The San Francisco Call

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Editor and Proprietor.

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WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 19, 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.

Even in his moments of rest Bryan talks too much.

There is no need for McKinley to take the stump; his record speaks for him.

Revive American industry and more than half the money trouble will be over.

The New Yorkers are having their own fun with Bryan, but he hasn't sense enough to know it.

Reducing the value of the dollar to 53 cents will injure the wage-earner and won't help silver any.

Democracy may hide itself from the tariff issue, but it can never hide the tariff issue from the people.

If all that the Democrats promise were good for the people, who could be sure they would keep the promise?

Bryan is rolling around in the sunshine now, but it goes without saying he will strike a frost before November.

Bryan taffy may please for a time, but as a permanent thing people would rather have McKinley and prosperity.

The home market is the best market for the American producer, provided it is protected from foreign competition.

It is possible that in his secret thought Bryan decided to make his first speech in New York by way of trying it on the dog.

The free coinage of silver on the Democratic plan would virtually reduce the wages of every workingman by fully one-half.

If Tom Watson submits to Bryan's scornful treatment much longer he will be either more than human or something decidedly less.

Some Democrats profess to believe that Bryan will be elected, but none of them can be found going around buying silver on a speculation.

Under Democratic conditions all products are necessarily cheap, because no one earns wages or profits enough to buy them and keep the prices up.

Every vital issue of the campaign was summed up in McKinley's terse statement: "Better open our mills to the workingmen of America than our mints to the silver of the world."

The Platte River is over 2000 miles long, but is nowhere deep enough to float a flatboat, and it is quite appropriate, therefore, that Bryan's speeches should have won him the title of the Boy Orator of the Platte.

Before the campaign progresses much further the people will understand the money question as well as that of the tariff, and then the silver monometallists in the country will be about as scarce as the free-traders.

In preparing Bryan's Chicago speech for use as a campaign document it is said no less than 118 changes were made in the revision, and now the question arises whether the document when issued will be the speech that was made or another speech masquerading under an assumed name.

The Chicago convention stole the name from the Democratic party and the platform from the Populist party; and the men who managed the double robbery now have the impudence to claim that both Democrats and Populists should condone the fraud by supporting the Chicago ticket.

Woman's Republican clubs are expected to do some of the most effective work of the campaign in the East this year, and it goes without saying those of California will be equally helpful. No class of people have a better understanding of the need of protection to home markets and home industries than do the women who keep the homes.

Men who have money in savings banks, men who have life insurance policies, veterans who have pensions, creditors of all kinds, clerks with fixed salaries and workingmen with regular wages will all be sufferers should the Democratic policy of silver monometallism be carried out—unless, indeed, it should be carried out on a stretcher in November and buried.

The proposed raising of the assessment of San Francisco by the State Board of Equalization is something in the nature of an outrage and the evil is all the greater because the Board of Supervisors having allowed rich corporations to shirk their taxes, the increased burden will fall wholly upon the honest taxpayers, many of whom are already taxed as heavily as they can bear.

McKINLEY AND WAGE-EARNERS.

Undoubtedly the managers of the Republican campaign know their business. While the Democratic managing committee is "running a show" with Bryan as the chief attraction, McKinley clubs are being formed wherever there is an industrial plant or other business enterprises that give employment to men. It is doubtful if such enthusiasm was ever before seen in labor circles this early in the campaign, and what is more, the request for organization comes from labor. "McKinley clubs," numbering a thousand or more members each, are being organized in all the Eastern and Middle States business centers.

There is no beating of drums or "I'm bound to blow my horn if I don't sell a fish," but simply a burning desire on the part of wage-earners to help bring about conditions that will secure to them steady employment at satisfying wages. It is business with them. They have had a hard time to live during the last two and a half years, and they are satisfied that there can be no change for the better until the cause which has brought all their troubles upon them is removed. For two and a half years the Wilson-Gorman tariff act has been a good school-teacher, and business and labor have been very apt students. It is doubtless true, as has been asserted, that more people have informed themselves on the tariff question since Cleveland's inauguration than in all the previous history of the country, and unfortunately for Bryan's candidacy the people are now thoroughly convinced that protection is the basis of prosperity in this country.

