and is by birth and otherwise qualified to hold the office: Secretary of State, Treasury, War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy and of the Interior.