We said it is unfortunate for Bryan that the people are now so well informed on the tariff question, but we do not mean Bryan regrets that he is a free-trader, for however much or little sincerity there may be in his advocacy of free-silver coinage, there is no doubt about his friendship for free trade. There is no doubt at all that Bryan believes it to be the duty of the Government to place the Nation upon as near free trade as possible. In fact, Mr. Bryan believes any kind or form of protection is contrary to the spirit of the religion he professes; that it is better for the nations to have free and unrestrained trade relations, and that the law of the survival of the fittest should prevail. Mr. Bryan is a sincere believer in the right of every man to buy and sell in any country without paying tribute to any one, and no doubt his well-known public utterances on the tariff question are having much to do with persuading wage-earners all over the country to organize McKinley clubs. But, any way, industrial operatives are getting in line for protection and good wages.

"TRUE DEMOCRATS."

The appeal of the executive committee of the National Democratic party to "all true Democrats" to repudiate Bryan and Sewall and send delegates to the Indianapolis convention comes of necessity from the action of the Chicago convention. There is no doubt that the Chicago convention was dominated by Populists, nor is there any doubt that the traditions and principles of the Democratic party were made to give way to the most glaring political heresies and fallacies, but it was all done in the name of and with the party's machinery.

It cannot be said, however, that the bolters withdrew because they could not themselves secure any of the loaves and fishes, for none of them were candidates for any office. If the old traditions and principles of the party are to be preserved, the necessity for holding another convention is clear, for aside from the tariff question, the Chicago platform declares for theories of government which the Democratic party has been fighting against all its life. The Democratic party has always stood for the gold standard. It has declared repeatedly for an international agreement to open the mints to silver in unlimited quantity for free coinage, but it never made any effort to secure an international agreement.

It is true enough that the Democracy has always held that silver should be included in the monetary system, but that the Government should coin it on its own account so as to keep the volume of silver dollars within the ability of the treasury to maintain them at par by indirect redemption in gold. In view of the fact that the Chicago convention abandoned the leading principle of the party it became necessary for the old leaders to either hold another convention and thus prepare to rebuild the party in 1900 or abandon Democracy altogether. It would be hard to say how much the Indianapolis ticket will hurt Bryan, but if the National Democracy fuses with Republicans wherever they could by combining elect a Congressman, and in States where by fusing McKinley's chances would be removed beyond the danger point, no doubt Bryan would be considerably damaged. But aside from all that, the Simon pure Democrats had to provide for another convention or go out of the business of being Democrats.

THE ENEMY OF LABOR.

If Bryan and his managers were actuated by pride of country in demanding the adoption of a financial system independent of other nations, and were they moved by true patriotism when they insist that the United States are big enough and strong enough to legislate for the people without asking the advice or soliciting the assistance of other countries, they should be commended for their zeal, however mistaken their policy might be. But they are not so actuated and moved, and they themselves prove they are not every time they appeal to the people to indorse their wild, reckless and selfish theories—wild because they reject sober thought, reckless because they are indifferent to the good of the people, and selfish because they aim at enriching those who dig silver from the mountain at the expense of those who dig grain from the valley.

When not divested of its hypocrisy the sentiment that we should manage our financial and other affairs independently of other countries appears to glow with the enthusiasm of deep-rooted patriotism, but when the sentiment, as expressed by Mr. Bryan, is stripped of its veneering there appears the most glaring inconsistency and insincerity of purpose. He tries to arouse a patriotic feeling in the people that they may assert their financial independence of other countries that the product of American silver mines may be elevated to the importance and value that gold sustains, but he refuses to adopt a protective policy that the wage-earners of America may assert and maintain their independence of the pauper labor of other countries. Mr. Bryan glories in the power of the United States to double the price of silver bullion, and with an assumed patriotic toplofiness demands that the Nation's power be so employed, but he denies the right of the Nation to use its power to secure to its own people employment at living wages.

Mr. Bryan demands that the property of the Bimetallic League shall be made highly profitable by National legislation, but he denies the right of the Government to exercise its power in the defense of shops, mills and factories against similar industrial enterprises in other countries. He insists that American wage-earners shall face the low-wage labor of Europe and go to the wall if they cannot stand the competition, but owners of silver mines shall have their profits doubled. He demands that our farmers shall stand upon equal footing with South American and Russian farmers in our own markets, but those who happen to own silver-producing land shall be made the Government's favorites. It is not free silver coinage to increase the volume of our money that Mr. Bryan wants, but to increase the market price of silver. Mr. Bryan is the friend of silver mine owners, but he is not the friend of any other business interest of the United States. What Mr. Bryan demands for Americans is free silver coinage without any safeguards; free American markets for the world's pauper labor product; free American markets for foreign farm products and wool, and free American markets for the finished product of the industries of every country on the earth. If American farmers, mechanics and labor are desirous of conditions of that kind they will be sure to have them if they will give Bryan the chance to "raze the National custom-houses to the ground."

THE COUNTY ASSESSMENT.

The action of the Merchants' Association in appealing to the State Board of Equalization against any increase in the assessed valuation of San Francisco property is a matter of no little importance to honest tax-payers. The association asks for an extension of two weeks' time in which to prepare statements and evidence for submission to the board, and this being granted the case of the county is by no means hopeless, for on the very face and open showing of the facts there are valid and sufficient reasons why the assessment should not be raised.

The resolutions adopted at the meeting in the assembly-room of the Mills building on Monday make a clear enough statement of the main facts involved in the issue. They set forth that the assessed valuation of property in this county exceeds in many instances its actual value, and that in spite of the general hard times and depression in values of all property the assessment roll has been raised in the present fiscal year about $30,000,000 over that of last year. The valuation of property in San Francisco is comparatively higher than in other counties of the State and it would be a manifest injustice to add anything further to the burden of taxation upon property-owners.

The evil of the threatened increase of taxation is the more serious because the Board of Supervisors has permitted several of the richest corporations in San Francisco to play the part of tax-shirkers, thus throwing an undue proportion of taxation upon honest taxpayers. This wrong of the Supervisors cannot be remedied by the Board of Equalization, and therefore if the assessment of the county is raised it will still be the honest taxpayers on whom the burden will fall and many of them are already carrying as heavy burdens as they can stand. The action of the Merchants' Association is in the direction of protecting the interests of the county and the rights of honest taxpayers and is entitled to the most respectful consideration from the Equalizers.

THE CITY CREDITORS.

One of the worst features of our municipal affairs is the debt owed by the City to creditors whose claims are in every respect just and fair and yet which the City, by the technicalities of law, cannot pay, even though it wishes to do so and is abundantly able to do it. It would be hard to find a greater travesty upon justice and law than is exhibited in this situation, and it certainly is most desirable that some remedy for the evil be found and the debt be paid.

Whatever course the lawyers of the creditors may be able to find for getting their clients and the City out of the tangle will in all probability find a cordial support from the people generally. There will be certainly no opposition from fair men to any policy that promises a fair settlement of these municipal obligations. It is believed that a direct vote of the people would, if given in the affirmative, be sufficient to authorize the payment of the debts. If that is so then by all means let us have one. San Francisco cannot afford to defraud her creditors even when the curiosities of law seem intended to prevent her from paying her debts. She justly owes the money and her people will vote to pay it.

A FREE MARKET NEEDED.

The demand for a free public fruit and vegetable market in San Francisco is about great enough to brush aside all objection. The enormous receipts of fruit in the last few days, and the dumping of tons of it in the bay because there were not buyers enough at standard prices to consume the supply, have created a sentiment for a free market that is bound to grow until a market is established. The poor are not always able to buy fruit at standard prices, and until there is a place where the fruit-grower can take his goods and deal direct with consumers the bay will continue to be a depository for fruit.

It is a reflection upon San Francisco to have tons and tons of the best fruit in the world wantonly destroyed, simply because there is no way by which the fruit-grower can reach the consumer; besides, if there was a free market the poor could always supply their needs at prices which they could afford to pay, but they are being denied advantages that should accrue to them, and growers are being deprived of the right to sell, because the consumer and the fruit-grower have no common meeting ground. It is to be hoped that the agitation of the question, which seems to have begun in earnest, will increase until ample free market facilities are provided.

FARMERS AND FREE TRADE.

It is a fact known to every man who ever stopped for half an hour to glance at the census of the United States that farmers constitute about half the population of America.

It is shown in an article in the local columns of to-day's CALL that the farmers of the country always suffer under free trade and that the McKinley bill offered them so much protection that it was called "a farmers' bill."

A close study of the question shows that the competition of India and Argentina is of such a character as to affect the American farmer seriously. Falling prices are seen to be due to free trade, and the conclusion becomes inevitable that no class of the population is more benefited by protection than the farmers.

DIFFICULTIES.

Washington Star.

"One of the hardest things in making a speech," said the old campaigner, "is to say just what you mean."

"Yes," was the reply, "that's pretty hard. But once in a while it's a good deal harder to mean just what you say."

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

The American miners who went to far Alaska are not all convinced that it is a wise thing to leave so good a mining country as the Pacific Coast and run the chances of striking a fortune in the bleak and oftentimes frigid regions of the Northland.

Henry Smith, who has been in the vicinity of Forty Mile and Circle City for the last seven or eight years, and B. C. Stickney of Montana, who went to the Yukon four years ago, have lately arrived here and are at the Russ.

"I wouldn't advise anybody one way or the other," said Mr. Smith. "No matter what you say, they won't believe you. Better let them go and find out for themselves. That's the best way.

"Probably, for men who merely labor and have no hope of doing anything else, they can do better in Alaska than here. They can get $10 a day there—that is, good miners can. But the best they can do they can't work over fifty days, the seasons are so short. Frost comes on and shuts everything down. Fifty days is a big average.

"Then, it costs a man $200 to $400 for a year's outfit. He has got to pay for his food and clothing whether he works or not.

"Grub into the camps sometimes costs as much as 40 cents a pound for freight. This is on top of the original cost in Circleville or Forty Mile. There supplies cost about like this: Flour, $8; bacon, 30 to 35 cents a pound; sugar, 25 cents; tea, $1; beans, 12 to 15 cents, and dried fruit from 25 to 30 cents.

"Beans, bacon, flour, sugar and dried fruit constitute the principal food. It all depends how short the supply gets whether you have to pay more. As the supply gets short the price is raised.

"I suppose there are about 200 people in Forty Mile now. Last winter 500 men wintered at Circle City. Of course there are a great many men scattered out in the hills from these points.

"At this time of the year, and for some time hitherto, the pine and hemlock trees are all leafed out, and the country looks well. There is grass of different kinds, too, but in winter all this is changed. As I said, I wouldn't attempt to advise anybody about Alaska. It is better that people do as they please."

Henry Smith, the Gold Miner of the Yukon, Who Has Been Eight Years in the Wilds, and Who Is Now at the Russ.
[Sketched from life by a "Call" artist.]

THE HAPPIEST FELLOW.

The happiest of the happy folks
That walk the world's old way
Is the fellow who can whistle
One rainy day.

Who thinks not of the sunshine
And never heeds the hay,
But whistles, whistles, whistles
On a rainy day.

The same to him in winter
As meadows of the May,
He summons up his troubles
And whistles 'em away.

He's thankful for a sky of blue,
But when it fades away
He's thankful still, and whistles
On a rainy day.

FRANK L. STANTON, in Atlanta Constitution.

A FEW BOLTERS IN IOWA.

Des Moines Register.

With the abandonment of the Democratic party and ticket by the Burlington Daily Gazette yesterday the list of leading Democratic papers which have bolted the Chicago platform and nominee has grown to a quarter of a hundred in this State alone. The Burlington Gazette is the oldest Democratic paper in Iowa. For sixty-two years it has fought the battles of the party. But in this year of our Lord, 1896, it is forced, in sorrow and tears, to abandon the hulk which is manned by Populists. Below is a list of the Democratic newspapers in the State which have bolted the Chicago Democratic platform of repudiation and ticket of Populists:

Sioux City Tribune.
Des Moines Leader.
Sigourney Review.
Marshall County Statesman.
Davenport Democrat.
Burlington Tribune.
Des Moines Staats-Zeitung.
Keokuk Post.
Davenport Demokrat.
Dubuque Herald.
Monona Leader.
Fayette Postal Card.
Jones County Times.
Waverly Independent.
Waterloo Tribune.
La Porte Progress-Review.
Denison Bulletin.
Keosauqua Democrat.
Williams Reporter.
Wright County Democrat.
Charles City Citizen.
Burlington Gazette.
Denison Herald.
Oxford Mirror.
Carroll Germania.

LABOR'S "CROWN OF THORNS."

Chicago Times-Herald.

If the Boy Orator of the Platte had closed his fervid peroration with the words: "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this Wilson tariff crown of thorns" he would have uttered a sentiment that would have found ringing response among the toiling thousands and his sacrilege would have been more pardonable.

Statistics, which are furnished in plenty, are not needed to prove that the Wilson tariff law has been a crown of thorns for American labor. The most superficial observation will suffice to impress a candid mind with this fact.

The report of the Commissioner of Labor for the United States, covering the period from 1891 to June 30, 1894, shows that during the year and a half under the Wilson law the loss of wages to employes was $15,979,093 more than under two full years of McKinley protection, and that 242,245 more employes were made idle by strikes and lockouts under Wilson tariff than under two years of protection. Five million spindles in New England are idle. Statistics from fifty-seven trades in New York City, August 4, 1893, showed that 36,177 were out of employment in these trades alone. Returns from 100 manufacturers in the State of New York show that where 22,026 people were earning wages during 1892 there were only 17,480 persons employed during 1893, a decrease of 21 per cent. Coming down to 1894, steady work was given to only 12,650 persons, a decrease of 42½ per cent from 1892.

During the last year of the McKinley tariff Europe bought $700,870,822 of our goods, while we purchased goods to the value of $295,077,865 in Europe, leaving a balance of $405,792,957 in favor of American labor. During the first year of the Wilson law we sold Europe $634,503,492 worth of goods and bought European products to the value of $431,514,024, leaving a balance of only $202,989,468 in our favor. The difference between the balance under the McKinley law and the balance under the Wilson law is $202,803,489, one of the "crowns of thorns" that have been pressed down upon the brow of labor.

This gives but a faint suggestion of the size and weight of the "crown of thorns" that has been pressed down upon the brow of the farmer.

Mr. Bryan will find that the "crown of thorns" that will be cast aside by American labor next November is the one that was fitted upon the brow of labor by the Fifty-third Congress.

PROTECTION FIRST.

Redlands Citrograph.

We believe just as firmly in the coinage of American silver into American dollars, and we believe in a lot of them, but we will never vote to place in the Presidential chair any man that is a traitor to the great American principle of protection to American productions. That is the first principle in American politics, and we are ready to accept protection to American industries, coupled with American bimetallism, which means that every American dollar should be equal to every other American dollar.

WHEN McKINLEY WAS A COOK.

Chicago Record.

"Speaking of McKinley," remarked a voyager from Kansas, "did any of you fellows ever hear that he used to be a cook?"

"No," responded the chorus.

"Well, he was," retorted Kansas. "That's straight. He was once a cook and he got $13 a month wages."

"What are you givin' us?" asked a quiet young student from Columbia College who had been out in the copper mines at Butte.

Whereupon there was a hearty laugh and several irrelevant suggestions were offered, when the Kansan resumed:

"There's a fellow by the name of Wagner out in our town who claims that William McKinley, who is now a candidate for the Presidency, used to cook for him and that he was the worst cook he ever ate after. His biscuits were as heavy as lead and his coffee was like the Missouri River—all color and no taste. He could fry bacon pretty well, Wagner says, but anybody can fry bacon. All you've got to do is to put it in the skillet and turn it over now and then."

"Where was this cooking?" asked the Pawtucket man. "They were camping out, weren't they?"

"Yes; down in West Virginia during the war. Wagner was a member of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, which was McKinley's regiment, and belonged to Company K. McKinley was detailed as company cook, and the men kicked so hard that they got him promoted to commissary sergeant, so that he had to hustle for the grub, while some one else cooked it."

A WAIST WITH VEST AND REVERS.

Trim round or slightly pointed waists, well fitted with long revers and plastron or vest effects, are very popular for costumes of woolen fabrics. Contrasting fabrics and colors may be used for plastron and revers, making it possible to give very stylish combinations.

The back is fitted with the usual seams in the back, formed by back, side-body and under-

arm forms. There is but one dart either side of the front, of which the lining fastens in the center, the vest hooking under the left revers.

A tweed mixture of brown and white had a plastron of white cloth, with a graceful design outlined in green spangles and brown beads. (Such a vest can be easily made at home, having the design stamped.) The revers and collar were of brown velvet.

A cheviot in a mixture of green shades of the sage tone had velvet revers of green, with plastron of white satin crossed with guipure.

A very dressy waist of Dresden silk had the revers, collar and plastron of white satin, with creamy guipure laid flat over it.

A brown cheviot was made with revers of the goods bound with light-brown leather, of which the plastron also was made. A narrow belt of the same leather was worn with this exceedingly trim and stylish suit.

A dark-green cloth had revers and collar of the goods bound with gold braid. The plastron of fawn-colored cloth was heavily braided with gold, and three tiny gilt buttons were set on either side of the waist where the revers end.

DISCOVERER OF "THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD."

St. Louis Republic.

W. C. Shaw of Georgetown, Tex., Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1, is the author of the expression "middle of the road," as applied to politics. He is independent in politics, and was elected by a large vote on account of his many good qualities as a man. The way he came to use the expression which is now in National use was this:

He was called on to make a speech. In the course of his remarks some one asked him, "How do you stand?" He replied, "Old Bill is in the middle of the road."

PERSONALS.

Judge Ansel Smith of Stockton is in town.

Dr. Charles E. Tuner of Solano County is in town.

L. S. Scott of Colorado is among recent arrivals.

Attorney W. H. Devlin of Sacramento is at the Lick.

Dr. George Ivancovich of Petaluma is on a visit here.

General J. W. B. Montgomery of Chico is at the Grand.

E. J. Edwards of Arizona is at the Cosmopolitan.

T. P. Bryant and wife of Stockton are at the Cosmopolitan.

Ex-Congressman T. J. Geary of Santa Rosa is here on a short stay.

G. Cameron, a merchant of Buffalo, N. Y., is at the Cosmopolitan.

Superior Judge John F. Ellison of Woodland reached here yesterday.

A. B. Jackson, the well-known banker of Salinas, is on a visit here.

Editor R. A. Thompson of the Santa Rosa Democrat is at the Occidental.

C. J. Stedman and Mrs. Stedman of Providence, R. I., arrived here yesterday.

Cyrus Graffis has returned from the Alaskan gold fields, and is at the Cosmopolitan.

The Rev. Samuel Nusworth, Mrs. Nusworth and Miss Cleveland of Reno, Nev., are at the Occidental.

Judge Leicester Holme of New York, Mrs. Holme and Mrs. R. W. Tullman of New York are at the Palace.

John M. Vance, the railroad man, sawmill proprietor and large real estate holder of Eureka, Humboldt County, is at the Grand.

The Rev. L. Wirt, who went to Europe several months ago with a party of New World pilgrims to Old World shrines, has returned here.

Ex-Sheriff Ben Hawes of Calaveras, who is now making his home in San Francisco, returned yesterday from a visit to Calaveras, where he was looking after mining and other interests.

Mrs. J. H. Whited, wife of the division superintendent of the California and Oregon Railroad, with headquarters at Dunsmuir, came down from the north yesterday and is at the Grand.

Samuel McMurtrie of Lompoc and J. A. McMurtrie of Colorado, both of whom are interested in Southern Pacific Railroad contracts in the noted Laguna de Tache ranch in Fresno, Madera and Kings counties, and in different enterprises in Colorado, are at the Palace.

H. W. Hawley, publisher of the San Francisco Examiner, who was stricken with a sort of a paralytic shock in his lower limbs some two weeks ago and has since been confined to his home in this City, has gone to New York, partially for a change of scene. Mr. Hawley left on Monday evening. He was looking pale and was obliged to move by aid of crutches.

P. B. Tod, ex-member of the Council of Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, and who has been for a long time one of the owners of the celebrated Jubilee mine, as well as its manager, left here for home last night. Mr. Tod has been examining the Bunker Hill mine in Ventura County for a party of British capitalists. It is believed they will take the mine.

Attorney A. C. Huston of Woodland is at the Grand. He brought down the papers on appeal in the S. D. Worden case, and filed them in the Supreme Court here yesterday. "In Yolo and Sacramento counties," said Mr. Huston, "there is considerable interest in the case. Worden is the only one of those who were arrested who was convicted, and the feeling is that he should not be hanged. If the case is sustained as it is I have no doubt petitions will be circulated asking for executive clemency, and that the sentence be changed to imprisonment for life."

A. B. Wood of Detroit, the widely known Western mine manager and expert, is at the Palace. In the flush days of Leadville Mr. Wood was one of the most conspicuous figures there. He had much to do with developing some of the largest deposits of silver carbonates, and has since been identified with gold and silver mining in other parts of the country. In later years he has been the manager of the Montana Ruby and Sapphire Company (limited), the shares of which are owned almost exclusively by British capitalists. The ruby and sapphire mines are on the Missouri River, a few miles from Helena. A large amount of the gems have been got out and have been cut and sold in different parts of the world.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Arrivals in on the North German liner Trave were: Ernest Klemmer, Stockton; Andrew Orms, Mathilde Schon, Oakland; Miss E. Smith, William von der Mehden, San Francisco. St. Cloud, G. A. Beattie, E. L. Chapman and wife; Gilsey, J. Dowell, D. J. Lynch; Metropole, Dr. S. S. Kahn and wife; Park avenue, L. D. Jacks; Imperial, C. C. Moore: Grand Union, M. P. Muller; Astor, R. F. Pennell.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

AN S. P. IMPOSITION.

UNFAIR CHARGES MADE ON THE SAN PABLO AND TULARE EXTENSION.

LOS BANOS, Cal., Aug. 11, 1896.

Editor of San Francisco "Call"—DEAR SIR: About two weeks ago I wrote to the Board of Railroad Commissioners asking the proper method of bringing to their official notice an imposition on the part of the Southern Pacific Company in connection with the road known as the San Pablo and Tulare Extension. No attention was paid to my letter, not even to the extent of acknowledging the receipt thereof. I have tried for four years to have some notice taken of the matter, unsuccessfully. The point in question is this: The road following the west side of the San Joaquin River from Tracy to Aurora, with a connection from Collis to Fresno, is called the San Pablo and Tulare Extension. Why San Pablo and why Tulare the Southern Pacific Company does not explain. The "extension" is accounted for by the "extension" of the passenger rate from 3 cents to 5 cents per mile. For further particulars see extortion.

This road is called a "branch line." Here is a list of its trains: No. 19, Atlantic express; No. 21, freight; No. 23, Sunset freight, limited; No. 79, way freight and passenger; No. 119, freight. One local and four through trains each way is pretty good for a "branch," and the Sunset limited to New Orleans, their crack flyer, used to run over this "branch" also.

If one buys a ticket from San Francisco to Fresno, one may travel at one's option over the main line via Merced and Modesto, or over the "branch" at the same rate. It is only when one stops at a point between Tracy and Armona that the "branch" gets into good working order. In this latter contingency one must pay 5 cents per Southern Pacific mile for each and every mile traveled over the "branch." Thus it will be seen that the "branch" is comparatively "innocuous" so long as one starts from no point on it nor stops at any point within it. Something like the old story of the boy and the bee. The boy was all right so long as the bee only walked over him, but when the bee sat down on him it was ——.

After this explanation of the situation, if you will kindly inform me of the proper method of procedure to obtain relief, I, along with several hundred other persons, will be greatly obliged to you. Yours truly,

C. F. BERTHOLF.

THE SILVER MARKET.

IF THE BRYANITES ARE RIGHT THERE IS A GOOD CHANCE FOR SPECULATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 17, 1896.

Editor of San Francisco "Call": If the election of Mr. Bryan and the attendant consequences of free coinage at 16 to 1 and full legal tender of silver are assured, as is so confidently claimed by many, and if these things will firmly establish the parity of silver and gold on the 16 to 1 basis, why is it that the shrewd ones are not buying silver bullion, which is now worth 69 cents per ounce and will then be worth $1 29 per ounce? Our silver dollars, sustained by the credit of the Government, are now worth the same as gold dollars, and the advocates of free coinage argue that with free coinage they will still be equal to gold dollars. They can now take silver dollars and buy nearly double the quantity of silver bullion the silver dollars contain, and with the enactment of free coinage can have their bullion coined free of charge into the same kind of dollars.

Surely an investment which will realize nearly 100 per cent profit in a few months is a good thing in these dull times. If all these things are as certain as the Examiner would have us believe, why does not the silver market show some sign of it? S. N. WYCKOFF.

The Only Earthly Paradise.

Sacramento Bee.

Men and women who have spent a brief season in the Golden State will never be satisfied to live in any other country, and surely the native sons and daughters of this peerless clime can say, as none others can, "I was born in the only earthly paradise."

VIEWS OF WESTERN EDITORS.

One Political Certainty.

Crockett Record.

The name of the next President will be William, at any rate.

A Voice from Tulare.

Tulare Register.

It must be that there is a hell when there is so much urgent necessity for it.

A Warning From Woodland.

Woodland Democrat.

It sometimes happens that the value of harmony is not appreciated until it is too late.

Experience a Good Schoolmaster.

Stockton Independent.

Experience has proved that prosperity comes with protection and distress with free trade.

The Best Cartoons.

Crockett Record.

The cartoons of the San Francisco CALL are the best published. They illustrate principles without resort to personal abuse.

And There Are Others.

Los Angeles Express.

There is a man in this town who has conscientious scruples against paying 50 cents on the dollar with the silver dollar when he can make an assignment just as well.

NEWSPAPER HUMOR.

"This," said the editor, "is not half bad——"

"Oh, thank you, kind sir," exclaimed the poet.

"It," continued the editor, "it is all bad. In fact, it is positively vile."

The door slammed violently as the poet made his way out in the cold world.—Princeton Tiger.

One exceedingly warm day in July a neighbor met an old man and remarked that it was very hot.

"Yes," said Joe, "if it wasn't for one thing I should say we were going to have a thaw."

"What is that?" inquired the friend.

"There's nothing froze," said Joe.—Tit-Bits.

"And you really have such a thing as a Prohibition party in Kentucky, colonel?"

"Yes, sah. It is an organization, sah, designed to stop the manufacture and sale of rye whisky, sah."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Count Adam Moltke, who has recently become engaged to Miss Louisette Bonaparte of Baltimore has an American aunt in the daughter of Benjamin Hutton of Orange, N. J.

It is said of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the noted teetotaler, that he was once disconcerted at a political meeting. "I must tell you," he shouted with emphasis, "that I am a party man." Shrill voice: "Yes; a tea-party man!"

Mr. Blackmore, the English novelist, has just celebrated his seventy-first birthday. George Macdonald is his senior, being 72. Mr. Meredith and Mrs. Oliphant are each 68. Miss Braddon is 59, Sir Walter Besant 58, Ouida 56 and William Black 55.

A Bath pastor recently prayed in his church that if Arthur Sewall were elected he might support such measures as would be best for the country. But that same pastor made the statement after he came down from the pulpit that he should not vote for Mr. Sewall himself, and couldn't consistently pray for others to do so.

BEST peanut taffy in the world. Townsend's.*

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

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Commercial Transfer Co., 43 Sutter street. Telephone Main 49. Keep your checks for us.*

A Political Soup Tablet.

Los Angeles Times.

The Placerville Nugget preaches a whole sermon in a single sentence when it says that; "Free silver now means free soup in the near future." It is not every country newspaper that can condense a National question into such brief space.

TALK WON'T DO IT.

Baltimore American.

It will take more than Bryan's oratory to make people believe that the wrong is the right.

Cheap Excursion to St. Paul.

The Shasta route and the Northern Pacific Railroad has been selected as the official route to attend the National Encampment of the G. A. R. at St. Paul, to be held there September 2 to 5. The excursion will leave San Francisco and Sacramento August 26 at 7 P. M. Rates $67 90 for the round trip. The above rate is open to all who wish to make the trip East. Send your name and address to T. K. Stateler, general agent, 638 Market street, San Francisco, for sleeping-car reservations.

Are You Going East?

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad—Santa Fe route—is the coolest and most comfortable summer line, owing to its elevation and absence of alkali dust. Particularly adapted for the transportation of families because of its palace drawing-room and modern upholstered tourist sleeping-cars, which run daily through from Oakland to Chicago, leaving at a seasonable hour and in charge of attentive conductors and porters. Ticket office, 644 Market street, Chronicle building. Telephone, Main 1531.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup"

Has been used over 50 years by millions of mothers for their children while Teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays Pain, cures Wind Colic, regulates the Bowels and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

CORONADO.—Atmosphere is perfectly dry, soft and mild, being entirely free from the mists common further north. Round-trip tickets, by steamship, including fifteen days' board at the Hotel del Coronado, $60; longer stay $2 50 per day. Apply 4 New Montgomery st., San Francisco.

"HER hair always looks so perfectly lovely." Why? Because she uses Ayer's Hair Vigor. That's the secret of its lustre.

WATSON'S CHANCES.

New York Mail and Express.

"Heads I win, tails you lose," as Bill Bryan said to Tom Watson between perorations.

NEW TO-DAY.

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